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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. Cion doc.:	7639/22 REV1 + ADD 1-3
Subject:	Regulation on geographical indications and quality schemes - Four-Column table

Delegations will find attached the four-column table for the above-mentioned proposal containing, in the second and third columns, the European Parliament's and the Council's negotiating positions.

**Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
AND OF THE COUNCIL on European Union geographical
indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, and
quality schemes for agricultural products, amending Regulations (EU)
No 1308/2013, (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/787 and repealing
Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012
2022/0089(COD)**

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula				
1	2022/0089 (COD)	2022/0089 (COD)	2022/0089 (COD)	
Proposal Title				
2	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on European Union geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, and quality schemes for agricultural products, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/787 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on European Union geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, and quality schemes for agricultural products, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/787 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on European Union geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, as well as traditional specialties guaranteed and optional and quality schemes terms for agricultural products, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/787 2019/787 and (EU) 2019/1753 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012	
Formula				
3	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN	

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	UNION,	UNION,	UNION,	
Citation 1				
4	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) and the first paragraph of Article 118 thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) and the first paragraph of Article 118 thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) and the first paragraph of Article 118 thereof,	
Citation 2				
5	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	
Citation 3				
6	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,	
Citation 4				
7	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , ¹ OJ C XX, XX.X.2022, p. XX.	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , ¹ OJ C XX, XX.X.2022, p. XX.	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , ¹ OJ C XX, XX.X.2022, p. XX.	
Citation 5				
8	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , ¹ OJ C XX, XX.X.2022, p. XX.	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , ¹ OJ C XX, XX.X.2022, p. XX.	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions¹, ¹ OJ C XX, XX.X.2022, p. XX.	

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Citation 6				
9	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	
Formula				
10	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas:	
Recital 0				
10a			(0) Over the years, the Union has established quality schemes for products with identifiable specific characteristics, which cover geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products including foodstuffs, as well as traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality terms for agricultural products including foodstuffs.	
Recital 1				
11	(1) The European Green Deal ¹ included the design of a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system (“farm to fork”) among the policies to transform the Union's economy for a sustainable future. _____	(1) The European Green Deal ¹ included the design of a fair, healthy and <u>sustainable, healthier and more</u> environmentally-friendly food system <u>accessible to all</u> (“ farm to fork ”) among the policies to transform the Union's	(1) The European Green Deal ¹ included the design of a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system (“farm to fork”) among the policies to transform the Union's economy for a sustainable future. _____	

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	1. https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/communication-european-green-deal_en	economy for a sustainable future. 1. https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/communication-european-green-deal_en	1. https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/communication-european-green-deal_en	
11a		<i><u>(1a) Geographical indications can play an important role in terms of sustainability, including in the circular economy, which could enhance their heritage value and thus strengthen their weight within the framework of national and regional policies with a view to meeting the objectives of the European Green Deal.</u></i>		
Recital 2				
12	(2) Commission Communication of 20 May 2020 on 'A Farm to Fork Strategy - for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system' which called for a transition to sustainable food systems, also calls to strengthen the legislative framework on geographical indications and, where appropriate, include specific sustainability criteria. In the Communication, the Commission committed to	(2) Commission Communication of 20 May 2020 on 'A Farm to Fork Strategy - for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system' which called for a transition to sustainable food systems, also calls to strengthen the legislative framework on geographical indications and, where appropriate , include specific sustainability criteria. In the Communication, the Commission committed to	(2) Commission Communication of 20 May 2020 on 'A Farm to Fork Strategy - for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system' which called for a transition to sustainable food systems, also calls to strengthen the legislative framework on geographical indications and, where appropriate, include specific sustainability criteria. In the Communication, the Commission committed to	

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	strengthen, among other players, the position of producers of products with geographical indications, their cooperatives and producer organisations in the food supply chain.	strengthen, among other players, the position of producers of products with geographical indications, their cooperatives and producer organisations in the food supply chain. <u><i>Focus should be placed on small-scale producers, particularly those who best preserve traditional skills and know-how.</i></u>	strengthen, among other players, the position of producers of products with geographical indications, their cooperatives and producer organisations in the food supply chain.	
Recital 3				
13	(3) In its Communication of 25 November 2020 titled ‘Making the most of the EU’s innovative potential – An intellectual property action plan to support the EU’s recovery and resilience’, the Commission undertook to look at ways to strengthen, modernise, streamline and better enforce geographical indications for agricultural products, wine and spirit drinks.	(3) In its Communication of 25 November 2020 titled ‘Making the most of the EU’s innovative potential – An intellectual property action plan to support the EU’s recovery and resilience’, the Commission undertook to look at ways to strengthen, modernise, streamline and better enforce geographical indications for agricultural products, wine and spirit drinks.	(3) In its Communication of 25 November 2020 titled ‘Making the most of the EU’s innovative potential – An intellectual property action plan to support the EU’s recovery and resilience’, the Commission undertook to look at ways to strengthen, modernise, streamline and better enforce geographical indications for agricultural products, wine and spirit drinks.	
Recital 4				
14	(4) The quality and diversity of the Union’s wine, spirit drinks and agricultural production is one of its important strengths, giving a competitive advantage	(4) The quality, <u><i>accessibility</i></u> and diversity of the Union’s wine, spirit drinks and agricultural production is one of its important strengths, giving a	(4) The quality and diversity of the Union’s wine, spirit drinks and agricultural and food production is one of its important strengths, giving a competitive advantage	

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	to the Union’s producers and making a major contribution to its living cultural and gastronomic heritage. This is due to the skills and determination of Union producers who have kept traditions alive while taking into account the developments of new production methods and material.	competitive advantage to the Union’s producers and making a major contribution to its living cultural and gastronomic heritage. This is due to the skills and determination of Union producers who have kept traditions <u>and cultural identity</u> alive while taking into account the developments of new production methods and material, <u>which have made traditional Union products a symbol of quality.</u>	to the Union’s producers and making a major contribution to its living cultural and gastronomic heritage. This is due to the skills and determination of Union producers who have kept traditions alive while taking into account the developments of new production methods and material.	
Recital 5				
15	(5) Citizens and consumers in the Union increasingly demand quality as well as traditional products. They are also concerned to maintain the diversity of agricultural production in the Union. This generates a demand for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products with identifiable specific characteristics, in particular those linked to their geographical origin.	(5) Citizens and consumers in the Union increasingly demand quality, <u>traditional and accessible products, which have specific qualities attributable both to their origin and to their manner of production</u> as well as traditional products . They are also concerned to maintain the diversity <u>and security of supply</u> of agricultural production in the Union. This generates a demand for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products with identifiable specific characteristics, in particular those linked to their geographical origin <u>as well as</u>	(5) Citizens and consumers in the Union increasingly demand quality as well as traditional products. They are also concerned to maintain the diversity of agricultural and food production in the Union. This generates a demand for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, including foodstuffs , with identifiable specific characteristics, in particular those linked to their geographical origin.	

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		<u><i>ensuring the production conditions that have shaped the reputation and identity of such products.</i></u>		
15a		<u><i>(5a) High-quality products represent one of the biggest assets the Union has, both for our economy and cultural identity. Those products are the strongest representation of the "made in the EU" brand, recognisable throughout the whole world, which generate growth and preserve our heritage. Wines, spirit drinks and agricultural products are European assets that need to be further strengthened and protected.</i></u>		
15b		<u><i>(5b) Citizens and consumers are entitled to expect that any geographical indication and quality scheme is backed up by a robust verification and control system, regardless of whether the product originates from the Union or a third country.</i></u>		
Recital 6				

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16	<p>(6) The protection of natural persons in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ provides rules on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data. The roles of the Commission and of the Member States in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures they are competent for need to be clearly defined in order to ensure a high level of protection. Processing of personal data is lawful when it is necessary for the performance of tasks carried out in the public interests. Procedures for registration, amendment or cancellation of geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed carried out in the framework of this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council² and Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the</p>	<p>(6) The protection of natural persons in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ provides rules on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data. The roles of the Commission and of the Member States in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures they are competent for need to be clearly defined in order to ensure a high level of protection. Processing of personal data is lawful when it is necessary for the performance of tasks carried out in the public interests. Procedures for registration, amendment or cancellation of geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed carried out in the framework of this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council² and Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the</p>	<p>(6) The protection of natural persons in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ provides rules on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data. The roles of the Commission and of the Member States in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures they are competent for need to be clearly defined in order to ensure a high level of protection. Processing of personal data is lawful when it is necessary for the performance of tasks carried out in the public interests. Procedures for registration, amendment or cancellation of geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed carried out in the framework of this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council² and Regulation (EU) 2019/787 2016/679²</p>	

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	<p>European Parliament and of the Council³ should be properly carried out. Processing references concerning applicants in a registration, amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents, beneficiaries of transitional periods and bodies and natural persons delegated for certain official control tasks, in the context of the procedures of registration, amendment or cancellation of geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed, is necessary for the correct management of these procedures. In addition, those procedures have a public nature. Transparency is necessary to allow fair competition between the operators and to publicly identify the private and public economic interests linked to these procedures. With a view to minimising the exposure of personal data, the documents to be submitted in the course of the relevant procedures should as far as possible avoid requirements for submission of personal data. Nonetheless, the Commission and the</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council³ should be properly carried out. Processing references concerning applicants in a registration, amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents, beneficiaries of transitional periods and bodies and natural persons delegated for certain official control tasks, in the context of the procedures of registration, amendment or cancellation of geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed, is necessary for the correct management of these procedures. In addition, those procedures have a public nature. Transparency is necessary to allow fair competition between the operators and to publicly identify the private and public economic interests linked to these procedures. With a view to minimising the exposure of personal data, the documents to be submitted in the course of the relevant procedures should as far as possible avoid requirements for submission of personal data. Nonetheless, the Commission and the</p>	<p>of the European Parliament and of the Council³ should be properly carried out. Processing references concerning applicants in a registration, amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents, beneficiaries of transitional periods and bodies and natural persons delegated for certain official control tasks, in the context of the procedures of registration, amendment or cancellation of geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed, is necessary for the correct management of these procedures. In addition, those procedures have a public nature. Transparency is necessary to allow fair competition between the operators and to publicly identify the private and public economic interests linked to these procedures. With a view to minimising the exposure applies to the processing of personal data, the documents to be submitted carried out by Member States in the course of the relevant procedures. The roles of should as far as possible avoid requirements for submission of</p>	

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	<p>Member States may need to process information that contain personal data, such as personal names and contact details. Within this framework, for reasons of public interest and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, the Commission and the Member States should be allowed to process such personal data and to disclose or make it public when this is needed to identify applicants in a registration, amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents in an opposition procedure, beneficiaries of a transitional period granted to derogate to the protection of a registered name and bodies delegated to carry out the verification on compliance with product specification.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39–98. 2. Regulation (EU) No</p>	<p>Member States may need to process information that contain personal data, such as personal names and contact details. Within this framework, for reasons of public interest and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, the Commission and the Member States should be allowed to process such personal data and to disclose or make it public when this is needed to identify applicants in a registration, amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents in an opposition procedure, beneficiaries of a transitional period granted to derogate to the protection of a registered name and bodies delegated to carry out the verification on compliance with product specification.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39–98. 2. Regulation (EU) No</p>	<p>personal data. Nonetheless, the Commission and of the Member States may need to process information that contain in relation to the processing of personal data, such as personal names and contact details. Within this framework, for reasons of public interest and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, the Commission and the Member States should be allowed to process such personal data and to disclose or make it public when this is needed to identify applicants in a registration, amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents in an opposition procedure, beneficiaries of a transitional period granted to derogate to the in the procedures they are competent for need to be clearly defined in order to ensure a high level of protection of a registered name and bodies delegated to carry out the verification on compliance with product specification.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of</p>	

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	<p>1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007, OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671–854.</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1–54.</p>	<p>1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007, OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671–854.</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1–54.</p>	<p>natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39–98.</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 27 April 2016 on the establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) No 1234/2007, OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671, OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1–854 88.</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1–54.</p>	
16a			(6a) As a general principle and with a	

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			<p>view to minimising the exposure of personal data, the documents to be submitted in the course of the relevant procedures should not contain personal data. In cases where this is not possible, information that could contain personal data, such as contact details of natural persons, should be submitted in separate specific documents.</p>	
16b			<p>(6b) For the purpose of this Regulation, first and last name of natural persons and related contact details may appear in the documents the Commission and Member States process in the course of the procedures set out by this Regulation. On the one hand, personal data may appear, albeit rarely, in the procedures for registration, amendment or cancellation of geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed, both at Member State and Commission level, where the name of the concerned</p>	

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			<p>producer group, or of the opponent, contains the name of a natural person. Personal data may also appear as part of the names of recognised producer groups, processed in relation to the designation of these groups and to the inclusion of their names in the Union register of geographical indications, as well as part of the names of delegated and product certification bodies and natural persons to which certain official control tasks have been delegated, processed in the context of the control procedures for geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed, both at Member State and Commission level. On the other hand, personal data are more likely to appear as part of the names of operators who are granted a transitional period in the framework of a procedure for registration or amendment of a geographical indication or of a traditional speciality guaranteed, both at Member State and Commission level.</p>	

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			<p>Personal data could also appear as part of the names of the producers included in the list of the operators and in the tool delivering the attestation of compliance with the product specification, processed by Member States in the context of the control procedures for geographical indications and for traditional specialities guaranteed. The Commission and the Member States may, therefore, be obliged to process information that contains personal data, notably names of natural persons and related contact details.</p>	
16c			<p>(6c) In any event, cases where it may happen, for the Commission and the Member States, to process personal data in accordance with this Regulation, mentioned above, are all justified by the public interest. Properly carrying out procedures for registration, amendment or cancellation of geographical indications and</p>	

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			<p>traditional specialities guaranteed and control procedures in the framework of this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council² is necessary for the correct functioning of the system protecting geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed. Those procedures have a public nature. Information about the entities concerned is necessary to identify their responsibilities in the procedures and to ensure fair competition and level-playing field between the operators.</p> <p>In addition, in some cases, processing the name of producers and producer groups is the necessary condition for them to pursue their interest or enjoy their rights. This may happen in relation to the granting of a transitional period, by the Member States or by the</p>	

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			<p>Commission, in the course of a procedure of registration or amendment of a geographical indication or traditional speciality guaranteed, to the designation of recognised producer groups and the inclusion of their names in the Union register of geographical indications, to the compilation of the list of the producers of products designated by a geographical indication kept by the Member States and to the setting and functioning of the system delivering the attestation of compliance with the product specification. In all these cases, personal data processing is carried out in the public interest and, in some cases, also in the interest of the data subject.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007, OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671–854.</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU)</p>	

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			2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1–54.	
16d			(6d) In general, in accordance with this Regulation, information that may contain personal data is normally processed in the form of digital or paper documents that may be exchanged, between the Member States and the Commission or between the Member States and the concerned producers or persons, or archived. It is neither disclosed to third parties nor published. However, in case of opposition procedures, in order to put in contact the applicant and the opponent in view of starting consultations and reaching an agreement, the Commission sends them each other	

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			<p>contact details. Where the applicant or the opponent happen to be identified by a name containing a name of a natural person, name and contact details are personal data that need to be communicated to a third party. In addition, for the correct achievement of the objectives of the opposition procedure, the applicant should be made aware of all the information sent by the opponent to justify its opposition to the registration or amendment or cancellation. In addition, the names of the applicants for amendment, persons requesting cancellation, producer groups, single producers and beneficiaries of transitional period are published or made public. If personal data happen to be part of those names, that personal data should be also published. In case of procedures for approval of a Union amendment the name of the applicant is to be published in the Official Journal in order to allow potential opponent to challenge its interest to apply for</p>	

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			<p>the Union amendment. In case of procedures for cancellation, when the cancellation is requested by a natural or legal person resident or established in a third country, the name of the natural or legal person requesting cancellation is to be published in order to identify the persons who have activated the procedure for cancellation and to allow a potential opponent to challenge their legitimate interest to request cancellation. In case of procedures for standard amendment, when the standard amendment is communicated by a natural or legal person resident or established in a third country, the name of that person is to be published or made public. When encoding the information in the Union register of geographical indications, the name of the recognised producer group representative of the geographical indication should be made public in that register for reasons of transparency and to allow that group to demonstrate its</p>	

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			<p>qualification. In case of publication by the Member States of the names of the delegated bodies and natural persons to which official control tasks have been delegated, for geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed originating in their territory, and of the names of product certification bodies by the Commission, for geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed originating in third countries, those names shall be made public in order to allow full transparency of the control procedures. In case of a Commission Regulation or a national act granting a transitional period to a producer to allow the use of a geographical indication or a traditional speciality guaranteed, the name of that producer should be mentioned in the Regulation or national act and made public in order to let it enjoy the granted right and guarantee a level-playing field. Within</p>	

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			<p>this framework, for the good development of the procedures provided for in this Regulation and in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and 2018/1725, the Commission and the Member States should be allowed to disclose to third parties or publish such personal data.</p>	
16e			<p>(6e) Documentation related to the registration of a geographical indication and of a traditional speciality guaranteed, in digital or paper form, should be retained for a period of 10 years after cancellation in order to ensure historical information and to allow comparison with possible subsequent applications concerning the same or similar names. If personal data happen to be part of that documentation, that personal data should also be retained.</p>	
Recital 7				
17	(7) For the purpose of applying Regulation	(7) For the purpose of applying Regulation	(7) For the purpose of applying Regulation	

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	(EU) 2018/1725 the Commission is the authority with whom the owners of personal data may exercise the related rights, by sending comments, raising questions or concerns, or submitting a complaint regarding the collection and use of the personal data. It should, therefore, be clarified that the Commission is considered the controller within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which it is responsible under this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, Regulation (EU) 2019/787 and the provisions adopted pursuant thereto.	(EU) 2018/1725 the Commission is the authority with whom the owners of personal data may exercise the related rights, by sending comments, raising questions or concerns, or submitting a complaint regarding the collection and use of the personal data. It should, therefore, be clarified that the Commission is considered the controller within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which it is responsible under this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, Regulation (EU) 2019/787 and the provisions adopted pursuant thereto.	(EU) 2018/1725 the Commission is the authority with whom the owners of personal data subject may exercise the related rights, by sending comments, raising questions or concerns, or submitting a complaint regarding the collection and use of the personal data. It should, therefore, be clarified that the Commission is considered the controller within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which it is responsible under this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, Regulation (EU) 2019/787 and the provisions adopted pursuant thereto.	
Recital 8				
18	(8) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council applies to the processing of personal data carried out by Member States in the course of the relevant procedures. For the purpose of applying that Regulation the competent authorities of the Member States are the authorities	(8) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council applies to the processing of personal data carried out by Member States in the course of the relevant procedures. For the purpose of applying that Regulation the competent authorities of the Member States are the authorities	(8) Regulation (EU) 2016/679¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council applies to the processing of personal data carried out by Member States in the course of the relevant procedures. For the purpose of applying that Regulation Regulation (EU) 2016/679 the competent authorities	

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	<p>with whom the owners of personal data may exercise the related rights, by sending comments, raising questions or concerns, or submitting a complaint regarding the collection and use of the personal data. It should, therefore, be clarified that the Member States are considered controllers within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which they are responsible under this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, Regulation (EU) 2019/787 and the provisions adopted pursuant thereto.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>1. reference</p>	<p>with whom the owners of personal data may exercise the related rights, by sending comments, raising questions or concerns, or submitting a complaint regarding the collection and use of the personal data. It should, therefore, be clarified that the Member States are considered controllers within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which they are responsible under this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, Regulation (EU) 2019/787 and the provisions adopted pursuant thereto.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>1. reference</p>	<p>of the Member States are the authorities with whom the owners of personal data data subject may exercise the related rights, by sending comments, raising questions or concerns, or submitting a complaint regarding the collection and use of the personal data. It should, therefore, be clarified that the Member States are considered controllers within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which they are responsible under this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, Regulation (EU) 2019/787 and the provisions adopted pursuant thereto.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>1. reference</p>	
Recital 9				
19	<p>(9) Ensuring uniform recognition and protection throughout the Union for the intellectual property rights related to names protected in the Union is a priority that can be effectively achieved only at Union level. Geographical indications protecting the names of wines, spirit drinks and</p>	<p>(9) Ensuring uniform¹ recognition and protection throughout the Union for the intellectual property rights related to names protected in the Union is a priority that can be effectively achieved only at Union level. Geographical indications protecting the names of wines, spirit drinks and</p>	<p>(9) Ensuring uniform recognition and protection throughout the Union for the intellectual property rights related to names protected in the Union is a priority that can be effectively achieved only at Union level. Geographical indications protecting the names of wines, spirit drinks and</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>agricultural products having characteristics, attributes or reputation linked to their place of production are an exclusive Union's competence. A unitary and exclusive system of geographical indications therefore needs to be provided. Geographical indications are a collective right held by all eligible producers in a designated area willing to adhere to a product specification. Producers acting collectively have more powers than individual producers and take collective responsibilities to manage their geographical indications, including responding to societal demands for products resulting from sustainable production. Operating geographical indications reward producers fairly for their efforts to produce a diverse range of quality products. At the same time, this can benefit the rural economy, which is particularly the case in areas with natural or other specific constraints, such as mountain areas and the most remote regions, where the farming sector</p>	<p>agricultural products having characteristics, attributes or reputation linked to their place of production are an exclusive Union's competence. A <u>unitary consistent</u> and exclusive system of geographical indications therefore needs to be provided. Geographical indications are a collective right held by all eligible producers in a designated area willing to adhere to a product specification. Producers acting collectively have more powers than individual producers and take collective responsibilities to manage their geographical indications, including responding to societal demands for products resulting from sustainable production. <u>Similarly, the collective organisation of the producers of a geographical indication can better ensure a fair distribution of the value added amongst the actors in the supply chain, to provide a fair income to producers, which covers their costs and allows them to invest further in the quality and sustainability of their products.</u></p>	<p>agricultural products having characteristics, attributes or reputation linked to their place of production are an exclusive Union's competence. A unitary and exclusive exhaustive system of geographical indications therefore needs to be provided in the Union law. Geographical indications are a collective right held by all eligible producers in a designated area willing to adhere to a product specification. Producers acting collectively have more powers than individual producers and take collective responsibilities to manage their geographical indications, including responding to societal demands for products resulting from sustainable production. Operating geographical indications reward producers fairly for their efforts to produce a diverse range of quality products. At the same time, this can benefit the rural economy, which is particularly the case in areas with natural or other specific constraints, such as mountain areas and the most</p>	

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	<p>accounts for a significant part of the economy and production costs are high. In this way, quality schemes are able to contribute to and complement rural development policy as well as market and income support policies of the CAP. In particular, they may contribute to the developments in the farming sector and, especially, disadvantaged areas. A Union framework that protects geographical indications by providing for their inclusion in a register at Union level facilitates the development of the agricultural sector, since the resulting, more uniform approach ensures fair competition between the producers of products bearing such indications and enhances the credibility of the products in the consumers' eyes. The system of geographical indications aims at enabling consumers to make more informed purchasing choices and, through labelling and advertising, helping them to correctly identify their products on the market. Geographical indications, being a</p>	<p>Operating geographical indications reward producers fairly for their efforts to produce a diverse range of quality products. At the same time, this can benefit the rural economy, which is particularly the case in areas with natural or other specific constraints, such as mountain areas and the most remote regions, <u>including outermost regions</u>, where the farming sector accounts for a significant part of the economy and production costs are high. In this way, quality schemes are able to contribute to and complement rural development policy as well as market and income support policies of the CAP. In particular, they may contribute to the developments in the farming sector and, especially, disadvantaged areas. <u>The Commission Communication of 30 June 2021 entitled "A long-term vision for the EU's Rural Areas - Towards stronger, connected, resilient and prosperous rural areas by 2040"</u> recognises the key role of geographical indications among <u>the flagship</u></p>	<p>remote regions, where the farming sector accounts for a significant part of the economy and production costs are high. In this way, quality schemes are able to contribute to and complement rural development policy as well as market and income support policies of the CAP. In particular, they may contribute to the developments in the farming sector and, especially, disadvantaged areas. A Union framework that protects geographical indications by providing for their inclusion in a register at Union level facilitates the development of the agricultural sector, since the resulting, more uniform approach ensures fair competition between the producers of products bearing such indications and enhances the credibility of the products in the consumers' eyes. The system of geographical indications aims at enabling consumers to make more informed purchasing choices and, through labelling and advertising, helping them to correctly identify their products on the</p>	

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	<p>type of intellectual property right, help operators and companies valorise their intangible assets. To avoid creating unfair conditions of competition and to sustain the internal market, any producer, including a third country producer, should be able to use a registered name and market products designated as geographical indications throughout the Union and in electronic commerce, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant specification and that the producer is covered by a system of controls. In light of the experience gained from the implementation of Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2019/787 and (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, there is a need to address certain legal issues, to clarify and simplify some rules and to streamline the procedures.</p> <p>¹ Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).</p>	<p><u><i>initiatives promoting rural areas, in view of their contribution to the prosperity, economic diversification and development of rural areas and the strong association between a product and its territorial origin.</i></u> A Union framework that protects geographical indications by providing for their inclusion in a register at Union level facilitates the development of the agricultural sector, since the resulting, more uniform approach ensures fair competition between the producers of products bearing such indications and enhances the credibility of the products in the consumers' eyes. The system of geographical indications aims at enabling consumers to make more informed purchasing choices and, through labelling and advertising, helping them to correctly identify their products on the market. Geographical indications, being a type of intellectual property right, help operators and companies valorise their intangible assets. To avoid creating unfair conditions of competition and to</p>	<p>market. Geographical indications, being a type of intellectual property right, help operators and companies valorise their intangible assets. To avoid creating unfair conditions of competition and to sustain the internal market, any producer, including a third country producer, should be able to use a registered name and market products designated as geographical indications throughout the Union and in electronic commerce, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant specification and that the producer is covered by a system of controls. In light of the experience gained from the implementation of Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2019/787 and (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, there is a need to address certain legal issues, to clarify and simplify some rules and to streamline the procedures.</p> <p>¹ Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).</p>	

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		<p>sustain the internal market, any producer, including a third country producer, should be able to use a registered name and market products designated as geographical indications throughout the Union and in electronic commerce, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant specification and that the producer is covered by a system of controls. In light of the experience gained from the implementation of Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2019/787 and (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{Council}²⁷, there is a need to address certain legal issues, to clarify and simplify some rules and to streamline the procedures.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).</p>		
19a			(9a) Producers acting collectively have more powers than individual producers and take	

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			<p>collective responsibilities to manage their geographical indications, including responding to societal demands for products resulting from sustainable production. Operating geographical indications reward producers fairly for their efforts to produce a diverse range of quality products. At the same time, this can benefit the rural economy, which is particularly the case in areas with natural or other specific constraints, such as mountain areas and the most remote regions, where the farming sector accounts for a significant part of the economy and production costs are high. In this way, quality schemes are able to contribute to and complement rural development policy as well as market and income support policies of the CAP. In particular, they may contribute to the developments in the farming sector and, especially, disadvantaged areas. A Union framework that protects geographical</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>indications by providing for their inclusion in a register at Union level facilitates the development of the agricultural sector, since the resulting, more uniform approach ensures fair competition between the producers of products bearing such indications and enhances the credibility of the products in the consumers' eyes. The system of geographical indications aims at enabling consumers to make more informed purchasing choices and, through labelling and advertising, helping them to correctly identify their products on the market.</p>	
19b		<p><u><i>(9a) A unitary and exclusive system of geographical indications should contribute significantly to increased awareness, recognition and consumer understanding, both in the Union and in third countries, of the symbols, indications and abbreviations demonstrating participation in the</i></u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>European quality schemes and their added value, complementing Regulation (EU) No 1144/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a, 1a}</u></p> <p><u>1a. Regulation (EU) No 1144/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on information provision and promotion measures concerning agricultural products implemented in the internal market and in third countries and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 3/2008 (OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 56).</u></p>		
19c			<p>(9b) Geographical indications, being a type of intellectual property right, help operators and companies valorise their intangible assets. To avoid creating unfair conditions of competition and to sustain the internal market, any producer, including a third country producer, should be able to use a registered name and market products designated as geographical indications throughout the Union and in electronic commerce, provided that the</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant specification and that the producer is covered by a system of controls. In light of the experience gained from the implementation of Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2019/787 and (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, there is a need to address certain legal issues, to clarify and simplify some rules and to streamline the procedures.</p> <p><small>1. Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).</small></p>	
Recital 10				
20	(10) In order to comply with the definition of agricultural products in the international framework, i.e. World Trade Organisation, the use of the combined nomenclature should be provided for geographical indications.	(10) In order to comply with the definition of agricultural products in the international framework, i.e. World Trade Organisation, the use of the combined nomenclature should be provided for geographical indications.	(10) In order to comply with the definition of For the purpose of regulating the geographical indications for agricultural products and foodstuffs, it is appropriate to define the agricultural products and foodstuffs concerned in such a way as to take into account in	

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			<p>the international regulatory framework, i.e. World Trade Organisation, the use namely the WTO Agreement on Agriculture while respecting the scope of the agricultural products as listed in Annex I to TFEU. Therefore, reference to the combined nomenclature established by Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 should be provided for geographical indications made. Thus, the agricultural products and foodstuffs should include the products falling into the Chapters 1 to 23 of the combined nomenclature, including the products listed in Annex I to this Regulation.</p>	
Recital 11				
21	<p>(11) The Union has for some time been aiming at simplifying the regulatory framework of the Common Agricultural Policy. This approach should also apply to regulations in the field of geographical indications, without calling into question the specific characteristics of each sector. In order to</p>	<p>(11) The Union has for some time been aiming at simplifying the regulatory framework of the Common Agricultural Policy. This approach should also apply to regulations in the field of <u>The procedures for amending product specifications for products designated by a</u> geographical</p>	<p>(11) The Union has for some time been aiming at simplifying the regulatory framework of the Common Agricultural Policy. This approach should also apply to regulations in the field of geographical indications, without calling into question the specific characteristics of each sector. In order to</p>	

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	<p>simplify the lengthy registration and amendment procedures, harmonised procedural rules for geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products should be laid down in a single legal instrument, while maintaining product specific provisions for wine in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, for spirit drinks in Regulation (EU) 2019/787 and for agricultural products in this Regulation. The procedures for the registration, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration in respect of geographical indications originating in the Union, including opposition procedures, should be carried out by the Member States and the Commission. The Member States and the Commission should be responsible for distinct stages of each procedure. Member States should be responsible for the first stage of the procedure, which consists of receiving the application from the producer group, assessing it, including running a national opposition procedure,</p>	<p>indications, without calling into question the specific characteristics of each sector <u>indication have already been simplified and made more efficient for wine and agri-food products as part of the review of the Common Agricultural Policy.</u> In order to <u>further</u> simplify the lengthy registration and amendment procedures, harmonised procedural rules for geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products should be laid down in a single legal instrument, while maintaining product specific provisions for wine in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, for spirit drinks in Regulation (EU) 2019/787 and for agricultural products in this Regulation. <u>This Regulation should be accompanied by a number of tools for providing small producers and small producer groups with appropriate support, such as tailor-made training courses about the changes being introduced, which should be organised by the national authorities and the</u></p>	<p>simplify the lengthy registration and amendment procedures, harmonised procedural rules for geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products should be laid down in a single legal instrument, while maintaining product specific provisions for wine in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, for spirit drinks in Regulation (EU) 2019/787 and for agricultural products in this Regulation. The procedures for the registration, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration in respect of geographical indications originating in the Union, including opposition procedures, should be carried out by the Member States and the Commission. The Member States and the Commission should be responsible for distinct stages of each procedure. Member States should be responsible for the first stage of the procedure, which consists of receiving the application from the producer group, assessing it, including running a national opposition procedure,</p>	

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	<p>and, following the results of the assessment, submitting the application to the Commission. The Commission should be responsible for scrutinising the application in the second stage of the procedure, including running a worldwide opposition procedure, and taking a decision on granting the protection to the geographical indication or not. Geographical indications should be registered only at Union level. However, with effect from the date of application with the Commission for registration at Union level, Member States should be able to grant transitional protection at national level without affecting the internal market or international trade. The protection afforded by this Regulation upon registration should be equally available to geographical indications of third countries that meet the corresponding criteria and that are protected in their country of origin. The Commission should carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical</p>	<p>Commission. <i>The</i> procedures for the registration, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration in respect of geographical indications originating in the Union, including opposition procedures, should be carried out by the Member States and the Commission. The Member States and the Commission should be responsible for distinct stages of each procedure. Member States should be responsible for the first stage of the procedure, which consists of receiving the application from the producer group, assessing it, including running a national opposition procedure, and, following the results of the assessment, submitting the application to the Commission. The Commission should be responsible for scrutinising the application in the second stage of the procedure, including running a worldwide opposition procedure, and taking a decision on granting the protection to the geographical indication or not. Geographical indications should be</p>	<p>and, following the results of the assessment, submitting the application to the Commission. The Commission should be responsible for scrutinising the application in the second stage of the procedure, including running a worldwide opposition procedure, and taking a decision on granting the protection to the geographical indication or not. Deadlines for lodging a reasoned statement of opposition should be set with a view to guaranteeing the full exercise of the right of opposition without delaying the registration process. It should be possible for the opponent to add further details to the grounds set out in the reasoned statement of opposition in the course of the consultations with the applicant. Geographical indications should be registered only at Union level. However, with effect from the date of application with the Commission for registration at Union level, Member States should be able to grant transitional protection at national</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	indications originating in third countries.	<p>registered only at Union level.</p> <p>However, with effect from the date of application with the Commission for registration at Union level, Member States should be able to grant transitional protection at national level without affecting the internal market or international trade.</p> <p>The protection afforded by this Regulation upon registration should be equally available to geographical indications of third countries that meet the corresponding criteria and that are protected in their country of origin. The Commission should carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical indications originating in third countries.</p>	<p>level without affecting the internal market or international trade.</p> <p>The protection afforded by this Regulation upon registration should be equally available to geographical indications of third countries that meet the corresponding criteria and that are protected in their country of origin. The Commission should carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical indications originating in third countries.</p>	
21a			<p>(11a) In order to allow Member States, third countries and natural or legal persons established or resident in a third country to bring to the attention of the Commission any error or additional information in relation to an application for registration, the</p>	

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			possibility of submitting a notice of comments should be provided for.	
21b		<p><u>(11a) The Union's quality policy is a public policy associated with the production of public goods that should contribute to enabling the transition to a just and fair sustainable food system. Geographical indications are tools capable of contributing to: sustainable rural development; the diversification of the rural economy; the prevention of offshoring and depopulation by creating and preserving jobs in European rural areas and sustaining small scale, local and traditional producers; preserving cultural and socio-economic diversity; protecting the rural landscape; the sustainable management and reproduction of natural resources; biodiversity conservation; animal welfare; and food safety and</u></p>		
	Recital 12			
22				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>(12) To contribute to the transition to a sustainable food system and respond to societal demands for sustainable, environmentally and climate friendly, animal welfare ensuring, resource efficient, socially and ethically responsible production methods, producers of geographical indications should be encouraged to adhere to sustainability standards that are more stringent than the mandatory ones and go beyond good practice. Such specific requirements could be set out in the product specification.</p>	<p>(12) To contribute to the transition to a sustainable food system and respond to societal demands for sustainable, environmentally and climate friendly, animal welfare ensuring, resource efficient, socially and ethically responsible production methods, producers of geographical indications should be encouraged to adhere to sustainability standards that are more stringent than the mandatory ones, <u>encompassing environmental, social and economic objectives and go beyond good practice.</u> Such specific requirements could <u>should</u> be set out in the product specification <u>or in a separate initiative. To enable the uptake of sustainability undertakings, producers should receive financial support by means of pre-established, specific and easily accessible funding and should be properly informed about the opportunities arising from the uptake of sustainability undertakings, including via information sessions and advisory systems on ways for</u></p>	<p>(12) To contribute to the transition to a sustainable food system and respond to societal demands for sustainable, environmentally and climate friendly, animal welfare ensuring, resource efficient, socially and ethically responsible production methods, producers of geographical indications should be encouraged to adhere to sustainability standards that are more stringent than the mandatory ones and sustainable practices that go beyond good practice. Such specific requirements mandato ry standards. Such practices could be set out in the product specification.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>producers to easily acquire the requisite knowledge of the properties of their own products which bring added value and which will then be passed on to consumers. The sustainability undertakings included in the product specification should relate to the three main types of sustainability: economic, social and environmental.</u></p>		
22a		<p><u>(12a) Sustainability undertakings should contribute to one or more environmental, social or economic objectives. Such environmental objectives should include climate change mitigation, the conservation and sustainable use of soils, landscapes and natural resources, the preservation of biodiversity and the conservation of rare seeds, local breeds and plant varieties, the promotion of short supply chains or the management and promotion of animal health and welfare. The social objectives, they should include the improvement of working and employment</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>condition, as well as collective bargaining, social protection and safety standards, attracting and supporting both young and new producers of products designated by a geographical indication to ease generational renewal and facilitating the solidarity and transmission of knowledge across generations or promoting healthier diets. The economic objectives should include, securing a stable and fair income and a strong position across the value chain for producers of products designated by a geographical indication, improving the economic value of products designated by a geographical indication and the redistribution of added value along the value chain, contributing to the diversification of the rural economy, or preserving rural areas and local development, including agricultural employment.</u></p>		
22b		<p><u>(12b) Public procurement criteria should incorporate</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>geographical indications and other quality schemes provided that they contribute to sustainable food production.</i></u>		
Recital 13				
23	(13) To ensure coherent decision-making as regards applications for protection and judicial challenges against them, submitted in the national procedure, the Commission should be informed in a timely and regular manner when procedures are launched before national courts or other bodies concerning an application for registration forwarded by the Member State to the Commission and of their final results. For the same reason, where a Member State considers that a national decision on which the application for protection is based is likely to be invalidated as a result of national judicial proceedings, it should inform the Commission of that assessment. If the Member State requests the suspension of the scrutiny of an application at Union	(13) To ensure coherent <u><i>and efficient</i></u> decision-making as regards applications for protection and judicial challenges against them, submitted in the national procedure, the Commission should be informed in <i>a timely</i> <u><i>an immediate</i></u> and regular manner when procedures are launched before national courts or other <u><i>competent</i></u> bodies concerning an application for registration forwarded by the Member State to the Commission, and of their final results. For the same reason, where a Member State <i>considers</i> <u><i>has reason to believe</i></u> that a national decision on which the application for protection is based is likely to be invalidated as a result of national judicial proceedings, it should inform the Commission of that assessment, <u><i>duly justifying this</i></u> . If the Member State requests the	(13) To ensure coherent decision-making as regards applications for protection and judicial challenges against them, submitted in the national procedure, the Commission should be informed in a timely and regular manner when procedures are launched before national courts or other bodies concerning an application for registration forwarded by the Member State to the Commission and of their final results. For the same reason, where a Member State considers that a national decision on which the application for protection is based is likely to be invalidated as a result of national judicial proceedings, it should inform the Commission of that assessment. If the Member State requests the suspension of the scrutiny of an application at Union	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	level, the Commission should be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline for scrutiny established therein. In order to protect the applicant from vexatious legal actions and to preserve the applicant's right to secure the protection of a name within a reasonable time, the exemption should be limited to cases in which the application for registration has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable but not final judicial decision or in which the Member State considers that the action to challenge the validity of the application is based on valid grounds.	suspension of the scrutiny of an application at Union level, the Commission should be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline for scrutiny established therein. In order to protect the applicant from vexatious legal actions and to preserve the applicant's right to secure the protection of a name within a reasonable time, the exemption should be limited to cases in which the application for registration has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable but not <i>necessarily</i> final judicial decision or in which the Member State <i>considershas</i> <i>reason to believe</i> that the action to challenge the validity of the application is based on valid grounds.	level, the Commission should be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline for scrutiny established therein. In order to protect the applicant from vexatious legal actions and to preserve the applicant's right to secure the protection of a name within a reasonable time, the exemption should be limited to cases in which the application for registration has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable but not final judicial decision or in which the Member State considers that the action to challenge the validity of the application is based on valid grounds.	
Recital 14				
24	(14) To allow operators, whose interests are affected by the registration of a name, to continue to use that name for a limited period of time, while contravening the protection regime established in Article 27, specific derogations for the use of the names in the form of	(14) To allow operators, whose interests are affected by the registration of a name, to continue to use that name for a limited period of time, while contravening the protection regime established in Article 27, specific derogations for the use of the names in the form of	(14) To allow operators, whose interests are affected by the registration of a name, to continue to use that name for a limited period of time, while contravening the protection regime established in Article 27 this Regulation , specific derogations for the use of the names in the form of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	transitional periods should be granted. Such periods can also be allowed to overcome temporary difficulties and with the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers comply with the product specification.	transitional periods should be granted. Such periods can also be allowed to overcome temporary difficulties and with the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers comply with the product specification.	transitional periods should be granted. Such periods can also be allowed to overcome temporary difficulties and with the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers comply with the product specification.	
24a		<u><i>(14a) With regard to the process of amendment of a product specification, a temporary amendment should be considered as a standard amendment when it concerns a temporary change in the product specification resulting from the imposition of obligatory sanitary and phytosanitary measures by the public authorities or a temporary amendment necessary because of a natural disaster or adverse weather conditions recognised by the competent authorities, or a man-made disaster, such as war.</i></u>		
Recital 15				
25	(15) To ensure transparency and uniformity across Member States, it is necessary to establish	(15) To ensure transparency and uniformity across Member States, it is necessary to establish	(15) To ensure transparency and uniformity across Member States, it is necessary to establish	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>and maintain an electronic Union register of geographical indications, registered as protected designations of origin or protected geographical indications. The register should provide information to consumers and to those involved in trade. The register should be an electronic database stored within an information system, and should be accessible to the public.</p>	<p>and maintain an <u>single</u> electronic Union register of geographical indications, registered as protected designations of origin or protected geographical indications. The <u>periodically updated</u> register should provide information to consumers and to those involved in trade, <u>in compliance with the Union rules in force on the protection of know-how and trade secrets, on all types of geographical indications entered into the register pursuant to their registration in the Member State, by third country application, as a result of a concluded international trade agreement or upon international registration derived from the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications</u>. The register should be an electronic database stored within an information system, and should be accessible to the public. <u>That register should enable easy access to the product specifications behind each geographical</u></p>	<p>and maintain an electronic Union register of geographical indications, registered as protected designations of origin or protected geographical indications. The register should provide information to consumers and to those involved in trade. The register should be an electronic database stored within an information system, and should be accessible to the public.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>indication and quality schemes, regardless of whether they are from the Union or from third countries, including those recognised via trade agreements or via the mechanism provided for in the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications.</i></u>		
Recital 16				
26	(16) The Union negotiates international agreements, including those concerning the protection of designations of origin and geographical indications, with its trade partners. In order to facilitate the provision to the public of information about the names protected by those international agreements, and in particular to ensure protection and control of the use to which those names are put, those names may be entered in the Union register of geographical indications. Unless specifically identified as designations of origin in such international agreements, the names should be entered in the register	(16) <u><i>Given their recognised role in creating economic value and jobs, maintaining local traditions and knowledge and protecting natural resources, all Union geographical indications should be protected under bilateral and multilateral trade agreements and other international agreements through the recognition of the Union negotiates system as such. In that regard, the Union should devote significant commercial and diplomatic efforts to ensure the protection of traditional practices which bring together historical, cultural and gastronomic heritage while ensuring</i></u>	(16) The Union negotiates international agreements, including those concerning the protection of designations of origin and geographical indications, with its trade partners. In order to facilitate the provision to the public of information about the names protected by those international agreements, and in particular to ensure protection and control of the use to which those names are put, those names may be entered in the Union register of geographical indications. Unless specifically identified as designations of origin in such international agreements, the names should be entered in the register	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	as protected geographical indications.	<p><u>sustainable production.</u> <u>Furthermore,</u> international <u>trade agreements,</u>including those concerning with <u>particular provisions on</u> the protection of designations of origin and geographical indications <u>are of particular importance, as they provide market access and opportunities for economic growth and jobs for both the Union and third countries right-holders, while protecting against unfair practices and safeguarding consumer safety and health,</u>with its trade partners. In order to facilitate the provision to the public of information about the names protected by those<u>the</u> international agreements, and in particular to ensure protection and control of the use to which those names are put, those names may<u>should</u> be entered in the Union register of geographical indications. Unless specifically identified as designations of origin in such international agreements, the names should be entered in the register as protected geographical indications.</p>	as protected geographical indications.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
26a		<i><u>(16a) In order to unlock the full potential of designations of origin and geographical indications in international trade, this Regulation should be complemented with further cooperation and engagement with third countries through trade policy with a view to enhancing legislative frameworks for the protection and enforcement of designations of origin and geographical indications in third country markets, taking due consideration of the level of development of third countries.</u></i>		
Recital 17				
27	(17) For the optimal functioning of the internal market, it is important that producers and other operators concerned, authorities and consumers may quickly and easily have access to the relevant information concerning a registered protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication. This information should include, where	(17) For the optimal functioning of the internal market, it is important that producers and other operators concerned, authorities and consumers may quickly and easily have access to the relevant information concerning a registered protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication <i><u>in all the official Union languages</u></i> . This	(17) For the optimal functioning of the internal market, it is important that producers and other operators concerned, authorities and consumers may quickly and easily have access to the relevant information concerning a registered protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication. This information should include, where	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	applicable, the information on the identity of the producer group recognised at national level.	information should include, where applicable, the information on the identity of the producer group recognised at national level.	applicable, the information on the identity of the producer group recognised at national level.	
27a		<i><u>(17a) While negotiating trade agreements, or specific bilateral agreements on geographical indications, the parties should always bear in mind their specificities and the complex tissue of producers entering into the scope of the protected products; in that regard, special attention should be given to micro, small and medium-sized producers avoiding disproportionate burdens and additional costs since they are key actors and preservers of the system. In order to ensure fair competition and promote international trade, this Regulation should not, therefore, create discrimination nor should it constitute a barrier for potential applicants, particularly producers in the Union and third countries qualifying as micro, small or</u></i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>medium-sized enterprises.</u>		
Recital 18				
28	(18) Protection should be granted to names entered in the Union register of geographical indications with the aim of ensuring that they are used fairly and in order to prevent practices liable to mislead consumers. In order to strengthen the protection of geographical indications and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, the protection of designations of origin and geographical indications should also apply to domain names on the internet.	(18) Protection should be granted to names entered in the Union register of geographical indications with the aim of ensuring that they are used fairly and in order to prevent practices liable to mislead consumers. In order to strengthen the protection of geographical indications and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, the protection of designations of origin and geographical indications should also apply to domain names on the internet.	(18) Protection should be granted to names entered in the Union register of geographical indications with the aim of ensuring that they are used fairly and in order to prevent practices liable to mislead consumers. In order To strengthen the protection of geographical indications and to combat counterfeiting infringements more effectively, the protection of designations of origin and geographical indications should also apply to domain names on the internet.	
Recital 19				
29	(19) To establish whether products are comparable to the products registered as a geographical indication, account should be taken of all relevant factors. Those should include whether the products have common objective characteristics, such as method of production, physical appearance or use of	(19) To establish whether products are comparable to the products registered as a geographical indication, account should be taken of all relevant factors. Those should include whether the products have common objective characteristics, such as method of production, physical appearance or use of	(19) To establish whether products are comparable to the products registered as a geographical indication, account should be taken of all relevant factors. Those should include whether the products have common objective characteristics, such as method of production, physical appearance or use of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the same raw material; under which circumstances the products are utilised from the point of view of the relevant public; whether they are frequently distributed through the same channels; and whether they are subject to similar marketing rules.	the same raw material; under which circumstances the products are utilised from the point of view of the relevant public; whether they are frequently distributed through the same channels; and whether they are subject to similar marketing rules.	the same raw material; under which circumstances the products are utilised from the point of view of the relevant public; whether they are frequently distributed through the same channels; and whether they are subject to similar marketing rules.	
29a			(19a) In line with the established case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, evocation of a geographical indication should arise, in particular, where a term, sign, or other labelling or packaging device presents a sufficiently direct and clear link with the product covered by the registered geographical indication in the mind of the average European consumer who is reasonably well informed, observant and circumspect.	
Recital 20				
30	(20) In light of commercial practices and Union jurisprudence clarity is required on the use of a geographical	(20) In light of commercial practices and Union jurisprudence clarity is required on the use of a geographical	(20) In light of commercial practices and Union jurisprudence clarity is required on the use of a geographical	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	indication in the sale name of a processed product of which the product designated by the geographical indication is an ingredient. It should be ensured that such use is made in accordance with fair commercial practices and does not weaken, dilute or is not detrimental to the reputation of the product bearing the geographical indication. A consent of a large majority of the producers of geographical indications concerned should be required to allow such a use.	indication in the sale name of a processed product of which the product designated by the geographical indication is an ingredient. It should be ensured that such use is made in accordance with fair commercial practices and does not weaken, dilute or is not detrimental to the reputation of the product bearing the geographical indication. A consent of a large majority of the producers of geographical indications concerned should be required to allow such a use.	indication in the sale name of a processed product of which the product designated by the geographical indication is an ingredient. It should be ensured that such use is made in accordance with fair commercial practices and does not weaken, dilute or is not detrimental to the reputation of the product bearing the geographical indication. A consent of a large majority of the producers of geographical indications concerned should be required to allow such a use.	
Recital 21				
31	(21) Rules concerning the continued use of generic names should be clarified so that generic terms that are similar to or form part of a name or term that is protected should retain their generic status.	(21) Rules concerning the continued use of generic names should be clarified so that generic terms that are similar to or form part of a name or term that is protected should retain their generic status.	(21) Rules concerning the continued use of generic name terms should be clarified so that generic terms that are similar to or form part of a name or term that is protected should retain their generic status.	
Recital 22				
32	(22) The scope of the protection granted under this Regulation should be clarified, in particular with regard to those limitations on registration of new trade marks set out in Directive (EU)	(22) The scope of the protection granted under this Regulation should be clarified, in particular with regard to those limitations on registration of new trade marks set out in Directive (EU)	(22) The scope of the protection granted under this Regulation should be clarified, in particular with regard to those limitations on registration of new trade marks set out in Directive (EU)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>2015/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ that conflict with the registration of geographical indications. Such clarification is also necessary with regard to the holders of prior intellectual property rights, in particular those concerning trade marks and homonymous names registered as geographical indications.</p> <p>1. OJ L 336, 23.12.2015, p.1.</p>	<p>2015/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ that conflict with the registration of geographical indications. Such clarification is also necessary with regard to the holders of prior intellectual property rights, in particular those concerning trade marks and homonymous names registered as geographical indications.</p> <p>1. OJ L 336, 23.12.2015, p.1.</p>	<p>2015/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and in Regulation 2017/1001 on the EU trade mark that conflict with the registration of geographical indications. Such clarification is also necessary with regard to the holders of prior intellectual property rights, in particular those concerning trade marks and homonymous names registered as geographical indications.</p> <p>1. OJ L 336, 23.12.2015, p.1.</p>	
Recital 23				
33	<p>(23) Producer groups play an essential role in the application process for the registration of geographical indications, as well as in the amendment of specifications and cancellation requests. They should be equipped with the means to better identify and market the specific characteristics of their products. The role of the producer group should hence be clarified.</p>	<p>(23) Producer groups, <u>including those defined by Member States' national law,</u> play an essential role in the <u>management of their geographical indications, including the</u> application process for the registration of geographical indications, as well as in the amendment of specifications and cancellation requests. They should be equipped with the means to better identify and market the specific characteristics of their products <u>as well as adequate resources to exercise their powers</u></p>	<p>(23) Producer groups play an essential role in the application process for the registration of geographical indications, as well as in the amendment of specifications and cancellation requests. They should be equipped with the means to better identify and market the specific characteristics of their products. The role of the producer group should hence be clarified.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>and responsibilities.</u> The role of the producer group should hence be clarified. <u>Member States should be able to provide that the contribution to costs associated with the exercise of powers and responsibilities by the recognised producer group is compulsory for all producers of products designated by that geographical indication. Other interested parties, including specialist organisations, non-governmental organisations such as consumer groups, or public bodies could provide technical advice and help in the preparation of the application and the related procedure.</u></p>		
Recital 24				
34	(24) As producers of products bearing geographical indications are mostly small or medium size enterprises, they face competition from other operators along the food supply chain which can create unfair competition between local producers and those operating on a more extended scale. In this context, in the interest of all the producers concerned, it is	(24) As producers of products bearing geographical indications are mostly small or medium size enterprises, they face competition from other operators along the food supply chain which can create unfair competition between local producers and those operating on a more extended scale. In this context, in the interest of all the producers concerned, it is	(24) As producers of products bearing geographical indications are mostly small or medium size enterprises, they face competition from other operators along the food supply chain which can create unfair competition between local producers and those operating on a more extended scale. In this context, in the interest of all the producers concerned, it is	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>necessary to allow one single producer group to perform specific actions in the name of the producers. To that purpose, the category of the recognised producer group should be established, together with the criteria necessary to qualify as a recognised producer group and the related specific additional rights, in particular in order to provide recognised producer groups with the right tools to better enforce their intellectual property rights against unfair practices.</p>	<p>necessary to allow one single producer group to perform specific actions in the name of the producers. To that purpose, the category of the recognised producer group should be established, together with the criteria necessary to qualify as a recognised producer group and the related specific additional rights, in particular in order to provide recognised producer groups with the right tools to better enforce their intellectual property rights against unfair practices.</p>	<p>necessary to allow one single producer group to perform specific actions in the name of the producers. ToFor that purpose, the category of the recognised producer group should be established, together with the criteria necessary to qualify as a recognised producer group and the related specific additional rights, in particular in order to provide recognised producer groups with the right tools to better enforce their intellectual property rights against unfair practices. The provisions on recognised producer groups are inspired by the longstanding systems set up in several Member States. Those existing systems show that the recognised producer group is a valuable instrument enhancing the collective management and protection of geographical indications, which should be maintained. The Regulation should give the necessary regulatory tools to Member States wishing to establish such systems.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
34a			(24a) A single producer group should be recognised also in case of geographical indications whose geographical area extends to more than one Member State. Following the Protocol on Ireland and Northern Ireland to the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, the same should apply where the territory of Northern Ireland is concerned.	
Recital 25				
35	(25) The relationship between internet domain names and protection of geographical indications should be clarified as regards the scope of the application of the remedy measures, the recognition of geographical indications in dispute resolution, and the fair use of domain names. Persons having a legitimate interest on a geographical indication applied for registration before the registration of the	(25) The relationship between internet domain names and protection of geographical indications should be clarified as regards the scope of the application of the remedy measures, the recognition of geographical indications in dispute resolution, and the fair use of domain names. Persons having a legitimate interest on a geographical indication applied for registration before the registration of the	(25) The relationship between internet domain names and protection of geographical indications should be clarified as regards the scope of the application of the remedy measures, the recognition of geographical indications in dispute resolution, and the fair use of domain names. Alternative dispute resolution systems of country-code top level Persons having a legitimate interest on a geographical	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	domain name should be empowered to request for the revocation or the transfer of the domain name in case of conflict.	domain name should be empowered to request for the revocation or the transfer of the domain name in case of conflict.	indication applied for registration before the registration of the domain name should be empowered to request for the revocation or the transfer of the domain name in case of conflict registries throughout the Union should acknowledge geographical indications as a right to be invoked during such disputes.	
35a		<u><i>(25a) The recognition and protection of established rights in the domain names industry at international level is essential to prevent the usurpation of the reputation of geographical indications due to the strong development of commerce on the internet. The Union's trade agreements with third countries currently constitute the most appropriate framework for reinforcing protection at the international level. The Commission should pay special attention to the need to include the protection of geographical indications rights at domain names level</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>in bilateral trade agreements and other international trade negotiations, and strengthen its mediation work with the bodies in charge of assigning domain names, and very particularly with Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), with the objective to include the GIs' existing rights in the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP).</i></u>		
Recital 26				
36	(26) The relationship between trademarks and geographical indications should be clarified in relation to criteria for the rejection of trademark applications, the invalidation of trademarks and the coexistence between trademarks and geographical indications.	(26) The relationship between trademarks and geographical indications should be clarified <u><i>and made more transparent</i></u> in relation to criteria for the rejection of trademark applications, the invalidation of trademarks and the coexistence between trademarks and geographical indications.	(26) The relationship between trademarks and geographical indications should be clarified in relation to criteria for the rejection of trademark applications, the invalidation of trademarks and the coexistence between trademarks and geographical indications.	
Recital 27				
37	(27) In order to avoid creating unfair conditions of competition, any producer, including a third-country producer, should be able to use a	(27) In order to avoid creating unfair conditions of competition, any producer, including a third-country producer, should be able to use a	(27) In order to avoid creating unfair conditions of competition, any producer operator , including a third-country producer operator ,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>registered geographical indication, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant product specification or single document or an equivalent to the latter, i.e. a complete summary of the product specification. The system set up by the Member States should also guarantee that producers complying with the rules are entitled to be covered by the verification of compliance of the product specification.</p>	<p>registered geographical indication, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant product specification or single document or an equivalent to the latter, i.e. a complete summary of the product specification. The system set up by the Member States should also guarantee that producers complying with the rules are entitled to be covered by the verification of compliance of the product specification.</p> <p><u>Third country producers should be subject to Union-comparable verification procedures set up by their respective oversight authorities.</u></p>	<p>should be able to use a registered geographical indication, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant product specification or single document or an equivalent to the latter, i.e. a complete summary of the product specification. The system set up by the Member States should also guarantee that producersoperators complying with the rules are entitled to be covered by the verification of compliance of the product specification.</p>	
Recital 28				
38	<p>(28) The symbols, indications and abbreviations identifying a registered geographical indication, and the rights therein pertaining to the Union, should be protected in the Union as well as in third countries with the aim of ensuring that they are used on genuine products and that consumers are not</p>	<p>(28) The symbols, indications and abbreviations identifying a registered geographical indication, and the rights therein pertaining to the Union, should be protected in the Union as well as in third countries with the aim of ensuring that they are used on genuine products and that consumers are not</p>	<p>(28) The symbols, indications and abbreviations identifying a registered geographical indication, and the rights therein pertaining to the Union, should be protected in the Union as well as in third countries with the aim of ensuring that they are used on genuine products and that consumers are not</p>	

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	misled as to the qualities of products.	misled as to the qualities of products.	misled as to the qualities of products.	
Recital 29				
39	<p>(29) The labelling of wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products should be subject to the general rules laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, and in particular the provisions aimed at preventing labelling that may confuse or mislead consumers.</p> <p>1. OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18.</p>	<p>(29) The labelling of wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products should be subject to the general rules laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁹, and in particular the provisions aimed at preventing labelling that may confuse or mislead consumers.</p> <p>1. OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18. 29. 29 OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18.</p>	<p>(29) The labelling of wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products should be subject to the general rules laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, and in particular the provisions aimed at preventing labelling that may confuse or mislead consumers.</p> <p>1. OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18.</p>	
Recital 30				
40	<p>(30) The use of Union symbols or indications on the packaging of products designated by a geographical indication should be made obligatory in order to make this category of products, and the guarantees attached to them, better known to consumers and to permit easier identification of these products on the market, thereby facilitating checks. However, in view of the specific nature of products covered by this Regulation,</p>	<p>(30) The use of Union symbols or indications on the packaging of, <u>and on the presentation pages of retail websites for</u>, products designated by a geographical indication should be made obligatory in order to make this category of products, and the guarantees attached to them, better known to consumers and to permit easier identification of these products on the market, thereby facilitating checks. However, in view of</p>	<p>(30) The use of Union symbols or indications on the packaging of products designated by a geographical indication should be made obligatory in order to make this category of products, and the guarantees attached to them, better known to consumers and to permit easier identification of these products on the market, thereby facilitating checks. However, in view of the specific nature of products covered by this Regulation,</p>	

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	special provisions concerning labelling should be maintained for wine and spirit drinks. The use of such symbols or indications should remain voluntary for third country geographical indications and designations of origin.	the specific nature of products covered by this Regulation, special provisions concerning labelling should be maintained for wine and spirit drinks. The use of such symbols or indications should remain voluntary for third country geographical indications and designations of origin.	special provisions concerning labelling should be maintained for wine and spirit drinks. The use of such symbols or indications should remain voluntary for third country geographical indications and designations of origin.	
Recital 31				
41	(31) The added value of the geographical indications is based on consumer trust. The system of geographical indications significantly relies on self-control, due diligence and individual responsibility of producers, while it is the role of the competent authorities of the Member States to take the necessary steps to prevent or stop the use of names of products, which are in breach of the rules governing geographical indications. The role of the Commission is to intervene in case of a systemic failure to apply Union law. Geographical indications should be subject to the system of official controls, in line with the	(31) The added value of the geographical indications is based on consumer trust. The system of geographical indications significantly relies on self-control, due diligence and individual responsibility of producers, while it is the role of the competent authorities of the Member States to take the necessary steps to prevent or stop the use of names of products, which are in breach of the rules governing geographical indications. The role of the Commission is to intervene in case of a systemic failure to apply Union law. Geographical indications should be subject to the system of official controls, in line with the	(31) The added value of the geographical indications is based on consumer trust. The system of geographical indications significantly relies on self-control, due diligence and individual responsibility of producers, while it is the role of the competent authorities of the Member States to take the necessary steps to prevent or stop the use of names of products, which are in breach of the rules governing geographical indications. The role of the Commission is to intervene in case of a systemic failure to apply Union law. Geographical indications should be subject to the system of official controls, in line with the	

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	<p>principles set out in Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, which should include a system of controls at all stages of production, processing and distribution. Each operator should be subject to a control system that verifies compliance with the product specification. Taking into account that wine is subject to specific controls defined in the sectoral legislation, this Regulation should lay down controls for spirit drinks and agricultural products only.</p> <p>1. OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1.</p>	<p>principles set out in Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, which should include a system of controls at all stages of production, processing and distribution. Each operator should be subject to a control system that verifies compliance with the product specification. <i>Taking into account that wine is subject to specific controls defined in the sectoral legislation, this Regulation should lay down controls for spirit drinks and agricultural products only.</i></p> <p><i>1. OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1. 30. OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1.</i></p>	<p>principles set out in Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, which should include a system of controls at all stages of production, processing and distribution. Each operator should be subject to a control system that verifies compliance with the product specification. Taking into account that wine is subject to specific controls defined in the sectoral legislation, this Regulation should lay down controls for spirit drinks and agricultural products only.</p> <p>1. OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1.</p>	
41a		<p><u><i>(31a) The registered trademarks of geographical indications have an asset value which can be determined after a clear and objective analysis by an independent third party. Such a value may be included into the annual balance sheet of both producer groups and individual producers.</i></u></p>		
Recital 32				
42				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>(32) In order to ensure that they are impartial and effective, the competent authorities designated to perform the verification of the compliance with the product specification should meet a number of operational criteria. Provisions on delegating some competences of performing specific control tasks to product certification bodies should be envisaged to facilitate the task of the control authorities and make the system more effective.</p>	<p>(32) In order to ensure that they are impartial and effective, the competent authorities designated to perform the verification of the compliance with the product specification should meet a number of operational criteria.</p> <p><u><i>When designating authorities responsible for taking appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the unlawful use of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications, Member States should ensure that those authorities provide adequate guarantees of transparency, objectivity and impartiality, and that they have at their disposal the qualified staff and resources necessary to carry out their functions.</i></u></p> <p>Provisions on delegating some competences of performing specific control tasks to product certification bodies should be envisaged to facilitate the task of the control authorities and make the system more effective.</p>	<p>(32) In order to ensure that they are impartial and effective, the competent authorities designated to perform the verification of the compliance with the product specification should meet a number of operational criteria. Provisions on delegating some competences of performing specific certain official control tasks to delegated and product certification bodies and natural persons should be envisaged to facilitate the task of the control authorities and make the system more effective.</p> <p>Information on the competent authorities, delegated and product certification bodies and natural persons should be made public to ensure the transparency and allow interested parties to contact them.</p>	
	Recital 33			
43				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(33) Information on the competent authorities and product certification bodies should be made public to ensure the transparency and allow interested parties to contact them.	(33) Information on the competent authorities and product certification bodies should be made public to ensure the transparency and allow interested parties to contact them.	(33) Information on the competent authorities and product certification bodies should be made public to ensure the transparency and allow interested parties to contact them.	
Recital 34				
44	(34) European standards developed by the European Committee for Standardisation and international standards developed by the International Organisation for Standardisation should be used for the accreditation of the control bodies as well as by those bodies for their operations. The accreditation of those bodies should take place in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ . ¹ OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30.	(34) European standards developed by the European Committee for Standardisation and international standards developed by the International Organisation for Standardisation should be used for the accreditation of the control bodies as well as by those bodies for their operations. The accreditation of those bodies should take place in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ . ¹ OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30.	(34) European standards developed by the European Committee for Standardisation and international standards developed by the International Organisation for Standardisation should be used for the accreditation of the control delegated and product certification bodies as well as by those bodies for their operations. The accreditation of those bodies should take place in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ . ¹ OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30.	
Recital 35				
45	(35) Enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace is important to prevent fraudulent and deceptive practices thus ensuring that	(35) Enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace is important to prevent fraudulent and deceptive practices <u>and the effective</u>	(35) Enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace market, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 , is important to prevent	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>producers are properly rewarded for the added value of their products bearing a geographical indication and that illegal users of those geographical indications are prevented from selling their products. Controls should be carried out based on risk assessment or notifications from operators, and appropriate administrative and judicial steps should be taken to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that contravene the protected geographical indications.</p>	<p><u>combating of counterfeiting</u>, thus ensuring that producers are properly rewarded for the added value of their products bearing a geographical indication and that illegal users of those geographical indications are prevented from selling their products. Controls should be carried out based on risk assessment or notifications from operators, and appropriate, <u>effective and proportionate</u> administrative and judicial steps should be taken to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that <u>fail to respect, or</u> contravene, the protected geographical indications.</p>	<p>fraudulent and deceptive practices, thus ensuring that producers are properly rewarded for the added value of their products bearing a geographical indication and that illegal users of those geographical indications are prevented from selling their products. Controls should be carried out based on risk assessment or notifications from operators or competent authorities to ensure compliance with the product specification or single document or an equivalent to the latter, such as the summary of the product specification, and appropriate administrative and judicial steps should be taken to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that contravene the protected geographical indications.</p>	
Recital 36				
46	<p>(36) Online platforms have become increasingly used for sales of products, including of those designated as geographical indications, and in</p>	<p>(36) Online platforms have become increasingly used for sales of products, including of those designated as geographical indications, and in</p>	<p>(36) Intermediary services, in particular online platforms have become increasingly used for sales of products, including of those designated as</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>some cases they might represent an important space as regards preventing fraud. In this regard, this Regulation should establish rules to ensure appropriate labelling of products sold via online platforms, and to provide powers to Member States to disable access to the content that contravenes the rules. These rules should be without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 2022/XX of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>¹. Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L ..., XXX, dd/mm/yyyy, p. X).</p>	<p>some cases they might represent an important space as regards preventing fraud. In this regard, this Regulation should establish rules to ensure appropriate labelling of products sold via online platforms, and to provide powers to Member States to disable access to the content that contravenes the rules. These rules should be without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 2022/XX of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>¹. Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L ..., XXX, dd/mm/yyyy, p. X).</p>	<p>geographical indications, and in some cases they^{it} might represent an important space as regards preventing fraud. In this regard, this Regulation should establish rules to ensure appropriate labelling of products sold via online platforms, and to provide powers to Member States to disable access to theInformation related to the advertising, promotion and sale of goods that contravenes the protection of geographical indications should be considered illegal content. In this regard, this Regulation that contravenes the rules. These rules should be without prejudice to provide for qualification of illegal content under Regulation (EU) No 2022/XXNo 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁺ and possible measures to be taken by national authorities.</p> <p>¹. Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L ..., XXX, dd/mm/yyyy, p. X).</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 37				
47	(37) Taking into account that a product designated by the geographical indication produced in one Member State might be sold in another Member State, administrative assistance between Member States should be ensured to allow effective controls and its practicalities should be laid down.	(37) Taking into account that a product designated by the geographical indication produced in one Member State might be sold in another Member State, administrative assistance between Member States <u>and with third countries</u> should be ensured to allow effective controls and its practicalities should be laid down.	(37) Taking into account that a product designated by the geographical indication produced in one Member State might be sold in another Member State, administrative assistance between Member States should be ensured to allow effective controls and its practicalities should be laid down.	
Recital 38				
48	(38) For the optimal functioning of the internal market, it is important that producers quickly and easily demonstrate in several contexts that they are authorised to use a protected name, such as at customs controls, market inspections or on demand by trade operators. For this purpose, an official certificate, or other proof of certification, of entitlement to produce the product designated by a geographical indication should be put at the disposal of the producer.	(38) For the optimal functioning of the internal market, it is important that producers quickly and easily demonstrate in several contexts that they are authorised to use a protected name, such as at customs controls, market inspections or on demand by trade operators. For this purpose, an official certificate, or other proof of certification, of entitlement to produce the product designated by a geographical indication should be put at the disposal of the producer.	(38) For the optimal functioning of the internal market, it is important that producers quickly and easily demonstrate in several contexts that they are authorised to use a protected name, such as at customs controls, market inspections or on demand by trade operators. For this purpose, an official certificate, or other proof of certification, of entitlement to produce attestation of compliance with the product designated by a geographical indication specification should be put at the disposal of the producer made available to the operator .	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 39				
49	<p>(39) The procedures for registration, amendment and cancellation of geographical indications, including the scrutiny and the opposition procedure, should be carried out in the most efficient way. This can be achieved by using the assistance for the scrutiny of the applications provided by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). While a partial outsourcing to EUIPO has been considered, the Commission would remain responsible for registration, amendment and cancellation, due to a strong relation with the Common Agricultural Policy and to the expertise needed to ensure that specificities of wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products are adequately assessed.</p>	<p>(39) The procedures for registration, amendment and cancellation of geographical indications, including the scrutiny and the opposition procedure, should be carried out in the most efficient way. <i>This can be achieved by using the assistance for the scrutiny of the applications provided by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). While a partial outsourcing to EUIPO has been considered.</i> <u>According to the Special Report drafted by the European Court of Auditors, since the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding in 2018 between the Commission and the EUIPO, there has been no improvement in the length of the procedures regarding, in particular, the analysis of applications for registration and amendments to product specifications of geographical indications.</u> The Commission would<u>should</u> remain responsible for registration, amendment and cancellation, due to a</p>	<p>(39) The procedures for registration, amendment and cancellation of geographical indications, including the scrutiny and the opposition procedure, should be carried out in the most efficient way. This can be achieved by using the assistance for the scrutiny of the applications provided by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). While a partial outsourcing to EUIPO has been considered, the Commission would remain responsible for registration, amendment and cancellation, due to a strong relation with the Common Agricultural Policy and to the expertise needed to ensure that specificities of wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products are adequately assessed.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		strong relation with the Common Agricultural Policy and to the expertise needed to ensure that specificities of wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products are adequately assessed.		
Recital 40				
50	(40) Criteria should be set to assess the performance of the EUIPO. These criteria should ensure quality, coherence and efficiency of the assistance provided. The Commission should prepare a report to the Parliament and to the Council on the results and experience of the execution of these tasks by the EUIPO.	(40) Criteria should be set to assess the performance of the EUIPO. These criteria should ensure quality, coherence and efficiency of the assistance provided. The Commission should prepare a report to the Parliament and to the Council on the results and experience of the execution of these tasks by the EUIPO.	(40) Criteria should be set to assess the performance of the EUIPO. These criteria should ensure quality, coherence and efficiency of the assistance provided. The Commission should prepare a report to the Parliament and to the Council on the results and experience of the execution of these tasks by the EUIPO.	
Recital 41				
51	(41) In the light of existing practice, the two different instruments for identifying the link between the product and its geographical origin, namely the designation of origin and the geographical indication, should be maintained. Rules for and definitions of plant varieties and animal breeds should be clarified to better understand their articulation with	(41) In the light of existing practice, the two different instruments for identifying the link between the product and its geographical origin, namely the designation of origin and the geographical indication, should be maintained. Rules for and definitions of plant varieties and animal breeds should be clarified to better understand their articulation with	(41) In the light of existing practice, the two different instruments for identifying the link between the product and its geographical origin, namely the designation of origin and the geographical indication, should be maintained. Rules for and definitions of plant varieties and animal breeds should be clarified to better understand their articulation with	

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	geographical indications in case of conflict. Rules on sourcing of feed and of raw materials should remain unchanged.	geographical indications in case of conflict. Rules on sourcing of feed and of raw materials should remain unchanged.	geographical indications in case of conflict. Rules on sourcing of feed and of raw materials should remain unchanged.	
Recital 42				
52	(42) A product bearing a geographical indication should meet certain conditions set out in the product specification. For such information to be easily understandable also to interested parties, the product specification should be summarised in a single document.	(42) A product bearing a geographical indication should meet certain conditions set out in the product specification. For such information to be easily understandable also to interested parties, the product specification should be summarised in a single document.	(42) A product bearing a geographical indication should meet certain conditions set out in the product specification. For such information to be easily understandable also to interested parties, the product specification should be summarised in a single document.	
Recital 43				
53	(43) To implement the rules related to geographical indications, the Commission should be assisted by a committee, composed by the delegates of the Member States.	(43) To implement the rules related to geographical indications, the Commission should be assisted by a committee, composed by the delegates of the Member States.	(43) To implement the rules related to geographical indications, the Commission should be assisted by a committee, composed by the delegates of the Member States.	
Recital 44				
54	(44) The specific objective of the scheme for traditional specialities guaranteed is to help the producers of traditional products to communicate to consumers the value-	(44) The specific objective of the scheme for traditional specialities guaranteed is to help the producers of traditional products to communicate to consumers the value-	(44) The specific objective of the scheme for traditional specialities guaranteed is to help the producers of traditional products to communicate to consumers the value-	

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	adding attributes of their product. In order to avoid creating unfair conditions of competition, any producer, including a producer from a third country, should be able to use a registered name of a traditional speciality guaranteed, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant specification and the producer is covered by a system of controls.	adding attributes of their product. In order to avoid creating <u>imbalances on the internal market or</u> unfair conditions of competition, any producer, including a producer from a third country, should be able to use a registered name of a traditional speciality guaranteed, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant specification and the producer is covered by a system of controls.	adding attributes of their product. In order to avoid creating unfair conditions of competition, any producer, including a producer from a third country, should be able to use a registered name of a traditional speciality guaranteed, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant specification and the producer is covered by a system of controls.	
Recital 45				
55	(45) As only a few names have been registered, the current scheme for traditional specialities guaranteed has failed to realise its potential. Current provisions should therefore be improved, clarified and sharpened in order to make the scheme more understandable, operational and attractive to potential applicants. To ensure that names of genuine traditional products are registered, the criteria and conditions for registration of a name should be adapted, in particular by removing the condition that	(45) As only a few names have been registered, the current scheme for traditional specialities guaranteed has failed to realise its potential. Current provisions should therefore be improved, clarified and sharpened in order to make the scheme more understandable, operational and attractive to potential applicants. To ensure that names of genuine traditional products are registered, the criteria and conditions for registration of a name should be adapted, in particular by removing the condition that	(45) As only a few names have been registered, the current scheme for traditional specialities guaranteed has failed to realise its potential. Current provisions should therefore be improved, clarified and sharpened in order to make the scheme more understandable, operational and attractive to potential applicants. To ensure that names of genuine traditional products are registered, the criteria and conditions for registration of a name should be adapted, in particular by removing the condition that	

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	traditional specialities guaranteed have a specific character.	traditional specialities guaranteed have a specific character.	traditional specialities guaranteed have a specific character.	
Recital 46				
56	(46) To ensure that traditional specialities guaranteed comply with their specification and are consistent, producers organised into groups should themselves define the product in a specification. The option of registering a name as a traditional speciality guaranteed should be open to third country producers.	(46) To ensure that traditional specialities guaranteed comply with their specification and are consistent, producers organised into groups should themselves define the product in a specification. The option of registering a name as a traditional speciality guaranteed should be open to third country producers <u>with a control system or equivalent</u> .	(46) To ensure that traditional specialities guaranteed comply with their specification and are consistent, producers organised into groups should themselves define the product in a specification. The option of registering a name as a traditional speciality guaranteed should be open to third country producers.	
Recital 47				
57	(47) To ensure transparency, the traditional specialities guaranteed should be entered in the register.	(47) To ensure transparency, the traditional specialities guaranteed should be entered in the <u>single register provided for in this Regulation</u> .	(47) To ensure transparency, the traditional specialities guaranteed should be entered in the register.	
Recital 48				
58	(48) In order to avoid creating unfair conditions of competition, any producer, including a producer from a third country, should be able to use a registered name of a traditional speciality guaranteed, provided that the product	(48) In order to avoid creating <u>imbalances on the internal market or</u> unfair conditions of competition, any producer, including a producer from a third country, should be able to use a registered name of a traditional speciality	(48) In order to avoid creating unfair conditions of competition, any producer operator , including a producer an operator from a third country, should be able to use a registered name of a traditional speciality guaranteed, provided	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant specification and the producer is covered by a system of controls. For traditional specialities guaranteed produced within the Union, the Union symbol should be indicated on the labelling and it should be possible to associate it with the indication ‘traditional speciality guaranteed’. The use of the names, the Union symbol and the indication should be regulated to ensure a uniform approach across the internal market.	guaranteed, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant specification and the producer is covered by the system of controls. For traditional specialities guaranteed produced within the Union, the Union symbol should be indicated on the labelling and it should be possible to associate it with the indication ‘traditional speciality guaranteed’. The use of the names, the Union symbol and the indication should be regulated <u>correspondingly</u> to ensure a uniform approach across the internal market.	that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant specification and the producer is covered by a system of controls. For traditional specialities guaranteed produced within the Union, the Union symbol should be indicated on the labelling and it should be possible to associate it with the indication ‘traditional speciality guaranteed’. The use of the names, the Union symbol and the indication should be regulated to ensure a uniform approach across the internal market.	
Recital 49				
59	(49) Traditional specialities guaranteed should be effectively protected on the market so that their producers are properly rewarded for their added value and that illegal users of traditional specialities guaranteed are prevented from selling their products.	(49) Traditional specialities guaranteed should be effectively protected on the market so that their producers are properly rewarded for their added value and that illegal users of traditional specialities guaranteed are prevented from selling their products.	(49) Traditional specialities guaranteed should be effectively protected on the market so that their producers are properly rewarded for their added value and that illegal users of traditional specialities guaranteed are prevented from selling their products.	
Recital 50				
60	(50) In order not to mislead the consumers, registered traditional specialities	(50) In order not to mislead the consumers <u>consumers</u> <u>and to provide them</u>	(50) In order not to mislead the consumers, registered traditional specialities	

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	<p>guaranteed should be protected against any misuse or imitation, including as regards products used as ingredients, or against any other practice liable to mislead the consumer. Pursuing the same objective, rules should be laid down for specific uses of traditional specialities guaranteed, notably as regards the use of terms that are generic in the Union, labelling which contains or comprises the denomination of a plant variety or animal breed and trade marks.</p>	<p><u>with accurate information</u>, registered traditional specialities guaranteed should be protected against any misuse, <u>imitation or counterfeiting</u> or imitation, including as regards products used as ingredients, or against any other practice liable to mislead <u>consumers</u> <u>and which may distort the information provided to them</u> the consumer. Pursuing the same objective, rules should be laid down for specific uses of traditional specialities guaranteed, notably as regards the use of terms that are generic in the Union, labelling which contains or comprises the denomination of a plant variety or animal breed and trade marks.</p>	<p>guaranteed should be protected against any misuse or imitation, including as regards products used as ingredients, or against any other practice liable to mislead the consumer. Pursuing the same objective, rules should be laid down for specific uses of traditional specialities guaranteed, notably as regards the use of terms that are generic in the Union, labelling which contains or comprises the denomination of a plant variety or animal breed and trade marks.</p>	
Recital 51				
61	<p>(51) Participation in the traditional speciality guaranteed scheme should ensure that any operator complying with the rules of this scheme is entitled to be covered by the verification of compliance with the product specification.</p>	<p>(51) Participation in the traditional speciality guaranteed scheme should ensure that any operator complying with the rules of this scheme is entitled to be covered by the verification of compliance with the product specification.</p>	<p>(51) Participation in the traditional speciality guaranteed scheme should ensure that any operator complying with the rules of this scheme is entitled to be covered by the verification of compliance with the product specification.</p>	
Recital 52				
62				

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	<p>(52) The procedures for the registration, amendments to the product specification and the cancellation of the registration in respect of traditional specialities guaranteed originating in the Union, including opposition procedures, should be carried out by the Member States and the Commission. The Member States and the Commission should be responsible for distinct stages of each procedure. Member States should be responsible for the first stage of the procedure, which consists of receiving the application from the producer group, assessing it, including running a national opposition procedure, and, following the results of the assessment, submitting the Union application to the Commission. The Commission should be responsible for scrutinising the application, including running a worldwide opposition procedure, and taking a decision on granting the traditional specialities guaranteed protection or not. The protection afforded by this Regulation upon registration should be equally available to traditional specialities</p>	<p>(52) The procedures for the registration, amendments to the product specification and the cancellation of the registration in respect of traditional specialities guaranteed originating in the Union, including opposition procedures, should be carried out by the Member States and the Commission. The Member States and the Commission should be responsible for distinct stages of each procedure. Member States should be responsible for the first stage of the procedure, which consists of receiving the application from the producer group, assessing it, including running a national opposition procedure, and, following the results of the assessment, submitting the Union application to the Commission. The Commission should be responsible for scrutinising the application, including running a worldwide opposition procedure, and taking a decision on granting the traditional specialities guaranteed protection or not. The protection afforded by this Regulation upon registration should be equally available to traditional specialities</p>	<p>(52) The procedures for the registration, amendments to the product specification and the cancellation of the registration in respect of traditional specialities guaranteed originating in the Union, including opposition procedures, should be carried out by the Member States and the Commission. The Member States and the Commission should be responsible for distinct stages of each procedure. Member States should be responsible for the first stage of the procedure, which consists of receiving the application from the producer group, assessing it, including running a national opposition procedure, and, following the results of the assessment, submitting the Union application to the Commission. The Commission should be responsible for scrutinising the application, including running a worldwide opposition procedure, and taking a decision on granting the traditional specialities guaranteed protection or not. The protection afforded by this Regulation upon registration should be equally available to traditional specialities</p>	

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	guaranteed of third countries that meet the corresponding criteria and that are protected in their country of origin. The Commission should also carry out the corresponding procedures for traditional specialities guaranteed originating in third countries.	guaranteed of third countries that meet the corresponding criteria and that are protected in their country of origin. The Commission should also carry out the corresponding procedures for traditional specialities guaranteed originating in third countries.	guaranteed of third countries that meet the corresponding criteria and that are protected in their country of origin. The Commission should also carry out the corresponding procedures for traditional specialities guaranteed originating in third countries.	
Recital 53				
63	(53) The optional quality terms scheme was introduced by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012. It refers to specific horizontal characteristics, of one or more categories of products, farming methods or processing attributes which apply in specific areas. The optional quality term ‘mountain product’ has met the conditions laid down for optional quality terms and was established by that Regulation. It has provided mountain producers with an effective tool to better market their product and to reduce the actual risks of consumer confusion as to the mountain provenance of products on the market. The possibility for producers to use optional quality terms should be maintained, as the scheme has not	(53) The optional quality terms scheme was introduced by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012. It refers to specific horizontal characteristics, of one or more categories of products, farming methods or processing attributes which apply in specific areas. The optional quality term ‘mountain product’ has met the conditions laid down for optional quality terms and was established by that Regulation. It has provided mountain producers with an effective tool to better market their product and to reduce the actual risks of consumer confusion as to the mountain provenance of products on the market. The possibility for producers to use optional quality terms should be maintained, as the scheme has not	(53) The optional quality terms scheme was introduced by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012. It refers to specific horizontal characteristics, of one or more categories of products, farming methods or processing attributes which apply in specific areas. The optional quality term ‘mountain product’ has met the conditions laid down for optional quality terms and was established by that Regulation. It has provided mountain producers with an effective tool to better market their product and to reduce the actual risks of consumer confusion as to the mountain provenance of products on the market. The possibility for producers to use optional quality terms should be maintained, as the scheme has not	

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	yet fully met its potential in the Member States due to a short time of its application.	yet fully met its potential in the Member States due to a short time of its application.	yet fully met its potential in the Member States due to a short time of its application.	
63a		<u><i>(53a) Owing to the growing demand from producers of various products, including ones produced by individual farmers, which do not fall into any other categories but which bear the hallmarks of a quality scheme, and bearing in mind the weaker competitiveness of farmers who nevertheless wish to sell directly to final consumers, a new optional quality term 'farmer's product' should be introduced with a view to providing consumers with information on a specific product characteristic. Member States should draw up criteria which a product are to satisfy in order to be able to use the optional quality term 'farmer's product'.</i></u>		
Recital 54				
64	(54) To implement the rules related to traditional specialities guaranteed and	(54) To implement the rules related to traditional specialities guaranteed and	(54) To implement the rules related to traditional specialities guaranteed and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	optional quality terms, laid down in this Regulation, the Commission should be assisted by a committee, composed of the delegates of the Member States.	optional quality terms, laid down in this Regulation, the Commission should be assisted by a committee, composed of the delegates of the Member States.	optional quality terms, laid down in this Regulation, the Commission should be assisted by a committee, composed of the delegates of the Member States.	
Recital 55				
65	(55) Provisions concerning geographical indications in Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, concerning the wine sector, and (EU) 2019/787, concerning the spirit drinks sector, need to be amended in order to align them to the common rules on registration, amendment, opposition, cancellation, protection and controls of the geographical indications set out in this Regulation. In particular for wine, additional changes are needed to the definition of protected geographical indications in line with the Trade Related Agreement on Intellectual Property. For reasons of consistency with this Regulation, the provision on the tasks of the EUIPO laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European	(55) Provisions concerning geographical indications in Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, concerning the wine sector, and (EU) 2019/787, concerning the spirit drinks sector, need to be amended in order to align them to the common rules on registration, amendment, opposition, cancellation, protection and controls of the geographical indications set out in this Regulation. In particular for wine, additional changes are needed to the definition of protected geographical indications in line with the Trade Related Agreement on Intellectual Property. For reasons of consistency with this Regulation, the provision on the tasks of the EUIPO laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European	(55) Provisions concerning geographical indications in Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, concerning the wine sector, and (EU) 2019/787, concerning the spirit drinks sector, need to be amended in order to align them to the common rules on registration, amendment, opposition, cancellation, protection and controls of the geographical indications set out in this Regulation. In particular for wine, additional changes are needed to the definition of protected geographical indications in line with the Trade Related Agreement on Intellectual Property. For reasons of consistency with this Regulation, the provision on the tasks of the EUIPO laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European	

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	<p>Parliament and of the Council¹ should also be amended.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the European Union trade mark (OJ L 154, 16.6.2017, p. 1).</p>	<p>Parliament and of the Council¹ should also be amended.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the European Union trade mark (OJ L 154, 16.6.2017, p. 1).</p>	<p>Parliament and of the Council¹ should also be amended.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the European Union trade mark (OJ L 154, 16.6.2017, p. 1).</p>	
Recital 56				
66	<p>(56) In order to supplement or amend certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining sustainability standards and laying down criteria for the recognition of existing sustainability standards; clarifying or adding items to be supplied as part of accompanying information; entrusting the EUIPO with the tasks related to scrutiny for opposition and the opposition procedure, operation of the register, publication of standard amendments to a product specification, consultation in the context of cancellation procedure, establishment and</p>	<p>(56) In order to supplement or amend certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of <i>defining sustainability standards and laying down criteria for the recognition of existing sustainability standards; clarifying or adding items to be supplied as part of accompanying information;</i> entrusting the EUIPO with the tasks related to <i>scrutiny for opposition and the operation of the register, publication of standard amendments to a product specification, consultation in the context of cancellation procedure, establishment and</i></p>	<p>(56) In order to supplement or amend certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining sustainability standards and laying down criteria providing detailed procedures and deadlines for the recognition of existing sustainability standards; clarifying or adding items to be supplied as part of accompanying information; entrusting the EUIPO with the tasks related to scrutiny for opposition and the opposition procedure; operation of the register, publication of standard; setting out provisions on Union amendments to a product specification,</p>	

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	<p>management of an alert system informing applicants about the availability of their geographical indication as a domain name, scrutiny of third country geographical indications other than geographical indications under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications¹, proposed for protection pursuant to international negotiations or international agreements; establishing appropriate criteria for monitoring performance of the EUIPO in the execution of the tasks entrusted to it; laying down additional rules on the use of geographical indications to identify ingredients in processed products; laying down additional rules for determining the generic status of terms; establishing the restrictions and derogations with regard to the sourcing of feed in the case of a designation of origin; establishing restrictions and derogations with regard to the slaughtering of live animals or with regard</p>	<p><i>management of an alert system the development of a Union alert system to fight against online counterfeiting of geographical indications</i>, informing applicants about the availability of their geographical indication as a domain name, <i>scrutiny of third country geographical indications other than geographical indications under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and monitoring of the registration of domain names in the Union which would conflict with the names included in the Union register of geographical indications¹</i>; <i>proposed for protection pursuant to international negotiations or international agreements</i>; establishing appropriate criteria for monitoring performance of the EUIPO in the execution of the tasks entrusted to it; <i>laying down additional rules on the use of geographical indications to identify ingredients in processed products</i>; <i>laying down additional rules for determining the</i></p>	<p>consultation in the context of cancellation procedure, establishment and management of an alert system informing applicants about the availability of their geographical indication as a domain name, scrutiny of third country geographical indications other than specifications of geographical indications under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications¹, proposed for protection pursuant to international negotiations or international agreements; establishing appropriate criteria for monitoring performance of the EUIPO in the execution of the tasks entrusted to it for which no single document was published, on admissibility of applications for Union amendments, on the relationship between Union and standard amendments, and on standard amendments; laying down additional rules on the use of geographical indications to identify</p>	

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	<p>to the sourcing of raw materials; laying down rules for determining the use of the denomination of a plant variety or of an animal breed; laying down rules which limit the information contained in the product specification for geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down further details of the eligibility criteria for traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down additional rules to provide for appropriate certification and accreditation procedures to apply in respect of product certification bodies; laying down additional rules to further detail protection of traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down for traditional specialities guaranteed additional rules for determining the generic status of terms, conditions for use of plant variety and animal breed denominations, and relation to intellectual property rights; defining additional rules for joint applications concerning more than one national territory and complementing the rules of the</p>	<p>generic status of terms; establishing the restrictions and derogations with regard to the sourcing of feed in the case of a designation of origin; establishing restrictions and derogations with regard to the slaughtering of live animals or with regard to the sourcing of raw materials; laying down rules for determining the use of the denomination of a plant variety or of an animal breed; laying down rules which limit the information contained in the product specification for geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down further details of the eligibility criteria for traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down additional rules to provide for appropriate certification and accreditation procedures to apply in respect of product certification bodies; laying down additional rules to further detail protection of traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down for traditional specialities guaranteed additional rules for determining</p>	<p>ingredients in the name of processed products; laying down additional rules for determining the generic status of terms; establishing the restrictions and derogations with regard to the sourcing of feed in the case of a designation of origin with reference to the use of comparable ingredients and the criteria of conferring essential characteristics on the processed products; establishing restrictions and derogations with regard to the slaughtering of live animals or with regard to the sourcing of raw materials; laying down rules for determining the use of the denomination of a plant variety or of an animal breed; laying down rules which limit the information contained in the product specification for geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down further details of the eligibility criteria for traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down additional complementing the rules to provide for appropriate certification and</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>application process for traditional specialities guaranteed guaranteed; complementing the rules for the opposition procedure for traditional specialities guaranteed to establish detailed procedures and deadlines; supplementing the rules regarding the amendment application process for traditional specialities guaranteed; supplementing the rules regarding the cancellation process for traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down detailed rules relating to the criteria for optional quality terms; reserving an additional optional quality term, laying down its conditions of use; laying down derogations to the use of the term ‘mountain product’ and establishing the methods of production, and other criteria relevant for the application of that optional quality term, in particular, laying down the conditions under which raw materials or feedstuffs are permitted to come from outside the mountain areas. It is of particular</p>	<p>the generic status of terms, conditions for use of plant variety and animal breed denominations, and relation to intellectual property rights; defining additional rules for joint applications concerning more than one national territory and complementing the rules of the application process for traditional specialities guaranteed <i>guaranteed</i>; complementing the rules for the opposition procedure for traditional specialities guaranteed to establish detailed procedures and deadlines; supplementing the rules regarding the amendment application process for traditional specialities guaranteed; supplementing the rules regarding the cancellation process for traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down detailed rules relating to the criteria for optional quality terms; reserving an additional optional quality term, laying down its conditions of use; laying down derogations to the use of the term ‘mountain product’ and</p>	<p>accreditation procedures to apply in respect of product certification bodies; laying down additional rules to further detail protection of traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down for the opposition procedure for traditional specialities guaranteed additional rules for determining the generic status of terms, conditions for use of plant variety and animal breed denominations, and relation to intellectual property rights; defining additional rules for joint applications concerning more than one national territory and complementing to establish detailed procedures and deadlines; supplementing the rules of the regarding the amendment application process for traditional specialities guaranteed guaranteed; complementing; supplementing the rules for the opposition procedure for the use of traditional specialities guaranteed to establish detailed procedures and deadlines; supplementing the rules regarding the</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making². In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p> <p>1. https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=3983</p> <p>2. OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.</p>	<p>establishing the methods of production, and other criteria relevant for the application of that optional quality term, in particular, laying down the conditions under which raw materials or feedstuffs are permitted to come from outside the mountain areas. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making^{2, 3, 4, 5}. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p> <p>1. https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=3983</p> <p>2. OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p.</p>	<p>amendment application process for traditional specialities guaranteed; supplementing the rules regarding the cancellation process for traditional specialities guaranteed in the name of processed products with reference to the use of comparable ingredients and the criteria of conferring essential characteristics on the processed products; laying down detailed rules relating to the criteria for optional quality terms; reserving an additional optional quality term, laying down its conditions of use; laying down derogations to the use of the term 'mountain product' and establishing the methods of production, and other criteria relevant for the application of that optional quality term, in particular, laying down the conditions under which raw materials or feedstuffs are permitted to come from outside the mountain areas. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert</p>	

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		<p>4. 34. https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=3983 35. OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.</p>	<p>level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making². In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>4. https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=3983 2. OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.</p>	
66a			<p>(56a) To implement the rules related to geographical indications, traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality terms, laid down in this Regulation, the Commission should be assisted by a committee, composed of the delegates of the</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Member States.	
Recital 57				
67	(57) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards defining the technical presentation of, and online access to, the classification of the products designated by geographical indications according to the combined nomenclature; defining a harmonised presentation of sustainability undertakings; defining the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data; laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of Union applications for registration, including for applications concerning more than one national territory; defining the format and online presentation of oppositions and official comments and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of	(57) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards defining the technical presentation of, and online access to, the classification of the products designated by geographical indications according to the combined nomenclature; defining a harmonised presentation of sustainability undertakings; defining the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data; laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of Union applications for registration, including for applications concerning more than one national territory; defining the format and online presentation of oppositions and official comments and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of	(57) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards defining the technical presentation of, and online access to, the classification of the products designated by geographical indications according to the combined nomenclature; defining a harmonised presentation of sustainability undertakings; defining the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected -personal data; laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of Union applications for registration, including for applications concerning more than one national territory; defining the format and online presentation of oppositions and official comments and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>protected personal data; granting a transitional period to allow the use of a registered name alongside other names that would otherwise contravene with a registered name and extending such transitional period; rejecting the application; deciding on the registration of a geographical indication if an agreement has not been reached; registering of geographical indications pertaining to products of third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement, to which the Union is a contracting party; defining the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications; defining the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications, and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data; laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of applications for a Union amendment and on procedures, the form and communication to the</p>	<p>protected personal data; granting a transitional period to allow the use of a registered name alongside other names that would otherwise contravene with a registered name and extending such transitional period; rejecting the application; deciding on the registration of a geographical indication if an agreement has not been reached; registering of geographical indications pertaining to products of third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement, to which the Union is a contracting party; defining the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications; defining the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications, and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data; laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of applications for a Union amendment and on procedures, the form and communication to the</p>	<p>protected-personal data; defining the format and online presentation of notices of comments; granting a transitional period to allow the use of a registered name alongside other names that would otherwise contravene with a registered name and extending such transitional period; rejecting the application; deciding on the registration of a geographical indication if an agreement has not been reached; registering of geographical indications pertaining to products of third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement, to which the Union is a contracting party; defining the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications; defining the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications, and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected-personal data; laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of applications for a Union amendment</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>Commission of a standard amendment; cancelling the registration of a geographical indication; laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation of a registration and on the presentation of the cancellation requests; establishing the Union symbols for geographical indications, defining the technical characteristics of the Union symbols and indications as well as the rules of their use on products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used; detailing the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information under mutual assistance for the purpose of controls and enforcement; laying down rules on the form of the product specification of geographical indications of agricultural products; defining the format and online presentation of the single document of geographical indications of</p>	<p>Commission of a standard amendment; cancelling the registration of a geographical indication; laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation of a registration and on the presentation of the cancellation requests; establishing the Union symbols for geographical indications, defining the technical characteristics of the Union symbols and indications as well as the rules of their use on products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used; detailing the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information under mutual assistance for the purpose of controls and enforcement; laying down rules on the form of the product specification of geographical indications of agricultural products; defining the format and online presentation of the single document of geographical indications of</p>	<p>and on procedures, the form and communication to the Commission of a standard amendment; cancelling the registration of a geographical indication; laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation of a registration and on the presentation of the cancellation requests; establishing removing from the Union symbols for register any geographical indications; registered in breach of the provisions on homonymous names; defining the technical characteristics of the Union symbols and indications as well as the technical rules of their use on products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions linguistic versions ; defining the communication to be made by the third countries to the Commission, the checks and verification to be used carried out by the Member States, including testing and the arrangements for monitoring and verifying the activity covered by the product</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>agricultural products and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data; for traditional specialities guaranteed: laying down rules on the form of the product specification; laying down detailed rules on the form and content of the Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed; establishing the Union symbol of traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down rules for the uniform protection of the indications, abbreviations and the Union symbol, rules on their use and on the technical characteristics of the Union symbol; laying down procedural and formal requirements for the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of applications for registration, including for applications concerning more than one national territory, of oppositions and of applications for amendments of a product specification and applications for cancellation of a registration; transitional periods for use of traditional</p>	<p>agricultural products and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data; for traditional specialities guaranteed: laying down rules on the form of the product specification; laying down detailed rules on the form and content of the Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed; establishing the Union symbol of traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down rules for the uniform protection of the indications, abbreviations and the Union symbol, rules on their use and on the technical characteristics of the Union symbol; laying down procedural and formal requirements for the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of applications for registration, including for applications concerning more than one national territory, of oppositions and of applications for amendments of a product specification and applications for cancellation of a registration; transitional periods for use of traditional</p>	<p>specification; detailing the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information under mutual assistance for the purpose of controls and enforcement; laying down detailed rules on the form and content of the attestation of compliance and listing, the forms in which they are made available to the operators and the circumstances under which they have to be made available by the operators or importers for control or in the course of business, including in case of products originating in third countries; laying down rules on the form of the product specification of geographical indications of agricultural products; defining the format and online presentation of the single document of geographical indications of agricultural products and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data; for traditional specialities guaranteed: laying down rules on the</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>specialities guaranteed; rejecting an application for registration; deciding on the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed if an agreement has not been reached; cancelling the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed; for optional quality terms and schemes: laying down technical details necessary for the notification of the optional quality terms and schemes; laying down rules related to forms, procedures or other technical details; laying down rules for the use of optional quality terms. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>¹. OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.</p>	<p>specialities guaranteed; rejecting an application for registration; deciding on the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed if an agreement has not been reached; cancelling the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed; for optional quality terms and schemes: laying down technical details necessary for the notification of the optional quality terms and schemes; laying down rules related to forms, procedures or other technical details; laying down rules for the use of optional quality terms. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>¹. OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.</p>	<p>form of the product specification; laying down detailed rules on the form and content of the Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed; establishing the Union symbol of traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down defining the technical characteristics of the Union symbols well as the technical rules for the uniform protection on their use and the use of the indications, abbreviations indication, and the Union symbol, rules on their use and on the technical characteristics of the Union symbol abbreviation on products marketed under a traditional speciality guaranteed, including linguistic versions; laying down procedural and formal requirements for the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed; laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of applications for registration, including for applications concerning more than one national territory, of oppositions and of applications for amendments of a product specification</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>and applications for cancellation of a registration and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of personal data; transitional periods for use of traditional specialities guaranteed; rejecting an application for registration; deciding on the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed if an agreement has not been reached; cancelling the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed; the communication to be made by the third countries to the Commission as regards the competent authorities and the product certification bodies responsible for controls; the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged among Member States and the methods for exchanging that information for the purpose of controls and enforcement; detailed rules on the form and content of the attestation of compliance and listing, the forms in which they are made available to the operators and the circumstances under which they have to be made available by</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>the operators or importers for control or in the course of business, including in case of products originating in third countries for optional quality terms and schemes: laying down technical details necessary for the notification of the optional quality terms and schemes; laying down rules related to forms, procedures or other technical details; laying down rules for the use of optional quality terms; for designations of origin and geographical indications in the wine sector, in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, the form of the product specification, the definition of the format and the online presentation of the single document and the exclusion or anonymisation of personal data; for traditional terms in the wine sector, in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, the communication to be made by the Member States to the Commission, the rules governing the authority responsible for verifying compliance with the definition provided for the traditional terms</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>and, where relevant, the conditions of use of the traditional term, the actions to be implemented by the Member States to prevent the unlawful use of protected traditional terms and the checks and verification to be carried out by the Member States; for spirit drinks, in Regulation (EU) 2019/787, the form of the product specification, the definition of the format and the online presentation of the single document and the exclusion or anonymisation of personal data. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>¹. OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.</p>	
Recital 58				
68	(58) The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts without applying Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 in respect of: registering a name if there is no admissible opposition or in case of an admissible opposition, where the agreement has been reached for	(58) The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts without applying Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 in respect of: registering a name if there is no admissible opposition or in case of an admissible opposition, where the agreement has been reached for	(58) The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts without applying Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 in respect of: registering a name if there is no admissible opposition or in case of an admissible opposition, where the agreement has been reached for	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and if necessary amending the information published, provided that these amendments are not substantial; establishing and maintaining a publicly accessible electronic register of geographical indications and electronic register of traditional specialities guaranteed; granting a transitional period for use of geographical indications following an opposition lodged in the national procedure; cancelling the geographical indications registered in breach with a wholly or partly homonymous geographical indication already applied for or registered; defining the means by which the name and address of competent authorities and product certification bodies are to be made public for traditional specialities guaranteed.	geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and if necessary amending the information published, provided that these amendments are not substantial; establishing and maintaining a publicly accessible electronic register of geographical indications and electronic register of traditional specialities guaranteed; granting a transitional period for use of geographical indications following an opposition lodged in the national procedure; cancelling the geographical indications registered in breach with a wholly or partly homonymous geographical indication already applied for or registered; defining the means by which the name and address of competent authorities and product certification bodies are to be made public for traditional specialities guaranteed.	geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and if necessary amending the information published, provided that these amendments are not substantial; establishing and maintaining a publicly accessible electronic register of geographical indications and electronic register of traditional specialities guaranteed; granting a transitional period for use of geographical indications following an opposition lodged in the national procedure; cancelling the geographical indications registered in breach with a wholly or partly homonymous geographical indication already applied for or registered; defining the means by which the name and address of competent authorities, delegated and product certification bodies and natural persons are to be made public for traditional specialities guaranteed.	
Recital 59				
69	(59) Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2017/1001 and	(59) Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2017/1001 and	(59) Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2017/1001 and	

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	(EU) 2019/787 should therefore be amended accordingly and Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 should be repealed.	(EU) 2019/787 should therefore be amended accordingly and Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 should be repealed.	(EU) 2019/787 should therefore be amended accordingly and Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 should be repealed.	
Recital 60				
70	(60) The protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed already registered under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications already registered under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and the geographical indications already registered under Regulation (EU) 2019/787 should continue to be protected under this Regulation, and they should be automatically included in the respective register.	(60) The protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed already registered under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications already registered under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and the geographical indications already registered under Regulation (EU) 2019/787 should continue to be protected under this Regulation, and they should be automatically included in the respective register.	(60) The protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed already registered under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications already registered under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and the geographical indications already registered under Regulation (EU) 2019/787 should continue to be protected under this Regulation, and they should be automatically included in the respective register.	
70a			(60a) An appropriate mechanism should be provided for to ensure that the national protection of geographical indications that were	

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			<p>not covered by the scope of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 but which fall in the scope of this Regulation may smoothly cease. On the other hand, the registration of those geographical indications under this Regulation should be facilitated by exempting them from the national stage of the registration procedure. To ensure that in case such geographical indications are registered under the Lisbon agreement they may be registered under the Geneva Act without losing their priority rights, an amendment to Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 is necessary.</p>	
70b		<p><u><i>(60a) In the case of products for which a Union protection procedure, such as ‘protected designation of origin’, ‘protected geographical indication’ or ‘traditional-specific food’ in accordance with the rules and requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament</i></u></p>		

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		<u><i>and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs has been initiated before the date of entry into force of this Regulation, applicants for protection should be entitled to continue and complete the procedure which they have started.</i></u>		
Recital 61				
71	(61) Provisions should be made for appropriate arrangements to facilitate a smooth transition from the rules provided for in Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 1308/2013 and (EU) 2019/787 to the rules laid down in this Regulation,	(61) Provisions should be made for appropriate arrangements to facilitate a smooth transition from the rules provided for in Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 1308/2013 and (EU) 2019/787 to the rules laid down in this Regulation,	(61) Provisions should be made for appropriate arrangements to facilitate a smooth transition from the rules provided for in Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 1308/2013 and (EU) 2019/787 to the rules laid down in this Regulation ⁵ .	
71a			(61a) It is appropriate to lay down provisions to ensure the smooth transition from the regime established by Regulation 1151/2012 to the present regulation, including as regards delegated and implementing acts adopted by the Commission. This aims to ensure legal certainty so that the	

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			Member States' authorities, the producers and the producers groups, and other persons or entities concerned are able to ascertain unequivocally what their rights and obligations are and take steps accordingly.	
71b			(61b) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the creation of uniform protection of geographical indications for wine, spirits, agricultural products and foodstuffs, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of this Regulation, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.	

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71c			(61c) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on 18 July 2022.	
Formula				
72	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	
Title I				
73	Title I General provisions	Title I General provisions	Title I General provisions	
Article 1				
74	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter	
Article 1, first paragraph				
75	This Regulation lays down the rules on:	This Regulation lays down the rules on:	This Regulation lays down the rules on the following quality schemes:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (a)				
76	(a) geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products.	(a) <u>protected designations of origin (PDOs) and protected geographical indications (PGIs)</u> for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products. <u>agricultural</u>	(a) protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and protected designations of	

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		<u>products and foodstuffs, and geographical indications for spirit drinks;</u>	origin and protected geographical indications for agricultural products-, including foodstuffs, as defined in Article 5(1)(c), and geographical indications for spirit drinks;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (b)				
77	(b) traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality terms for agricultural products.	(b) traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality terms for agricultural products. <u>(TSGs); and</u>	(b) traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality terms for agricultural products, including foodstuffs, as defined in Article 53a.	
77a			<p>For the purpose of Titles I, II and V of this Regulation, with the exception of Chapter 6 of Title II, the term ‘geographical indications’ covers protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications for wine, protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications for agricultural products, including foodstuffs, as defined in Article 5(1)(c), and geographical indications for spirit drinks.¹</p> <p><small>1. * Moved from Art.</small></p>	

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			7(1)(a).	
77b				
		<u>(ba) optional quality terms for agricultural products.</u>		
Article 1, second paragraph				
			2 The measures set out in this Regulation are intended to support agricultural and processing activities and the farming systems associated with products having specific qualities.	
77c				
Article 2				
	Article 2 Definitions	Article 2 Definitions	Article 2 Definitions	
78				
Article 2(1)				
	1. For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:	1. For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:	1. For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:	
79				
79a				
		<u>(-a) 'quality schemes' means the schemes established under Titles II, III and IV;</u>		
Article 2(1), point (a)				
	(a) 'producer group' means any association, irrespective of its	(a) ' producer group' means any association, irrespective of its	(a) 'producer group' means any association, irrespective of its	
80				

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	legal form, mainly composed of producers or processors of the same product;	legal form, mainly composed of producers <u>of raw material, processors or operators involved in the production</u> or processors of the same product;	legal form, mainly composed of producers or processors of the same product;	
Article 2(1), point (b)				
81	(b) ‘traditional’ and ‘tradition’, associated with a product originating in a geographical area, means proven historical usage by producers in a community for a period that allows transmission between generations; this period is to be at least 30 years and the said usage may embrace modifications necessitated by changing hygiene and safety practices;	(b) ‘traditional’ and ‘tradition’, associated with a product originating in a geographical area , means proven historical usage <u>of the name</u> by producers in a community for a period that allows transmission between generations; this that period is to be at least 30 years and the said <u>such</u> usage may embrace modifications necessitated by changing hygiene, <u>safety and other relevant</u> and safety practices, <u>such as those related to sustainability, animal health and welfare</u> ;	(b) ‘traditional’ and ‘tradition’, associated with a product originating in a geographical area, means proven historical usage by producers in a community for a period that allows transmission between generations; this period is to be at least 30 years and the said usage may embrace modifications necessitated by changing hygiene and safety practices;	
Article 2(1), first subparagraph, point (0a)				
81a			(0a) ‘wine’ means the products covered by the scope laid down in Article 92(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;	
Article 2(1), first subparagraph, point (0b)				
81b			(0b) ‘spirit drinks’,	

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			as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2019/787;	
Article 2(1), point (c)				
82	(c) the definition of 'labelling' in Article 2(2), point (j), of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011;	(c) the definition of 'labelling' in Article 2(2), point (j), of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011;	(c) the definition of 'labelling' means any words, particulars, trade marks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a given product in Article 2(2), point (j), of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011;	
Article 2(1), point (d)				
83	(d) 'production step' means any stage of production, processing, preparation or ageing, up to the point where the product is in a form to be placed on the internal market;	(d) 'production step' means any stage of <u>supply</u> , production, processing, preparation or ageing, <u>performed</u> up to the point where the product is in a form <u>meets all the requirements needed</u> to be placed on the internal market;	(d) 'production step' means any stage of production, processing, preparation or ageing, up to the point where the product is in a form <u>ready</u> to be placed on the internal market;	
83a			(da) 'operator' means a natural or legal person who performs activities subject to one or more obligations provided for in the product specification;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2(1), point (e)				
84	(e) ‘processed products’ means food resulting from the processing of unprocessed products within the meaning of Article 2 (m) and (o) of Regulation 852/2004;	(e) ‘processed products’ means food resulting from the processing of unprocessed products within the meaning of Article 2 (m) and (o) of Regulation 852/2004;	(e) ‘processed products’ means food resulting from the processing of unprocessed products within the meaning of, as defined in Article 2 (m) and (o) 2(o) of Regulation 852/2004;	
Article 2(1), point (f)				
85	(f) ‘product certification bodies’ means bodies within the meaning of Title II, Chapter III, of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 which certify that products designated by geographical indications or traditional specialities guaranteed comply with the product specification.	(f) ‘product certification bodies’ means <i>delegated</i> bodies within the meaning of Title II, Chapter III, of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 which certify that products designated by geographical indications or traditional specialities guaranteed comply with the product specification.;	(f) ‘ product certification delegated bodies’ means bodies within the meaning of Title II, Chapter III, as defined in Article 3(5) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, which certify that compliance with the product specification for products designated by geographical indications or traditional specialities guaranteed comply with the product specification.;	
Article 2(1), point (g)				
86	(g) ‘generic term’ means:	(g) ‘generic term’ means: <i>the name of products which, although relating to the place, region or country where a product was originally produced or marketed, have become the common name of a product in the Union;</i>	(g) ‘generic term’ means: the name of products which, although relating to the place, region or country where a product was originally produced or placed on the market, has become the common name of a product in the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Union;	
Article 2(1), point (g)(i)				
87	(i) the name of products which, although relating to the place, region or country where a product was originally produced or marketed, have become the common name of a product in the Union; and	(i) the name of products which, although relating to the place, region or country where a product was originally produced or marketed, have become the common name of a product in the Union; and <u>deleted</u>	(i) the name of products which, although relating to the place, region or country where a product was originally produced or marketed, have become the common name of a product in the Union; and	
Article 2(1), point (g)(ii)				
88	(ii) a common term descriptive of types of products, product attributes or other terms that do not refer to specific product;	(ii) a common term descriptive of types of products, product attributes or other terms that do not refer to specific product; <u>deleted</u>	(ii) a common term descriptive of types of products, product attributes or other terms that do not refer to specific product;	
Article 2(1), point (h)				
89	(h) 'plant variety denomination' means a a designation of a given variety, that is in common use or officially registered pursuant to Council Directives 2002/53/EC ¹ , 2002/55/EC ² , 2008/90/EC ³ or Council Regulation (EU) No 2100/94 ⁴ , in the language or languages they are so used or listed, at the date of application for the registration of the geographical indication concerned; 1. Council Directive	(h) 'plant variety denomination' means a a designation of a given variety, that is in common use or officially registered pursuant to Council Directives 2002/53/EC ¹ , 2002/55/EC ² , 2008/90/EC ³ or Council Regulation (EU) No 2100/94 ⁴ , in the language or languages they are so used or listed, at the date of application for the registration of the geographical indication concerned; 1. Council Directive	(h) 'plant variety denomination' means a a designation of a given variety, that is in common use or officially registered accepted in a national or Union catalogue pursuant to Council Directives 2002/53/EC ¹ , 2002/55/EC ² , 2008/90/EC ³ or Council Regulation (EU) No 2100/94 ⁴ , in the language or languages in which they are so used or listed; at the date of application for the registration of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>2002/53/EC of 13 June 2002 on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species (OJ L 193, 20.7.2002, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Council Directive 2002/55/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of vegetable seed (OJ L 193, 20.7.2002, p. 33).</p> <p>3. Council Directive 2008/90/EC of 29 September 2008 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production (OJ L 267, 8.10.2008, p. 8).</p> <p>4. Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 of 27 July 1994 on Community plant variety rights (OJ L 227, 1.9.1994, p. 1)</p>	<p>2002/53/EC of 13 June 2002 on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species (OJ L 193, 20.7.2002, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Council Directive 2002/55/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of vegetable seed (OJ L 193, 20.7.2002, p. 33).</p> <p>3. Council Directive 2008/90/EC of 29 September 2008 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production (OJ L 267, 8.10.2008, p. 8).</p> <p>4. Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 of 27 July 1994 on Community plant variety rights (OJ L 227, 1.9.1994, p. 1)</p>	<p>geographical indication concerned;</p> <p>1. Council Directive 2002/53/EC of 13 June 2002 on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species (OJ L 193, 20.7.2002, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Council Directive 2002/55/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of vegetable seed (OJ L 193, 20.7.2002, p. 33).</p> <p>3. Council Directive 2008/90/EC of 29 September 2008 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production (OJ L 267, 8.10.2008, p. 8).</p> <p>4. Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 of 27 July 1994 on Community plant variety rights (OJ L 227, 1.9.1994, p. 1)</p>	
Article 2(1), point (i)				
90	<p>(i) 'animal breed denomination' means the names of breeds in the meaning of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ that are listed in breeding books or breeding registers, in the language or languages they are so listed, at the date of application for the registration of the geographical indication concerned.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on zootechnical and genealogical conditions for the breeding, trade in and</p>	<p>(i) 'animal breed denomination' means the names of breeds in the meaning of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ that are listed in breeding books or breeding registers, in the language or languages they are so listed, at the date of application for the registration of the geographical indication concerned.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on zootechnical and genealogical conditions for the breeding, trade in and</p>	<p>(i) 'animal breed denomination' means the names of breeds in the meaning of Article 2 of covered by Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ that are listed in breeding books or breeding registers. For species not covered by that Regulation, it means names of breeds which are listed in breeding books or breeding registers under national legislation. Such names shall be in in the language or languages in which they are so listed; at</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	entry into the Union of purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and the germinal products thereof and amending Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, Council Directives 89/608/EEC and 90/425/EEC and repealing certain acts in the area of animal breeding ('Animal Breeding Regulation') (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 66).	entry into the Union of purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and the germinal products thereof and amending Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, Council Directives 89/608/EEC and 90/425/EEC and repealing certain acts in the area of animal breeding ('Animal Breeding Regulation') (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 66).	the date of application for the registration of the geographical indication concerned; 1. Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on zootechnical and genealogical conditions for the breeding, trade in and entry into the Union of purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and the germinal products thereof and amending Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, Council Directives 89/608/EEC and 90/425/EEC and repealing certain acts in the area of animal breeding ('Animal Breeding Regulation') (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 66).	
90a			(ia) 'combined nomenclature' means the goods nomenclature established by Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87;¹ 1. * Moved from Art. 7	
90b			1a. For the purpose of Title II, the following definitions apply:	
90c			(a) 'product specification' means the document referred to in:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
90d			(i) Article 94 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for wine;	
90e			(ii) Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 for spirit drinks;	
90f			(iii) Article 51 of this Regulation for agricultural products;	
90g			(b) ‘single document’ means a document summarising the product specification and referred to in:	
90h			(i) Article 95 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for wine;	
90i			(ii) Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 for spirit drinks;	
90j			(iii) Article 52 of this Regulation for agricultural	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			products.	
90k			1b. For the purpose of Title III Chapter 1, ‘traditional’ means proven historical usage by producers in a community for a period that allows transmission between generations; this period is to be at least 30 years and the said usage may embrace modifications necessitated by changing hygiene and safety practices.	
Article 3				
91	Article 3 Data protection	Article 3 Data protection	Article 3 Data protection	
Article 3(1)				
92	1. The Commission and the Member States shall process and make public the personal data received in the course of the procedures for registration, approval of amendments, cancellation, opposition, granting of transitional period and control pursuant to this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and Regulation (EU) 2019/787, in accordance with	1. The Commission and the Member States shall process and make public the personal data received in the course of the procedures for registration, approval of amendments, cancellation, opposition, granting of transitional period and control pursuant to this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and Regulation (EU) 2019/787, in accordance with	1. The Commission and the Member States shall process and make public the personal data received in the course of the procedures for registration, approval of amendments, cancellation, opposition, granting of transitional period and control pursuant to this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and Regulation (EU) 2019/787, in accordance with	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Regulations (EU) 2018/1725 and (EU) 2016/679.	Regulations (EU) 2018/1725 and (EU) 2016/679.	Regulations (EU) 2018/1725 and (EU) 2016/679.	
Article 3(2)				
93	<p>2. The Commission shall be a controller within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedure it is competent for in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1235¹ and this Regulation.</p> <p>¹ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1235 of 12 May 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council with rules concerning applications for registration of geographical indications of spirit drinks, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of the registration and the register (OJ L 270, 29.7.2021, p. 1).</p>	<p>2. The Commission shall be a controller within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedure it is competent for in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1235¹ and this Regulation.</p> <p>¹ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1235 of 12 May 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council with rules concerning applications for registration of geographical indications of spirit drinks, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of the registration and the register (OJ L 270, 29.7.2021, p. 1).</p>	<p>2. The Commission shall be a controller within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedure it is competent for in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1235¹ 1308/2013 and this Regulation.</p> <p>¹ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1235 of 12 May 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council with rules concerning applications for registration of geographical indications of spirit drinks, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of the registration and the register (OJ L 270, 29.7.2021, p. 1).</p>	
Article 3(3)				
94	<p>3. The competent authorities of the Member States shall be controllers within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures they are competent for in</p>	<p>3. The competent authorities of the Member States shall be controllers within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures they are competent for in</p>	<p>3. The competent authorities of the Member States shall be controllers within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures they are competent for in</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1235 and this Regulation.	accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1235 and this Regulation.	accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1235 1308/2013 and this Regulation.	
Title II				
95	Title II Geographical indications	Title II Geographical indications	Title II Geographical indications	
Chapter 1				
96	Chapter 1 General provisions	Chapter 1 General provisions	Chapter 1 General provisions	
Article 4				
97	Article 4 Objectives	Article 4 Objectives	Article 4 Objectives	
Article 4(1)				
98	1. This Title provides for a unitary and exclusive system of geographical indications, protecting the names of wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products having characteristics, attributes or reputation linked to their place of production, thereby ensuring the following:	1. This Title provides for a unitary and exclusive system of geographical indications, protecting the names of wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products having characteristics, attributes or reputation linked to their place of production, thereby <i>ensuring the following:</i>	1. This Title provides for a unitary and exclusive exhaustive system of geographical indications, protecting the names of wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products having characteristics, attributes or reputation linked to their place of production, thereby ensuring the following:	
98a		<i><u>(-a) helping producers obtain a fair return for the quality of their</u></i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>products;</u>		
Article 4(1), point (a)				
98b		<u>(-b) contributing to the achievement of rural development policy objectives by providing support to agricultural and processing activities and the farming systems associated with high-quality products;</u>		
Article 4(1), point (a)				
99	(a) producers acting collectively have the necessary powers and responsibilities to manage their geographical indication, including to respond to societal demands for products resulting from sustainable production in its three dimensions of economic, environmental and social value, and to operate in the market;	(a) <u>ensuring that</u> producers acting collectively have the necessary powers and responsibilities to manage their geographical indication, including to <u>create value and to</u> respond to societal demands for products resulting from sustainable production in its three dimensions of economic, environmental and social value, <u>animal health and welfare,</u> and to operate in the <u>Union internal market and on international markets;</u>	(a) producers acting collectively have the necessary powers and responsibilities to manage the the geographical indication concerned , including to respond to societal demands for products resulting from sustainable production in its three dimensions of economic, environmental and social value, and to operate in the market;	
Article 4(1), point (b)				
100	(b) fair competition for producers in the marketing chain;	(b) <u>ensuring</u> fair competition for <u>farmers and</u> producers <u>of agricultural products</u>	(b) generating added value by contributing to fair competition in the marketing chain, a	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>and foodstuffs, in order to generate added value</u> in the marketing chain;	fair income for producers in the marketing chain and contributing to the achievement of rural development policy objectives ;	
100 a		<u>(ba) contributing to the aim of sharing that added value across the supply chain, in order to ensure producers' capacity to invest in the quality, reputation and sustainability of their products;</u>		
Article 4(1), point (c)				
101	(c) consumers receive reliable information and a guarantee of authenticity of such products and can readily identify them in the marketplace including in electronic commerce;	(c) <u>ensuring that</u> consumers receive reliable information and a guarantee of authenticity <u>and traceability of the quality, reputation and other characteristics linked to the place of production</u> of such products and can readily identify them in the marketplace including <u>in the domain name system and</u> in electronic commerce;	(c) consumers receive reliable information and a guarantee of authenticity of the quality, reputation or other characteristics linked to the geographical origin or the geographical environment of such products and can readily identify them in the marketplace including in electronic commerce;	
Article 4(1), point (d)				
102	(d) efficient registration of geographical indications taking into	(d) <u>ensuring the simple, efficient and user-friendly</u> registration of	(d) efficient registration of geographical indications taking into	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	account the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights; and	geographical indications taking into account the <u>uniform, appropriate and effective</u> protection of intellectual property rights <u>in the internal market including digital markets across the Union</u> ; and	account the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights; and	
Article 4(1), point (e)				
103	(e) effective enforcement and marketing throughout the Union and in electronic commerce ensuring the integrity of the internal market.	(e) <u>ensuring effective controls, use</u> and marketing throughout the Union and in <u>the domain name system and in</u> electronic commerce, <u>thereby</u> ensuring the integrity of the internal market.;	(e) effective controls , enforcement and marketing throughout the Union, including and in electronic commerce, ensuring the integrity of the internal market.	
103 a		<u>(ea) preserving know-how, and promoting and supporting local and regional products;</u>		
103 b		<u>(eb) ensuring the effective protection of intellectual property rights of producers of such products in third country markets in compliance with international agreements, standards, best practices and agreements with third countries.</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 5				
104	Article 5 Scope	Article 5 Scope	Article 5 Scope	
Article 5(1)				
105	<p>1. This Title covers wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, including foodstuffs and fishery and aquaculture products, listed under Chapters 1 to 23 of the combined nomenclature set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87¹, and the additional agricultural products under the combined nomenclature headings and codes set out in Annex I to this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1).</p>	<p>1. This Title covers wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, including foodstuffs and fishery and aquaculture products, listed under Chapters 1 to 23 of the combined nomenclature set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87¹, and the additional agricultural products under the combined nomenclature headings and codes set out in Annex I to this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1).</p>	<p>1. This Title covers wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, including foodstuffs and fishery and aquaculture products, listed under Chapters 1 to 23 of the combined nomenclature set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87¹, and the additional agricultural products under the combined nomenclature headings and codes set out in Annex I to this Regulation.:</p> <p>1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1).</p>	
105 a			<p>(a) wine, as defined in Article 2, point (0a) of this Regulation;¹</p> <p>1. * Part moved from Art. 7</p>	
105 b			<p>(b) spirit drinks, as defined in Article 2, point (0b) of this</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Regulation; and	
105 c			<p>(c) agricultural products, including foodstuffs and fishery and aquaculture products, listed under Chapters 1 to 23 of the combined nomenclature set out in Annex I, Part two to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87¹, and the additional agricultural products under the combined nomenclature headings and codes set out in Annex I to this Regulation, except wine and spirit drinks.</p> <p>¹ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1).</p>	
Article 5(2)				
106	2. The registration and the protection of geographical indications is without prejudice to the obligation of producers to comply with other Union rules, in particular those relating to the placing of products on the market, sanitary and phytosanitary rules, the common	2. The registration and the protection of geographical indications is without prejudice to the obligation of producers to comply with other Union rules, in particular those relating to the placing of products on the market, sanitary and phytosanitary rules, the common	2. The registration and the protection of geographical indications is are without prejudice to the obligation of producers to comply with other Union rules, in particular those relating to the placing of products on the market, sanitary and phytosanitary rules, the common	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	organisation of the markets, the competition rules and the provision of food information to consumers.	organisation of the markets, the competition rules and the provision of food information to consumers.	organisation of the markets, the competition rules and the provision of food information to consumers.	
Article 5(3)				
107	<p>3. Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ shall not apply to the system of geographical indications laid down in this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1).</p>	<p>3. Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ shall not apply to the system of geographical indications laid down in this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1).</p>	<p>3. Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ shall not apply to the system of geographical indications laid down in this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1).</p>	
Article 6				
108	Article 6 Classification	Article 6 Classification	Article 6 Classification	
Article 6(1)				
109	<p>1. Products designated by geographical indications shall be classified according to the combined nomenclature at two, four or six digit level. Where a geographical indication covers products of more than one category, each entry shall be</p>	<p>1. Products designated by geographical indications shall be classified according to the combined nomenclature at two, four, <u>six or eight-digit level. Additional codes established pursuant to Articles 3 and 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2658/1987</u></p>	<p>1. Products designated by geographical indications shall be classified according to the combined nomenclature at two, four or six digit level. Where a geographical indication covers products of more than one category, each entry shall be</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	specified. Product classification shall only be used for registration, statistical and record keeping purposes. The said classification shall not be used to determine comparable products for the purposes of protection against direct and indirect commercial use referred to in Article 27(1), point (a).	<u>may be added to the combined nomenclature by the Commission, upon the request of a Member State</u> or six digit level . Where a geographical indication covers products of more than one category, each entry shall be specified. Product classification shall only be used for registration, statistical and record keeping purposes. The said classification shall not be used to determine comparable products for the purposes of protection against direct and indirect commercial use referred to in Article 27(1), point (a) <u>of this Regulation</u> .	specified. Product classification shall only be used for registration, statistical and record keeping purposes, in particular for customs authorities . The said classification shall not be used to determine comparable products for the purposes of protection against direct and indirect commercial use referred to in Article 27(1), point (a).	
Article 6(2)				
110	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the technical presentation of, and online access to, the classification referred to in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2)	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the technical presentation of, and online access to, the classification referred to in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2)	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the technical presentation of, and online access to, the classification referred to in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
110 a			Article 6a	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>Sustainability¹</p> <p>1. * Moved from Art. 9a (former Art. 12)</p>	
110 b			<p>1. A producer group or a recognised producer group where it exists may agree on sustainable practices to be adhered to in the production, or with regard to other activities subject to one or more obligations provided for in the product specification, of the product designated by a geographical indication. Such practices shall aim to apply sustainability standards higher than mandated by Union or national law.</p>	
110 c			<p>2. Where the producer group decides that the sustainable practices referred to in paragraph (1) are mandatory for all producers of the product concerned, those practices shall be included in the product specification, in accordance with the registration or amendment procedure.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 7				
111	Article 7 Definitions	Article 7 Definitions	Article 7 Definitions	
Article 7(1)				
112	1. For the purposes of this Title the following definitions shall apply:	1. For the purposes of this Title the following definitions shall apply:	For the purposes of this Title the following definitions shall apply:	
Article 7(1), point (a)				
113	(a) ‘geographical indication’, unless otherwise stated, means designations of origin and geographical indications of wine, as defined in Article 93 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, designations of origin and geographical indications of agricultural products, as defined in Article 48 of this Regulation and geographical indications of spirit drinks, as defined in Article 3(4) of Regulation (EU) 2019/787, that are applied for or entered in the Union register of geographical indications referred to in Article 23;	(a) ‘geographical indication’, unless otherwise stated, means designations of origin and geographical indications of wine, as defined in Article 93 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, designations of origin and geographical indications of agricultural products, as defined in Article 48 of this Regulation and geographical indications of spirit drinks, as defined in Article 3(4) of Regulation (EU) 2019/787, that are applied for or entered in the Union register of geographical indications referred to in Article 23;	(a) ‘ geographical indication ’, unless otherwise stated, means designations of origin and geographical indications of wine, as defined in Article 93 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, designations of origin and geographical indications of agricultural products, as defined in Article 48 of this Regulation and geographical indications of spirit drinks, as defined in Article 3(4) of Regulation (EU) 2019/787, that are applied for or entered in the Union register of geographical indications referred to in Article 23; 1. * Moved to Art. 2	
Article 7(1), point (b)				
114	(b) ‘wine’ means the products referred to in Part II, points 1, 3 to	(b) ‘wine’ means the products referred to in Part II, points 1, 3 to	(b) ‘ wine ’ means the products referred to in Part II, points 1, 3 to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	6, 8, 9, 11, 15 and 16 of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;	6, 8, 9, 11, 15 and 16 of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;	6, 8, 9, 11, 15 and 16 of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013; ^{1*} 1. ** Moved to Art. 5	
Article 7(1), point (c)				
115	(c) 'spirit drinks' as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787;	(c) 'spirit drinks' as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787;	(c) 'spirit drinks' as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787;	
Article 7(1), point (d)				
116	(d) 'agricultural products' means products referred to in Article 5(1) excluding wine and spirit drinks;	(d) 'agricultural products' means products referred to in Article 5(1) excluding wine and spirit drinks;	(d) 'agricultural products' means products referred to in Article 5(1) excluding wine and spirit drinks;	
Article 7(1), point (e)				
117	(e) 'combined nomenclature' means the goods nomenclature established by Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87;	(e) 'combined nomenclature' means the goods nomenclature established by Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87;	(e) 'combined nomenclature' means the goods nomenclature established by Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87; ^{1**} 1. *** Moved to Art. 2	
Article 7(1), point (f)				
118	(f) 'recognised producer group' means a formal association having legal personality and recognised by the competent national authorities as the sole group to act on behalf of all producers;	(f) 'recognised producer group' means a formal association having legal personality <u>and of producers</u> recognised by the competent national authorities as the sole group to represent <u>and</u> act on behalf of all producers, <u>and fulfilling the</u>	(f) 'recognised producer group' means a formal association having legal personality and recognised by the competent national authorities as the sole group to act on behalf of all producers; ^{1***} 1. **** Moved to Art. 233	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>requirements laid down in Article 33(1) and (2);</u>		
Article 7(1), point (g)				
119	(g) ‘producer’ means an operator engaged in any production step of a product protected by a geographical indication, including processing activities, covered by the product specification;	(g) ‘producer’ means an operator engaged in any production step of a product protected by a geographical indication, including processing activities, covered by the product specification;	(g) ‘producer’ means an operator engaged in any production step of a product protected by a geographical indication, including processing activities, covered by the product specification; 1. ***** Moved to Art. 32	
Chapter 2				
120	Chapter 2 Registration of geographical indications	Chapter 2 Registration of geographical indications	Chapter 2 Registration of geographical indications	
Article 8				
121	Article 8 Applicant	Article 8 Applicant	Article 8 Applicant in the national stage of the procedure of registration	
Article 8(1)				
122	1. Applications for the registration of geographical indications may only be submitted by a producer group of a product ('applicant producer group'), the name of which is proposed for registration. Regional or local public bodies may help in the	1. Applications for the registration of geographical indications may only be submitted by a producer group of a product ('applicant producer group'), the name of which is proposed for registration. Regional or local <u>Other interested parties,</u>	1. Applications for the registration of geographical indications may only be submitted by aan applicant producer group. An applicant producer group shall be an association, irrespective of its legal form, composed of producers of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	preparation of the application and in the related procedure.	<u>including specialist organisations, non-governmental organisations or public bodies may provide technical advice and</u> help in the preparation of the application and in the related procedure.	same product of a product ('applicant producer group') , the name of which is proposed for registration. Regional or local Public bodies may help assist in the preparation of the application and in the related procedure.	
Article 8(2)				
123	2. An authority designated by a Member State may be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title, with respect to geographical indications of a spirit drink, if it is not feasible for the producers concerned to form a group by reason of their number, geographical location or organisational characteristics. In such case, the application referred to in Article 9(2) shall state those reasons.	2. An authority designated by a Member State <u>or by a third country</u> may be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title, with respect to geographical indications of a spirit drink, if it is not feasible for the producers concerned to form a group by reason of their number, geographical location or organisational characteristics. In such case, the application referred to in Article 9(2) shall state those reasons.	2. An authority designated by a Member State may be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title, with respect to geographical indications of a spirit drink, if it is not feasible for the producers concerned to form a group by reason of their number, geographical location or organisational characteristics. In such case, the application referred to in Article 9(2) shall state those reasons.	
Article 8(3)				
124	3. A single producer may be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title where it is shown that both of the following conditions are fulfilled:	3. A single producer may be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title where it is shown that both of the following conditions are fulfilled:	3. A single producer may be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title where it is shown that both all of the following conditions are fulfilled:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 8(3), point (a)				
125	(a) the person concerned is the only producer willing to submit an application for the registration of a geographical indication; and	(a) the person concerned is the only producer willing to submit an of that <u>product at the time of the</u> application for the registration of a geographical indication; and	(a) the person concerned is the only producer willing to submit an application for the registration of a geographical indication; and	
Article 8(3), point (b)				
126	(b) the geographical area concerned is defined by natural features without reference to property boundaries and has characteristics which differ appreciably from those of neighbouring areas or the characteristics of the product are different from those produced in neighbouring areas.	(b) the geographical area concerned is defined by natural features without reference to property boundaries <u>a natural environment</u> and has characteristics which differ appreciably from those of neighbouring areas or the characteristics of the product are different from those produced in neighbouring areas <u>or, in the case of spirit drinks, where the spirit drink has a special quality, reputation or other characteristic which is clearly attributable to its geographical origin.</u>	(b) the geographical area concerned is defined by natural features without reference to property boundaries and has characteristics which differ appreciably from those of neighbouring areas or the characteristics of the product are different from those produced in neighbouring areas on the basis of the link referred to in point (f) of Article 51(1) of this Regulation, point (h) of Article 94(1) of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 and point (f) of Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 and not on the basis of property boundaries; and	
Article 8(3), point (c)				
126 a			(c) the geographical area concerned has characteristics which	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			differ appreciably from those of neighbouring areas or the characteristics of the product are different from those produced in neighbouring areas or, with respect to geographical indications of a spirit drink, the spirit drink has a specific quality, reputation or other characteristic which is clearly attributable to its geographical origin.	
126 b		<u><i>In the case of wines, a single applicant shall be the winemaker.</i></u>		
Article 8(4)				
127	4. In the case of a geographical indication that designates a cross-border geographical area, several producer groups from different Member States or third countries may lodge a joint application for the registration of a geographical indication.	4. In the case of a geographical indication that designates a cross-border geographical area, several producer groups from different Member States or third countries may lodge a joint application for the registration of a geographical indication.	4. In the case of a geographical indication that designates a cross-border geographical area, several producer groups from different Member States or third countries may lodge a joint application for the registration of a geographical indication. Such a joint application shall be addressed to all Member States concerned.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
127 a		<u>4a. This Regulation shall not discriminate against nor create barriers for applicants, particularly for producers in the Union and third countries that qualify as micro, small or medium-sized enterprises within the meaning of the Annex to Recommendation 2003/361/EC.</u>		
Article 9				
128	Article 9 National stage of the procedure of registration	Article 9 National stage of the procedure of registration	Article 9 National stage of the procedure of registration	
Article 9(1)				
129	1. An application for the registration of a geographical indication concerning a product originating in the Union shall be addressed to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the product originates.	1. An application for the registration of a geographical indication concerning a product originating in the Union shall be addressed to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the product originates.	1. An application for the registration of a geographical indication concerning a product originating in the Union shall be addressed to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the product originates.	
Article 9(2)				
130	2. The application referred to in paragraph (1) shall comprise:	2. The application referred to in paragraph (1) shall comprise:	2. The application referred to in paragraph (1) shall comprise:	
Article 9(2), point (a)				
131				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(a) the product specification provided for in Article 11 ;	(a) the product specification provided for in Article 11 ;	(a) the product specification provided for in Article 11 ;	
Article 9(2), point (b)				
132	(b) the single document provided for in Article 13;	(b) the single document provided for in Article 13;	(b) the single document provided for in Article 13 ;	
Article 9(2), point (c)				
133	(c) the accompanying documents referred to in Article 14(1) points b), c) and d).	(c) the accompanying documents referred to in Article 14(1) points b), c) and d).	(c) the accompanying documents documenta tion referred to in Article 14(1) points b), c) and d) .	
133 a		<u><i>(ca) a study on the economic sustainability of the supply chain concerned.</i></u>		
Article 9(3)				
134	3. The Member State shall scrutinise the application for registration in order to check that it meets the conditions for registration of the respective provisions for wine, spirit drinks or agricultural products as appropriate.	3. The Member State shall scrutinise the application for registration in order to check that it meets the conditions for registration of the respective provisions for wine, spirit drinks or agricultural products as appropriate.	3. The Member State shall scrutinise the application for registration in order to check that it meets the conditions for registration of the respective provisions for wine, spirit drinks or agricultural products as appropriate.	
Article 9(4)				
135	4. As part of the scrutiny referred to in paragraph (3), the Member State shall conduct a national	4. As part of the scrutiny referred to in paragraph (3), the Member State shall conduct a national	4. As part of the scrutiny referred to in paragraph (3), the Member State shall conduct a national	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>opposition procedure. The national opposition procedure shall ensure publication of the application for registration and provide for a period of at least 2 months from the date of publication within which any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest and established or resident on the territory of the Member State in which the product concerned originates may lodge an opposition to the application for registration with that Member State.</p>	<p>opposition procedure. The national opposition procedure shall ensure publication of the application for registration <u>product specification provided for in Article 11</u> and provide for a period of at least 2 months from the date of publication within which any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest and established or resident on the territory of the Member State in which the product concerned originates may lodge an opposition to the application for registration with that Member State.</p>	<p>opposition procedure. The national opposition procedure shall ensure publication of the application for registration with the exception of the documents referred to in Article 14(1), points (b) and (c), and provide for a period of at least 2 months 1 month from the date of publication within which any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest and established or resident on the territory of the Member State in which the product concerned originates may lodge an opposition to the application for registration with that Member State.</p>	
Article 9(5)				
136	<p>5. The Member State shall establish the modalities of the opposition procedure. These modalities may include criteria for the admissibility of an opposition, a period of consultation between the applicant producer group and each opponent, and submission of a report from the applicant producer group on the outcome of the consultations including any changes the applicant producer</p>	<p>5. The Member State shall establish the modalities of the opposition procedure. These modalities may include criteria for the admissibility of an opposition, a period of consultation between the applicant producer group and each opponent, and submission of a report from the applicant producer group on the outcome of the consultations including any changes the applicant producer</p>	<p>5. The Member State shall establish the modalities of the opposition procedure. These modalities may include criteria for the admissibility of an opposition, a period of consultation between the applicant producer group and each opponent, and submission of a report from the applicant producer group on the outcome of the consultations including any changes the applicant producer</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	group has made to the application for registration.	group has made to the application for registration.	group has made to the application for registration.	
Article 9(6)				
137	6. If, after the scrutiny of the application for registration and the assessment of the results of any opposition received and any changes to the application agreed with the applicant producer group, the Member State considers that the requirements of this Regulation are met, it may take a favourable decision and lodge a Union application as referred to in Article 15.	6. If, after the scrutiny of the application for registration and the assessment of the results of any opposition received and any changes to the application agreed with the applicant producer group, the Member State considers that the requirements of this Regulation are met, it may take a favourable decision and lodge a Union application as referred to in Article 15.	6. If, after the scrutiny of the application for registration and the assessment of the results of any opposition received and any changes to the application agreed with the applicant producer group, the Member State considers that the requirements of this Regulation are met, it may take a favourable decision and lodge an application for registration at the Union application stage as referred to in Article 15.	
Article 9(7)				
138	7. The Member State shall ensure that its decision, be it favourable or not, is made public and that any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest has an opportunity to lodge an appeal. The Member State shall also ensure that the product specification on which its favourable decision is based is published, and shall provide electronic access to	7. The Member State shall ensure that its decision, be it favourable or not, is made public and that <i>any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest</i> <u>the applicant</u> has an opportunity to lodge an appeal. The Member State shall also ensure that the product specification on which its favourable decision is based is published, and shall provide	7. The Member State shall ensure that its decision, be it favourable or not, is made public and that any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest has an opportunity to lodge an appeal. The Member State shall also ensure that the product specification on which its favourable decision is based is a favourable decision and the corresponding	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the product specification.	electronic access to the product specification.	product specification are published, and shall provide electronic access to the product specification.	
138 a			7a. In the case of a joint application as referred to in Article 8(4), the related national procedures, including the opposition stage, shall be carried out in all the Member States concerned.	
138 b		<u><i>7a. In the case of cross-border registration applications, the related national procedures, including the objection phase, shall be carried out in all Member States concerned</i></u>		
Article 10				
139	Article 10 Transitional national protection	Article 10 Transitional national protection	Article 10 Transitional national protection	
Article 10(1)				
140	1. A Member State may, on a temporary basis, grant transitional protection to a name at national level, with effect from the date on which a	1. A Member State may, on a temporary basis, grant transitional protection to a name at national level, with effect from the date on which a	1. A Member State may, on a temporary basis, grant transitional protection to a name at national level, with effect from the date on which a	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Union application for registration is lodged with the Commission.	Union application for registration is lodged with the Commission.	Union application for registration is lodged with the Commission.	
Article 10(2)				
141	2. Such national protection shall cease on the date on which either the implementing act deciding on the application for registration, adopted in accordance with Article 22, enters into force or the application for registration is withdrawn.	2. Such national protection shall cease on the date on which either the implementing act deciding on the application for registration, adopted in accordance with Article 22, enters into force or the application for registration is withdrawn.	2. Such national protection shall cease on the date on which either the implementing act deciding on the application for registration, adopted in accordance with Article 22, enters into force or the application for registration is withdrawn.	
Article 10(3)				
142	3. Where a name is not registered under this Regulation, the consequences of the transitional national protection shall be the sole responsibility of the Member State concerned.	3. Where a name is not registered under this Regulation, the consequences of the transitional national protection shall be the sole responsibility of the Member State concerned.	3. Where a name is not registered under this Regulation, the consequences of the transitional national protection shall be the sole responsibility of the Member State concerned.	
Article 10(4)				
143	4. The measures taken by Member States in accordance with this Article shall produce effects at national level only, and they shall have no effect on the internal market or in international trade.	4. The measures taken by Member States in accordance with this Article shall produce effects at national level only, and they shall have no effect on the internal market or in international trade.	4. The measures taken by Member States in accordance with this Article shall produce effects at national level only, and they shall have no effect on the internal market or in international trade.	
Article 11				
144				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 11 Product specification	Article 11 Product specification	Article 11 Product specification ¹ 1. * Moved to Article 2	
Article 11, first paragraph				
145	For the purposes of this Title, the ‘product specification’ of a geographical indication shall be the document referred to in:	For the purposes of this Title, the ‘product specification’ of a geographical indication shall be the document referred to in:	For the purposes of this Title, the ‘product specification’ of a geographical indication shall be the document referred to in:	
Article 11, first paragraph, point (a)				
146	(a) Article 94 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for wine;	(a) Article 94 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for wine;	(a) Article 94 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for wine;	
Article 11, first paragraph, point (b)				
147	(b) Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 for spirit drinks;	(b) Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 for spirit drinks;	(b) Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 for spirit drinks;	
Article 11, first paragraph, point (c)				
148	(c) Article 51 of this Regulation for agricultural products.	(c) Article 51 of this Regulation for agricultural products.	(c) Article 51 of this Regulation for agricultural products.	
Article 12				
149	Article 12 Sustainability undertakings	Article 12 Sustainability undertakings	Article 12 Sustainability undertakings ¹ 1. * Moved to Art. 9a	
149 a		<u>-1. For the purpose of this Article, a ‘sustainability</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>undertaking' refers to an undertaking which contributes to one or more social, environmental or economic objectives, including:</u></p> <p><u>(a) climate change mitigation and adaptation, including energy efficiency and decrease water consumption;</u></p> <p><u>(b) preservation and sustainable use of soil, landscapes and natural resources;</u></p> <p><u>(c) improving soil fertility;</u></p> <p><u>(d) preservation of biodiversity and plants varieties, and transition to a circular economy;</u></p> <p><u>(e) transition to a circular economy;</u></p> <p><u>(f) reduction of the use of pesticides;</u></p> <p><u>(g) reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;</u></p> <p><u>(h) reduction of the use of antimicrobials;</u></p> <p><u>(i) improving animal health and welfare;</u></p> <p><u>(j) securing viable income and improving resilience for producers of products benefiting from a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication;</u></p> <p><u>(k) improving the quality and the economic value of products benefiting from a protected</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>designation of origin or a protected geographical indication, and redistributing added value across the supply chain;</u> <u>(l) contributing to the diversification of activities promoting the rural economy;</u> <u>(m) promoting local agricultural production, and preserving the rural fabric and local development, including agricultural employment;</u> <u>(n) attracting and sustaining young producers of products benefiting from a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication and new producers of products benefiting from a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication, and facilitating the inter-generational transmission of know-how and culture;</u> <u>(o) improving working and safety conditions in agricultural and processing activities;</u> <u>(p) contributing to the valorisation of rural areas as well as cultural and gastronomic heritage</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>to promote education on themes concerning the quality system, food safety and balanced and diversified diets;</i></u> <u><i>(a) improving coordination between producers through improved efficiency of the governance instruments.</i></u>		
Article 12(1)				
150	1. A producer group may agree on sustainability undertakings to be adhered to in the production of the product designated by a geographical indication. Such undertakings shall aim to apply a sustainability standard higher than mandated by Union or national law and go beyond good practice in significant respects in terms of social, environmental or economic undertakings. Such undertakings shall be specific, shall take account of existing sustainable practices employed for products designated by geographical indications, and may refer to existing sustainability schemes.	1. A producer group may agree on sustainability undertakings to be adhered to in the production of the product designated by a geographical indication. Such undertakings shall aim to apply a sustainability standard <i>higher than mandated that goes beyond that required</i> by Union or national law <i>and go beyond good practice in significant respects</i> in terms of social, environmental, <u><i>economic or animal health and welfare</i></u> <i>or economic</i> undertakings. Such undertakings shall be specific, shall take account of existing sustainable practices employed for products designated by geographical indications, <u><i>may complement and contribute to producers' broader</i></u>	1. A producer group may agree on sustainability undertakings to be adhered to in the production of the product designated by a geographical indication. Such undertakings shall aim to apply a sustainability standard higher than mandated by Union or national law and go beyond good practice in significant respects in terms of social, environmental or economic undertakings. Such undertakings shall be specific, shall take account of existing sustainable practices employed for products designated by geographical indications, and may refer to existing sustainability schemes.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>agro-ecological strategies to combat climate change</u> and may refer to existing sustainability schemes.		
Article 12(2)				
151	2. The sustainability undertakings referred to in paragraph (1) shall be included in the product specification.	2. The sustainability undertakings referred to in <u>agreed on in accordance with</u> paragraph (1) <u>of this Article</u> shall be <u>either</u> included in the product specification <u>or developed under separate initiatives</u> .	2. The sustainability undertakings referred to in paragraph (1) shall be included in the product specification.	
Article 12(3)				
152	3. The sustainability undertakings referred to in paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to requirements for compliance with hygiene, safety standards and competition rules.	3. The sustainability undertakings referred to in paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to requirements for compliance with hygiene, safety standards and competition rules.	3. The sustainability undertakings referred to in paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to requirements for compliance with hygiene, safety standards and competition rules.	
Article 12(4)				
153	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 defining sustainability standards in different sectors and laying down criteria for the recognition of existing sustainability standards to which producers of products designated by geographical	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 defining sustainability standards in different sectors and laying down criteria for the recognition of existing sustainability standards to which producers of products designated by geographical	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 defining sustainability standards in different sectors and laying down criteria for the recognition of existing sustainability standards to which producers of products designated by geographical	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	indications may adhere.	indications may adhere. <u>deleted</u>	indications may adhere.	
Article 12(5)				
154	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining a harmonised presentation of sustainability undertakings. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining a harmonised presentation of sustainability undertakings. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2). <u>deleted</u>	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining a harmonised presentation of sustainability undertakings. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	
154 a		<u>Article 12a</u> <u>Sustainability report</u> <u>1. Producer groups may prepare a sustainability report based on internal audit activities, comprising a description of existing sustainable practices implemented in the production of the product, of the impacts of the method of obtaining the product on sustainability, in terms of social, environmental, economic or animal health and welfare commitments, and information necessary to understand how sustainability affects</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>the development, performance and position of the product.</u></p> <p><u>The sustainability report may be updated to take account in particular of progress compared with the outcome of previous internal audit activities.</u></p> <p><u>2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out a harmonised format and the online presentation of the report provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, contributing to the aim of sharing and replicating sustainable practices, also including through advisory services and the development of a network for the exchange of such practices. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).</u></p>		
Article 13				
155	Article 13 Single document	Article 13 Single document	Article 13 Single document ¹ 1. * Moved to Article 2	
Article 13(1)				
156	1. The 'single document' for a geographical	1. The 'single document' for a geographical	1. The 'single document' for a geographical	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	indication refers to:	indication refers to:	indication refers to:	
Article 13(1), point (a)				
157	(a) the document summarising the product specification referred to in Article 94 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for wine;	(a) the document summarising the product specification referred to in Article 94 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for wine;	(a) the document summarising the product specification referred to in Article 94 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for wine;	
Article 13(1), point (b)				
158	(b) the document referred to in Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 for spirit drinks;	(b) the document referred to in Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 for spirit drinks;	(b) the document referred to in Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 for spirit drinks;	
Article 13(1), point (c)				
159	(c) the document referred to in Article 52 of this Regulation for agricultural products.	(c) the document referred to in Article 52 of this Regulation for agricultural products.	(c) the document referred to in Article 52 of this Regulation for agricultural products.	
Article 14				
160	Article 14 Accompanying documentation	Article 14 Accompanying documentation	Article 14 Accompanying documentation	
Article 14(1)				
161	1. The documentation accompanying the application for registration shall comprise:	1. The documentation accompanying the application for registration shall comprise:	1. The documentation accompanying the application for registration shall comprise:	
Article 14(1), point (a)				
162	(a) information concerning any proposed limitations	(a) information concerning any proposed limitations	(a) where relevant, information concerning explaining	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	on the use or on the protection of the geographical indication, and, where relevant, any transitional measures, proposed by the applicant producer group or by the national authorities notably following the national scrutiny and opposition procedure;	on the use or on the protection of the geographical indication, and, where relevant, any transitional measures, proposed by the applicant producer group or by the national authorities notably following the national scrutiny and opposition procedure;	any proposed limitations on the use or on the protection of the geographical indication, and, where relevant, any transitional measures, proposed by the applicant producer group or by the national authorities notably following the national scrutiny and opposition procedure¹; 1. * Moved to Art. 15(1)(ca)	
Article 14(1), point (b)				
163	(b) the name and contact details of the applicant producer group;	(b) the name and contact details of the applicant producer group;	(b) the name and contact details of the applicant producer group;	
Article 14(1), point (c)				
164	(c) the name and contact details of the competent authority and/or product certification body verifying compliance with the provisions of the product specification pursuant to:	(c) the name and contact details of the competent authority and/or product certification body verifying compliance with the provisions of the product specification pursuant to:	(c) the name and contact details of one or more of the competent authority and/or authorities, delegated or product certification body certification bodies or natural persons verifying compliance with the provisions of the product specification pursuant to:	
Article 14(1), point (c)(i)				
165	(i) Article 116a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards wine;	(i) Article 116a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards wine;	(i) Article 116a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards wine;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 14(1), point (c)(ii)				
166	(ii) Article 39 of this Regulation as regards agricultural products and spirit drinks;	(ii) Article 39 of this Regulation as regards agricultural products and spirit drinks;	(ii) Article 39 of this Regulation as regards agricultural products and spirit drinks;	
Article 14(1), point (d)				
167	(d) any other information deemed appropriate by the Member State, or by the applicant producer group where applicable.	(d) any other information deemed appropriate by the Member State, or by the applicant producer group where applicable.	(d) any other information deemed appropriate by the Member State, or by the applicant producer group where applicable.	
Article 14(2)				
168	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by provisions clarifying the requirements or listing additional items of the accompanying documentation to be supplied.	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by provisions clarifying the requirements or listing additional items of the accompanying documentation to be supplied.	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by provisions clarifying the requirements or listing additional items of the accompanying documentation to be supplied.	
Article 14(3)				
169	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation provided for in paragraph (1), and on the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation provided for in paragraph (1), and on the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal	3. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation provided for in paragraph (1) (1)(a), (b) and (c) in the Union stage of application , and on	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	the exclusion or anonymisation of protected -personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 15				
170	Article 15 Union application for registration	Article 15 Union application for registration	Article 15 Union Article 15 Application for registration at Union stage	
Article 15(1)				
171	1. For geographical indications concerning products originating in the Union, the Union application for registration shall comprise:	1. For geographical indications concerning products originating in the Union, the Union application for registration shall comprise:	1. For geographical indications concerning products originating in the Union, the Union application for registration shall comprise:	
171 a		<u><i>(-a) the product specification referred to in Article 11;</i></u>		
Article 15(1), point (a)				
172	(a) the single document referred to in Article 13;	(a) the single document referred to in Article 13;	(a) the single document referred to in Article 13;	
Article 15(1), point (b)				
173	(b) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article	(b) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article	(b) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article	

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	14;	14;	14 14(1)(a),(b) and (c);	
Article 15(1), point (c)				
174	(c) a declaration by the Member State to which the application was initially addressed, confirming that the application meets the conditions for registration; and	(c) a declaration by the Member State to which the application was initially addressed, confirming that the application meets the conditions for registration; and	(c) a declaration by the Member State to which the application was initially addressed addressed at the national stage of the procedure of registration, confirming that the application meets the conditions for registration; and	
174 a			(ca) any transitional period granted or proposed by the national authorities following the national scrutiny and opposition procedure as well as information on the related admissible oppositions;¹ and 1. * Moved from Art. 14(1)(a)	
Article 15(1), point (d)				
175	(d) the electronic publication reference of the product specification which shall be maintained up to date.	(d) the electronic publication reference of the product specification which shall be maintained up to date.	(d) the electronic publication reference of the to the up-to-date product specification which shall be maintained up to date.	
Article 15(2)				
176	2. For geographical indications	2. For geographical indications	2. For geographical indications	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	concerning products originating outside the Union, the Union application for registration shall comprise:	concerning products originating outside the Union, the Union application for registration shall comprise:	concerning products originating outside the Union, the Union application for registration at Union stage shall comprise:	
Article 15(2), point (a)				
177	(a) the product specification with its publication reference,	(a) the product specification with its publication reference,	(a) the product specification with its publication reference,	
Article 15(2), point (b)				
178	(b) the single document referred to in Article 13;	(b) the single document referred to in Article 13;	(b) the single document referred to in Article 13;	
Article 15(2), point (c)				
179	(c) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 14;	(c) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 14;	(c) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 14 14(1)(a), (b) and (c) ;	
Article 15(2), point (d)				
180	(d) legal proof of protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin; and	(d) legal proof of protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin; and	(d) legal proof of protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin; and	
Article 15(2), point (e)				
181	(e) a power of attorney where the applicant is represented by an agent.	(e) a power of attorney where the applicant is represented by an agent.	(e) a power of attorney where the applicant is represented by an agent.	
Article 15(3)				
182	3. A joint application for registration	3. A joint application for registration	3. A joint application for registration	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	referred to in Article 8(4) shall be submitted by one of the Member States concerned or by an applicant producer group in a third country, directly or through the authorities of that third country.	referred to in Article 8(4) shall be submitted by one of the Member States concerned or by an applicant producer group in a third country, directly or through the authorities of that third country.	referred to in Article 8(4) shall be submitted by one of the Member States concerned or by an applicant producer group in a third country, directly or through the authorities of that third country. ^{1*} 1. ** Moved to Art. 16(2a).	
Article 15(4)				
183	4. The joint application for registration referred to in Article 8(4) shall include, as relevant, the documents listed in paragraph (1) or (2) from all Member States or third countries concerned. The related national procedures, including the opposition stage, shall be carried out in all the Member States concerned.	4. The joint application for registration referred to in Article 8(4) shall include, as relevant, the documents listed in paragraph (1) or (2) from all Member States or third countries concerned. The related national procedures, including the opposition stage, shall be carried out in all the Member States concerned.	4. The joint application for registration referred to in Article 8(4) shall include, in addition to the single document , as relevant, the documents listed in paragraph (1) or (2) from all Member States or third countries concerned. The related national procedures, including the opposition stage, shall be carried out in all the (1)(b), (c), (ca) and (d) or (2) (c), (d) and (e) from all Member States or third countries concerned.	
Article 15(5)				
184	5. The documents referred to in this Article shall be drafted in one of the official languages of the Union.	5. The documents referred to in this Article shall be drafted in one of the official languages of the Union.	5. The documents referred to in this Article shall be drafted in one of the official languages of the Union.	
Article 15(6)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
185	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of Union applications for registration.	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of Union applications for registration. <u>deleted</u>	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of Union applications for registration.	
Article 15(7)				
186	7. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of Union applications for registration, including for applications concerning more than one national territory. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) .	7. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of Union applications for registration, including for applications concerning more than one national territory. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) .	7. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of Union applications for registration, including for applications concerning more than one national territory. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 16				
187	Article 16 Submission of the Union application for registration	Article 16 Submission of the Union application for registration	Article 16 Submission of the Union application for registration at Union stage	
Article 16(1)				
188	1. A Union application for the registration of a geographical	1. A Union application for the registration of a geographical	1. A Union An application for the registration of a geographical	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	indication shall be submitted to the Commission electronically, through a digital system. The digital system shall have the capacity to allow the submission of applications to national authorities of a Member State, and to be used by the Member State in its national procedure.	indication shall be submitted to the Commission electronically, through a digital system. The digital system shall have the capacity to allow the submission of applications to national <u>competent</u> authorities of a Member State, and to <u>may</u> be used by the Member State in its national procedure.	indication shall be submitted to the Commission electronically, through a digital system. The digital system shall have the capacity to allow the submission of applications to national authorities of a by the Member State, and to be used by the Member State in its national procedure concerned to the Commission electronically, through a digital system.	
Article 16(2), first subparagraph				
189	2. Where the application for registration relates to a geographical area outside the Union, the application shall be submitted to the Commission, either directly or via the authorities of the third country concerned. The digital system, referred to in paragraph 1, shall have the capacity to allow submission of applications by an applicant producer group established outside the Union and by national authorities in the third country concerned.	2. Where the application for registration relates to a geographical area outside the Union, the application shall be submitted to the Commission, either directly or via the authorities of the third country concerned. The digital system, referred to in paragraph 1, shall have the capacity to allow submission of applications by an applicant producer group established outside the Union and by national authorities in the third country concerned.	2. Where the application for registration relates to a geographical area outside the Union, the application shall be submitted to the Commission, either directly or via the authorities of the third country concerned. applicant by an applicant, namely a producer group or a single producer group established outside the Union and by national , or via the authorities in of the third country concerned.	
Article 16(2), second subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
189 a			A single producer of a third country shall meet the conditions set out in Article 8(3). A producer group of a third country shall be a producer group which works with a product, the name of which is proposed for registration.	
Article 16(2a)				
189 b			2a. A joint application for registration referred to in Article 8(4) shall be submitted by	
Article 16(2a), point (a)				
189 c			(a) one of the Member States concerned, or	
Article 16(2a), point (b)				
189 d			(b) an applicant of a third country, namely a producer group or a single producer, either directly or through the authorities of that third country.	
Article 16(3)				
190	3. The Union application for registration shall be made public by the Commission through the digital system	3. The Union application for registration shall be made public by the Commission through the digital system	3. The names for which applications Union application for registration at Union stage have been submitted shall be	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	referred to in paragraph (1).	referred to in paragraph (1).	made public by the Commission through the digital system referred to in paragraph (1).	
Article 17				
191	Article 17 Scrutiny by the Commission and publication for opposition	Article 17 Scrutiny Examination by the Commission and publication for opposition	Article 17 Scrutiny by the Commission and publication for opposition	
Article 17(1)				
192	1. The Commission shall scrutinise any application for registration that it receives pursuant to Article 16(1). Such scrutiny shall consist of a check that there are no manifest errors, that the information provided in accordance with Article 15 is complete and that the single document referred to in Article 13 is precise and technical in nature. It shall take into account the outcome of the national procedure carried out by the Member State concerned. It shall focus in particular on the single document referred to in Article 13.	1. The Commission shall scrutinise examine any application for registration that it receives pursuant to Article 16(1). Such scrutiny The Commission shall consist of a check verify that there are no manifest errors, that the information provided in accordance with Article 15 is complete and that the single document referred to in Article 13 is precise and technical in nature. It. The Commission shall take into account the outcome of the national procedure carried out by the Member State concerned. It shall focus in particular on the single document referred to in Article 13.	1. The Commission shall scrutinise any application applications for registration that it receives pursuant to submitted in accordance with Article 16(1). Such scrutiny shall consist of a, (2) and (2a). It shall check that there are no manifest errors, that the the applications contain the required information provided in accordance with Article 15 is complete and that the single document referred to in Article 13 is precise and technical in nature. It shall take they do not contain manifest errors, taking into account the outcome of the national scrutiny and opposition procedure carried out by the Member State concerned. It shall focus in particular on	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			the single document referred to in Article 13.	
Article 17(2)				
193	<p>2. Scrutiny should not exceed a period of 6 months. In the event that the scrutiny period exceeds or is likely to exceed 6 months the Commission shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing.</p>	<p>2. Scrutiny should<u>Subject to paragraph 3, the examination period shall not exceed five months from the date of submission of the application for registration. That examination period shall not include the period which starts on the date on which the Commission sends its observations or a request for supplementary information to the Member State, and ends on the date on which the Member State responds to the Commission in relation to such observations or to such a request. In duly justified cases, the examination</u> a <u>period may be extended by a maximum of three of</u> 6 <u>months.</u> In the event that the scrutiny<u>examination</u> period exceeds<u>is extended</u> or is likely to exceed 6 months<u>be extended</u>, the Commission shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing <u>and of the date on which the examination</u></p>	<p>2. Scrutiny should<u>shall, as a general rule</u>, not exceed a period of 6 months. In the event that the scrutiny period exceeds or is likely to exceed 6 months, the Commission shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing.</p>	

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		<u>period is expected to end.</u>		
Article 17(3)				
194	3. The Commission may seek supplementary information from the applicant.	3. <u>Within three months following the submission of the application for registration,</u> the Commission may seek supplementary information <u>from the competent authority or</u> from the applicant.	3. The Commission may seek request from the applicant any necessary supplementary information or modification. Where the Commission addresses to the applicant such a request, the scrutiny period referred to in paragraph 2 shall be extended by 6 months from the day of the reply of the applicant. In the event that that extension exceeds or is likely to exceed 6 months, the Commission shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing.	
Article 17(4)				
195	4. Where, based on the scrutiny carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission considers that the conditions laid down in this Regulation and in Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 and (EU) 2019/787, as appropriate, are fulfilled, it shall publish in the Official Journal of the European Union the single document and	4. Where, based on the scrutiny <u>examination</u> carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission considers that the conditions laid down in this Regulation and in Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 and (EU) 2019/787, as appropriate, are fulfilled, it shall publish in the Official Journal of the European Union the	4. Where, based on the scrutiny carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission considers that the conditions laid down in the Commission considers that the conditions laid down in Articles 8, 9, 14, 15, 29, 30, 31, 35, 48, 48a, 49(1) and (2) and 52 of this Regulation, in Articles 93, 95 and 100 of Regulation	

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	the reference to the publication of the product specification.	single document and the reference to the publication of the product specification.	and in Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, and in Articles 3(4), 23 and 34 of Regulation and (EU) 2019/787, as appropriate, are fulfilled, it shall publish in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> Official Journal of the European Union the single document and the reference to the publication of the product specification.	
Article 17(5)				
196	5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting EUIPO with the tasks set out in this Article.	5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting EUIPO with the tasks set out in this Article. <u>deleted</u>	5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting EUIPO with the tasks set out in this Article.	
Article 18				
197	Article 18 National challenge to an application for registration	Article 18 National challenge to an application for registration	Article 18 National challenge to an application for registration	
Article 18(1)				
198	1. Member States shall keep the Commission informed of any national administrative or judicial proceedings that may affect the registration of a	1. Member States shall keep <u>immediately inform</u> the Commission informed of any national administrative or judicial proceedings that may affect the	1. Member States shall keep the Commission informed of any national administrative or judicial proceedings that may affect prejudice the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	geographical indication.	registration of a geographical indication.	registration of a geographical indication.	
Article 18(2)				
199	2. The Commission shall be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline to perform the scrutiny referred to in Article 17(2) and to inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay where it receives a communication from a Member State, concerning an application for registration in accordance with Article 9(6), which:	2. The Commission shall be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline to perform the scrutiny <u>examination</u> referred to in Article 17(2) and to inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay where it receives a communication from a Member State, concerning an application for registration in accordance with Article 9(6), which:	2. The Commission shall be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline to perform the scrutiny referred to in Article 17(2) and to inform the applicant Member State of the reasons for the delay where it receives a communication from a Member State, concerning an application for registration in accordance with Article 9(6), which:	
Article 18(2), point (a)				
200	(a) informs the Commission that the decision referred to in Article 9(6) has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable but not final judicial decision; or	(a) informs the Commission that the decision referred to in Article 9(6) has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable but not final judicial decision; or	(a) informs the Commission that the decision referred to in Article 9(6) has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable but not final administrative or judicial decision; or	
Article 18(2), point (b)				
201	(b) requests the Commission to suspend the scrutiny because national administrative or judicial proceedings have been initiated to challenge the validity	(b) requests the Commission to suspend the scrutiny <u>examination</u> because national administrative or judicial proceedings have been initiated to	(b) requests the Commission to suspend the scrutiny because national administrative or judicial proceedings have been initiated to challenge the validity	

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	of the application and the Member State considers that those proceedings are based on valid grounds.	challenge the validity of the application and the Member State considers that those proceedings are based on valid grounds. <u><i>The Commission shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay.</i></u>	of the application and the Member State considers that those proceedings are based on valid grounds.	
Article 18(3)				
202	3. The exemption shall have effect until the Commission is informed by the Member State that the original application has been restored or that the Member State withdraws its request for suspension.	3. The exemption <u><i>provided for in paragraph 2</i></u> shall have effect until the Commission is informed by <u><i>the competent authority of the Member State</i></u> that the original application has been restored or that the Member State withdraws its request for suspension.	3. The exemption shall have effect until the Commission is informed by the Member State that the original application has been restored or that the Member State withdraws its request for suspension.	
Article 18(4)				
203	4. If the application has been invalidated by a final decision taken by a national court, the Member State shall consider appropriate action such as withdrawal or modification of the Union application for registration, as necessary.	4. If the application has been invalidated by a final decision taken by a national court, the <u><i>competent authority of the Member State</i></u> shall consider appropriate action such as withdrawal or modification of the Union application for registration, as necessary.	4. If the application favourable decision of a Member State referred to in Article 9(6) has been invalidated in full or in part by a final decision taken by a national court, the Member State shall consider appropriate action such as withdrawal or modification of the Union application for registration at Union stage , as necessary.	
Article 19				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
204	Article 19 Union opposition procedure	Article 19 Union opposition procedure	Article 19 Union opposition procedure	
Article 19(1)				
205	1. Within 3 months from the date of publication in the Official Journal of the European Union of the single document and the reference to the product specification pursuant to Article 17(4), the authorities of a Member State or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a third country, may lodge an opposition or a notice of comment with the Commission.	1. Within 3 months from the date of publication in the Official Journal of the European Union of the single document and the reference to the product specification pursuant to Article 17(4), the authorities of a Member State or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a third country, may lodge an opposition or a notice of comment with the Commission.	1. Within 3 months from the date of publication in the Official Journal of the European Union of the single document and the reference to the product specification pursuant to Article 17(4), the authorities of a Member State or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a third country, may lodge an opposition or a notice of comment with the Commission.	
Article 19(2)				
206	2. Any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a Member State other than the one from which the Union application for registration was submitted, may lodge an opposition with the Member State, in which it is established or resident, within a time limit permitting an opposition or notice of comments to	2. Any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a Member State other than the one from which the Union application for registration was submitted, may lodge an opposition with the Member State, in which it is established or resident, within a time limit permitting an opposition or notice of comments to	2. Any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a Member State other than the one from which the Union application for registration at Union stage was submitted, may lodge an opposition with the Member State, in which it is established or resident, within a time limit permitting an that Member State	

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	be lodged pursuant to paragraph (1).	be lodged pursuant to paragraph (1).	to examine this opposition or notice of comments to be lodged and to decide whether to lodge it with the Commission pursuant to paragraph (1). Member States may specify that time limit in their national legislation.	
Article 19(3)				
207	3. An opposition shall claim that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in this Regulation, Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 or (EU) 2019/787, as appropriate, and give reasons. An opposition that does not contain the said claim shall be void.	3. An opposition shall claim that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in this Regulation, Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 or (EU) 2019/787, as appropriate, and give reasons. An opposition that does not contain the said claim shall be void.	3. An opposition shall claim that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in this Regulation, Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 or (EU) 2019/787, as appropriate, and give reasons state that it opposes the registration of a geographical indication. - An opposition that does not contain the said claim this statement shall be void.	
Article 19(4)				
208	4. The Commission shall check the admissibility of the opposition. If the Commission considers that the opposition is admissible, it shall, within 5 months from the date of publication in the Official Journal of the European Union invite the authority or the	4. The Commission shall check examine the admissibility of the opposition. If the Commission considers that the opposition is admissible, it shall, within 5 months from the date of publication in the Official Journal of the European Union and, within 30 days from the date of	4. The Commission shall check the admissibility of the opposition. If the Commission considers that the opposition is admissible, it shall, within 5 months from the date of publication in the Official Journal of the European Union referred to in Article 17(4) invite	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>person that lodged the opposition and the authority or the applicant producer group that lodged the application to engage in appropriate consultations for a reasonable period that shall not exceed 3 months. At any time during that period, the Commission may, at the request of the authority or the applicant producer group, extend the deadline for the consultations by a maximum of 3 months.</p>	<p><u>receipt of that opposition</u>, invite the authority or the person that lodged the opposition and the applicant producer group that lodged the application, <u>in writing</u>, to engage in appropriate consultations for a reasonable period that shall not exceed 3 months. At any time during that period, the Commission may, at the request of the authority or the applicant producer group, extend the deadline for the consultations by a maximum of 3 months.</p>	<p>the authority or the person that lodged the opposition and the authority or the applicant producer group that lodged the application to engage in appropriate consultations for a reasonable period that shall not exceed 3 months. The Commission shall transmit to the applicant the opposition and all the documents provided by the opponent. At any time during that period, the Commission may, at the request of the authority or the applicant producer group, extend the deadline for the consultations once by a maximum of 3 months.</p>	
Article 19(5)				
209	<p>5. The authority or the person that lodged the opposition and the authority or applicant producer group that lodged the application shall start appropriate consultations without undue delay. They shall provide each other with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with this Regulation, Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 or (EU)</p>	<p>5. The authority or the person that lodged the opposition and the authority or applicant producer group that lodged the application shall start appropriate consultations without undue delay. They shall provide each other with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with this Regulation, Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 or (EU)</p>	<p>5. The authority or the person that lodged the opposition and the authority or applicant producer group that lodged the application shall start appropriate consultations without undue delay. They shall provide each other with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with this Regulation,</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	2019/787, as appropriate.	2019/787, as appropriate.	Regulations Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Regulation (EU) 2019/787, as appropriate.	
Article 19(6)				
210	6. Within 1 month from the end of the consultations referred to in paragraph (4), the applicant producer group established in the third country or the authorities of the Member State or of the third country from which the Union application for registration was lodged shall notify the Commission of the result of the consultations, including all the information exchanged, whether agreement was reached with one or all of the opponents, and of any consequent changes to the application for registration. The authority or person that lodged an opposition to the Commission may also notify the Commission of its position at the end of the consultations.	6. Within 1 month from the end of the consultations referred to in paragraph (4), the applicant producer group established in the third country or the <u>competent</u> authorities of the Member State or of the third country from which the Union application for registration was lodged shall notify the Commission of the result of the consultations, including all the information exchanged, whether agreement was reached with one or all of the opponents, and of any consequent changes to the application for registration. The authority or person that lodged an opposition to the Commission may also notify the Commission of its position at the end of the consultations.	6. Within 1 month from the end of the consultations referred to in paragraph (4), the applicant producer group established in the third country or the authorities of the Member State or of the third country from which the Union application for registration was lodged shall notify the Commission of the result of the consultations, including all the information exchanged, whether agreement was reached with one or all of the opponents, and of any consequent changes to the application for registration. The authority or person that lodged an opposition to the Commission opponent may also notify the Commission of its position at the end of the consultations.	
Article 19(7)				
211	7. Where, following the end of the consultations referred	7. Where, following the end of the consultations referred	7. Where, following the end of the consultations referred	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	to in paragraph (4), the data published in accordance with Article 17(4) have been modified, the Commission shall repeat its scrutiny of the application for registration as modified. Where the application for registration has been modified in a substantial manner, and the Commission considers that the modified application meets the conditions for registration, it shall publish the application once more in accordance with that paragraph.	to in paragraph (4), the data published in accordance with Article 17(4) have been modified, the Commission shall repeat its scrutiny examination of the application for registration as modified. Where the application for registration has been modified in a substantial manner, and the Commission considers that the modified application meets the conditions for registration, it shall publish the application once more in accordance with that paragraph.	to in paragraph (4), the data published in accordance with Article 17(4) have been modified, the Commission shall repeat its scrutiny of the application for registration as modified. Where the application for registration has been modified in a substantial manner, and the Commission considers that the modified application meets the conditions for registration, it shall publish the application single document and a reference to the publication of the product specification once more in accordance with that paragraph.	
Article 19(8)				
212	8. The documents referred to in this Article shall be drafted in one of the official languages of the Union.	8. The documents referred to in this Article shall be drafted in one of the official languages of the Union.	8. The documents referred to in this Article shall be drafted in one of the official languages of the Union.	
Article 19(9)				
213	9. After completion of the opposition procedure, the Commission shall finalise its assessment of the Union application for registration, taking into account any request for transitional	9. After completion of the opposition procedure, the Commission shall finalise its assessment of the Union application for registration, taking into account any request for transitional	9. After completion of the opposition procedure, The Commission shall finalise its assessment of the Union application for registration at Union stage , taking into account any request	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	periods, the outcome of the opposition procedure, any notice of comments received and any other matters arising subsequently to its scrutiny that may imply a change of the single document.	periods, the outcome of the opposition procedure, any notice of comments received and any other matters arising subsequently to its scrutiny <u>examination</u> that may imply a change of the single document.	for transitional periods, the outcome of the opposition procedure, any notice of comments received and any other matters arising subsequently to its scrutiny that may imply a change of the single document.	
Article 19(10)				
214	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by detailed procedures and deadlines for the opposition procedure, for the official submission of comments by national authorities and persons with a legitimate interest, which will not trigger the opposition procedure and by rules on entrusting its tasks set out in this Article to EUIPO.	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by detailed procedures and deadlines for the opposition procedure, for the official submission of comments by national authorities and persons with a legitimate interest, which will not trigger the opposition procedure and by rules on entrusting its tasks set out in this Article to EUIPO.	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by detailed procedures and deadlines for the opposition procedure; for the official submission of comments by national authorities and persons with a legitimate interest, which will not trigger the opposition procedure and by rules on entrusting its tasks set out in this Article to EUIPO.	
Article 19(11)				
215	11. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of oppositions and official comments, if applicable, and providing for the exclusion or	11. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of oppositions and official comments, if applicable, and providing for the exclusion or	11. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of oppositions and official comments, if applicable, and providing for the exclusion or	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	anonymisation of protected personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	anonymisation of protected personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	anonymisation of protected -personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
215 a			Article 19a Notice of comments	
215 b			1. Within 3 months from the date of publication of the single document and the reference to the product specification, referred in Article 17(4), the authorities of a Member State or of a third country, or a natural or legal person established or resident in a third country, may submit to the Commission a notice of comments.	
215 c			2. A notice of comments shall point out any error or contain additional information in relation to the application for registration, including possible infringement of Union legislation. It	

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			shall not confer any rights on the sender nor trigger an opposition procedure.	
215 d			2a. Where, following the submission of a notice of comments the data published in accordance with Article 17(4) have been modified in a substantial manner, the Commission shall publish the single document and a reference to the publication of the product specification once more in accordance with that paragraph.	
215 e			3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of notices of comments. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 84a(2).	
Article 20				
216	Article 20 Grounds for opposition	Article 20 Grounds for opposition	Article 20 Grounds for opposition	

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Article 20(1)				
217	1. An opposition lodged in accordance with Article 19 shall be admissible only if the opponent demonstrates that:	1. An opposition lodged in accordance with Article 19 shall be admissible only if the opponent demonstrates that:	1. An opposition lodged in accordance with Article 19 shall be admissible only if the opponent demonstrates shows that:	
Article 20(1), point (a)				
218	(a) the proposed geographical indication does not comply with the definition of the geographical indication or with the requirements referred to in this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Regulation (EU) 2019/787 as the case may be;	(a) the proposed geographical indication does not comply with the definition of the geographical indication or with the requirements referred to in this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Regulation (EU) 2019/787 as the case may be;	(a) the proposed geographical indication does not comply with the definition of the geographical indication or with the requirements referred to in this Regulation, Section 2 of Chapter 1 of Title II of Part II of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Article 3(4) and Chapter 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 as the case may be; or	
Article 20(1), point (b)				
219	(b) registration of the proposed geographical indication would be prevented by one or more of the circumstances referred to in Article 29, Article 30, Article 31 or Article 49(1) ;	(b) registration of the proposed geographical indication would be prevented by one or more of the circumstances referred to in Article 29, Article 30, Article 31 or Article 49(1) ;	(b) registration of the proposed geographical indication would be prevented by one or more of the circumstances referred to in Article 29, Article 30, Article 31 or Article 49(1) ; or	
Article 20(1), point (c)				
220	(c) the registration of the proposed	(c) the registration of the proposed	(c) the registration of the proposed	

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	geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly identical name or of a trade mark or the existence of products which have been legally on the market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 17(4) .	geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly identical name or of a trade mark or the existence of products which have been legally on the market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 17(4) .	geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly identical name or of a trade mark or the existence of products which have been legally on the market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 17(4)-.	
Article 20(2)				
221	2. The admissibility of an opposition shall be assessed by the Commission in relation to the territory of the Union.	2. The admissibility of an opposition shall be assessed by the Commission in relation to the territory of the Union.	2. The admissibility of an opposition shall be assessed by the Commission in relation to the territory of the Union.	
221 a		<u>Article 20a</u> <u>Notice of comment procedure</u> <u>1. In order to correct inaccuracies in an ongoing registration procedure for a geographical indication, a competent authority of a Member State or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest and established or resident in a third country or in another Member State, may lodge a notice of comment with the Commission within</u>		

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		<p><u>three months from the date of publication of the single document and the product specification reference in the Union register.</u></p> <p><u>2. The notice of comment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be based on the grounds for opposition referred to in Article 19. The competent authority or person that lodges a notice of comment shall not be considered to be a party to the procedure.</u></p> <p><u>3. The Commission shall share the notice of comment with the applicant and shall take the notice of comment into consideration when deciding on the application of the registration, unless it is unclear or obviously incorrect.</u></p> <p><u>4. In order to facilitate the management of the notice of comment procedure, the Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules on the submission of such notice of comments and specifying their format and online presentation. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).</u>		
Article 21				
222	Article 21 Transitional period for the use of geographical indications	Article 21 Transitional period for the use of geographical indications	Article 21 Transitional period for the use of geographical indications	
Article 21(1)				
223	1. The Commission may adopt implementing acts granting a transitional period of up to 5 years to enable, for products originating in a Member State or a third country the designation of which consists of or contains a name that contravenes Article 27(1), the continued use of that designation, under which they were marketed, provided that an admissible opposition, under Article 9(4) or Article 19, to the application for registration of the geographical indication whose protection is contravened shows that:	1. The Commission may adopt implementing acts granting a transitional period of up to 5 years to enable, for products originating in a Member State or a third country the designation of which consists of or contains a name that contravenes Article 27(1), the continued use of that designation, under which they were marketed, provided that an admissible opposition, under Article 9(4) or Article 19, to the application for registration of the geographical indication whose protection is contravened shows that:	1. The Commission may adopt implementing acts granting a transitional period of up to 5 years to enable, for products originating in a Member State or a third country the designation of which consists of or contains a name that contravenes Article 27(1), the continued use of that designation, under which they were marketed, provided that an admissible opposition, – under Article 9(4) or Article 19, to the application for registration of the geographical indication whose protection is contravened shows that:	
Article 21(1), point (a)				
224	(a) the registration of the concerned geographical indication would	(a) the registration of the concerned geographical indication would	(a) the registration of the concerned geographical indication would	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly identical name in the product designation; or	jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly identical name in the product designation; or	jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly identical name in the product designation; or	
Article 21(1), point (b)				
225	(b) such products have been legally marketed with that name in the product designation in the territory concerned for at least 5 years preceding the publication provided for in Article 17(4), point (a).	(b) such products have been legally marketed with that name in the product designation in the territory concerned for at least 5 years preceding the publication provided for in Article 17(4), point (a).	(b) such products have been legally marketed with that name in the product designation in the territory concerned for at least 5 years preceding the publication provided for in Article 17(4); point (a).	
Article 21(2)				
226	2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) except those where an admissible opposition is lodged under Article 9(4), which shall be adopted without applying that examination procedure.	2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) except those where an admissible opposition is lodged under Article 9(4), which shall be adopted without applying that examination procedure.	2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) except those where an admissible opposition is lodged under Article 9(4), which shall be adopted without applying that examination procedure.	
Article 21(3)				
227	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts extending the transitional period granted under paragraph (1) up to 15	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts extending the transitional period granted under paragraph (1) up to 15	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts extending the transitional period granted under paragraph (1) up to a	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	years, or allowing continued use for up to 15 years, provided it is additionally shown that:	years, or allowing continued use for up to 15 years, provided it is additionally shown that:	total period of 15 years, or allowing continued use for granting directly a transitional period of up to 15 years, provided it is additionally shown that:	
Article 21(3), point (a)				
228	(a) the name in the designation referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article has been in legal use consistently and fairly for at least 25 years before the application for registration of the concerned geographical indication was submitted to the Commission;	(a) the name in the designation referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article has been in legal use consistently and fairly for at least 25 years before the application for registration of the concerned geographical indication was submitted to the Commission;	(a) the name in the designation referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article has been in legal use consistently and fairly for at least 25 years before the application for registration of the concerned geographical indication was submitted to the Commission; and	
Article 21(3), point (b)				
229	(b) the purpose of using the name in the designation referred to in paragraph (1) has not, at any time, been to profit from the reputation of the name of the product that has been registered as geographical indication; and	(b) the purpose of using the name in the designation referred to in paragraph (1) has not, at any time, been to profit from the reputation of the name of the product that has been registered as geographical indication; and	(b) the purpose of using the name in the designation referred to in paragraph (1) has not, at any time, been to profit from the reputation of the name of the product that has been registered as geographical indication; and	
Article 21(3), point (c)				
230	(c) the consumer has not been or could not have been misled as to the true origin of the product.	(c) the consumer has not been or could not have been misled as to the true origin of the product.	(c) the consumer has not been or could not have been misled as to the true origin of the product.	

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Article 21(4)				
231	4. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 3 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) except those where an admissible opposition is lodged under Article 9(4), which shall be adopted without applying that examination procedure.	4. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 3 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) except those where an admissible opposition is lodged under Article 9(4), which shall be adopted without applying that examination procedure.	4. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 3 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) except those where an admissible opposition is lodged under Article 9(4), which shall be adopted without applying that examination procedure.	
Article 21(5)				
232	5. When using a designation referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3, the indication of the country of origin shall clearly and visibly appear on the labelling.	5. When using a designation referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3, the indication of the country of origin shall clearly and visibly appear on the labelling <u>and, where applicable, on the production description when it is marketed on an online sales website.</u>	5. When using a designation referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3, the indication of the country of origin shall clearly and visibly appear on in the labelling.	
Article 21(6)				
233	6. To overcome temporary difficulties with the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers of a product designated under a geographical indication in the area concerned comply with the related product specification, a Member State may grant a transitional	6. To overcome temporary difficulties with the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers of a product designated under a geographical indication in the area concerned comply with the related product specification, a Member State may grant a transitional	6. Regarding applications for registration and Union amendments, to overcome temporary difficulties with the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers operators of a product designated under a geographical	

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	<p>period for compliance, of up to 10 years, with effect from the date on which the application is lodged with the Commission, provided that the operators concerned have legally marketed the products in question, using the names concerned continuously for at least 5 years preceding the lodging of the application to the authorities of that Member State and have referred to that fact in the national opposition procedure referred to in Article 9(4).</p>	<p>period for compliance, of up to 10 years, with effect from the date on which the application is lodged<u>registered</u> with the Commission, provided that the operators concerned have legally marketed the products in question, using the names concerned continuously for at least 5 years preceding the lodging of the application to the authorities of that Member State and have referred to that fact in the national opposition procedure referred to in Article 9(4).</p>	<p>indication in the area concerned comply with the related product specification, a Member State may grant a transitional period for compliance, of up to 10 years, with effect from the date on which the application is lodged with the Commission, provided that the operators concerned have legally marketed the products in question, using the names concerned continuously for at least 5 years preceding the lodging of the application to the authorities of that Member State and have referred to that fact in the national opposition procedure referred to in Article 9(4).</p>	
233 a			<p>6a. In cases where the time between the application for registration at Union stage and the registration of the name concerned exceeds 5 years, the Member State may extend the transitional period by up to 5 years.</p>	
	Article 21(7)			
234	7. paragraph (6) shall apply <i>mutatis</i>	7. paragraph (6) shall apply <i>mutatis</i>	7. Paragraph (6) shall apply <i>mutatis</i>	

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	mutandis to a geographical indication referring to a geographical area situated in a third country, with the exception of the opposition procedure.	mutandis to a geographical indication referring to a geographical area situated in a third country, with the exception of the opposition procedure.	mutandis mutandis to a geographical indication referring to a geographical area situated in a third country, with the exception of the opposition procedure.	
Article 22				
235	Article 22 Commission decision on the application for registration	Article 22 Commission decision on the application for registration	Article 22 Commission decision on the application for registration	
Article 22(1)				
236	1. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Commission from the scrutiny carried out pursuant to Article 17, the Commission considers that any of the requirements referred therein is not fulfilled, it shall adopt implementing acts rejecting the application for registration. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	1. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Commission from the scrutiny examination carried out pursuant to Article 17, the Commission considers that any of the requirements referred therein is not fulfilled, it shall adopt implementing acts rejecting the application for registration. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	1. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Commission from the scrutiny carried out pursuant to Article 17, the Commission considers that any of the requirements conditions referred therein is not fulfilled, it shall adopt implementing acts rejecting the application for registration. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 22(2)				
237	2. Where it receives no admissible opposition, the	2. Where it receives no admissible opposition, the	2. Where it receives no In the absence of an admissible	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2), registering the geographical indication. The Commission may take in to account the notices of comments received in accordance with Article 19(1).	Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2), registering the geographical indication. The Commission may take in to account the notices of comments received in accordance with Article 19(1).	opposition, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) , registering the geographical indication. The Commission may take in to into account the notices of comments received in accordance with Article 19(1) 19a .	
Article 22(3)				
238	3. Where it receives an admissible opposition, the Commission shall, following the consultations referred to in Article 19(4) and taking into account the results thereof,	3. Where it receives an admissible <u>and grounded</u> opposition, the Commission shall, following the consultations referred to in Article 19(4) and taking into account the results thereof,	3. Where it receives an admissible opposition, the Commission shall, following the consultations procedure referred to in Article 19(4) 19 and taking into account the results thereof,	
Article 22(3), point (a)				
239	(a) adopt implementing act registering the geographical indication without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2), if an agreement has been reached, after checking that the agreement complies with Union law, and, if necessary, amend the information published pursuant to Article 17(4) provided that such amendments are not substantial; or	(a) adopt implementing act registering the geographical indication without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2), if an agreement has been reached, after checking that the agreement complies with Union law, and, if necessary, amend the information published pursuant to Article 17(4) provided that such amendments are not substantial; or	(a) adopt implementing act acts registering the geographical indication without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) , if an agreement has been reached, after checking that the agreement complies with Union law, and, if necessary, amend the information published pursuant to Article 17(4) provided that such amendments	

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			are not substantial; or	
Article 22(3), point (b)				
240	(b) adopt implementing acts deciding on the application for registration, if an agreement has not been reached. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	(b) adopt implementing acts deciding on the application for registration, if an agreement has not been reached. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	(b) adopt implementing acts deciding on the application for registration, if an agreement has not been reached. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 22(4)				
241	4. The acts registering a geographical indication shall provide for any condition applicable to the registration and for the republication for information of the single document published for opposition in the Official Journal of the European Union in case of any necessary amendments that are not substantial.	4. The acts registering a geographical indication shall provide for any condition applicable to the registration and for the republication for information of the single document published for opposition in the Official Journal of the European Union in case of any necessary amendments that are not substantial.	4. The acts registering a geographical indication shall provide for any condition applicable to the registration and for the republication for information of the single document published for opposition in the Official Journal of the European Union according to Article 17(4) and amended following the opposition procedure in case of any necessary amendments that are not substantial amendments other than those referred to in Articles 19(7) and 19a(2a) .	
Article 22(5)				

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242	5. Regulations of registration and decisions on rejection shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union, L series.	5. Regulations of registration and decisions on rejection shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union, L series <u>and in the Union register of geographical indications.</u>	5. Regulations of registration and decisions on rejection shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union, L series.	
Article 23				
243	Article 23 Union register of geographical indications	Article 23 Union register of geographical indications	Article 23 Union register of geographical indications	
Article 23(1)				
244	1. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2), containing provisions on establishing and maintaining a publicly accessible electronic register of geographical indications protected under this Regulation (the ‘Union register of geographical indications’). The register shall have three parts corresponding to geographical indications of wine, of spirit drinks and of agricultural products respectively.	1. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2), containing provisions on establishing and maintaining a publicly accessible <u>an accessible</u> electronic register of geographical indications protected under this Regulation (the ‘Union register of geographical indications’), <u>which shall be made easily accessible to the public and in a machine-readable format as defined in Article 2, point (13), of Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</u> ^{1a} The register shall have three parts	1. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) , containing provisions on establishing and maintaining a publicly accessible electronic register of geographical indications protected under this Regulation (the ‘ Union register of geographical indications ’). The register shall have three parts corresponding to geographical indications of wine, of spirit drinks and of agricultural products respectively.	

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		<p>corresponding to geographical indications of wine, of spirit drinks and of agricultural products respectively. <u>1a</u></p> <p><u>1a. Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p. 56).</u></p>		
244 a		<p><u>1a. The EUIPO shall maintain and keep the Union register up-to-date with respect to registrations, amendments and cancellations of geographical indications.</u></p>		
Article 23(2)				
245	<p>2. Each geographical indication of wine and of agricultural products shall be identified in the Union register of geographical indications as a ‘protected designation of origin’ or a ‘protected geographical indication’ as the case may be, and each geographical indication of spirit drinks shall be identified as a ‘geographical indication’.</p>	<p>2. Each geographical indication of wine and of agricultural products shall be identified in the Union register of geographical indications as a ‘protected designation of origin’ or a ‘protected geographical indication’ as the case may be, and each geographical indication of spirit drinks shall be identified as a ‘geographical indication’.</p>	<p>2. Each geographical indication of wine and of agricultural products shall be identified in the Union register of geographical indications as a ‘protected designation of origin’ or a ‘protected geographical indication’ as the case may be, and each geographical indication of spirit drinks shall be identified as a ‘geographical indication’.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 23(3)				
246	<p>3. Geographical indications concerning products from third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party may be entered in the Union register of geographical indications. The Commission shall register such geographical indications by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2). As regards wine and agricultural products, unless specifically identified in those agreements as protected designations of origin, the names of such products shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications as protected geographical indications.</p>	<p>3. Geographical indications concerning products from third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party may be entered in the Union register of geographical indications. The Commission shall register such geographical indications by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) <u>and shall make public the criteria used to decide upon the geographical indications protected under the relevant international agreement</u>. As regards wine and agricultural products, unless specifically identified in those agreements as protected designations of origin, the names of such products shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications as protected geographical indications.</p>	<p>3. Geographical indications concerning products from third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party may be entered in the Union register of geographical indications. In such cases, the Commission shall register such geographical indications by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 84a(2) Article 53(2). As regards wine and agricultural products, unless specifically identified in those agreements as protected designations of origin, the names of such products shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications as protected geographical indications.</p>	
Article 23(4)				
247				

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	4. Each geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications in its original script. Where the original script is not in Latin characters, the geographical indication shall be transcribed in Latin characters and both versions of the geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications and shall have equal status.	4. Each geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications in its original script. Where the original script is not in Latin characters, the geographical indication shall be transcribed in Latin characters and both versions of the geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications and shall have equal status.	4. Each geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications in its original script. Where the original script is not in Latin characters, the geographical indication shall be transcribed or transliterated in Latin characters and both versions of the geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications and shall have equal status.	
Article 23(5)				
248	5. The Commission shall make public and regularly update the list of the international agreements referred to in paragraph (3) as well as the list of geographical indications protected under those agreements.	5. The Commission EUIPO shall make public and, in the case of changes, regularly update the list of the international agreements referred to in paragraph (3) as well as the list of geographical indications protected under those agreements.	5. The Commission shall make public and regularly update the list of the international agreements referred to in paragraph (3) as well as the list of geographical indications protected under those agreements.	
Article 23(6)				
249	6. The Commission shall retain documentation related to the registration of a geographical indication in digital or paper form for the	6. The Commission shall retain documentation related to the registration of a geographical indication in digital or paper form. In the	6. The Commission shall retain documentation related to the registration of a geographical indication in digital or paper form for the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	period of validity of the geographical indication, and in case of cancellation for 10 years thereafter.	<u>case of cancellation or rejection, the Commission shall retain documentation for the period of validity of the geographical indication, and in case of cancellation</u> for 10 years thereafter.	period of validity of the geographical indication, and in case of cancellation. In case of cancellation, it shall retain the documentation for 10 years thereafter.	
249 a		<u>6a. Once a new geographical indication or the modification of a previous geographical indication has been entered by the EUIPO in the Union register of geographical indications, the Commission shall, in its capacity as Competent Authority within the meaning of Article 3 of the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications (the 'Geneva Act'), file an application for the international registration of the geographical indication thus entered in the Union register of geographical indications and which pertains to a product originating in the Union pursuant to Article</u>		

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		<u>5(1) and (2) of the Geneva Act with the International Bureau of the World Organization for Intellectual Property. The fees to be paid under Article 7 of the Geneva Act, as specified in the Common Regulations under the Lisbon Agreement and the Geneva Act, shall be borne by the Member State in which that geographical indication originates.</u>		
Article 23(7)				
250	7. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting EUIPO to operate the Union register of geographical indications.	7. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting EUIPO to operate the Union register of geographical indications.	7. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting EUIPO to operate the Union register of geographical indications.	
Article 23(8)				
251	8. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	8. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	8. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts defining the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			84a(2).	
Article 24				
252	Article 24 Extracts from the Union register of geographical indications	Article 24 Extracts from the Union register of geographical indications	Article 24 Extracts from the Union register of geographical indications	
Article 24(1)				
253	1. Any person shall be able to download an official extract from the Union register of geographical indications that provides proof of registration of the geographical indication, and the relevant data including the date of application for the registration of the geographical indication or other priority date. This official extract may be used as an authentic certificate in legal proceedings, in a court of law, court of arbitration or similar body.	1. Any person shall be able to <u>easily and free of charge</u> download an official extract from the Union register of geographical indications that provides proof of registration <u>or rejection</u> of the geographical indication, and the other relevant data including the date of application for the registration of the geographical indication or other priority date. This <u>The official extract shall be prepared in a machine-readable format as defined in Article 2, point (13), of Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a}. That</u> official extract may be used as an authentic certificate in legal proceedings, in a court of law, court of arbitration or similar body. <u>1a. Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the</u>	1. Any person shall be able to download an official extract from the Union register of geographical indications that provides proof of registration of the geographical indication, and the relevant data including the date of application for the registration of the geographical indication or other priority date. This official extract may be used as an authentic certificate in legal proceedings, in a court of law, court of arbitration or similar body.	

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		<u>European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p. 56).</u>		
Article 24(2)				
254	2. Where a producer group has been recognised by the national authorities in accordance with Article 33, that group shall be identified as the rights' holder of the geographical indication in the Union register of geographical indications and in the official extract referred to in paragraph (1).	2. Where a producer group has been recognised by the national authorities, <u>or by a third country authority,</u> in accordance with Article 33, that group shall be identified as the rights' holder of the representative of <u>producers of a product designated by</u> a geographical indication in the Union register of geographical indications and in the official extract referred to in paragraph (1) <u>of this Article.</u>	2. Where a producer group has been recognised by the national authorities in accordance with Article 33, that group shall be identified as the rights' holder of the representative of the producers of a product designated by a geographical indication in the Union register of geographical indications and in the official extract referred to in paragraph (1).	
Article 24(3)				
255	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications, and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and <u>setting out the</u> online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications <u>and which machine-readable format is to be used,</u> and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data. Those	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications, and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in	

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	accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 25				
256	Article 25 Amendments to a product specification	Article 25 Amendments to a product specification	Article 25 Amendments to a product specification	
Article 25(1)				
257	1. A producer group having a legitimate interest may apply for the approval of an amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication.	1. A recognised producer group having a legitimate interest may apply for the approval of an amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication.	1. A producer group having a legitimate interest of a product the name of which is a registered geographical indication may apply for the approval of an amendment to the product specification. Where a recognised producer group exists, that group is the only one entitled to apply of a registered geographical indication.	
257 a		<u>1a. Where a recognised producer group does not exist, a producer group having a legitimate interest or a single producer which is the only producer of a geographical indication may apply for the approval of an amendment to the product specification</u>		

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		<u>of a registered geographical indication.</u>		
Article 25(2)				
258	2. Amendments to a product specification shall be classified into two categories:	2. Amendments to a product specification shall be classified into two categories:	2. Amendments to a product specification shall be classified into two categories:	
Article 25(2), point (a)				
259	(a) Union amendments, requiring an opposition procedure at Union level; and	(a) Union amendments, requiring an opposition procedure at Union level; and	(a) Union amendments, requiring an opposition procedure at Union level; and	
Article 25(2), point (b)				
260	(b) standard amendments to be dealt with at Member State or third country level.	(b) standard amendments to be dealt with at Member State or third country level.	(b) standard amendments to be dealt with at Member State or third country level.	
Article 25(3)				
261	3. An amendment shall be a Union amendment if it entails a change of the single document and:	3. An amendment shall be <u>considered as</u> a Union amendment if it entails a change of the single document and:	3. An amendment shall be a Union amendment if it entails a change of the single document or its equivalent and:	
Article 25(3), point (a)				
262	(a) includes a change in the name, or in the use of the name, or, for wine and spirit drinks, in the category of product or products designated by the geographical indication, or, for spirit drinks, in the	(a) includes a change in the name, or in the use of the name, or, for wine and spirit drinks, in the category of product or products designated by the geographical indication, or, for spirit drinks, in the	(a) includes a change in the name, or in the use of the name, or, for wine and spirit drinks, in the category of product or products designated by the geographical indication, or, for spirit drinks, in the	

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	legal name; or	legal name ; or	legal name ; or:	
262 a			(i) for agricultural products in the name or in the use of the name;	
262 b			(ii) for wine, in the name or in the use of the name, or, in the category of product or products designated by the geographical indication	
262 c			(iii) for spirit drinks, in the name or any part of the name or in the use of the name, or, in the category of product or products designated by the geographical indication, or in the legal name; or	
Article 25(3), point (b)				
263	(b) risks voiding the link to the geographical area referred to in the single document; or	(b) risks voiding <u>where the scrutiny carried out by the relevant Member State under paragraph 2, point (b), has concluded that that amendment might void</u> the link to the geographical area referred to in the single document; or	(b) risks voiding the link to the geographical area referred to in the single document; or	

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Article 25(3), point (c)				
264	(c) entails further restrictions on the marketing of the product.	(c) entails further restrictions on the marketing of the product.	(c) entails further restrictions on the marketing of the product.	
Article 25(4)				
265	4. Any other amendment to a product specification of a registered geographical indication, that is not a Union amendment in accordance with paragraph 3, shall be considered as a standard amendment.	4. Any other amendment to a product specification of a registered geographical indication, that is not a Union amendment in accordance with paragraph 3, shall be considered as a standard amendment.	4. Any other amendment to a product specification of a registered geographical indication, that is not a Union amendment in accordance with paragraph 3, shall be considered as a standard amendment.	
Article 25(5)				
266	5. A standard amendment shall be considered as a temporary amendment when it concerns a temporary change in the product specification resulting from the imposition of obligatory sanitary and phytosanitary measures by the public authorities or a temporary amendment necessary because of a natural disaster or adverse weather conditions formally recognised by the competent authorities.	5. A standard <u>temporary</u> amendment shall be considered as a temporary <u>standard</u> amendment when it concerns a temporary change in the product specification resulting from the imposition of obligatory sanitary and phytosanitary measures by the public authorities or a temporary amendment necessary because of <u>the consequences of</u> a natural disaster or , <u>adverse weather, geopolitical events or any other exceptional</u> conditions formally recognised by the competent authorities.	5. A standard amendment shall be considered as a temporary amendment when it concerns a temporary change in the product specification resulting from the imposition of obligatory sanitary and phytosanitary measures by the public authorities or a temporary amendment necessary because of a natural disaster or adverse weather conditions or significant market disturbances due to exceptional circumstances affecting the supply of raw materials formally recognised	

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			by the competent authorities.	
Article 25(6)				
267	6. Union amendments shall be approved by the Commission. The approval procedure shall follow, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , the procedure laid down from Article 8 to Article 22.	6. Union amendments shall be <u>assessed and</u> approved by the Commission <u>within three months from the application for the approval of an amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication.</u> <u>Without prejudice to the first subparagraph of this paragraph,</u> the approval procedure shall follow, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , the procedure laid down from Article 8 to <u>in Articles 8 to 22.</u> <u>Where the amendments concern the product specifications of a geographical indication registered in the International Register,</u> Article 22 <u>23(6a) shall apply,</u> <u>mutatis mutandis.</u>	6. Union amendments shall be approved by the Commission. The approval procedure shall follow, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , the procedure laid down from Article 8 to Article 22.	
Article 25(7)				
268	7. Applications for Union amendments submitted by a third country or by producers in a third country shall contain proof that the requested amendment complies with the laws on the protection	7. Applications for Union amendments submitted by a third country, <u>by producer groups or, in exceptional and duly justified cases, by individual</u> or by producers <u>established</u> in a third country shall	7. Applications for Union amendments submitted by a third country or by producers in a third country shall contain proof that the requested amendment complies with the laws on the protection	

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	of geographical indications in force in that third country.	contain proof that the requested amendment complies with the laws on the protection of geographical indications in force in that third country.	of geographical indications in force in that third country.	
Article 25(8)				
269	8. If an application for a Union amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication also includes standard amendments or temporary amendments, the Commission shall scrutinise the Union amendment only. Any standard amendments or temporary amendments shall be deemed as not having been submitted. The scrutiny of such applications shall focus on the proposed Union amendments. Where appropriate, the Commission or the Member State concerned may invite the applicant to modify other elements of the product specifications.	8. If an application for a Union amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication also includes standard amendments or temporary amendments, the Commission shall scrutinise <u>examine</u> the Union amendment only. Any standard amendments or temporary amendments shall be deemed as not having been submitted. The scrutiny <u>examination</u> of such applications shall focus on the proposed Union amendments. Where appropriate, the Commission or the Member State concerned may invite the applicant to modify other elements of the product specifications.	8. If an application for a Union amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication also includes standard amendments or temporary amendments, the Commission shall scrutinise the Union amendment only. Any standard amendments or temporary amendments shall be deemed as not having been submitted. The scrutiny of such applications shall focus on the proposed Union amendments. Where appropriate, the Commission or the Member State concerned may invite the applicant to modify other elements of the product specifications specific ation.	
Article 25(9)				
270	9. Standard amendments shall be approved by Member States or third	9. Standard amendments shall be <u>assessed and</u> approved by Member	9. Standard amendments shall be approved by Member States or third	

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	countries in whose territory the geographical area of the product concerned is located and communicated to the Commission. The Commission shall make those amendments public.	States or third countries in whose territory the geographical area of the product concerned is located and communicated to the Commission. The Commission shall make those amendments public <u>by publishing them in the Official Journal of the European Union and in the Union register of geographical indications.</u>	countries in whose territory the geographical area of the product concerned is located and communicated to the Commission. The Commission shall make those amendments public.	
Article 25(10)				
271	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by provisions entrusting EUIPO with the publication of standard amendments referred to in paragraph (9).	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by provisions entrusting EUIPO with the publication of standard amendments referred to in paragraph (9). <u>deleted</u>	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by provisions entrusting EUIPO with the publication of on Union amendments to product specifications of geographical indications for which no single document was published, on admissibility of applications for Union amendments, on the relationship between Union and standard amendments, and on standard amendments referred to in paragraph (9).	
Article 25(11)				
272				

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	11. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of an application for a Union amendment and on procedures, the form and communication of standard amendments to the Commission. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	11. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of an application for a Union amendment and on procedures, the form and communication of standard amendments to the Commission. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	11. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of an application for a Union amendment and on procedures, the form and communication of standard amendments to the Commission. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 26				
273	Article 26 Cancellation of the registration	Article 26 Cancellation of the registration	Article 26 Cancellation of the registration	
Article 26(1)				
274	1. The Commission may, on its own initiative or on a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, adopt implementing acts to cancel the registration of a geographical indication in the following cases:	1. The Commission may, on its own initiative or on a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, adopt implementing acts to cancel the registration of a geographical indication in the following cases:	1. The Commission may, on its own initiative or on a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a third country , adopt implementing acts to cancel the registration of a geographical indication in the following cases:	
Article 26(1), point (a)				
275				

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	(a) where compliance with the requirements for the product specification can no longer be ensured; or	(a) where compliance with the requirements for the product specification can no longer be ensured; or	(a) where compliance with the requirements for the product specification can no longer be ensured; or	
Article 26(1), point (b)				
276	(b) where no product has been placed on the market under the geographical indication for at least seven consecutive years.	(b) where no product has been placed on the market under the geographical indication for at least <u>in the preceding</u> seven consecutive years.	(b) where no product has been placed on the market under the geographical indication for at least the last seven consecutive years.	
Article 26(2)				
277	2. The Commission may also adopt implementing acts cancelling the registration at the request of the producers of the product marketed under the registered name.	2. The Commission may also adopt implementing acts cancelling the registration at the request <u>of producer group representing a majority</u> of the producers of the product marketed under the registered name.	2. The Commission may also adopt implementing acts cancelling the registration at the request of the producers of the product marketed under the registered name. Where a recognised producer group exists, that group is the only one entitled to lodge such a request.	
277 a		<u>2a. The use and the protection of the registered name as another intellectual property right, in particular as a trade mark, shall be prohibited for 10 years after the cancellation of the registration of a geographical</u>		

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		<u><i>indication, unless such intellectual property right had existed, or such a trademark had been registered, before the registration of the geographical indication.</i></u>		
Article 26(3)				
278	3. The implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	3. The implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	3. The implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 26(4), first subparagraph				
279	4. Article 9, Articles from Article 15 to Article 20 and Article 22 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cancellation procedure.	4. Article 9, Articles from Article 15 to Article 20 and Article 22 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cancellation procedure.	4. Article 9, Articles from Article 9, 15 to Article 20 and Article 19 and Articles 9, 15 to Article 20 and Article 19 and 22 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the cancellation procedure.	
Article 26(4), second subparagraph				
279 a			Oppositions shall be admissible only if they show continued commercial reliance by an interested person on the registered name.	
Article 26(5)				
280	5. Before adopting the implementing acts	5. Before adopting the implementing acts	5. Before adopting the implementing acts	

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	referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission shall consult the authorities of the Member State, the authorities of the third country or, where possible, the third country producer which had originally applied for the registration of the geographical indication concerned, unless the cancellation is directly requested by those original applicants.	referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission shall consult the authorities of the Member State, the authorities of the third country or, where possible, the third country producer which had originally applied for the registration of the geographical indication concerned, unless the cancellation is directly requested by those original applicants.	referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission shall consult the authorities of the Member State, the authorities of the third country or, where possible, the third country producer which had originally applied for the registration of the geographical indication concerned, unless the cancellation is directly requested by those original applicants. The consultation period shall be at least one month.	
Article 26(6)				
281	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules entrusting EUIPO with the tasks set out in paragraph (5).	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules entrusting EUIPO with the tasks set out in paragraph (5). deleted	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules entrusting EUIPO with the tasks set out in paragraph (5).	
Article 26(7)				
282	7. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures and the form of the cancellation of registrations, as well as on the presentation of the requests referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.	7. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures and the form of the cancellation of registrations, as well as on the presentation of the requests referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.	7. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures and the form of the cancellation of registrations, as well as on the form and presentation of the requests referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 for	

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	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	the cancellation of a registration. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Chapter 3				
283	Chapter 3 Protection of geographical indications	Chapter 3 Protection of geographical indications	Chapter 3 Protection of geographical indications	
Article 27				
284	Article 27 Protection of geographical indications	Article 27 Protection of geographical indications	Article 27 Protection of geographical indications	
Article 27(1)				
285	1. Geographical indications entered in the Union register of geographical indications shall be protected against:	1. Geographical indications entered in the Union register of geographical indications shall be protected against:	1. Geographical indications entered in the Union register of geographical indications shall be protected against:	
Article 27(1), point (a)				
286	(a) any direct or indirect commercial use of the geographical indication in respect of products not covered by the registration, where those products are comparable to the products registered under that name or where use of a name	(a) any direct or indirect commercial use of the geographical indication in respect of products not covered by the registration, where those products are comparable to the products registered under that name or where use of a name	(a) any direct or indirect commercial use of the geographical indication in respect of products not covered by the registration, where those products are comparable to the products registered under that name or where use of a	

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	exploits, weakens, dilutes, or is detrimental to the reputation of, the protected name;	exploits, weakens, dilutes, or is detrimental to the reputation of, the protected name, <u>including where those products are used as ingredients</u> ;	namethat geographical indication for any product or any service exploits, weakens, dilutes, or is detrimental to the reputation of, the protected name, including when those products are used as an ingredient ;	
Article 27(1), point (b)				
287	(b) any misuse, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the products or services is indicated or if the protected name is translated or accompanied by an expression such as ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’, ‘flavour’, ‘like’ or similar.	(b) any misuse, <u>counterfeiting</u> , imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the products or services is indicated or if the protected name is translated <u>transcribed</u> , <u>transliterated</u> or accompanied by an expression such as ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’, ‘flavour’, ‘like’ or similar, <u>including where those products are used as ingredients</u> ;	(b) any misuse, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the products or services is indicated or if the protected name is translated, transcribed or transliterated or accompanied by an expression such as ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’, ‘flavour’, ‘like’ or similar, including when those products are used as an ingredient ;	
Article 27(1), point (c)				
288	(c) any other false or misleading indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of the product that is used on the inner or outer packaging, advertising material, documents or information provided on websites relating to	(c) any other false or misleading indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of the product that is used on the inner or outer packaging, advertising material, documents or information provided on websites <u>or on</u>	(c) any other false or misleading indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of the product that is used on the inner or outer packaging, on advertising material, in documents or information provided on websites online	

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	the product concerned, and the packing of the product in a container liable to convey a false impression as to its origin;	<u>domain names</u> relating to the product concerned, and the packing of the product in a container liable to convey a false impression as to its origin;	interfaces relating to the product concerned, and the packing of the product in a container liable to convey a false impression as to its origin;	
Article 27(1), point (d)				
289	(d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product.	(d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product.	(d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product.	
Article 27(2)				
290	2. For the purposes of paragraph (1), point (b), the evocation of a geographical indication shall arise, in particular, where a term, sign, or other labelling or packaging device presents a direct and clear link with the product covered by the registered geographical indication in the mind of the reasonably circumspect consumer, thereby exploiting, weakening, diluting or being detrimental to the reputation of the registered name.	2. For the purposes of paragraph (1), point (b), the evocation of a geographical indication shall arise, in particular, where a term, sign, or other labelling or packaging device presents a direct and clear link with the product covered by the registered geographical indication in the mind of the reasonably circumspect consumer, thereby exploiting, weakening, diluting or being detrimental to the reputation of the registered <u>name.</u> deleted	2. For the purposes of paragraph (1), point (b), the evocation of a geographical indication shall arise, in particular, where a term, sign, or other labelling or packaging device presents a direct and clear link with the product covered by the registered geographical indication in the mind of the reasonably circumspect consumer, thereby exploiting, weakening, diluting or being detrimental to the reputation of the registered name. ¹ 1. * Moved to recital (19a).	
Article 27(3)				
291	3. paragraph (1) shall also apply to a domain	3. paragraph (1) shall also apply to a domain	3. Paragraph (1) shall also apply to-a	

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	name containing or consisting of the registered geographical indication.	name containing or consisting of the registered geographical indication.	domain name containing or consisting of the registered geographical indication names .	
Article 27(4)				
292	4. The protection referred to in paragraph (1) also applies to:	4. The protection referred to in paragraph (1) also applies to:	4. The protection referred to in paragraph (1) also applies to:	
Article 27(4), point (a)				
293	(a) goods entering the customs territory of the Union without being released for free circulation within that territory; and	(a) goods entering the customs territory of the Union without being released for free circulation within that territory; and	(a) goods entering the customs territory of the Union without being released for free circulation within that territory; and	
293 a		<u>(aa) goods produced in the Union and destined to be exported to and marketed in third countries; and</u>		
Article 27(4), point (b)				
294	(b) goods sold by means of distance selling, such as electronic commerce.	(b) goods sold by means of distance selling, such as electronic commerce.	(b) goods sold by means of distance selling, such as electronic commerce; and	
294 a			(ba) goods intended for export to third countries.	

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294 b		<u><i>4a. Where the geographical indication contains one or more non-generic terms, the use of one, some or all of them in the same or in a different order from the one registered shall constitute one of the types of conduct referred to in paragraph 1, points (a) and (b).</i></u>		
Article 27(5)				
295	5. The recognised group of producers or any operator that is entitled to use the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication shall be entitled to prevent all third parties from bringing goods, in the course of trade, into the Union without being released for free circulation there, where such goods, including packaging, come from third countries and are in breach of paragraph (1).	5. The recognised group of producers or any operator that is entitled to use the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication shall be entitled to prevent all third parties from bringing goods, in the course of trade, into the Union without being released for free circulation there, where such goods, including packaging, come from third countries and are in breach of paragraph (1).	5. The recognised group of producers or any operator that entities listed in Article 3(1)(d) of Regulation 608/2013 shall be entitled to use the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication shall be entitled submit an application to the custom authorities to prevent all third parties from bringing goods, in the course of trade, into the Union without being released for free circulation there, where such goods, including packaging, come from third countries and are in breach of paragraph (1).	
Article 27(6)				
296				

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	6. Geographical indications protected under this Regulation shall not become generic in the Union.	6. Geographical indications protected under this Regulation shall not become generic in the Union.	6. Geographical indications protected registered under this Regulation shall not become generic in the Union.	
Article 27(7)				
297	7. Where a geographical indication is a compound name which contains a term which is considered to be generic, the use of that term shall not constitute a conduct referred to in paragraph (1), point (a) and (b).	7. Where a geographical indication is a compound name which contains a term which is considered to be generic, the use of that term shall not constitute, <u>as a general rule</u> , a conduct referred to in paragraph (1), point <u>points</u> (a) and (b).	7. Where a geographical indication is a compound name which contains a term which is considered to be generic, the use of that term shall not constitute a conduct referred to in paragraph (1) , point in paragraph (1), points (a) and (b).	
297 a		<u>7a. Each Member State shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the unlawful use of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications, as provided for in paragraph 1, that are produced or marketed in that Member State. To that end, Member States shall designate the authorities that are responsible for taking those steps in accordance with procedures determined by each</u>		

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		<i><u>individual Member State. Those authorities shall provide adequate guarantees of objectivity and impartiality, and shall have at their disposal the qualified staff and resources necessary to carry out their functions.</u></i>		
Article 28				
298	Article 28 Ingredients in processed products	Article 28 Ingredients in processed products	Article 28 Ingredients in the names of processed products	
Article 28(1)				
299	1. Article 27 is without prejudice to the use of a geographical indication by operators in conformity with Article 36 to indicate that a processed product contains, as an ingredient, a product designated by that geographical indication provided that such use is made in accordance with honest commercial practices and does not weaken, dilute or is not detrimental to the reputation of the geographical indication.	1. Article 27 is without prejudice to the use <u>The name</u> of a geographical indication <u>used</u> by operators in conformity with Article 36 to indicate that a processed product contains, as an ingredient, a <u>in a processed</u> product designated by that geographical indication <u>may be referred to in the list of ingredients,</u> provided that such use <u>complies with Article 27, that it</u> is made in accordance with honest commercial practices and does not weaken, dilute or is not detrimental to the reputation of the geographical indication, <u>and that it</u>	1. Article 27 is without prejudice to the use of a geographical indication by operators in conformity with Article 36 to indicate that a processed product contains, as an ingredient, a product designated by that geographical indication provided that such use is made in accordance with honest commercial practices and does not weaken, dilute or is not detrimental to the reputation of the geographical indication.	

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		<u><i>complies with the applicable provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/787 in respect of spirit drinks.</i></u>		
Article 28(2), first subparagraph				
300	2. The geographical indication designating a product ingredient shall not be used in the food name of the related processed product, except in cases of an agreement with a producer group representing two thirds of the producers.	2. The geographical indication designating a product ingredient shall not be used in the food name, <u><i>labelling except the list of ingredients, packaging device or advertising</i></u> of the related processed product, except in cases of <u><i>the existence of an agreement in writing including control provisions concluded with the recognised producer group, or, where such a group does not exist, the</i></u> <i>with a</i> producer group representing <i>two thirds of the producers</i> <u><i>a majority of producers, which may establish minimum conditions for the fair usage of the name.</i></u>	2. Without prejudice to Article 27 , the geographical indication designating a product used as an ingredient shall not in a processed product may be used in the food name of the related that processed product, except in cases of an agreement with a producer group representing two thirds of the producers. where:	
300 a			(a) the processed product does not contain any other product comparable to the product ingredient designated by the geographical indication included in its name;	

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300 b			(b) the concerned product ingredient is used in sufficient quantities to confer an essential characteristic on the processed product concerned; and	
300 c			(c) the percentage of the concerned product ingredient in the processed product is indicated in the label.	
300 d			A producer of a prepacked food as defined in Article 2(2)(e) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, containing as an ingredient a product designated by a geographical indication, who wants to use that geographical indication in the name of that prepacked food, shall give a prior notification to the recognised producer group where such a group exist.	
300 e			This paragraph shall not apply to spirit	

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			drinks.	
Article 28(3)				
301	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules on the use of geographical indications to identify ingredients in processed products referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules on the use of geographical indications to identify ingredients in processed products referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article. <u>deleted</u>	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules on the use of geographical indications to identify ingredients in the name of processed products referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article with reference to the use of comparable ingredients and the criteria of conferring essential characteristics on the processed products.	
Article 29				
302	Article 29 Generic terms	Article 29 Generic terms	Article 29 Generic terms	
Article 29(1)				
303	1. Generic terms shall not be registered as geographical indications.	1. Generic terms shall not be registered as geographical indications.	1. Generic terms shall not be registered as geographical indications.	
Article 29(2)				
304	2. To establish whether or not a term has become generic, account shall be taken of all relevant factors, in particular:	2. To establish whether or not a term has become generic, account shall be taken of all relevant factors, in particular:	2. To establish whether or not a term has become generic, account shall be taken of all relevant factors, in particular:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 29(2), point (a)				
305	(a) the existing situation in the areas of consumption;	(a) the existing situation in the areas of consumption;	(a) the existing situation in the areas of consumption;	
Article 29(2), point (b)				
306	(b) the relevant national or Union legal acts.	(b) the relevant national or Union legal acts.	(b) the relevant national or Union legal acts.	
Article 29(3)				
307	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules for determining the generic status of terms referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules for determining the generic status of terms referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article. <u>deleted</u>	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules for determining the generic status of terms referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.	
Article 30				
308	Article 30 Homonymous geographical indications	Article 30 Homonymous geographical indications	Article 30 Homonymous geographical indications	
Article 30(1)				
309	1. A geographical indication that has been applied for after a wholly or partly homonymous geographical indication had been applied for or protected in the Union, shall not be	1. A geographical indication that has been applied for after a wholly or partly homonymous geographical indication had been applied for or protected in the Union, shall not be	1. A geographical indication that has been applied for after a wholly or partly homonymous geographical indication had been applied for or protected in the Union, shall not be	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	registered unless there is sufficient distinction in practice between the conditions of local and traditional usage and the presentation of the two homonymous indications, taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and that consumers are not misled as to the true identity or geographical origin of the products.	registered unless there is sufficient distinction in practice between the conditions of local and traditional usage and the presentation of the two homonymous indications, taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and that consumers are not misled as to the true identity or geographical origin of the products.	registered unless there is sufficient distinction in practice between the conditions of local and traditional long-established usage and the presentation of the two homonymous indications, taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and that consumers are not misled as to the true identity or geographical origin of the products.	
Article 30(2)				
310	2. A wholly or partly homonymous name which misleads the consumer into believing that products come from another territory shall not be registered even if the name for the actual territory, region or place of origin of the products in question is accurate.	2. A wholly or partly homonymous name which <i>is suggestive of another product or</i> misleads the consumer into believing that products come from another territory shall not be registered even if the name for the actual territory, region or place of origin of the products in question is accurate.	2. A wholly or partly homonymous name which misleads the consumer into believing that products come from another territory shall not be registered even if the name for the actual territory, region or place of origin of the products in question is accurate.	
Article 30(3)				
311	3. For the purposes of this Article, a homonymous geographical indication applied for or protected in the Union refers to:	3. For the purposes of this Article, a homonymous geographical indication applied for or protected in the Union refers to:	3. For the purposes of this Article, a homonymous geographical indication applied for or protected in the Union refers to:	
Article 30(3), point (a)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
312	(a) geographical indications that are entered in the Union register of geographical indications;	(a) geographical indications that are entered in the Union register of geographical indications;	(a) geographical indications that are entered in the Union register of geographical indications;	
Article 30(3), point (b)				
313	(b) geographical indications that have been applied for provided that they are subsequently entered in the Union register of geographical indications;	(b) geographical indications that have been applied for provided that they are subsequently entered in the Union register of geographical indications;	(b) geographical indications that have been applied for provided that they are subsequently entered in the Union register of geographical indications;	
Article 30(3), point (c)				
314	(c) appellations of origin and geographical indications protected in the Union pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; and <small>1. Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the action of the Union following its accession to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications (OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 1).</small>	(c) appellations of origin and geographical indications protected in the Union pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; and <small>1. Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the action of the Union following its accession to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications (OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 1).</small>	(c) appellations of origin and geographical indications protected in the Union pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; and <small>1. Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the action of the Union following its accession to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications (OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 1).</small>	
Article 30(3), point (d)				
315	(d) geographical indications, names of origin and equivalent terms protected pursuant to an	(d) geographical indications, names of origin and equivalent terms protected pursuant to an	(d) geographical indications, names of origin and equivalent terms protected pursuant to an	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	international agreement between the Union and one or more third countries.	international agreement between the Union and one or more third countries.	international agreement between the Union and one or more third countries.	
Article 30(4)				
316	4. The Commission shall cancel the geographical indications registered in breach of paragraph (1) and (2).	4. The Commission shall cancel the geographical indications registered in breach of paragraph (1) and (2).	4. The Commission shall cancel the adopt an implementing act to remove from the Union register any geographical indications registered in breach of paragraph (1) and (2).	
Article 30(5)				
317	5. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph (4) shall be adopted without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	5. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph (4) shall be adopted without applying the procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	5. The implementing acts act referred to in paragraph (4) shall be adopted without applying the accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 31				
318	Article 31 Trade marks	Article 31 Trade marks	Article 31 Trade marks	
Article 31, first paragraph				
319	A name shall not be registered as a geographical indication where, in the light of a trade mark's reputation and renown, registration of the name proposed as a geographical indication could	A name shall not be registered as a geographical indication where, in the light of a trade mark's reputation and renown, registration of the name proposed as a geographical indication could	A name shall not be registered as a geographical indication where, in the light of a trade mark's reputation and renown and the length of time it has been used , registration of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product.	<i>mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product.</i> <u>deleted</u>	name proposed as a geographical indication could would be liable to mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product.	
Article 32				
320	Article 32 Producer groups	Article 32 Producer groups	Article 32 Producer groups	
Article 32(1), first subparagraph				
321	1. A producer group shall be set up on the initiative of interested stakeholders, including farmers, farm suppliers, intermediate processors and final processors, as specified by the national authorities and according to the nature of the product concerned. Member States shall verify that the producer group operates in a transparent and democratic manner and that all producers of the product designated by the geographical indication enjoy right of membership in the group. Member States may provide that public officials, and other stakeholders such as consumer groups, retailers and suppliers, also participate in the works of the producer	1. A producer group shall be set up on the initiative of interested stakeholders, including farmers, farm suppliers, intermediate processors and final producers and <u>associations of producers,</u> processors, as specified by the <u>relevant</u> national authorities <u>in accordance with their national law,</u> and according to the nature of the product concerned. <u>A producer group may also be set up on the initiative of a Member State.</u> Member States shall verify that the producer group operates in a transparent and democratic manner <u>via, in particular, internal rules that enable its members to scrutinise it</u>	1. A producer group shall be set up on the initiative of interested stakeholders, <u>including farmers, farm suppliers, intermediate processors and final processors,</u> as specified by the national authorities and according to the nature of the product concerned. an association of producers of the product concerned. Member States shall verify that the producer group operates in a transparent and democratic manner and that all producers of the same product designated by the geographical indication enjoy right of membership in the group. Member States may provide that public officials, and other stakeholders such as consumer groups, retailers and suppliers, also	

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	group.	<p><u>democratically</u>, and that all producers of the product designated by the geographical indication enjoy <u>the</u> right of membership in<u>of</u> the group. Member States may provide that public officials, and other stakeholders such as consumer groups, retailers and suppliers, also participate in the works of the <u>lay down rules to ensure that only one producer group, representing a majority of producers, can operate for each geographical indication and that membership of the producer group and the contribution to costs associated with the exercise of the producer group's powers and the fulfilment of its responsibilities is compulsory for all producers.</u> <u>Without prejudice to paragraph 2, national authorities may, in accordance with national law, define the tasks, powers and responsibilities granted to a</u> producer group.</p>	participate in the works of the producer group or products, irrespective of its legal form. It shall meet the following criteria:	
Article 32(1), first subparagraph, point (a)				
321 a			(a) performing tasks under this Regulation, including at least one	

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			of those set out in paragraph 2;	
Article 32(1), first subparagraph, point (b)				
321 b			(b) being voluntarily set up on the initiative of, and composed by, producers;	
Article 32(1), first subparagraph, point (c)				
321 c			(c) being democratically organised and controlled by its members.	
Article 32(1), second subparagraph				
321 d			In the case of applicant producer groups, these criteria shall be met at the latest on the date of registration of the geographical indication.	
Article 32(1), third subparagraph				
321 e			A producer of a product designated by a geographical indication shall have the right to join a producer group. Member States may restrict the membership to certain categories of producers, taking into account the nature of the product covered by the producer group.	

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Article 32(1), fourth subparagraph				
321 f			Member States may provide for additional rules, especially regarding the organisation, statute, functioning, membership and financial contributions.	
Article 32(2)				
322	2. A producer group may exercise in particular the following powers and responsibilities:	2. <u>Where a recognised producer group does not exist,</u> a producer group may exercise in particular the following powers and responsibilities:	2. A producer group may exercise in particular the following powers and responsibilities:	
Article 32(2), point (a)				
323	(a) develop the product specification and manage internal controls that ensure compliance of production steps of the product designated by the geographical indication with the said specification;	(a) develop the product specification and manage internal controls that ensure <u>activities relating to verifying and ensuring</u> compliance of production steps of the product designated by the geographical indication with the said specification;	(a) develop the product specification, apply for registration, amendment and cancellation, and develop activities, including supporting its members with their own control systems to ensure compliance and manage internal controls that ensure compliance of production steps of the product designated by the geographical indication with the said product specification concerned;	
Article 32(2), point (b)				
324				

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	(b) take legal action to ensure protection of the geographical indication and of the intellectual property rights that are directly connected with it;	(b) take legal action, <u>including action before civil and criminal courts</u> , to ensure protection <u>offline and online</u> of the geographical indication and of the intellectual property rights that are directly connected with it, <u>including websites, domain names and electronic commerce, and claim damages</u> ;	(b) take legal action to ensure protection of the geographical indication and of the intellectual property rights that are directly connected with it;	
Article 32(2), point (c)				
325	(c) agree sustainability undertakings, whether or not included in the product specification or as a separate initiative, including arrangements for verification of compliance with those undertakings and assuring adequate publicity for them notably in an information system provided by the Commission;	(c) agree sustainability undertakings, whether or not included in the product specification or as a separate initiative, including arrangements for verification of compliance with those undertakings <u>and including undertakings which complement and contribute to producers' agro-ecological strategies to combat climate change, whether included in the product specification or elsewhere</u> , assuring adequate publicity for them notably in an information system provided by the Commission;	(c) agree sustainability undertakings, whether or not sustainable practices as referred to in Article 6a, whether included in the product specification or as a separate initiative, including arrangements for verification of compliance with those undertakings practices and assuring adequate publicity for them notably in an information system provided by the Commission;	
Article 32(2), point (d)				
326	(d) take action to improve the	(d) take action to improve the	(d) take action to improve the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	performance of the geographical indication, including:	performance of the geographical indication, <u><i>in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability,</i></u> including:	performance of the geographical indication, including:	
326 a		<u><i>(-i) establishing the minimum conditions for the usage of the name of a geographical indication;</i></u>		
Article 32(2), point (d)(i)				
327	(i) development, organisation and conduct of collective marketing and advertising campaigns;	(i) development, organisation and conduct of collective marketing and advertising campaigns;	(i) development, organisation and conduct of collective marketing and advertising campaigns;	
Article 32(2), point (d)(ii)				
328	(ii) dissemination of information and promotion activities aiming at communicating the attributes of the product designated by a geographical indication to consumers;	(ii) dissemination of information and promotion activities aiming at communicating the attributes of the product designated by a geographical indication to consumers, <u><i>including the development of tourism services relating to sustainable and responsible rural tourism in the geographical area referred to in the product specification;</i></u>	(ii) dissemination of information and promotion activities aiming at communicating the attributes of the product designated by a geographical indication to consumers;	
Article 32(2), point (d)(iii)				

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329	(iii) carrying out analyses into the economic performance, sustainability of production, nutritional profile, and organoleptic profile, of the product designated by the geographical indication;	(iii) carrying out analyses into the economic, <u>social or environmental</u> performance, sustainability of production, nutritional profile, and organoleptic profile, of the product designated by the geographical indication;	(iii) carrying out analyses into the economic performance, sustainability of production, nutritional profile, and organoleptic profile, of the product designated by the geographical indication;	
Article 32(2), point (d)(iv)				
330	(iv) dissemination of information on the geographical indication and the relevant Union symbol; and	(iv) dissemination of information on the geographical indication and the relevant Union symbol; and	(iv) dissemination of information on the geographical indication and the relevant Union symbol; and	
Article 32(2), point (d)(v)				
331	(v) providing advice and training to current and future producers, including on gender mainstreaming and equality.	(v) providing advice and training to current and future producers, including on gender mainstreaming and equality.	(v) providing advice, training and best practice guidelines and training to current and future producers, including on sustainable practices, scientific-technical progress, digitalisation, gender mainstreaming and equality-;	
331 a			(da) engage in appropriate action to ensure protection of the geographical indication and of the intellectual property rights that are directly connected	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			with it, including filing applications for actions with custom authorities in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 and preventing or countering any measures which are, or risk being, detrimental to the reputation of the geographical indication concerned;	
Article 32(2), point (e)				
332	(e) combat counterfeiting and suspected fraudulent uses on the internal market of a geographical indication designating products that are not in compliance with the product specification, by monitoring the use of the geographical indication across the internal market and on third countries markets where the geographical indications are protected, including on the internet, and, as necessary, inform enforcement authorities using confidential systems available.	(e) combat counterfeiting and suspected fraudulent uses on the internal market, <u>including the Union digital market,</u> of a geographical indication designating products that are not in compliance with the product specification, by monitoring the use of the geographical indication across the internal market and on third countries markets where the geographical indications are protected, including on the internet, and, as necessary, inform enforcement authorities using confidential systems available.;	(e) combat counterfeiting infringements and suspected fraudulent uses on the internal market of a geographical indication designating products markets of products designated by geographical indications that are not in compliance with the product specification, by monitoring and verifying the use of the geographical indication across the internal market and on third countries country markets where the geographical indications are protected, including on the internet online interfaces , and, as necessary, inform enforcement authorities using confidential systems where available.;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 32(2), point (f)				
332 a			(f) represent the members of the producer group in intellectual property enforcement networks and towards anti-counterfeit bodies established by national or Union authorities.	
332 b		<u>(ea) take measures to enhance the value of products and, where necessary, take steps to prevent or counter any measures or commercial practices which are, or risk being, detrimental to the image and value of their products, including devaluating marketing practices and lowering prices;</u>		
332 c		<u>(eb) take measures to disseminate best practices and raise awareness among producers and consumers of the sustainability undertakings provided for in Article 12;</u>		
332 d		<u>(ec) establish the</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>minimum conditions for the fair usage of the name of a geographical indication as an ingredient in a processed product, referred to in Article 28(2), and determine the rules for requesting a financial contribution from the processor for such use.</i></u>		
332 e			2a. Member States may, within their territory, assist producers in the creation and functioning of producer groups.	
332 f			2b. Member States may decide that stakeholders other than producers may be members of a producer group, if they have a specific interest in the products covered by the producer group. Those members shall not control the producer group.	
332 g			2c. If, for a product designated by a geographical indication no producer group exists, Member	

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			States may exercise the tasks of paragraph 2(d), (da) and (e). The Member State shall interact with the producers accordingly and assist producers in establishing a producer group.	
332 h		<u>2a. By way of derogation from paragraph 2 of this Article, Member States may limit some or all of the powers and responsibilities referred to in that paragraph exclusively to the recognised producer groups referred to in Article 33.</u>		
332 i			2d. Member States may set up a public register of producer groups situated in their territory, including authorities according to Article 8(2) and producers according to Article 8(3). The register shall contain, at least, for each the name, the legal form, the address, and all geographical indications covered by the producer group.	
Article 33				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
333	Article 33 Recognised producer groups	Article 33 Recognised producer groups	Article 33 Recognised producer groups	
Article 33(1)				
334	1. Upon a request of producer groups fulfilling the conditions of paragraph 3, Member States shall designate, in accordance with their national law, one producer group as recognised producer group for each geographical indication originating in their territory that is registered or is subject to an application for registration or for product names that are a potential subject for application for registration.	1. Upon a request of <u>a</u> producer groups <u>group</u> fulfilling the conditions of paragraph 3 <u>2</u> , Member States <u>or, in accordance with an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party, third countries</u> shall designate, in accordance with their national law, one producer group as recognised producer group for each <u>a specific</u> geographical indication <u>or for two or more geographical indications</u> originating in their territory, <u>which are that is</u> registered or is <u>are</u> subject to an application for registration or for product names that are a potential subject for application for registration.	1. Upon a request In addition to Article 32, a Member State may apply a system of recognition of producer groups fulfilling the conditions of paragraph 3, Member States shall designate, in accordance with their national law, one producer group as recognised. The recognition system may be applied to all producer groups whose members produce a product which is designated as a geographical indication or to producer group for each groups producing specified categories of products designated as geographical indication originating in their territory that is registered or is subject to an application for registration or for product names that are a potential subject for application for registration indications. A producer group may only be recognised upon request. Within a recognition system, authorities according to Article	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			8(2) and producers according to Article 8(3), shall be deemed to be recognised producer groups.	
334 a		<u><i>1a. A recognised producer group shall be the sole group to act on behalf of all producers with regard to competences referred to in this Article and in Articles 25 to 28.</i></u>		
Article 33(2), first subparagraph				
335	2. A producer group may be designated as recognised producer group subject to a prior agreement concluded between at least two-thirds of the producers of the product bearing a geographical indication, accounting for at least two-thirds of the production of that product in the geographical area referred to in the product specification. As an exception, an authority, as referred to in Article 8(2), and a single producer, as referred to in Article 8(3), shall be deemed to be a recognised producer group.	2. A producer group may be designated as recognised producer group subject to a prior agreement concluded between at least two-thirds 50 % plus one of the producers of the product bearing a geographical indication, accounting for at least two-thirds a minimum volume or value of the marketable production, to be laid down by the Member State concerned , of that product in the geographical area referred to in the product specification. As an exception, Member States may confer on an authority, as referred to in Article 8(2), and on a single producer, as referred to in	2. A producer group may be designated as recognised producer group subject to a prior agreement concluded between at least two-thirds of the producers of the product bearing a geographical indication, accounting for at least two-thirds of the production of that product in the geographical area Member States that apply the recognition system referred to in the product specification. As an exception, an authority, as referred to in Article 8(2), and a single producer, as referred to in Article 8(3), shall be deemed paragraph 1 shall provide for the following criteria for a group to be a	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		Article 8(3), shall be deemed to be a recognised producer group <u>the powers and responsibilities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article and in Article 32(2).</u>	recognised producer group:	
Article 33(2), first subparagraph, point (a)				
335 a			(a) a certain legal form; and	
Article 33(2), first subparagraph, point (b)				
335 b			(b) one of the following:	
Article 33(2), first subparagraph, point (b)(i)				
335 c			(i) a minimum share of more than 50% of the producers of the product as members; or	
Article 33(2), first subparagraph, point (b)(ii)				
335 d			(ii) a minimum share of members among the producers of the product and a minimum share of more than 50% of volume or value of marketable production.	
Article 33(2), second subparagraph				
335 e			Member States may provide for additional criteria, such as:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 33(2), second subparagraph, point (c)				
335 f			(c) having at its disposal the necessary financial contributions of its members;	
Article 33(2), second subparagraph, point (d)				
335 g			(d) rules on the admission of new members, the termination of membership, and the infringement of membership obligations;	
Article 33(2), second subparagraph, point (e)				
335 h			(e) a written statute.	
Article 33(2), third subparagraph				
335 i			If a producer group ceases to fulfil the recognition criteria, the recognition shall be suspended or withdrawn.	
335 j		<u>2a. Member States or, in accordance with an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party, third countries may decide on the basis of objective criteria that producer groups already recognised at national level before ... [the date of entry into force of this</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>Regulation] are to be considered as recognised producer groups.</u>		
Article 33(3), first subparagraph				
336	3. In addition to the powers and responsibilities referred to in Article 32(2), a recognised producer group may exercise the following powers and responsibilities:	3. In addition to the powers and responsibilities referred to in Article 32(2), a recognised producer group may exercise <u>erga omnes</u> the following powers and responsibilities:	3. In addition to the powers and responsibilities referred to in Article 32(2), a recognised producer group may exercise the following powers and responsibilities:	
Article 33(3), first subparagraph, point (a)				
337	(a) to liaise with intellectual property enforcement and anti-counterfeit bodies and participate in intellectual property enforcement networks as the geographical indication right holder;	(a) to liaise with intellectual property enforcement and anti-counterfeit bodies and participate in intellectual property enforcement networks as the geographical indication right holder;	(a) to liaise with intellectual property enforcement and anti-counterfeit bodies and participate in intellectual property enforcement networks as the geographical indication right holder;	
Article 33(3), first subparagraph, point (b)				
338	(b) to take enforcement actions, including filing applications for actions with custom authorities, to prevent or counter any measures which are, or risk being, detrimental to the image of their products;	(b) to take enforcement actions, including filing applications for actions with custom authorities, to prevent or counter any measures <u>or commercial practices</u> which are, or risk being, detrimental to the image <u>and value</u> of their products <u>including devaluating marketing practices and lowering prices</u> ;	(b) to take enforcement actions, including filing applications for actions with custom authorities, to prevent or counter any measures which are, or risk being, detrimental to the image of their products;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
338 a		<u><i>(ba) to carry out supervisory activities and prevent fraud;</i></u>		
Article 33(3), first subparagraph, point (c)				
339	(c) to recommend to the national authorities binding rules to be adopted in accordance with Article 166a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for the regulation of the supply of products designated by a geographical indication;	(c) to recommend to the national authorities binding rules to be adopted in accordance with Article 166a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for the regulation of the supply of products designated by a geographical indication;	(c) to recommend to the national authorities binding rules to be adopted in accordance with Article 166a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for the regulation of the supply of products designated by a geographical indication;	
339 a		<u><i>(ca) to agree with downstream operators on value-sharing clauses within the meaning of Article 172a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, including in relation to market bonuses and losses, and determining how any evolution of market prices for the products concerned or other relevant commodities is to be allocated between them;</i></u>		
339 b		<u><i>(cb) to liaise with the Commission in the context of negotiations on</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>international agreements as regards the protection of geographical indications;</i></u>		
Article 33(3), first subparagraph, point (d)				
340	(d) with a view to protecting the geographical indication in the internet domain name systems outside the jurisdiction of the Union, to register an individual, collective or certification trade mark depending on the trade mark system concerned, containing, as one of its prominent elements, a geographical indication and restricted to product conforming to the corresponding product specification.	(d) with a view to protecting the geographical indication in the internet domain name systems outside the jurisdiction of the Union, to register an individual, collective or certification trade mark depending on the trade mark system concerned, containing, as one of its prominent elements, a geographical indication and restricted to product conforming to the corresponding product specification.	(d) with a view to protecting the geographical indication in the internet domain name systems outside the jurisdiction of the Union, to register an individual, collective or certification trade mark depending on the trade mark system concerned, containing, as one of its prominent elements, a geographical indication and restricted to product conforming to the corresponding product specification.	
Article 33(3), second subparagraph				
340 a			The recognised producer group shall be the only one entitled to exercise the tasks referred to in Article 32 on behalf of all producers producing the product designated by the geographical indication concerned, without prejudice to the right of individual producers to act to defend their	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			interests.	
Article 33(3), third subparagraph				
340 b			A producer group established in a Member State not applying a system of recognised producer groups shall be able to exercise the tasks referred to in Article 32(2)(d), (da), (e) and (f) in a Member State applying a system of recognised producer groups.	
Article 33(4)				
341	4. The powers and responsibilities referred to in paragraph 2 shall be subject to a prior agreement concluded between at least two-thirds of the producers of the product designated by a geographical indication, accounting for at least two-thirds of the production of that product in the geographical area referred to in the product specification.	4. The powers and responsibilities referred to in paragraph 2 shall be subject to a prior agreement concluded between at least two-thirds of the <u>Member States may lay down rules to ensure that the contribution to costs associated with the exercise of powers and responsibilities by the recognised producer group is compulsory for all</u> producers of the product designated by that geographical indication, accounting for at least two-thirds of the production of that <u>operating in the geographical area referred to in the</u> product in the geographical area referred to in <u>specification. The</u>	4. The powers and responsibilities referred to in paragraph 2 shall be subject to a prior agreement concluded between at least two-thirds of the producers of the product designated by a geographical indication, accounting for at least two-thirds of the production of that product in the geographical area referred to in the product specification.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i>contribution shall be proportionate to the volume or value of the marketable production of</i> the product specification <i>bearing that geographical indication.</i>		
Article 33(5)				
342	5. Member States shall carry out checks in order to ensure that the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 are complied with. Where the competent national authorities find that such conditions have not been complied with, Member States shall annul the decision on the recognition of the producer group.	5. Member States <i>or, in accordance with an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party, third countries</i> shall carry out checks <i>and take the necessary measures</i> in order to ensure that the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 <i>for the recognition and the operation of the producer group</i> are complied with. Where the competent national authorities find that such conditions have not been complied with, Member States shall annul the decision on the recognition of the producer group.	5. Member States shall carry out checks in order to ensure that the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 are complied with. Where the competent national authorities find that such conditions have not been complied with, Member States shall annul the decision on the recognition of the producer group.	
342 a			5a. Where a geographical indication designates a cross-border geographical area, the authorities of the Member States concerned or, where relevant, of the	

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			<p>United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), shall cooperate regarding the designation of one recognised producer group. Where the Member States concerned do not agree and in case one of the Member States concerned does not apply the recognition system, no producer group shall be recognised for that geographical indication.</p>	
342 b		<p><u>5a. Member States or, in accordance with an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party, third countries shall inform the Commission, by 31 March of each year, of every decision to grant, refuse or annul recognition of a producer group taken during the previous calendar year. The Commission shall publish and regularly update the list of recognised producer groups.</u></p>		
342 c			<p>5b. Member States may decide that producer groups recognised under</p>	

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			national law before [the date of application of this Regulation] are recognised according to paragraph 1.	
342 d			If such a recognised producer group does not meet the criteria set out in paragraph 2, it has to adapt to the relevant rules by [two years after the date of application of this Regulation]. Otherwise, the Member State may prolong the deadline once for a maximum of one year or shall withdraw the recognition.	
342 e			5c. In case a Member State applies the system of recognised producer group it shall notify the Commission electronically, through a digital system, of the name and address of the recognised producer group for each registered geographical indication, and update that information when a change occurs. The Commission shall enter this information in the Union register of	

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			geographical indications.	
342 f		<p><u>Article 33a</u> <u>Associations of producer groups</u> 1. <u>An association of producer groups may be set up on the initiative of interested producer groups.</u> 2. <u>An association of producer groups may exercise in particular the following functions:</u> (a) <u>participating in consultative bodies;</u> (b) <u>exchanging information with public authorities on geographical indication policy-related topics;</u> (c) <u>making recommendations to improve the development of geographical indication policies, in particular with regard to sustainability, the fight against fraud and counterfeiting, the creation of value among operators, competition rules and rural development;</u> (d) <u>promoting and disseminating best practices among producers on geographical indication policies;</u> (e) <u>taking part</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>in promotion measures as defined by Regulation (EU) No 1144/2014.</i></u>		
342 g		<u><i>Article 33b Assistance in relation to international agreements</i></u> <u><i>1. The EUIPO shall support producer groups in relation to international agreements to which the Union is a contracting party, in particular by:</i></u> <u><i>(a) providing information in order to help them to protect their rights and to comply with different regulatory frameworks in foreign markets; and</i></u> <u><i>(b) providing legal advice in the context of negotiations on international agreements as regards the protection of geographical indications.</i></u> <u><i>2. The costs of assistance in relation to international agreements may be borne by the EUIPO. The Member States may also contribute to those costs.</i></u>		
Article 34				
343	Article 34	Article 34	Article 34	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Protection of geographical indication rights in domain names	Protection of geographical indication rights in domain names	Protection of geographical indication rights in domain names Alternative dispute resolution procedures for domain names	
Article 34(1)				
344	1. Country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union may, upon the request of a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest or rights, revoke or transfer a domain name registered under such country-code top-level domain to the recognised producer group of the products with the geographical indication concerned, following an appropriate alternative dispute resolution procedure or judicial procedure, if such domain name has been registered by its holder without rights or legitimate interest in the geographical indication or if it has been registered or is being used in bad faith and its use contravenes Article 27.	1. Country-code top-level <u>Top-level and other</u> domain name registries established <u>operating</u> in the Union may <u>shall, ex officio or</u> upon the request of a natural or legal person being the rights-holder of a <u>geographical indication or</u> having a legitimate interest or rights in a <u>geographical indication</u> , revoke or transfer a domain name registered under such country-code top-level domain to the recognised producer group of the products with the geographical indication concerned, or to the competent authority of the <u>Member State where the geographical indication originates</u> , following an appropriate alternative dispute resolution procedure or judicial procedure, if such domain name has been registered by its holder without rights or legitimate interest in the geographical	1. Country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union may, upon the request of a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest or rights, revoke or transfer a domain name registered under such country-code top-level domain to the recognised producer group of the products with the geographical indication concerned, following an appropriate alternative dispute resolution procedure or judicial procedure, if such domain name has been registered by its holder without rights or legitimate interest in the geographical indication or if it has been registered or is being used in bad faith and its use contravenes Article 27.	

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		indication or if it has been registered or is being used in bad faith and its use contravenes Article 27.		
Article 34(2)				
345	2. Country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union shall ensure that any alternative dispute resolution procedure established to solve disputes relating to the registration of domain names referred to in paragraph (1), shall recognise geographical indications as rights that may prevent a domain name from being registered or used in bad faith.	2. Country-code Top-level <u>and other</u> domain name registries established <u>operating</u> in the Union shall ensure that any alternative dispute resolution procedure established to solve disputes relating to the registration of domain names referred to in paragraph (1), shall recognise geographical indications as rights that may prevent a domain name from being registered or used in bad faith.	2. Country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union shall ensure that any alternative dispute resolution procedure established to solve disputes relating to the registration of domain names referred to in paragraph (1), shall recognise registered geographical indications as rights right that can be invoked in these procedures.	
345 a		<u>2a. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall apply to core platform services provided or offered by registries to business users established in the Union or to end-users established or located in the Union, irrespective of the place of</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>establishment or residence of the registries and irrespective of the law otherwise applicable to the provision or offer of services, in accordance with Article 1 of Regulation (EU) 2022/... [DMA].</i></u>		
Article 34(3)				
346	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by provisions entrusting EUIPO to establish and manage a domain name information and alert system that would provide the applicant, upon the submission of an application for a geographical indication, with information about the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, on optional basis, the registration of a domain name identical to their geographical indication. That delegated act shall also include the obligation for registries of country-code top-level domain names, established in the Union, to provide EUIPO with the relevant information	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 <u>with Article 84</u> supplementing this Regulation by provisions entrusting EUIPO to establish and manage on the <u>establishment and management by EUIPO of</u> a domain name information and alert system that would provide the applicant or the <u>Member State where the geographical indication originates</u> , upon the submission of an application for a geographical indication, with information about the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, on optional basis, the registration of a domain name identical to their geographical indication. <u>EUIPO shall be empowered, under</u>	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by provisions entrusting EUIPO to establish and manage a domain name information and alert system that would provide the applicant, upon the submission of an application for a geographical indication, with information about the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, on optional basis, the registration of a domain name identical to their geographical indication. That delegated act shall also include the obligation for registries of country-code top-level domain names, established in the Union, to provide EUIPO with the relevant information	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	and data.	the That delegated acts referred to in <u>the first subparagraph, to establish and manage an alert system monitoring registration of domain names in the Union which could conflict with the names included in the Union register of geographical indications. Those delegated acts</u> shall also include the obligation for registries of country-code top-level domain names; <u>established domain names and EURid, operating</u> in the Union, to provide EUIPO with the relevant information and data, <u>and, to that end, to establish a collaboration with EUIPO.</u>	and data.	
Article 35				
347	Article 35 Conflicting trade marks	Article 35 Conflicting <u>Relationship</u> between trade marks <u>and geographical indications</u>	Article 35 Conflicting Relationship between geographical indications and trade marks	
Article 35(1)				
348	1. The registration of a trade mark the use of which would contravene Article 27 shall be rejected if the application for registration of the	1. <u>An application for</u> the registration of a trade mark the use of which would contravene Article 27 shall be rejected if the application for	1. The registration of a trade mark the use of which would contravene Article 27 shall be rejected if the application for registration of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	trade mark is submitted after the date of submission to the Commission of the application for the registration of the geographical indication.	registration of the trade mark is submitted after the date of submission to the Commission of the application for the registration of the geographical indication.	trade mark is submitted after the date of submission to the Commission of the application for the registration of the geographical indication.	
348 a		<u><i>1a. An application for the registration of a geographical indication shall be rejected where, in the event that a well-known trade mark exists or given the reputation of that trade mark, the name proposed as a geographical indication is liable to mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product.</i></u>		
Article 35(2)				
349	2. Trade marks registered in breach of paragraph (1) shall be invalidated by EUIPO and, when applicable, the competent national authorities.	2. Trade marks registered in breach of paragraph (1) shall be invalidated by EUIPO and, when applicable, the competent national authorities.	2. Union trade marks registered in breach of paragraph (1) shall be invalidated by declared invalid by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) and, when applicable, national trade marks registered in breach of paragraph (1) by the competent national authorities.	
Article 35(3)				
350	3. A trade mark the	3. <u><i>Without prejudice</i></u>	3. A trade mark the	

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	use of which contravenes Article 27, which has been applied for, registered, or established by use in good faith within the territory of the Union, if that possibility is provided for by the legislation concerned, before the date on which the application for registration of the geographical indication is submitted to the Commission, may continue to be used and renewed notwithstanding the registration of a geographical indication, provided that no grounds for invalidity or revocation of the trade mark exist under Directive (EU) 2015/2436 or Regulation (EU) 2017/1001. In such cases, the use of the geographical indication, if then registered, and that of the relevant trade mark shall be permitted.	<u>to paragraph 2 of this Article</u> , a trade mark the use of which contravenes Article 27, which has been applied for, registered, or established by use in good faith within the territory of the Union, if that possibility is provided for by the legislation concerned, before the date on which the application for registration of the geographical indication is submitted to the Commission, may continue to be used and renewed notwithstanding the registration of a geographical indication, provided that no grounds for invalidity or revocation of the trade mark exist under Directive (EU) 2015/2436 or Regulation (EU) 2017/1001. In such cases, the use of the geographical indication, if then registered, and that of the relevant trade mark shall be permitted.	use of which contravenes Article 27, which has been applied for, registered, or established by use in good faith within the territory of the Union, if that possibility is provided for by the legislation concerned, before the date on which the application for registration of the geographical indication is submitted to the Commission, may continue to be used and renewed notwithstanding the registration of a geographical indication, provided that no grounds for invalidity or revocation of the trade mark exist under Directive (EU) 2015/2436 or Regulation (EU) 2017/1001. In such cases, the use of the geographical indication, if then registered, and that of the relevant trade mark shall be permitted.	
Article 35(4)				
351	4. For geographical indications registered in the Union without the submission of a Union application for registration, the date of the first day of	4. For geographical indications registered in the Union without the submission of a Union application for registration, the date of the first day of	4. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 3, where geographical indications were registered in the Union without the submission of a Union	

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	protection shall be deemed to be the date of submission to the Commission of the application for registration of the geographical indication for the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 3.	protection shall be deemed to be the date of submission to the Commission of the application for registration of the geographical indication for the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 3.	application for registration, the date of the first day of protection shall be deemed to be at Union stage , the date of submission to the Commission of the application for registration of the geographical indication for the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall be the date of the first day of protection.	
Article 35(5)				
352	5. Without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, guarantee or certification marks referred to in Article 28(4) of Directive (EU) 2015/2436 and collective marks referred to in Article 29(3) of that Directive may be used on labels, together with the geographical indication.	5. Without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, guarantee or certification marks referred to in Article 28(4) of Directive (EU) 2015/2436 and collective marks referred to in Article 29(3) of that Directive may be used on labels, together with the geographical indication.	5. Without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, guarantee or certification marks referred to in Article 28(4) of Directive (EU) 2015/2436 and collective marks referred to in Article 29(3) of that Directive, as well as collective marks and certification marks as referred to in Chapter VIII of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 may be used on labels, together with the geographical indication.	
Article 36				
353	Article 36 Right of use	Article 36 Right of use	Article 36 Right of o use	
Article 36, first paragraph				

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354	A registered geographical indication may be used by any operator marketing a product conforming to the corresponding product specification or single document or an equivalent to the latter.	A registered geographical indication may be used by any operator marketing a product conforming to the corresponding product specification or single document or an equivalent to the latter.	A registered geographical indication may be used by any operator marketing a product conforming to complying with the corresponding product specification or single document or an equivalent to the latter.	
Article 36, second paragraph				
355	Member States shall ensure that any operator complying with the rules set out in this Title is covered by the verification of compliance of the product specification established pursuant to Article 39. Member States may charge a fee to cover their costs of managing the controls system.	Member States shall ensure that any operator complying with the rules set out in this Title is covered by the verification of compliance of the product specification established pursuant to Article 39. Member States may charge a fee to cover their costs of managing the controls system.	Member States shall ensure that any operator complying with the rules set out in this Title is covered by the verification of compliance of the product specification established pursuant to Article 39. Member States may charge a fee to cover their costs of managing the controls system.	
Article 36, third paragraph				
356	The circumstance by which a geographical indication consists of or contains the name of the estate of a single applicant producer shall not prevent other producers and operators from using the registered geographical indication provided that it is used to designate a product that is in conformity	The circumstance by which a geographical indication consists of or contains the name of the estate of a single applicant producer shall not prevent other producers and operators from using the registered geographical indication provided that it is used to designate a product that is in conformity	The circumstance by which a geographical indication consists of or contains the name of the estate of a single applicant producer shall not prevent other producers and operators from using the registered geographical indication provided that it is used to designate a product that is in	

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	with the product specification.	with the product specification.	conformity complies with the product specification.	
Article 37				
357	Article 37 Union symbols, indications and abbreviations	Article 37 Union symbols, indications and abbreviations	Article 37 Union symbols, indications and abbreviations	
Article 37(0)				
357 a			0. Indications, abbreviations and symbols referring to geographical indications shall not be used other than in connection with products produced in compliance with the relevant product specification. They may also be used for information and educational purposes, provided that such use is not liable to mislead the consumer.	
Article 37(1)				
358	1. The following Union symbols designed to mark and publicise geographical indications shall be established:	1. The following Union symbols designed to mark and publicise geographical indications shall be established:	1. The following Union symbols designed to mark and publicise geographical indications shall be established:	
Article 37(1), point (a)				
359	(a) a symbol identifying protected designations of origin of wine and of agricultural products;	(a) a symbol identifying protected designations of origin of wine and of agricultural products;	(a) a symbol identifying protected designations of origin of wine and of agricultural products;	

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	and	and	and	
Article 37(1), point (b)				
360	(b) a symbol identifying protected geographical indications of wine and of agricultural products and geographical indications of spirit drinks.	(b) a symbol identifying protected geographical indications of wine and of agricultural products and geographical indications of spirit drinks.	(b) a symbol identifying protected geographical indications of wine and of agricultural products. This symbol may also be used for and geographical indications of spirit drinks.	
Article 37(2)				
361	2. In the case of products originating in the Union that are marketed under a geographical indication, the Union symbol associated with it shall appear on the labelling and advertising material. The geographical indication shall appear in the same field of vision as the Union symbol. The labelling requirements laid down in Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 for the presentation of mandatory particulars shall apply to the geographical indication.	2. In the case of products originating in the Union that are marketed under a geographical indication, the Union symbol associated with it shall appear on the labelling and advertising material. The geographical indication <u>and an indication of the name of the producer</u> shall appear in the same field of vision as the Union symbol. <u>The country of origin of a primary ingredient, within the meaning of The labelling requirements laid down in Article 13(1)2(2), point (g), of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, which is not the same as the country of origin of the geographical indication for the</u>	2. In the case of agricultural products and spirit drinks originating in the Union that are marketed under a geographical indication, the Union symbol associated with it shall appear on in the labelling and advertising material and, in the case of wine, in the labelling and presentation. The geographical indication shall appear in the same field of vision as the Union symbol. The labelling requirements laid down in Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 for the presentation of mandatory particulars shall apply to the geographical indication.	

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		<p>presentation of mandatory particulars shall apply <u>be marked:</u></p> <p><u>(a) with reference to one of the following geographical areas:</u></p> <p><u>(i) ‘EU’, ‘non-EU’ or ‘EU and non-EU’;</u></p> <p><u>(ii) region, or any other geographical area either within two or more Member States or within third countries, if defined as such under public international law;</u></p> <p><u>(iii) FAO Fishing area, or sea or freshwater body if defined as such under public international law or well understood by normally informed average consumers;</u> <u>or</u></p> <p><u>(iv) Member State(s) or third country(ies);</u></p> <p><u>(v) region, or any other geographical area within a Member State or within a third country, which is well understood by normally informed average consumers;</u></p> <p><u>(vi) the country of origin or place of provenance in accordance with specific Union provisions applicable to the primary ingredient(s); or</u></p>		

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		<p><u>(b) by means of:</u></p> <p><u>(i) the statement '(name of the primary ingredient) do/does not originate from (the country of origin of the geographical indication)'; or</u></p> <p><u>(ii) any wording similar to the statement set out in point (i) which is likely to have the same meaning for the consumer.</u></p>		
Article 37(3)				
362	3. By way of derogation from paragraph (2), in the case of wine and spirit drinks originating in the Union that are marketed under a geographical indication, Union symbols may be omitted from the labelling and advertising material of the product concerned.	3. By way of derogation from paragraph (2), in the case of wine and spirit drinks originating in the Union that are marketed under a geographical indication, Union symbols may be omitted from the labelling and advertising material of the product concerned.	3. By way of derogation from paragraph (2) the first subparagraph , in the case of wine and spirit drinks originating in the Union that are marketed under a geographical indication , Union symbols may be omitted from the labelling and advertising material of the product concerned .	
Article 37(4)				
363	4. The Union symbol for protected geographical indications established pursuant to paragraph (1) may be used in the description, presentation and	4. The Union symbol for protected geographical indications established pursuant to paragraph (1) may be used in the description, presentation and	4. The Union symbol for protected geographical indications established pursuant to paragraph (1) may be used in the description, presentation and	

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	labelling of spirit drinks the names of which are geographical indications.	labelling of spirit drinks the names of which are geographical indications.	labelling of spirit drinks the names of which are geographical indications.	
Article 37(5), first subparagraph				
364	5. Where wine, agricultural products or spirit drinks are designated by a geographical indication the indications ‘protected designation of origin’ or ‘protected geographical indication’ shall appear on the labelling of wine, the indications ‘protected designation of origin’ or ‘protected geographical indication’ may appear on the labelling of agricultural products and the indication ‘geographical indication’ may appear on the labelling of spirit drinks, respectively.	5. Where wine, agricultural products or spirit drinks are designated by a geographical indication the indications ‘protected designation of origin’ or ‘protected geographical indication’ shall appear on the labelling of wine, the indications ‘protected designation of origin’ or ‘protected geographical indication’ may appear on the labelling of agricultural products and the indication ‘geographical indication’ may appear on the labelling of spirit drinks, respectively.	5. Where wine, agricultural products or spirit drinks are designated by a geographical indication the indications ‘protected designation of origin’ or ‘protected geographical indication’ shall appear on in the labelling and presentation of wine, the indications ‘protected designation of origin’ or ‘protected geographical indication’ may appear on in the labelling and advertising material of agricultural products and the indication ‘geographical indication’ may appear on in the labelling and advertising material of spirit drinks, respectively. The derogation provided for in Article 119(3) of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 shall apply.	
Article 37(5), second subparagraph				
365	The abbreviations	The abbreviations	The abbreviations	

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	‘PDO’ or ‘PGI’, corresponding to the indications ‘protected designation of origin’ or ‘protected geographical indication’, may appear on the labelling of wine and of agricultural products designated by a geographical indication.	‘PDO’ or ‘PGI’, corresponding to the indications ‘protected designation of origin’ or ‘protected geographical indication’, may appear on the labelling of wine and of agricultural products designated by a geographical indication.	‘PDO’ or ‘PGI’, corresponding to the indications ‘protected designation of origin’ or ‘protected geographical indication’, may appear on in the labelling and advertising material of wine and of agricultural products designated by a geographical indication.	
Article 37(6)				
366	6. Indications, abbreviations and Union symbols may be used in the labelling and advertising materials of processed products when the geographical indication refers to an ingredient thereof. In that case, the indication, abbreviation or Union symbol shall be placed next to the name of the ingredient that is clearly identified as an ingredient. The Union symbol shall not be placed in association with the name of the food within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 or in a manner that suggests to the consumer that the processed product rather than the ingredient is the object of registration.	6. Indications, abbreviations and Union symbols may be used in the labelling and advertising materials of processed products when the geographical indication refers to an ingredient thereof. In that case, the indication, abbreviation or Union symbol shall be placed next to the name of the ingredient that is clearly identified as an ingredient. The Union symbol shall not be placed in association with the name of the food within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 or in a manner that suggests to the consumer that the processed product rather than the ingredient is the object of registration.	6. Indications, abbreviations and Union symbols and abbreviations may be used in the labelling and advertising materials material of processed products when the geographical indication refers to an ingredient thereof. In that case, the indication, abbreviation or Union symbol or abbreviation shall be placed next to the name of the ingredient that is clearly identified as an ingredient. The Union symbol shall not be placed in association with the name of the food within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 or in a manner that suggests to the consumer that the processed product rather than the ingredient is the	

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			object of registration.	
Article 37(7)				
367	7. After the submission of a Union application for the registration of a geographical indication, producers may indicate on the labelling and in the presentation of the product that an application for registration has been filed in compliance with Union law.	7. After the submission of a Union application for the registration of a geographical indication, producers may indicate on the labelling and in the presentation of the product that an application for registration has been filed in compliance with Union <u>law</u> .	7. After the submission of a Union application for the registration of a geographical indication, producers may indicate on the labelling and in the presentation of the product that an application for registration has been filed in compliance with Union law.	
Article 37(8)				
368	8. Union symbols indicating the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication and the Union indications ‘protected designation of origin’, ‘protected geographical indication’ and ‘geographical indication’ and the abbreviations ‘PDO’ or ‘PGI’ as relevant, may appear on the labelling only after the publication of the act of registration of that geographical indication.	8. Union symbols indicating the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication and the Union indications ‘protected designation of origin’, ‘protected geographical indication’ and ‘geographical indication’ and the abbreviations ‘PDO’ or ‘PGI’ as relevant, may appear on the labelling only after the publication of the act of registration of that geographical indication.	8. Union symbols indicating the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication and the Union indications ‘protected designation of origin’, ‘protected geographical indication’ and ‘geographical indication’ and the abbreviations ‘PDO’ or ‘PGI’ as relevant, may appear on the labelling only after the publication of the act of registration of that geographical indication.	
Article 37(9)				
369	9. Where an application is rejected, any products labelled	9. Where an application is rejected, any products	9. Where an application is rejected, any products labelled	

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	in accordance with paragraph (6) may be marketed until the stocks are exhausted.	labelled in accordance with paragraph (6) may be marketed until the stocks are exhausted. <u>deleted</u>	in accordance with paragraph (6) may be marketed until the stocks are exhausted.	
Article 37(10)				
370	10. The following may also appear on the labelling:	10. The following may also appear on the labelling:	10. The following may also appear on in the labelling:	
Article 37(10), point (a)				
371	(a) depictions of the geographical area of origin referred to in the product specification; and	(a) depictions of the geographical area of origin referred to in the product specification; and	(a) depictions of the geographical area of origin referred to in the product specification; and	
Article 37(10), point (b)				
372	(b) text, graphics or symbols referring to the Member State and the region in which that geographical area of origin is located.	(b) text, graphics or symbols referring to the Member State and the region in which that geographical area of origin is located, <u>provided that such references do not reproduce, even partially, names, or textual, graphic or symbolic elements of other geographical indications protected pursuant to Article 27.</u>	(b) text, graphics or symbols referring to the Member State and the region in which that geographical area of origin is located.	
Article 37(11)				
373	11. Union symbols associated with geographical indications entered in the Union register of geographical	11. Union symbols associated with geographical indications entered in the Union register of geographical	11. Union symbols associated with geographical indications entered in the Union register of geographical	

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	indications designating products originating in third countries, may appear on the product labelling and advertising material, in which case the symbols shall be used in conformity with paragraph (2) and (4).	indications designating products originating in third countries, may appear on the product labelling and advertising material, in which case the symbols shall be used in conformity with paragraph (2) and (4).	indications designating products originating in third countries, may appear on in the product labelling and advertising material, in which case the symbols shall be used in conformity with paragraph (2) and (4) .	
Article 37(12)				
374	12. The Commission may adopt implementing acts establishing the Union symbols for geographical indications, defining the technical characteristics of the Union symbols for geographical indications as well as the rules on their use and the use of the indications and abbreviations on products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	12. The Commission may adopt implementing acts establishing the Union symbols for geographical indications, defining the technical characteristics of the Union symbols for geographical indications as well as the rules on their use and the use of the indications and abbreviations on products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	12. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts establishing the Union symbols for geographical indications, defining the technical characteristics of the Union symbols for geographical indications as well as the technical rules on their use and the use of the indications and abbreviations on products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Chapter 4				
375	Chapter 4 Controls and enforcement	Chapter 4 Controls and enforcement	Chapter 4 Controls and enforcement	

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Article 38				
376	Article 38 Scope	Article 38 Scope	Article 38 Scope	
Article 38(1)				
377	1. This Chapter covers controls and enforcement of geographical indications of spirit drinks and of agricultural products.	1. This Chapter covers controls and enforcement of geographical indications of spirit drinks and of agricultural products.	1. This Chapter covers controls and enforcement of geographical indications of spirit drinks, agricultural products and, notwithstanding Article 1(4)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, wine and of agricultural products.	
Article 38(2)				
378	2. For the purposes of this Chapter, controls include:	2. For the purposes of this Chapter, controls include <u>mean</u> :	2. For the purposes of this Chapter, controls include <u>mean</u> :	
Article 38(2), point (a)				
379	(a) verification that a product designated by a geographical indication has been produced in compliance with the corresponding product specification; and	(a) verification that a product designated by a geographical indication has been produced in compliance with the corresponding product specification; and	(a) verification that a product designated by a geographical indication has been produced in compliance with the corresponding product specification; and	
Article 38(2), point (b)				
380	(b) monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the marketplace.	(b) monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the marketplace <u>market, including in electronic commerce</u> .	(b) monitoring <u>verification</u> of the use of geographical indications in the marketplace <u>market</u> .	

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380 a			2a. For the purposes of this Chapter, enforcement includes any action that aims to ensure compliance with Chapter 3 of Title II of this Regulation.	
Article 38(3)				
381	3. When performing the controls and enforcement activities provided for in this Title, the responsible competent authorities and product certification bodies shall comply with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/625. However, Title VI, Chapter 1, of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 shall not apply to controls of geographical indications.	3. When performing the controls and enforcement activities provided for in this Title, the responsible competent authorities and product certification bodies <i>shall comply with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/625. However, Title VI, Chapter 1, of</i> <u><i>in the Member States and in third countries shall comply with the requirements laid down in</i></u> Regulation (EU) 2017/625, <u><i>or equivalent legal requirements in third countries</i></u> <i>shall not apply to controls of geographical indications.</i>	3. When performing the controls and enforcement activities provided for in this Title, the responsible competent authorities and product certification bodies Competent authorities, delegated bodies and natural persons to which certain official control tasks have been delegated shall comply with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/625. However, Title VI, Chapter 1, of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 shall not apply to controls of geographical indications.	
Article 39				
382	Article 39 Verification of compliance with the product specification	Article 39 Verification of compliance with the product specification	Article 39 Verification of compliance with the product specification	
Article 39(1)				
383				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	1. Member States shall draw up and keep up to date a list of producers of products designated by a geographical indication entered in the Union register of geographical indications originating in their territory.	1. Member States shall draw up and keep up to date a <u>make public the</u> list of producers of products designated by a geographical indication entered in the Union register of geographical indications originating in their territory. <u>Member States shall keep that information up to date.</u>	1. For the purposes of this Chapter, each operator wishing to participate in any activity covered by the product specification of a product bearing a geographical indication shall notify the competent authorities, delegated bodies or natural persons referred to in paragraph (3)(a) and (b). Member States shall draw up and keep up to date a list of producers of products designated by operators who perform activities subject to one or more obligations provided for in the product specification of a geographical indication entered in the Union register of geographical indications originating in their territory.	
Article 39(2)				
384	2. Producers are responsible for internal controls that ensure compliance with the product specification of products designated by geographical indications before the product is placed on the market.	2. Producers are responsible for internal controls that ensure <u>ensuring</u> compliance with the product specification of products designated by geographical indications before the product is placed on the market.	2. Producers are responsible for internal own controls that ensure compliance with the product specification of products designated by geographical indications before the product is placed on the market.	
Article 39(3), first subparagraph				
385				

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	3. In addition to internal controls referred to in paragraph 2, prior to placing on the market a product designated by a geographical indication and originating in the Union, third party verification of compliance with the product specification, shall be carried out by:	3. In addition to internal controls <u>and any other actions to ensure compliance</u> referred to in paragraph 2, prior to placing on the market a product designated by a geographical indication and originating in the Union, third party verification of compliance with the product specification, shall be carried out by:	3. In addition to internal own controls referred to in paragraph 2, prior to placing on the market a product designated by a geographical indication and originating in the Union, third party verification of compliance with the product specification, shall be carried out by:	
Article 39(3), first subparagraph, point (a)				
386	(a) one or more competent authorities within the meaning of Article 3, point (3), of Regulation (EU) 2017/625; or	(a) one or more competent authorities within the meaning of Article 3, point (3), of Regulation (EU) 2017/625; or	(a) one or more competent authorities within the meaning of Article 3, point (3), of Regulation (EU) 2017/625; or	
Article 39(3), first subparagraph, point (b)				
387	(b) one or more product certification bodies to which responsibilities have been delegated as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/625, Title II, Chapter III.	(b) one or more product certification bodies to which responsibilities have been delegated as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/625, Title II, Chapter III.	(b) one or more product certification bodies delegated bodies or natural persons to which certain official control tasks responsibilities have been delegated as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/625, Title II, Chapter III.	
Article 39(3), second subparagraph				
387 a			In respect of geographical indications in the wine sector,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			verification of compliance with the product specification shall be carried out annually, covering both wine production and conditioning.	
Article 39(4)				
388	4. In respect of geographical indications that designate products originating in a third country, verification of compliance with the product specification, before placing the product on the market, shall be carried out by:	4. In respect of geographical indications that designate products originating in a third country, verification of compliance with the product specification, before placing the product on the market, shall be carried out by:	4. In respect of geographical indications that designate products originating in a third country, verification of compliance with the product specification, before placing the product on the market, shall be carried out by:	
Article 39(4), point (a)				
389	(a) a public competent authority designated by the third country; or	(a) a public competent authority designated by the third country; or	(a) a public one or more competent authority authorities designated by the third country; or	
Article 39(4), point (b)				
390	(b) one or more product certification bodies.	(b) one or more product certification bodies.	(b) one or more product certification bodies.	
Article 39(5)				
391	5. Where, in accordance with the product specification, a production step is carried out by one or more producers in a country other than the country of the origin	5. Where, in accordance with the product specification, a production step is carried out by one or more producers in a country other than the country of the origin	5. Where, in accordance with the product specification, a production step is carried out by one or more If an activity covered by the product specification, a production step is carried out by one or more	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	of the geographical indication, provisions for verification of compliance of those producers shall be set out in the product specification. If the relevant production step takes place in the Union, the producers shall be notified to the competent authorities of the Member State where the production step takes place and be subject to verification as a producer of the product designated by the geographical indication.	of the geographical indication, provisions for verification of compliance of those producers shall be set out in the product specification. If the relevant production step takes place in the Union, the producers shall be notified to the competent authorities of the Member State where the production step takes place and be subject to verification as a producer of the product designated by the geographical indication.	producers operators in a country other than the country of the origin of the geographical indication, provisions for verification of compliance of those producers operators shall be set out in the product specification. If the relevant production operation takes place in the Union, the producers operators shall be notified notify it to the competent authorities of the Member State where the production operation takes place and be subject to verification as a producer of the product designated by the geographical indication .	
Article 39(6)				
392	6. Where a Member State applies Article 8(2), the verification of compliance with the product specification shall be ensured by an authority other than that deemed to be a producer group under that paragraph.	6. Where a Member State applies Article 8(2), the verification of compliance with the product specification shall be ensured by an authority other than that deemed to be a producer group under that paragraph.	6. Where a Member State applies Article 8(2), the verification of compliance with the product specification shall be ensured by an authority other than that deemed to be a producer group under that paragraph.	
Article 39(7)				
393	7. The costs of verification of compliance with the product specification	7. The costs of verification of compliance with the product specification	7. The costs of verification of compliance with the product specification	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	may be borne by the operators which are subject to those controls. The Member States may also contribute to those costs.	may be borne by the operators which are subject to those controls. The Member States may also <u>shall</u> contribute to those costs.	may be borne by the operators which are subject to those controls. The Member States may also contribute to those collect fees or charges to cover the costs of official controls and other official activities.	
393 a			7a. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts concerning the following:	
393 b			(a) the communication to be made by the third countries to the Commission;	
393 c			(b) the checks and verification to be carried out by the Member States, including testing;	
393 d			(c) the arrangements for monitoring and verifying the operations provided for in paragraph 5.	
393 e			Those implementing	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 84a(2).	
Article 40				
394	Article 40 Public information on competent authorities and product certification bodies	Article 40 Public information on competent authorities and product certification bodies	Article 40 Public information on competent authorities, delegated and product certification bodies and natural persons	
Article 40(1)				
395	1. Member States shall make public the names and addresses of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in Article 39(3) and keep that information up-to-date.	1. Member States shall make public the names and addresses of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in Article 39(3) and keep that information up-to-date.	1. Member States shall make public the names and addresses of the competent authorities, delegated bodies and natural persons and product certification bodies referred to in Article 39(3) for each product designated by a geographical indication and keep that information up-to-date.	
Article 40(2)				
396	2. The Commission shall make public the names and addresses of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in Article 39(4) and update that information periodically.	2. The Commission shall make public the names and addresses of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in Article 39(4) and update that information periodically.	2. The Commission shall make public the names and addresses of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in Article 39(4) and update that information periodically.	
Article 40(3)				

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397	3. The Commission may establish a digital portal where the names and addresses of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are made public.	3. The Commission may establish a digital portal where the names and addresses of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are made public.	3. The Commission may establish a digital portal where the names and addresses of the competent authorities, delegated and product certification bodies and natural persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are made public.	
Article 41				
398	Article 41 Accreditation of product certification bodies	Article 41 Accreditation of product certification bodies	Article 41 Accreditation of delegated and product certification bodies	
Article 41(1)				
399	1. The product certification bodies referred to in Article 39(3), point (b) and Article 39(4), point (b) shall comply with and be accredited in accordance with:	1. The product certification bodies referred to in Article 39(3), point (b) and Article 39(4), point (b) shall comply with and be accredited in accordance with:	1. The product certification delegated bodies referred to in Article 39(3), point (b) and the product certification bodies referred to in Article 39(4), point (b) shall comply with and be accredited in accordance with either of the following standards as relevant for the delegated tasks:	
Article 41(1), point (a)				
400	(a) European standard ISO/IEC 17065:2012 ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying	(a) European standard ISO/IEC 17065:2012 ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying	(a) European Standard EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012 ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying	

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	products, processes and services, including European standard ISO/IEC 17020:2012 ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection’; or	products, processes and services, including <u>or</u> European standard ISO/IEC 17020:2012 ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection’; or	products, processes and services; including European standard ISO/IEC 17020:2012 ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection’; or	
400 a			(aa) Standard EN ISO/IEC 17020 ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection.	
Article 41(1), point (b)				
401	(b) other suitable, internationally recognised standards, including any revisions or amended versions of the European standards referred to in point (a).	(b) other suitable, internationally recognised standards, including any revisions or amended versions of the European standards referred to in point (a). <u>deleted</u>	(b) other suitable, internationally recognised standards, including any revisions or amended versions of the European standards referred to in point (a).	
Article 41(2)				
402	2. Accreditation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be performed by an accreditation body recognised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, that is a member of European	2. Accreditation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be performed by an <u>national</u> accreditation body recognised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, that is a member <u>signatory of</u>	2. Accreditation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be performed by an <u>national</u> accreditation body recognised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, that is a member of <u>signatory</u>	

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	Accreditation, or by an accreditation body outside the Union that is a member of International Accreditation Forum.	<u>the applicable multilateral recognition arrangement</u> of European Accreditation <u>for the certification activities concerned</u> , or by an accreditation body outside the Union that is a member <u>signatory of the applicable multilateral recognition arrangement</u> of International Accreditation Forum <u>for the certification activities concerned</u> .	of a Multilateral Agreement in the framework of the European Cooperation for Accreditation covering the standards referred to in paragraph 1, or by an accreditation body outside the Union that is a member of signatory of a Multilateral Recognition Arrangement of the International Accreditation Forum or a Mutual Recognition Arrangement of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation covering the standards referred to paragraph 1.	
Article 42				
403	Article 42 Controls and enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace	Article 42 Controls and enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace	Article 42 Controls and enforcement Verification of the use of geographical indications in the marketplace and enforcement	
Article 42(1)				
404	1. Member States shall designate one or more enforcement authorities, which may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in Article 39(3),	1. Member States shall designate one or more enforcement authorities, which may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in Article 39(3),	1. Member States shall designate one or more enforcement authorities, which may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in Article 39(3),	

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	responsible for controls in the marketplace and enforcement of geographical indications after the product designated by a geographical indication has completed all production steps, whether it is in storage, transit, distribution, or offered for sale at wholesale or retail level, including in electronic commerce.	responsible for controls in the marketplace and enforcement of geographical indications after the product designated by a geographical indication has completed all production steps, whether it is in storage, transit, distribution, or offered for sale at wholesale or retail level, including in electronic commerce.	responsible for controls in the marketplace and enforcement responsible for verification of actions on the use of geographical indications after the product designated by a geographical indication has completed all production steps, whether it is in placed on the market, which includes operations such as storage, transit, distribution, or offered offering for sale at wholesale or retail level, including in electronic commerce. These authorities may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in Article 39(3)(a). Verification of the use of geographical indications shall be carried out on the basis of a risk analysis.	
Article 42(2)				
405	2. The enforcement authority shall carry out controls of products designated by geographical indications to ensure conformity with the product specification or the single document or an	2. The enforcement authority shall <u>on a regular basis</u> carry out controls of products designated by geographical indications, <u>also based on a risk analysis and on notifications</u> , to	2. The enforcement authority shall carry out controls of products designated by geographical indications authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall act to ensure conformity compliance	

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	equivalent to the latter.	ensure <u>traceability and</u> conformity with the product specification or the single document or, <u>for geographical indications concerning products originating outside the Union</u> , an equivalent to the latter <u>single document</u> .	e with the product specification or the single document or an equivalent to the latter for the geographical indication concerned .	
Article 42(3)				
406	3. Member States shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names of products or services that are produced, operated or marketed in their territory and that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in Article 27 and Article 28.	3. Member States shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names of products or services, <u>including domain names</u> , that are produced, operated or marketed <u>physically or via the internet</u> in their territory and that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in Article 27 and Article 28.	3. Member States shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names of products or services that are produced, operated provided or marketed in their territory, or intended for export to third countries , and that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in Article 27 and Article 28.	
406 a		<u>3a. Member States shall not adopt national rules, including of a technical nature, on the use of names for products or services that are produced, operated or marketed in their territory, which do not comply with Articles 27 and</u>		

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		<u>28 of this Regulation and with Articles 7 and 17 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, and which do not comply with the principle of harmonisation in the Union food law system.</u>		
Article 42(4)				
407	4. The authority designated in accordance with paragraph 1 shall coordinate enforcement of geographical indications among relevant departments, agencies and bodies, including police, anti-counterfeiting agencies, customs, intellectual property offices, food law authorities and retail inspectors.	4. The authority designated in accordance with paragraph 1 shall <u>cooperate with the producer groups concerned and</u> coordinate enforcement of geographical indications among relevant departments, agencies and bodies, including police, anti-counterfeiting agencies, customs, intellectual property offices, food law authorities and retail inspectors.	4. The authority or authorities designated in accordance with paragraph 1 shall facilitate the information exchange coordinate enforcement of geographical indications among relevant departments, agencies and bodies, including such as police, anti-counterfeiting agencies, customs, intellectual property offices, food law authorities and retail inspectors, to ensure efficient enforcement.	
Article 43				
408	Article 43 Obligations applicable to providers of intermediary services	Article 43 Obligations applicable to providers of intermediary services	Article 43 Obligations applicable to providers on the online market of intermediary services	
Article 43(1)				
409	1. Sale of goods to which persons	1. Sale of goods to which persons	1. Any information related to the	

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	<p>established in the Union have access, that contravenes Article 27, shall be considered illegal content within the meaning of Article 2, point (g) of Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L ..., XXX, dd/mm/yyyy, p. X).</p>	<p>established in the Union have access, that contravenes Article 27<u>Articles 27 and 28 of this Regulation</u>, shall be considered illegal content within the meaning of Article 2, point (g) of Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx<u>2022/2065</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴⁶.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L ..., XXX, dd/mm/yyyy, p. X).</p> <p><u>46. Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act) (OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, p. 1).</u></p>	<p>advertising, promotion and sale of goods to which persons established in the Union have access, that contravenes Article 27, the protection of geographical indications provided for in Articles 27 and 28 of this Regulation shall be considered illegal content within the meaning of Article 23, point (g)(h) of Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx of the European Parliament and of the Council¹2022/2065².</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L ..., XXX, dd/mm/yyyy, p. X).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, p. 1).</p>	
Article 43(2)				
410	<p>2. Competent authorities of the Member States may issue an order to act in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx against illegal content as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p>	<p>2. Competent authorities of the Member States may issue an order to act in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx against illegal content as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p>	<p>2. CompetentRelevant national judicial or administrative authorities of the Member States may issue an order to act, in accordance with Article 89 of Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx2022/2065, issue an order to act</p>	

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			against illegal content as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.	
Article 43(3)				
411	3. Pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx, any individual or entity may notify providers of hosting services of the presence of a specific content that is in breach Article 27 of this Regulation.	3. Pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx <u>2022/2065</u> , any individual or entity may notify providers of hosting services of the presence of a specific content that is in breach Article 27 <u>Articles 27 and 28</u> of this Regulation.	3. Pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx, any individual or entity may notify providers of hosting services of the presence of a specific content that is in breach Article 27 of this Regulation.	
Article 43(4)				
412	4. This regulation is without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx.	4. This regulation is without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx.	4. This regulation is without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2022/xxx.	
Article 44				
413	Article 44 Mutual assistance and exchange of information	Article 44 Mutual assistance and exchange of information	Article 44 Mutual assistance and exchange of information	
Article 44(1)				
414	1. Member States shall assist each other for the purpose of carrying out the controls and enforcement provided for in this Chapter in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	1. Member States shall assist each other for the purpose of carrying out the controls and enforcement provided for in this Chapter in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	1. Member States shall assist each other for the purpose of carrying out the controls and enforcement provided for in this Chapter in accordance with Title IV of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	
Article 44(2)				

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415	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts detailing the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information for the purpose of controls and enforcement under this Chapter. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	2. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts detailing the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information for the purpose of controls and enforcement under this Chapter. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts detailing the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged among Member States and the methods for exchanging that information for the purpose of controls and enforcement under this Chapter. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 44(3)				
416	3. Administrative assistance may include, where appropriate, and, by agreement between the competent authorities concerned, participation by the competent authorities of a Member State in on-the-spot checks that the competent authorities of another Member State perform.	3. Administrative assistance may include, where appropriate, and, by agreement between the competent authorities concerned, participation by the competent authorities of a Member State in on-the-spot checks that the competent authorities of another Member State perform.	3. Administrative assistance may include, where appropriate, and, by agreement between the competent authorities concerned, participation by the competent authorities of a Member State in on-the-spot checks that the competent authorities of another Member State perform.	
Article 44(4)				
417	4. In case of a possible violation of protection conferred to a geographical indication, Member States shall take measures to facilitate	4. In case of a possible violation of protection conferred to a geographical indication, Member States shall take measures to facilitate	4. In case of a possible violation of protection conferred to a geographical indication, Member States shall take measures to facilitate	

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	the transmission, from law enforcement authorities, public prosecutors and judicial authorities, to the competent authorities referred in Article 39(3) of information on such possible violation.	the transmission, from law enforcement authorities, <u>market surveillance authorities</u> , public prosecutors, <u>public authorities on domain names</u> and judicial authorities, to the competent authorities referred in Article 39(3) of information on such possible violation.	the transmission, from law enforcement authorities, public prosecutors and judicial authorities, to the competent authorities referred in Article 39(3) of information on such possible violation.	
Article 44(5)				
418	5. For the specific purpose of facilitating the exchange of information on non-compliance or fraud concerning registered geographical indications, Member States shall use the information management system established under Regulation (EU) 2017/625 or any other system that might be established in the future for that purpose.	5. For the specific purpose of facilitating the exchange of information on non-compliance or fraud concerning registered geographical indications, Member States shall use the information management system established under Regulation (EU) 2017/625 or any other system that might be established in the future for that purpose.	5. For the specific purpose of facilitating the exchange of information on non-compliance or fraud concerning registered geographical indications, Member States shall use the information management system established under Regulation (EU) 2017/625 or any other system that might be established in the future for that purpose.	
Article 45				
419	Article 45 Certificates of authorisation to produce	Article 45 Certificates of authorisation to produce <u>compliance with product specifications</u>	Article 45 Certificates of authorisation to produce Attestation of compliance with the product specification	
Article 45(1)				
420	1. A producer whose product, following the	1. A producer whose product, following the	1. A producer operator whose	

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	verification of compliance referred to in Article 39 is found to comply with the product specification of a geographical indication protected in accordance with this Regulation shall be entitled to an official certificate, or other proof of certification, of eligibility to produce the product designated by the geographical indication concerned in respect of the production steps performed by the said producer.	verification of compliance referred to in Article 39, is found to comply with the product specification of a geographical indication protected in accordance with this Regulation shall be entitled to an official certificate, or other proof of certification <u>compliance including by digital means</u> , of eligibility to produce the product designated by the geographical indication concerned, <u>such as the inclusion on the list of producers provided for in Article 39(1)</u> , in respect of the production steps performed by the said producer.	product, following the verification of compliance referred to in Article 39, is found to comply with the product specification of a geographical indication protected in accordance with this Regulation shall be entitled to an official certificate, or other proof of certification, of eligibility to produce the product designated by the geographical indication concerned in respect of the production steps performed by the said producer., on request, and depending on the applied system in the Member State, either:	
420 a			(a) be accorded an attestation, which may be a certified copy, certifying compliance of its production with the product specification;	
420 b			(b) be included in a list of approved operators established by the competent authority the relevant extract (listing) of which shall be made available to each	

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			approved operator.	
Article 45(2)				
421	2. The proof of certification referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made available on request to enforcement authorities, customs or other authorities in the Union engaged in verifying the use of geographical indications on goods declared for free circulation or placed on the internal market. The producer may make the proof of certification available to the public or to any person who requests such proof in the course of business.	2. The proof of certification <u>compliance</u> referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made available on request to enforcement authorities, customs or other authorities in the Union engaged in verifying the use of geographical indications on goods declared for free circulation or placed on the internal market. The producer may make the proof of certification <u>compliance</u> available to the public or to any person who requests such proof in the course of business.	2. The proof of certification <u>attestation of compliance and the listing</u> referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made available on request to enforcement authorities, customs or other authorities in the Union engaged in verifying the use of geographical indications on goods declared for free circulation or placed on the internal market. The producer may make the proof of certification available to the public or to any person who requests such proof in the course of business. <u>updated periodically.</u>	
421 a			2a. In the event that an operator is no longer accorded the attestation of compliance or has been delisted, the operator shall not be allowed to continue to display or use the attestation of compliance or the listing.	
421 b			2b. The Commission	

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			shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on the form and content of the attestation of compliance and listing, the forms in which they are made available to the operators and the circumstances under which they have to be made available by the operators or importers for control or in the course of business, including in case of products originating in third countries.	
Chapter 5				
422	Chapter 5 Technical assistance	Chapter 5 Technical assistance	Chapter 5 Technical assistance	
Article 46				
423	Article 46 Scrutiny of third country geographical indications	Article 46 Scrutiny of third country geographical indications deleted	Article 46 Scrutiny of third country geographical indications	
Article 46, first paragraph				
424	The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting EUIPO with the scrutiny of third country geographical indications, other than geographical	The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting EUIPO with the scrutiny of third country geographical indications, other than geographical	The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting EUIPO with the scrutiny of third country geographical indications, other than geographical	

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	indications under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications, proposed for protection pursuant to international negotiations or international agreements.	indications under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications, proposed for protection pursuant to international negotiations or international agreements. <u>deleted</u>	indications under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications, proposed for protection pursuant to international negotiations or international agreements.	
Article 47				
425	Article 47 Monitoring and reporting	Article 47 Monitoring and reporting	Article 47 Monitoring and reporting	
Article 47(1)				
426	1. Where the Commission exercises any of the empowerments provided for in this Regulation to entrust tasks to EUIPO, it shall also be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 to supplement this Regulation by criteria for monitoring performance in the execution of such tasks. Such criteria may include:	1. Where the Commission exercises any of the empowerments provided for in this Regulation to entrust tasks to EUIPO, it shall also be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 to supplement this Regulation by criteria for monitoring performance in <u>assisting with</u> the execution of such tasks. Such criteria may <u>shall</u> include, <u>at least</u> :	1. Where the Commission exercises any of the empowerments provided for in this Regulation to entrust tasks to EUIPO, it shall also be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 to supplement this Regulation by criteria for monitoring performance in the execution of such tasks. Such criteria may include:	
Article 47(1), point (a)				
427	(a) the extent of integration of agricultural factors in the scrutiny process;	(a) the extent of integration of agricultural factors in the scrutiny	(a) the extent of integration of agricultural factors in the scrutiny process;	

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		process; <u>deleted</u>		
Article 47(1), point (b)				
428	(b) quality of assessments;	(b) quality of assessments <u>technical support;</u>	(b) quality of assessments;	
Article 47(1), point (c)				
429	(c) coherence of assessments of geographical indications from different sources;	(c) coherence of assessments of geographical indications from different sources; <u>deleted</u>	(c) coherence of assessments of geographical indications from different sources;	
Article 47(1), point (d)				
430	(d) efficiency of tasks; and	(d) efficiency of tasks; and	(d) efficiency of tasks; and	
Article 47(1), point (e)				
431	(e) user satisfaction.	(e) user satisfaction.	(e) user satisfaction.	
431 a		<u>(ea) access to information on the Union register of geographical indications.</u>		
Article 47(2)				
432	2. No later than 5 years after the first delegation of any tasks to EUIPO, the Commission shall prepare and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the results and experience of the exercise of these tasks	2. No later than 5 <u>two</u> years after the first delegation of any tasks to EUIPO, the Commission shall prepare and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the results and experience of the exercise of these tasks	2. No later than 5 <u>years after the first delegation of any tasks to EUIPO, the Commission shall prepare and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the results and experience of the exercise of these tasks</u>	

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	by EUIPO.	by EUIPO.	by EUIPO.	
Chapter 6				
433	Chapter 6 Geographical indications of agricultural products	Chapter 6 Geographical indications of agricultural products	Chapter 6 Designations of origin and geographical indications of agricultural products	
Article 48				
434	Article 48 Designations of origin and geographical indications	Article 48 Designations of origin and geographical indications	Article 48 Designations of origin and geographical indications of agricultural products	
Article 48(1)				
435	1. A ‘designation of origin’ of an agricultural product is a name which identifies a product:	1. A ‘designation of origin’ of an agricultural product is a name which identifies a product:	1. A ‘designation of origin’ of an agricultural product is a name which identifies a product:	
Article 48(1), point (a)				
436	(a) originating in a specific place, region or, in exceptional cases, a country;	(a) originating in a specific place, region or, in exceptional cases, a country;	(a) originating in a specific place, region or, in exceptional cases, a country;	
Article 48(1), point (b)				
437	(b) whose quality or characteristics are essentially or exclusively due to a particular geographical environment with its inherent natural and human factors; and	(b) whose quality or characteristics are essentially or exclusively due to a particular geographical environment with its inherent natural and human factors; and	(b) whose quality or characteristics are essentially or exclusively due to a particular geographical environment with its inherent natural and human factors; and	

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Article 48(1), point (c)				
438	(c) the production steps of which all take place in the defined geographical area.	(c) the production steps of which all take place in the defined geographical area.	(c) the production steps of which all take place in the defined geographical area.	
Article 48(2)				
439	2. A ‘geographical indication’ of an agricultural product is a name which identifies a product:	2. A ‘geographical indication’ of an agricultural product is a name which identifies a product:	2. A ‘geographical indication’ of an agricultural product is a name which identifies a product:	
Article 48(2), point (a)				
440	(a) originating in a specific place, region or country;	(a) originating in a specific place, region or country;	(a) originating in a specific place, region or country;	
Article 48(2), point (b)				
441	(b) whose given quality, reputation or other characteristic is essentially attributable to its geographical origin; and	(b) whose given quality, reputation or other characteristic is essentially attributable to its geographical origin; and	(b) whose given quality, reputation or other characteristic is essentially attributable to its geographical origin; and	
Article 48(2), point (c)				
442	(c) at least one of the production steps of which takes place in the defined geographical area.	(c) at least one of the production steps of which takes place in the defined geographical area.	(c) at least one of the production steps of which takes place in the defined geographical area.	
Article 48(3)				
443	3. The following agricultural products are excluded from being the subject of a protected designation of origin or a protected	3. <u>Without prejudice to the rules referred to in Article 5(2), The following</u> agricultural products <u>that are contrary to public policy and that may</u>	3. The following agricultural products are excluded from being the subject of a protected designation of origin or a protected	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	geographical indication:	<u><i>not be placed on the internal market shall be</i></u> are excluded from being the subject of a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication.:	geographical indication:	
Article 48(3), point (a)				
444	(a) products that by their nature cannot be traded within the internal market and can only be consumed in or near their place of manufacture, such as restaurants;	(a) products that by their nature cannot be traded within the internal market and can only be consumed in or near their place of manufacture, such as restaurants; <u>deleted</u>	(a) products that by their nature cannot be traded within the internal market and can only be consumed in or near their place of manufacture, such as restaurants;	
Article 48(3), point (b)				
445	(b) products that, without prejudice to the rules referred to in Article 5(2), are contrary to public policy or to accepted principles of morality and may not be placed on the internal market.	(b) products that, without prejudice to the rules referred to in Article 5(2), are contrary to public policy or to accepted principles of morality and may not be placed on the internal market. <u>deleted</u>	(b) products that, without prejudice to the rules referred to in Article 5(2), are contrary to public policy or to accepted principles of morality and may not be placed on the internal market.	
Article 48(4), first subparagraph				
446	4. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, certain names shall be registered as designations of origin even though the raw materials for the products concerned come from a geographical area larger than, or different from, the defined geographical	4. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, certain names shall be registered as designations of origin even though the raw materials for the products concerned come from a geographical area larger than, or different from, the defined geographical	4. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, certain names shall be registered as designations of origin even though the raw materials for the products concerned come from a geographical area larger than, or different from, the defined geographical	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	area, provided that:	area, provided that:	area, provided that:	
Article 48(4), first subparagraph, point (a)				
447	(a) the production area of the raw materials is defined;	(a) the production area of the raw materials is defined;	(a) the production area of the raw materials is defined;	
Article 48(4), first subparagraph, point (b)				
448	(b) special conditions for the production of the raw materials exist;	(b) special conditions for the production of the raw materials exist;	(b) special conditions for the production of the raw materials exist;	
Article 48(4), first subparagraph, point (c)				
449	(c) there are control arrangements to ensure that the conditions referred to in point (b) are adhered to; and	(c) there are control arrangements to ensure that the conditions referred to in point (b) are adhered to; and	(c) there are control arrangements to ensure that the conditions referred to in point (b) are adhered to; and	
Article 48(4), first subparagraph, point (d)				
450	(d) the designations of origin in question were recognised as designations of origin in the country of origin before 1 May 2004.	(d) the designations of origin in question were recognised as designations of origin in the country of origin before 1 May 2004.	(d) the designations of origin in question were recognised as designations of origin in the country of origin before 1 May 2004.	
Article 48(4), second subparagraph				
451	Only live animals, meat and milk may be considered as raw materials for the purposes of this paragraph.	Only live animals, meat and milk may be considered as raw materials for the purposes of this paragraph.	Only live animals, meat and milk may be considered as raw materials for the purposes of this paragraph.	
Article 48(5)				
452	5. For the purposes of paragraph (2), point	5. For the purposes of paragraph (2), point	5. For the purposes of paragraph (2), point	

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	(b), 'other characteristic' may include traditional production practices, traditional product attributes and farming practices that protect environmental value including biodiversity, habitats, nationally recognised environmental zones and landscape.	(b), 'other characteristic' may include traditional production practices, traditional product attributes and <u>and paragraph 2, point (b), 'characteristics' and 'other characteristic' may include</u> farming practices that protect environmental value including biodiversity, habitats, nationally recognised environmental zones and landscape.	(b), 'other characteristic' may include traditional production practices, traditional product attributes and farming practices that protect environmental value including biodiversity, habitats, nationally recognised environmental zones and landscape.	
Article 48(6)				
453	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning restrictions and derogations with regard to the sourcing of feed in the case of a designation of origin.	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning restrictions and derogations with regard to the sourcing of feed in the case of a designation of origin. <u>deleted</u>	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning restrictions and derogations with regard to the sourcing of feed in the case of a designation of origin. 1. * Moved to Art. 48a(3).	
Article 48(7)				
454	7. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning restrictions and derogations with regard to the slaughtering of live animals or with regard to the sourcing of raw materials. These restrictions and derogations shall,	7. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning restrictions and derogations <u>supplementing this Regulation with provisions regarding</u> with regard to the slaughtering of live animals or with regard to the sourcing	7. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning restrictions and derogations with regard to the slaughtering of live animals or with regard to the sourcing of raw materials. These restrictions and derogations shall,	

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	based on objective criteria, take into account quality or usage and recognised know-how or natural factors.	of raw materials. These restrictions and derogations shall, based on objective criteria, take into account quality or usage and recognised know-how or natural factors <u>constraints affecting agricultural production in certain areas</u> .	based on objective criteria, take into account quality or usage and recognised know-how or natural factors. ^{1*} 1. ** Moved to Art. 48a(4).	
454 a			Article 48a Specific rules on sourcing of feed and of raw materials, and on slaughtering	
454 b			1. In respect of products of animal origin the name of which is registered as a designation of origin, feed shall be sourced entirely from within the defined geographical area.	
Article 48a(1a)				
454 c			1a. Insofar as sourcing entirely from within the defined geographical area is not technically practicable, feed sourced from outside that area can be added, provided that the product quality or characteristic essentially due to the	

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			geographical environment are not affected. Feed sourced from outside the defined geographical area shall not exceed 50 % of dry matter on an annual basis.	
Article 48a(2)				
454 d			2. Any restrictions to the origin of raw materials provided in the product specification of a product the name of which is registered as a geographical indication shall be justified with respect to the link referred to in Article 51(1), point (f)(ii).	
Article 48a(3)				
454 e			3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning derogations and conditions with regard to the slaughtering of live animals and with regard to the sourcing of raw materials. These derogations and conditions shall, based on objective criteria, take into account animal welfare, quality or usage of raw materials and	

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			recognised know-how or natural factors.	
Article 49				
455	Article 49 Plant varieties and animal breeds	Article 49 Plant varieties and animal breeds	Article 49 Plant varieties and animal breeds	
Article 49(1)				
456	1. A name may not be registered as a geographical indication where it conflicts with a denomination of a plant variety or animal breed and is likely to mislead the consumer as to the true identity or origin of the product designated by the geographical indication or cause confusion between products designated by the geographical indication and the variety or breed in question.	1. A name may not be registered as a geographical indication where it conflicts with a denomination of a plant variety or animal breed and is likely to mislead the consumer as to the true identity or origin of the product designated by the geographical indication or cause confusion between products designated by the geographical indication and the variety or breed in question.	1. A name may not be registered as a geographical indication where it conflicts with a denomination of a plant variety or animal breed denomination and is likely to mislead the consumer as to the true identity or origin of the product designated by the geographical indication or cause confusion between products designated by the geographical indication and the plant variety or animal breed in question.	
Article 49(2)				
457	2. The conditions referred to in paragraph (1) shall be assessed in relation to the actual use of the names in conflict, including the use of the denomination of the plant variety or animal breed outside its area of origin and	2. The conditions referred to in paragraph (1) shall be assessed in relation to the actual use of the names in conflict, including the use of the denomination of the plant variety or animal breed outside its area of origin and	2. The conditions referred to in paragraph (1) shall be assessed in relation to the actual use of the names in conflict, including the use of the denomination of the plant variety or animal breed denomination outside	

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	the use of the denomination of a plant variety protected by Community plant variety rights.	the use of the denomination of a plant variety protected by Community plant variety rights.	its area of origin and the use of the denomination of a plant variety protected by Community plant variety rights.	
Article 49(3)				
458	3. This Regulation shall not prevent the placing on the market of a product that does not conform with the product specification of a registered geographical indication, the labelling of which includes the name or part of the name of that geographical indication, that contains or comprises the denomination of a plant variety or animal breed, provided that the following conditions are met:	3. This Regulation shall not prevent the placing on the market of a product that does not conform with the product specification of a registered geographical indication, the labelling of which includes the name or part of the name of that geographical indication, that contains or comprises the denomination of a plant variety or animal breed, provided that the following conditions are met:	3. This Regulation shall not prevent the placing on the market of a product that does not conform with the product specification of a registered geographical indication, the labelling of which includes the name or part of the name of that geographical indication, that contains or comprises the denomination of a plant variety or animal breed denomination , provided that the following conditions are met:	
Article 49(3), point (a)				
459	(a) the product in question comprises or is derived from the variety or breed indicated;	(a) the product in question comprises or is derived from the variety or breed indicated;	(a) the product in question comprises or is derived from the plant variety or animal breed indicated;	
Article 49(3), point (b)				
460	(b) consumers are not misled;	(b) consumers are not misled;	(b) consumers are not misled;	
Article 49(3), point (c)				
461				

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	(c) the usage of the denomination of the variety or breed name constitutes fair competition;	(c) the usage of the denomination of the variety or breed name constitutes fair competition;	(c) the usage of the denomination of the plant variety or animal breed named denomination constitutes fair competition;	
Article 49(3), point (d)				
462	(d) the usage does not exploit the reputation of the registered geographical indication; and	(d) the usage does not exploit the reputation of the registered geographical indication; and	(d) the usage of the plant variety or animal breed denomination does not exploit the reputation of the registered geographical indication; and	
Article 49(3), point (e)				
463	(e) the production and marketing of the product in question had spread beyond its area of origin prior to the date of application for registration of the geographical indication.	(e) the production and marketing of the product in question had spread beyond its area of origin prior to the date of application for registration of the geographical indication.	(e) the production and marketing of the product in question had spread beyond its area of origin prior to the date of application for registration of the geographical indication.	
Article 49(4)				
464	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning rules for determining the use of denominations of plant varieties and animal breeds.	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning rules for determining the use of denominations of plant varieties and animal breeds.	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation with concerning rules for determining the use of denominations of plant varieties variety and animal breeds breed denominations .	

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Article 50				
465	Article 50 Specific rules on sourcing of feed and of raw materials	Article 50 Specific rules on sourcing of feed and of raw materials	Article 50 □ Specific rules on sourcing of feed and of raw materials	
Article 50(1)				
466	1. For the purposes of Article 48, feed shall be sourced entirely from within the defined geographical area in respect of products of animal origin the name of which is registered as a designation of origin.	1. For the purposes of Article 48, feed shall be sourced entirely from within the defined geographical area in respect of products of animal origin the name of which is registered as a designation of origin.	1. For the purposes of Article 48, feed shall be sourced entirely from within the defined geographical area in respect of products of animal origin the name of which is registered as a designation of origin.	
Article 50(2)				
467	2. Insofar as sourcing entirely from within the defined geographical area is not technically practicable, feed sourced from outside that area can be added, provided that the product quality or characteristic essentially due to the geographical environment are not affected. Feed sourced from outside the defined geographical area shall not exceed 50 % of dry matter on an annual basis.	2. Insofar as sourcing entirely from within the defined geographical area is not <i>technically</i> practicable, feed sourced from outside that area can be added, provided that the product quality or characteristic essentially due to the geographical environment are not affected. Feed sourced from outside the defined geographical area shall not exceed 50 % of dry matter on an annual basis.	2. Insofar as sourcing entirely from within the defined geographical area is not technically practicable, feed sourced from outside that area can be added, provided that the product quality or characteristic essentially due to the geographical environment are not affected. Feed sourced from outside the defined geographical area shall not exceed 50 % of dry matter on an annual basis.	
467 a		<u><i>2a. In duly justified cases, Member States may grant</i></u>		

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		<u><i>derogations from the percentages referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 due to exceptional circumstances including adverse geopolitical, economic, geographic and climatic conditions, for a limited period of time until the possibility of sourcing from within the defined geographical area can be re-established.</i></u>		
467 b		<u><i>2b. Where a Member State grants such a derogation in accordance with the paragraph 2a, it shall ensure that a dossier giving the reasons for that derogation is officially sent to the Commission and is made publicly available, subject to Union and national law on data protection.</i></u>		
Article 50(3)				
468	3. Any restrictions to the origin of raw materials provided in the product specification of a product the name of which is registered as a geographical indication shall be justified with respect to the link referred to in Article 51(1), point	3. Any restrictions <u>additional specific provision on</u> the origin of raw materials provided in the product specification of a product the name of which is registered as a geographical indication shall be justified with respect	3. Any restrictions to the origin of raw materials provided in the product specification of a product the name of which is registered as a geographical indication shall be justified with respect to the link referred to in Article 51(1), point	

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	(f) .	to the link referred to in Article 51(1), point (f)-.	(f)-.	
468 a		<u><i>3a. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation with provisions concerning derogations with regard to the sourcing of feed in the case of a designation of origin.</i></u>		
Article 51				
469	Article 51 Product specification	Article 51 Product specification	Article 51 Product specification	
Article 51(1)				
470	1. Products the names of which are registered as a designation of origin or a geographical indication shall comply with a product specification which shall include at least:	1. Products the names of which are registered as a designation of origin or a geographical indication shall comply with a product specification which shall include at least:	1. Products the names of which are registered as a designation of origin or a geographical indication shall comply with A product specification which shall include at least:	
Article 51(1), point (a)				
471	(a) the name to be protected as a designation of origin or geographical indication, which may be either a geographical name of	(a) the name to be protected as a designation of origin or geographical indication, which may be either a geographical name of	(a) the name to be protected registered as a designation of origin or geographical indication, which may be either a geographical name of	

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	the place of production of a specific product, or a name used in trade or in common language to describe the specific product in the defined geographical area;	the place of production of a specific product, or a name used in trade or in common language to describe the specific product in the defined geographical area;	the place of production of a specific product, or a name as it is used in trade or in common language to describe the specific product in the defined geographical area;	
Article 51(1), point (b)				
472	(b) a description of the product, including where relevant, the raw materials, plant varieties and animal breeds concerned, including the commercial designation of the species and its scientific name, as well as the principal physical, chemical, microbiological or organoleptic characteristics of the product;	(b) a description of the product, including where relevant, the raw materials, plant varieties and animal breeds concerned, including the commercial designation of the species and its scientific name, as well as the principal physical, chemical, microbiological or organoleptic characteristics of the product;	(b) a description of the product, including where relevant, the raw materials, plant varieties and animal breeds concerned, including the commercial designation of the species and its scientific name, as well as the principal physical, chemical, microbiological or organoleptic characteristics of the product;	
Article 51(1), point (c)				
473	(c) the definition of the delimited geographical area creating the link referred to in point (f)(i) or (ii), and, where appropriate, details indicating compliance with the requirements of Article 48(4) ;	(c) the definition of the delimited geographical area creating the link referred to in point (f)(i) or (ii), and, where appropriate, details indicating compliance with the requirements of Article 48(4) ;	(c) the definition of the geographical area delimited geographical area creating with regard to the link referred to in point (f)(i) or (ii), and, where appropriate, details indicating compliance with the requirements of Article 48(4)-;	
Article 51(1), point (d)				
474	(d) evidence that the product originates in	(d) evidence that the product originates in	(d) evidence that the product originates in	

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	the defined geographical area specified in accordance with Article 48(1), point (c), or Article 48(2), point (c);	the defined geographical area specified in accordance with Article 48(1), point (c), or Article 48(2), point (c);	the defined geographical area specified in accordance with Article 48(1), point (c), or Article 48(2), point (c);	
Article 51(1), point (e)				
475	(e) a description of the method of obtaining the product and, where appropriate, the traditional methods and specific practices used; as well as information concerning packaging, if the applicant group so determines and gives sufficient product-specific justification as to why the packaging must take place in the defined geographical area to safeguard quality, to ensure the origin or to ensure control, taking into account Union law, in particular that on the free movement of goods and the free provision of services;	(e) a description of the method of obtaining the product and, where appropriate, the traditional authentic and unvarying local methods and specific practices used; as well as information concerning packaging, if the applicant group so determines and gives sufficient product-specific justification as to why the packaging must take place in the defined geographical area to safeguard quality, to ensure the origin or to ensure control, taking into account Union law, in particular that on the free movement of goods and the free provision of services;	(e) a description of the method of obtaining the product and, where appropriate, the traditional methods and specific practices used authentic and unvarying local methods ; as well as information concerning packaging, if the applicant producer group so determines and gives sufficient product-specific justification as to why the packaging must take place in the defined geographical area to safeguard quality, to ensure the origin or to ensure control, taking into account Union law, in particular that on the free movement of goods and the free provision of services;	
Article 51(1), point (f)				
476	(f) details establishing the following:	(f) details establishing the following:	(f) details establishing the following:	
Article 51(1), point (f)(i)				
477	(i) as regards a	(i) as regards a	(i) as regards a	

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	designation of origin, the link between the quality or characteristics of the product and the geographical environment referred to in Article 48(1), point (b). The details concerning human factors of that geographical environment may, where relevant, be limited to a description of the soil and landscape management, cultivation practices or any other relevant human contribution to the maintenance of the natural factors of the geographical environment referred to in that provision;	designation of origin, the link between the quality or characteristics of the product and the geographical environment referred to in Article 48(1), point (b). The details concerning human factors of that geographical environment may, where relevant, be limited to a description of the soil and landscape management, cultivation practices or any other relevant human contribution to the maintenance of the natural factors of the geographical environment referred to in that provision;	protected designation of origin, the link between the quality or characteristics of the product and the geographical environment referred to in Article 48(1), point (b). The details concerning human factors of that geographical environment may, where relevant, be limited to a description of the soil and landscape management, cultivation practices or any other relevant human contribution to the maintenance of the natural factors of the geographical environment referred to in that provision;	
Article 51(1), point (f)(ii)				
478	(ii) as regards a geographical indication, the link between a given quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product and the geographical origin referred to in Article 48(2), point (b);	(ii) as regards a geographical indication, the link between a given quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product and the geographical origin referred to in Article 48(2), point (b);	(ii) as regards a protected geographical indication, the link between a given quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product and the geographical origin referred to in Article 48(2), point (b);.	
Article 51(1), point (g)				
479	(g) any specific labelling rule for the product in question;	(g) any specific labelling rule for the product in question;	(g) any specific labelling rule for the product in question;	
Article 51(1), point (h)				
480				

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	(h) other applicable requirements where provided for by Member States or by a producer group, if applicable, having regard to the fact that such requirements must be objective, non-discriminatory and compatible with national and Union law.	(h) other applicable requirements where provided for by Member States or by a producer group, if applicable, having regard to the fact that such requirements must be objective, non-discriminatory and compatible with national and Union law.	(h) other applicable requirements where provided for by Member States or by a producer group, if applicable, having regard to the fact that such requirements must be objective, non-discriminatory and compatible with national and Union law.	
Article 51(2)				
481	2. The product specification may also include sustainability undertakings.	2. The product specification may also include sustainability undertakings, <u>relating to environmental, economic, social dimensions of sustainability, and undertakings relating to animal health and welfare.</u>	2. The product specification may also include sustainability undertakings:.	
481 a			(a) sustainable practices;	
481 b			(b) any specific labelling rule for the product in question;	
481 c			(c) other applicable requirements where provided for by Member States or by a producer group, if applicable, having regard to the fact	

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			that such requirements must be objective, non-discriminatory and compatible with national and Union law.	
Article 51(3)				
482	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning rules which limit the information contained in the product specification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration.	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 <u>supplementing this Regulation with provisions</u> concerning rules which limit the information contained in the product specification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration.	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning rules which limit the information contained in the product specification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration.	
Article 51(4)				
483	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules on the form of the product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules on the form of the product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules on the form of the product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 52				
484				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 52 Single document	Article 52 Single document	Article 52 Single document	
Article 52(1)				
485	1. The single document shall comprise:	1. The single document shall comprise:	1. The single document shall comprise:	
Article 52(1), point (a)				
486	(a) the main points of the product specification, namely: the name, a description of the product, including, where appropriate, specific rules concerning packaging and labelling and a concise definition of the geographical area;	(a) the main points of the product specification, namely: the name, a description of the product, including, where appropriate, specific rules concerning packaging, <u>labelling and commercial presentation, including on retail websites, together with and labelling</u> and a concise definition of the geographical area;	(a) the main points of the product specification, namely: the name to be registered as a designation of origin or geographical indication , a description of the product, including, where appropriate, specific rules concerning packaging and labelling and a concise definition of the geographical area;	
Article 52(1), point (b)				
487	(b) a description of the link between the product and the geographical environment or geographical origin referred to in Article 51(1), point (f), including, where appropriate, the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying that link.	(b) a description of the link between the product and the geographical environment or geographical origin referred to in Article 51(1), point (f), including, where appropriate, the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying that link.	(b) a description of the link between the product and the geographical environment or geographical origin referred to in Article 51(1), point (f), including, where appropriate, the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying that link.	
Article 52(2)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
488	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and the online presentation of the single document provided for in paragraph 1 and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and the online presentation of the single document provided for in paragraph 1 and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and the online presentation of the single document provided for in paragraph 1 and providing for the exclusion or anonymisation of protected -personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2) 84a(2) .	
Chapter 7				
489	Chapter 7 Procedural provisions	Chapter 7 Procedural provisions	Chapter 7 Procedural provisions	
Article 53				
490	Article 53 Committee procedure	Article 53 Committee procedure	Article 53 Committee procedure	
Article 53(1)				
491	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee, called the Geographical Indications Committee. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee, called the Geographical Indications Committee. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee, called the Geographical Indications Committee. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 .	
Article 53(2)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
492	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	
Title III				
493	Title III Quality schemes	Title III <u>Other</u> quality schemes	Title III Traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality schemes	
Chapter 0				
493 a			Chapter 0 Scope	
Article 53a, first subparagraph				
493 b			Article 53a Scope	
Article 53a, second subparagraph				
493 c			This Title applies to agricultural products, including foodstuffs.	
Article 53a, second subparagraph				
493 d			For the purposes of this Title, agricultural products, including foodstuffs, mean agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			European Union and foodstuffs listed in Annex II to this Regulation.	
Article 53a, third subparagraph				
493 e			This Title shall not apply to spirit drinks or grapevine products as defined in Part II of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, with the exception of wine-vinegars.	
Chapter 1				
494	Chapter 1 Traditional specialities guaranteed	Chapter 1 Traditional specialities guaranteed	Chapter 1 Traditional specialities guaranteed	
Article 54				
495	Article 54 Objective and scope	Article 54 Objective and scope	Article 54 Objective and scope Objectives	
Article 54(1)				
496	1. A scheme for traditional specialities guaranteed is established to safeguard traditional methods of production and recipes by helping producers of traditional product in marketing and communicating the value-adding attributes of their traditional recipes and products to consumers.	1. A scheme for traditional specialities guaranteed is established to safeguard traditional methods of production and recipes by helping producers of traditional product in marketing and communicating the value-adding attributes of their traditional recipes and products to consumers.	1. A scheme for traditional specialities guaranteed is established to safeguard traditional methods of production and recipes by helping producers of traditional product in marketing and communicating the value-adding attributes of their traditional recipes and products to consumers.:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
496 a			(a) producers of traditional products in marketing and communicating the value-adding attributes of their traditional recipes and products to consumers;	
496 b			(b) to generate added value by contributing to fair competition in the marketing chain, a fair income for producers and contributing to the achievement of rural development policy objectives.	
Article 54(2), first subparagraph				
497	2. This Chapter applies to agricultural products.	2. This Chapter applies to agricultural products.	2. This Chapter applies to agricultural products.	
Article 54(2), second subparagraph				
498	For the purposes of this Chapter, agricultural products means agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and other agricultural products and foodstuffs listed in	For the purposes of this Chapter, <u>agricultural products</u> means agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and other agricultural products and <u>foodstuffs not listed in</u>	For the purposes of this Chapter, agricultural products means agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and other agricultural products and foodstuffs listed in	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex II to this Regulation.	<u>that Annex but processed using products</u> listed <u>in that Annex, set out</u> in Annex II to this Regulation.	Annex II to this Regulation.	
Article 54(2), third subparagraph				
499	This Chapter shall not apply to spirit drinks, aromatised wines or grapevine products as defined in Part II of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, with the exception of wine-vinegars.	This Chapter shall not apply to spirit drinks, aromatised wines or grapevine products as defined in Part II of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, with the exception of wine-vinegars.	This Chapter shall not apply to spirit drinks, aromatised wines or grapevine products as defined in Part II of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, with the exception of wine-vinegars.	
Article 54(3)				
500	3. The registration and the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed are without prejudice to the obligation of producers to comply with other Union rules, in particular relating to the placing of products on the market, to the single common organisation of the markets, and to food labelling.	3. The registration and the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed are without prejudice to the obligation of producers to comply with other Union rules, in particular relating to the placing of products on the market, to the single common organisation of the markets, and to food labelling.	3. The registration and the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed are without prejudice to the obligation of producers to comply with other Union rules, in particular relating to the placing of products on the market, to the single common organisation of the markets, and to food labelling.	
500 a		<u>3a. The protection of the registered name shall also extend to any translation of that name into a foreign language, if the producer group so specifies in the product specification.</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>At the request of producers who wish to use a translation, the translation shall be defined by the Member State in which those producers are established and shall be notified to the Member State that applied for the registration and to the Commission. The Commission shall publish the translation in the Union register of geographical indications.</i></u>		
Article 55				
501	Article 55 Eligibility criteria	Article 55 Eligibility criteria	Article 55 Eligibility criteria	
Article 55(1)				
502	1. A name shall be eligible for registration as a traditional speciality guaranteed where it describes a specific product that:	1. A name shall be eligible for registration as a traditional speciality guaranteed where it describes a specific product that:	1. A name shall be eligible for registration as a traditional speciality guaranteed where it describes a specific product that:	
Article 55(1), point (a)				
503	(a) results from a mode of production, processing or composition corresponding to traditional practice for that product or foodstuff; or	(a) results from a mode of production, processing or composition corresponding to traditional practice for that product or foodstuff; or	(a) results from a mode of production, processing or composition corresponding to traditional practice for that product or foodstuff; or	
Article 55(1), point (b)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
504	(b) is produced from raw materials or ingredients traditionally used.	(b) is produced from raw materials or ingredients traditionally used.	(b) is produced from raw materials or ingredients traditionally used.	
Article 55(2)				
505	2. For a name to be registered as a traditional speciality guaranteed, it shall:	2. For a name to be registered as a traditional speciality guaranteed, it shall:	2. For a name to be registered as a traditional speciality guaranteed, it shall:	
Article 55(2), point (a)				
506	(a) have been traditionally used to refer to the product; or	(a) have been traditionally used to refer to the product; or	(a) have been traditionally used to refer to the product; or	
Article 55(2), point (b)				
507	(b) identify the traditional character or of the product.	(b) identify the traditional character or of the product.	(b) identify the traditional character or of the product.	
Article 55(3)				
508	3. Where in the opposition procedure under Article 62 it is demonstrated that the name is also used in another Member State or in a third country, in order to distinguish comparable products or products that share an identical or similar name, the decision on registration adopted in accordance with Article 65(3) may provide that the name of the traditional speciality guaranteed is to be accompanied by the claim ‘made following the tradition	3. Where in the opposition procedure under Article 62 it is demonstrated that the name is also used in another Member State or in a third country, in order to distinguish comparable products or products that share an identical or similar name, the decision on registration adopted in accordance with Article 65(3) may provide that the name of the traditional speciality guaranteed is to be accompanied by the claim ‘made following the tradition	3. Where in the opposition procedure under Article 62 it is demonstrated that the name is also used in another Member State or in a third country, in order to distinguish comparable products or products that share an identical or similar name, the decision on registration adopted in accordance with Article 65(3), point (b) may provide that the name of the traditional speciality guaranteed is to be accompanied by the claim ‘made	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	of immediately followed by the name of a country or a region thereof.	of immediately followed by the name of a country or a region thereof.	following the tradition of immediately followed by the name of a country or a region thereof.	
Article 55(4)				
509	4. A name may not be registered if it refers only to claims of a general nature used for a set of products, or to claims provided for by particular Union legislation.	4. A name may not be registered if it refers only to claims of a general nature used for a set of products, or to claims provided for by particular Union legislation.	4. A name may not be registered if it refers only to claims of a general nature used for a set of products, or to claims provided for by particular Union legislation.	
Article 55(5)				
510	5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation with further details of the eligibility criteria laid down in this Article.	5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation with further details of clarifying the eligibility criteria laid down in this Article.	5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation with further details of the eligibility criteria laid down in this Article.	
Article 56				
511	Article 56 Product specification	Article 56 Product specification	Article 56 Product specification	
Article 56(1)				
512	1. A traditional speciality guaranteed shall comply with a product specification which shall comprise:	1. A traditional speciality guaranteed shall comply with a product specification which shall comprise:	1. A traditional speciality guaranteed shall comply with A product specification which shall include at least comprise :	
Article 56(1), point (a)				
513				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(a) the product name proposed for registration, in the appropriate language versions;	(a) the product name proposed for registration, in the appropriate language versions, <u>or indicating that that name should also be protected in its translation into a foreign language;</u>	(a) the product name proposed for registration, in the appropriate language versions;	
Article 56(1), point (b)				
514	(b) a description of the product including its main physical, chemical, microbiological or organoleptic characteristics;	(b) a description of the product including its main physical, chemical, microbiological or organoleptic characteristics;	(b) a description of the product including its main physical, chemical, microbiological or organoleptic characteristics;	
Article 56(1), point (c)				
515	(c) a description of the production method that the producers must follow, including, where appropriate, the nature and characteristics of the raw materials or ingredients used, if relevant including the commercial designation of the species involved and its scientific name, and the method by which the product is prepared; and	(c) a description of the production method that the producers must follow, including, where appropriate, the nature and characteristics of the raw materials or ingredients used, if relevant including the commercial designation of the species involved and its scientific name, and the method by which the product is prepared; and	(c) a description of the production method that the producers must follow, including, where appropriate, the nature and characteristics of the raw materials or ingredients used, if relevant including the commercial designation of the species involved and its scientific name, and the method by which the product is prepared; and	
Article 56(1), point (d)				
516	(d) the key elements establishing the product's traditional character.	(d) the key elements establishing the product's traditional character.	(d) the key elements establishing the product's traditional character.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
516 a			The product specification may also include labelling requirements.	
Article 56(2)				
517	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 laying down rules which limit the information contained in the specification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration.	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 laying down rules which limit the information contained in the specification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration.	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 laying down rules which limit the information contained in the specification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article product specification , where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration.	
Article 56(3)				
518	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules on the form of the product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules on the form of the product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules on the form of the product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) .	
518 a			Article 56a Producer groups	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
518 b			1. A producer group shall be an association, irrespective of its legal form, composed mainly of producers of the same product or products. It shall be set up on the initiative of producers or other interested stakeholders according to the nature of the product or products concerned. Producer groups shall operate in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner.	
518 c			2. A producer group may exercise in particular the following tasks:	
518 d			(a) develop the product specification, apply for amendment and cancellation, manage the own controls of its members;	
518 e			(b) take action to improve the performance of the traditional specialities guaranteed;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
518 f			(c) develop information and promotion activities aiming at communicating the value-adding attributes of the product to the consumer;	
518 g			(d) take measures to enhance the value of products including taking steps to prevent or counter any measures detrimental to the image of those products.	
Article 57				
519	Article 57 National stage of the procedure of registration	Article 57 National stage of the procedure of registration	Article 57 National stage of the procedure of registration	
Article 57(1)				
520	1. Applications for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed may only be submitted by groups of producers of products with the name to be protected. Several groups from different Member States or third countries may lodge a joint application for registration.	1. Applications for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed may only be submitted by groups of producers of products with the name to be protected. Several groups from different Member States or third countries may lodge a joint application for registration. <i>Other</i>	1. Applications for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed may only be submitted by groups an applicant producer group. An applicant producer group shall be an association, irrespective of its legal form, composed of producers of products	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>interested parties, including regional or local public bodies, may help in the preparation of the application and in the related procedure.</i></u>	with the same product the name of which is proposed for registration or by a single producer where the person concerned is the only producer willing to submit an application to be protected. Several applicant producer groups from different Member States or third countries may lodge a joint application for registration.	
Article 57(2)				
521	2. An application for registration of a name as a traditional speciality guaranteed shall comprise:	2. As <u><i>Subject to paragraph 3, the scrutiny period shall not exceed five months from the submission of the application for registration.</i></u> <u><i>That scrutiny period shall not include the period which starts on the date on which the Commission sends its observations or a request for supplementary information to the Member State, and ends on the date on which the Member State responds to the Commission in relation to such observations or to such a request.</i></u> <u><i>In duly justified cases, the scrutiny period may be</i></u>	2. An application for registration of a name as a traditional speciality guaranteed shall comprise:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>extended by a maximum of three months. In the event that the scrutiny period is extended or is likely to be extended, the Commission</u> of a name as a traditional speciality guaranteed shall comprise <u>inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for the delay and of the date on which the scrutiny period is expected to end.</u>		
Article 57(2), point (a)				
522	(a) the name and address of the applicant group of producers;	(a) the name and address of the applicant group of producers;	(a) the name and address of the applicant group of producers producer group ;	
Article 57(2), point (b)				
523	(b) the product specification as provided for in Article 56.	(b) the product specification as provided for in Article 56.	(b) the product specification as provided for in Article 56.	
Article 57(3)				
524	3. Where the application is prepared by a group of producers established in a Member State, the application shall be addressed to the authorities of that Member State. The Member State shall scrutinise the application in order to check that it is	3. Where the application is prepared by a group of producers established in a Member State, the application shall be addressed to the authorities of that Member State. The Member State shall scrutinise the application in order to check that it is	3. Where the application is prepared by a producer group of producers established in a Member State, the application shall be addressed to the authorities of that Member State. The Member State shall scrutinise the application in order to check that it is	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	justified and meets the conditions of the eligibility criteria referred to in Article 55. As part of the scrutiny, the Member State shall manage a national opposition procedure. If the Member State considers that the requirements of this Chapter are met, it may take a favourable decision and lodge a Union application for registration with the Commission.	justified and meets the conditions of the eligibility criteria referred to in Article 55. As part of the scrutiny, the Member State shall manage a national opposition procedure. If the Member State considers that the requirements of this Chapter are met, it may take a favourable decision and lodge a Union application for registration with the Commission.	justified and meets the conditions of the eligibility criteria referred to in Article 55. As part of the scrutiny, the Member State shall manageconduct a national opposition procedure. If the Member State considers that the requirements of this Chapter are met, it may take a favourable decision and lodge a Union an application for registration with the Commission at Union stage as referred to in Article 59.	
Article 57(4)				
525	4. The Member State shall ensure that its decision, be it favourable or not, is made public and that any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest has an opportunity to challenge that decision. The Member State shall also ensure that the product specification on which its favourable decision is based is published, and shall provide electronic access to the product specification.	4. The Member State shall ensure that its decision, be it favourable or not, is made public and that any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest has an opportunity to challenge that decision. The Member State shall also ensure that the product specification on which its favourable decision is based is published, and shall provide electronic access to the product specification.	4. The Member State shall ensure that its decision, be it favourable or not, is made public and that any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest has an opportunity to challenge that its decision. The Member State shall also ensure that the product specification on which its favourable decision is based is a favourable decision and the corresponding product specification are published, and shall provide electronic access to the product specification.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 57(5)				
526	5. Where the application, including a joint application, is prepared by a group or groups of producers established in a third country, the application shall be lodged either directly or via the authorities of the third country concerned.	5. Where the application, including a joint application, is prepared by a group or groups of producers established in a third country, the application shall be lodged either directly or via the authorities of the third country concerned.	5. Where the application, including a joint application, is prepared by a group or groups of producers established in a third country, the application shall be lodged either directly or via the authorities of the third country concerned.	
Article 58				
527	Article 58 Union application for registration	Article 58 Union application for registration	Article 58 Union Application for registration at Union stage	
Article 58(1)				
528	1. A Union application for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed shall comprise:	1. A Union application for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed shall comprise:	1. A Union An application for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed shall comprise:	
Article 58(1), point (a)				
529	(a) the elements referred to in Article 57(2); and	(a) the elements referred to in Article 57(2); and	(a) the elements referred to product specification as provided for in Article 57(2) 56 ; and	
Article 58(1), point (b)				
530	(b) for Member States only, a declaration by the Member State that it considers that the application lodged by the applicant group	(b) for Member States only, a declaration by the Member State that it considers that the application lodged by the applicant group	(b) for Member States only, a declaration by the Member State that it considers that the application lodged by the applicant group to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	meets the conditions of registration.	meets the conditions of registration.	which the application was addressed at the national stage of the procedure of registration, confirming that the application meets the conditions for registration and information on any admissible opposition at national level following the national scrutiny and opposition procedure; and of registration.	
530 a			(ba) for applications from third countries, a power of attorney where the applicant is represented by an agent.	
Article 58(2)				
531	2. Where a joint application, referred to in Article 57(1) is submitted, the application shall be submitted to the Commission by one of the Member States concerned. It shall include, as relevant, the elements referred to in Article 57(2) as well as the declaration referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), of this Article from all Member States concerned. The related national	2. Where a joint application, referred to in Article 57(1) is submitted, the application shall be submitted to the Commission by one of the Member States concerned. It shall include, as relevant, the elements referred to in Article 57(2) as well as the declaration referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), of this Article from all Member States concerned. The related national	2. Where A joint application, referred to in Article 57(1) is submitted, the application shall be submitted to the Commission by one of the Member States concerned. It shall include, include the product specification as provided for in Article 56 and, if relevant, the elements referred to in Article 57(2) as well as the declaration referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), of this Article	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	procedures, including the opposition stage, shall be carried out in all the Member States concerned.	procedures, including the opposition stage, shall be carried out in all the Member States concerned.	from all Member States or third countries concerned. The related national procedures, including the opposition stage, shall be carried out in all the Member States concerned.	
Article 58(3)				
532	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules for joint applications for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed concerning more than one national territory and the application process.	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules for joint applications for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed concerning more than one national territory and the application process.	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules for joint applications for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed concerning more than one national territory and the application process.	
Article 58(4)				
533	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of applications for registration, including for applications for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed concerning more than one national territory. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of applications for registration, including for applications for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed concerning more than one national territory. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination	4. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of applications for registration, including for applications for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed concerning more than one national territory. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	procedure referred to in– Article 80(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 59				
534	Article 59 Submission of the Union application for registration	Article 59 Submission of the Union application for registration	Article 59 Submission of the Union application for registration at Union stage	
Article 59(1)				
535	1. A Union application for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed shall be submitted to the Commission electronically, through a digital system. The digital system shall have capacity to allow submission of applications to national authorities of a Member State, and shall have capacity to be used by a Member State in its national procedure.	1. A Union application for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed shall be submitted to the Commission electronically, through a digital system. The digital system shall have capacity to allow submission of applications to national authorities of a Member State, and shall have capacity to be used by a Member State in its national procedure.	1. A Union An application for the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed shall be submitted to the Commission electronically, through a digital system. The digital system shall have capacity to allow submission of applications to national authorities of a Member State, and shall have capacity to be used by a Member State in its national procedure concerned to the Commission electronically, through a digital system.	
Article 59(2)				
536	2. The digital system shall have capacity to allow submission of applications by applicants established outside the Union and by national authorities of third countries.	2. The digital system shall have capacity to allow submission of applications by applicants established outside the Union and by national authorities of third countries.	2. Where the application for registration is prepared by an applicant established in a third country, the application The digital system shall	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			have capacity to allow submission of applications by applicants established outside the Union and by nationalbe submitted to the Commission, either directly by an applicant, namely a producer group or a single producer, or via the authorities of the third countriescountry concerned.	
536 a			2a. A joint application for registration referred to in Article 57(1) shall be submitted by	
536 b			(a) one of the Member States concerned, or	
536 c			(b) an applicant of a third country, such as namely a producer group or a single producer, either directly or through the authorities of that third country.	
Article 59(3)				
537	3. Information on Union applications for	3. Information on Union applications for	3. Information on UnionThe names for	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	registration shall be made public by the Commission upon their submission through the digital system referred to in paragraph(1)	registration shall be made public by the Commission upon their submission through the digital system referred to in paragraph(1)	which applications for registration at Union stage have been submitted shall be made public by the Commission upon their submission through the digital system referred to in paragraph(1) paragra ph (1).	
Article 60				
538	Article 60 Scrutiny by the Commission and publication for opposition	Article 60 Scrutiny by the Commission and publication for opposition	Article 60 Scrutiny by the Commission and publication for opposition	
Article 60(1)				
539	1. The Commission shall scrutinise any application that it receives pursuant to Article 65(1) in order to check that it contains no manifest errors, that the information provided in accordance with Article 58 is complete, that the product specification is precise and technical in nature and that the requirements laid down in Article 55 and Article 56 are fulfilled. Such a scrutiny shall take into account the outcome of the national stage of the procedure carried out by the Member State concerned.	1. The Commission shall scrutinise any application that it receives pursuant to Article 65(1) in order to check that it contains no manifest errors, that the information provided in accordance with Article 58 is complete, that the product specification is precise and technical in nature and that the requirements laid down in Article 55 and Article 56 are fulfilled. Such a scrutiny shall take into account the outcome of the national stage of the procedure carried out by the Member State concerned.	1. The Commission shall scrutinise any application that it receives pursuant to Article 65(1) 59 (1), (2) and (2a) in order to check that it contains no manifest errors, that the required information provided in accordance with Article 58 is complete, that the product specification is precise and technical in nature and that the requirements laid down in Article 55 and Article 56 are fulfilled and that it contains no manifest errors, taking into account the outcome of the scrutiny and opposition procedure carried	

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			<p>out by the Member State concerned. Such a scrutiny shall take into account the outcome of the national stage of the procedure carried out by the Member State concerned.</p>	
Article 60(2)				
540	<p>2. The scrutiny should not exceed a period of 6 months. In the event that the scrutiny period exceeds or is likely to exceed 6 months the Commission shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing.</p>	<p>2. The scrutiny should not exceed a period of 6 months. In the event that the scrutiny period exceeds or is likely to exceed 6 months the Commission shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing.</p>	<p>2. The scrutiny should Scrutiny shall, as a general rule, not exceed a period of 6 months. In the event that the scrutiny period exceeds or is likely to exceed 6 months, the Commission shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing.</p>	
Article 60(3)				
541	<p>3. The Commission may seek supplementary information from the applicant.</p>	<p>3. <u>Within three months following the submission of the application for registration,</u> the Commission may seek supplementary information <u>from the competent authority or</u> from the applicant.</p>	<p>3. The Commission may seek request from the applicant any necessary supplementary information or modification. Where the Commission addresses to the applicant such a request, the scrutiny period referred to in paragraph 2 shall be extended by 6 months from the day of the reply of the applicant. In the event that that extension exceeds or is likely to exceed 6 months, the Commission shall</p>	

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			inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing.	
Article 60(4)				
542	4. Where, based on the scrutiny carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission considers that the conditions laid down in this Chapter are fulfilled, it shall publish the product specification in the Official Journal of the European Union.	4. Where, based on the scrutiny carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission considers that the conditions laid down in this Chapter are fulfilled, it shall publish the product specification in the Official Journal of the European Union.	4. Where, based on the scrutiny carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission considers that the conditions laid down in Articles 55, 56, 57 and 58 this Chapter are fulfilled, it shall publish the product specification in the Official Journal of the European Union.	
Article 61				
543	Article 61 National challenge to an application for registration	Article 61 National challenge to an application for registration	Article 61 National challenge to an application for registration	
Article 61(1)				
544	1. Member States shall keep the Commission informed of any national administrative or judicial proceedings that may affect the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed. In such a case, Member States may request the Commission to suspend the examination procedure for a period of 12 months which can be renewed.	1. Member States shall keep the Commission informed of any national administrative or judicial proceedings that may affect the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed. In such a case, Member States may <u>submit a reasoned</u> request <u>to</u> the Commission to suspend the examination procedure for a period of 12 months which can be renewed.	1. Member States shall keep the Commission informed of any national administrative or judicial proceedings that may affect prejudice the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed. In such a case, Member States may request the Commission to suspend the examination procedure for a period of 12 months which can be renewed.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 61(2)				
545	2. The Member State shall inform the Commission without delay if the application to the Commission has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable but not final judicial decision. In this case, the Commission shall be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline to perform the scrutiny referred to in Article 60(2) and to inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay.	2. The Member State shall inform the Commission without delay if the application to the Commission has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable but not final judicial decision. In this case, the Commission shall be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline to perform the scrutiny referred to in Article 60(2) <i>and to inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay.</i>	2. The Member State shall inform the Commission without delay if the application to the Commission has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable but not final judicial decision. In this case, The Commission shall be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline to perform the scrutiny referred to in Article 60(2) and to inform the applicant Member State of the reasons for the delay- where it receives a communication from a Member State, concerning an application for registration in accordance with Article 57, which:	
545 a			(a) informs the Commission that the decision referred to in Article 57(3) has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable but not final administrative or judicial decision; or	

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545 b			(b) requests the Commission to suspend the scrutiny because national administrative or judicial proceedings have been initiated to challenge the validity of the application and the Member State considers that those proceedings are based on valid grounds.	
545 c			2a. The exemption shall have effect until the Commission is informed by the Member State that the original application has been restored or that the Member State withdraws its request for suspension.	
545 d			2b. If the favourable decision of a Member State referred to in Article 57(3) has been invalidated in full or in part by a final decision taken by a national court, the Member State shall consider appropriate action such as withdrawal or modification of the application for	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			registration at Union stage, as necessary.	
Article 61(3)				
546	3. If the application to the Commission has been invalidated by a final decision taken by a national court, the Member State shall consider appropriate action such as withdrawal or modification of the application, as necessary.	3. If the application to the Commission has been invalidated by a final decision taken by a national court, the Member State shall consider appropriate action such as withdrawal or modification of the application, as necessary. <u>An opposition shall claim that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in this Chapter and give pertinent and adequate reasons. An opposition that does not contain the said claim shall be void.</u>	3. If the application to the Commission has been invalidated by a final decision taken by a national court, the Member State shall consider appropriate action such as withdrawal or modification of the application, as necessary.	
Article 62				
547	Article 62 Union opposition procedure	Article 62 Union opposition procedure	Article 62 Union opposition procedure	
Article 62(1)				
548	1. Within 3 months from the date of publication of the product specification in the Official Journal of the European Union pursuant to Article 60(4), the authorities of a Member State or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate	1. Within 3 months from the date of publication of the product specification in the Official Journal of the European Union pursuant to Article 60(4), the authorities of a Member State or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate	1. Within 3 months from the date of publication of the product specification in the Official Journal of the European Union pursuant to Article 60(4), the authorities of a Member State or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	interest and established in a third country, may lodge an opposition with the Commission.	interest and established in a third country, may lodge an opposition with the Commission.	interest and established in a third country, may lodge an opposition with the Commission.	
Article 62(2)				
549	2. Any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a Member State other than the one from which the Union application for registration was submitted, may lodge an opposition with the Member State in which it is established, within a time limit permitting an opposition to be lodged pursuant to the first paragraph.	2. Any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a Member State other than the one from which the Union application for registration was submitted, may lodge an opposition with the Member State in which it is established, within a time limit permitting an opposition to be lodged pursuant to the first paragraph.	2. Any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a Member State other than the one from which the Union application for registration at Union stage was submitted, may lodge an opposition with the Member State in which it is established, within a time limit permitting an that Member State to examine this opposition and to decide whether to lodge it with the Commission to be lodged pursuant to the first paragraph. Member States may specify that time limit in their national legislation.	
Article 62(3)				
550	3. An opposition shall claim that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in this Chapter and give reasons. An opposition that does not contain the said claim shall be void.	3. An opposition shall claim that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in this Chapter and give reasons. An opposition that does not contain the said claim shall be void.	3. An opposition shall claim that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in this Chapter and give reasons state that it opposes the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed. An	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			opposition that does not contain the said claim this statement shall be void.	
Article 62(4)				
551	4. The Commission shall check the admissibility of the opposition. If the Commission considers that the opposition is admissible it shall, within 5 months from the date of publication of the product specification in the Official Journal of the European Union invite the authority or person that lodged the opposition and the authority or the applicant that lodged the application to engage in appropriate consultations for a reasonable period that shall not exceed 3 months. At any time during that period, the Commission may, at the request of the authority or the applicant, extend the deadline for the consultations by a maximum of 3 months.	4. The Commission shall check the admissibility of the opposition. If the Commission considers that the opposition is admissible it shall, within 5 months from the date of publication of the product specification in the Official Journal of the European Union invite the authority or person that lodged the opposition and the authority or the applicant that lodged the application to engage in appropriate consultations for a reasonable period that shall not exceed 3 months. At any time during that period, the Commission may, at the request of the authority or the applicant, extend the deadline for the consultations by a maximum of 3 months.	4. The Commission shall check the admissibility of the opposition. If the Commission considers that the opposition is admissible it shall, within 5 months from the date of publication referred to in Article 60(4) of the product specification in the Official Journal of the European Union invite the authority or person that lodged the opposition opponent and the authority or the applicant that lodged the application applicant to engage in appropriate consultations for a reasonable period that shall not exceed 3 months. The Commission shall transmit to the applicant the opposition and all he documents provided by the opponent. At any time during that period, the Commission may, at the request of the authority or the applicant opponent , extend the deadline for the consultations once by a maximum of 3 months.	

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Article 62(5)				
552	5. The authority or person that lodged the opposition and the authority or applicant that lodged the application shall start consultations without undue delay. They shall provide each other with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with the conditions of this Regulation.	5. The authority or person that lodged the opposition and the authority or applicant that lodged the application shall start consultations without undue delay. They shall provide each other with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with the conditions of this Regulation.	5. The authority or person that lodged the opposition opponent and the authority or applicant that lodged the application shall start consultations without undue delay. They shall provide each other with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with the conditions of this Regulation Chapter .	
Article 62(6)				
553	6. Within 1 month from the end of the consultations referred to in paragraph(4), the applicant established in the third country or the authorities of the Member State or of the third country from which the Union application for registration was lodged shall notify the Commission of the result of the consultations, including all the information exchanged, whether agreement was reached with one or all of the opponents, and of any consequent changes to the application. The authority or person that lodged an opposition to the Commission may also	6. Within 1 month from the end of the consultations referred to in paragraph(4), the applicant established in the third country or the authorities of the Member State or of the third country from which the Union application for registration was lodged shall notify the Commission of the result of the consultations, including all the information exchanged, whether agreement was reached with one or all of the opponents, and of any consequent changes to the application. The authority or person that lodged an opposition to the Commission may also	6. Within 1 month from the end of the consultations referred to in paragraph(4), the applicant established in the third country or the authorities of the Member State or of the third country from which the Union application for registration was lodged shall notify the Commission of the result of the consultations, including all the information exchanged, whether agreement was reached with one or all of the opponents, and of any consequent changes to the application. The authority or person that lodged an opposition to the Commission opponent	

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	notify the Commission of its position at the end of the consultations.	notify the Commission of its position at the end of the consultations.	may also notify the Commission of its position at the end of the consultations.	
Article 62(7)				
554	7. Where, following the end of the consultations, the product specification published in accordance with Article 60(4) has been modified, the Commission shall repeat its scrutiny of the application for registration as modified. Where the application has been modified in a substantial manner, and the Commission considers the modified application meets the conditions for registration, it shall publish the application once more in accordance with that paragraph.	7. Where, following the end of the consultations, the product specification published in accordance with Article 60(4) has been modified, the Commission shall repeat its scrutiny of the application for registration as modified. Where the application has been modified in a substantial manner, and the Commission considers the modified application meets the conditions for registration, it shall publish the application once more in accordance with that paragraph.	7. Where, following the end of the consultations, the product specification published in accordance with Article 60(4) has been modified, the Commission shall repeat its scrutiny of the application for registration as modified. Where the application has been modified in a substantial manner, and the Commission considers the modified application meets the conditions for registration, it shall publish the application product specification once more in accordance with that paragraph.	
Article 62(8)				
555	8. The documents referred to in this Article shall be drafted in one of the official languages of the Union.	8. The documents referred to in this Article shall be drafted in one of the official languages of the Union.	8. The documents referred to in this Article shall be drafted in one of the official languages of the Union.	
Article 62(9)				
556	9. After completion of the opposition procedure, the Commission shall	9. After completion of the opposition procedure, the Commission shall	9. After completion of the opposition procedure, The Commission shall	

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	finalise its assessment of the Union application for registration, taking into account any request for transitional periods, the outcome of the opposition procedure and any other matters arising subsequently to its scrutiny that may imply a change of the product specification.	finalise its assessment of the Union application for registration, taking into account any request for transitional periods, the outcome of the opposition procedure and any other matters arising subsequently to its scrutiny that may imply a change of the product specification.	finalise its assessment of the Union application for registration at Union stage , taking into account any request for transitional periods, the outcome of the opposition procedure and any other matters arising subsequently to its scrutiny that may imply a change of the product specification.	
Article 62(10)				
557	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 complementing the rules for the opposition procedure to establish detailed procedures and deadlines.	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 complementing the rules for the opposition procedure to establish detailed procedures and deadlines.	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 complementing the rules for the opposition procedure to establish to supplementing this Regulation by detailed procedures and deadlines for the opposition procedure.	
Article 62(11)				
558	11. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of oppositions. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to	11. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of oppositions. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to	11. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of oppositions defining the format and online presentation of oppositions and providing for the exclusion or	

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	in Article 80(2) .	in Article 80(2) .	anonymisation of personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 63				
559	Article 63 Grounds for opposition	Article 63 Grounds for opposition	Article 63 Grounds for opposition	
Article 63(1)				
560	1. An opposition lodged in accordance with Article 62 shall be admissible only if the opponent:	1. An opposition lodged in accordance with Article 62 shall be admissible only if the opponent:	1. An opposition lodged in accordance with Article 62 shall 62 shall be admissible only if the opponent shows that:	
Article 63(1), point (a)				
561	(a) gives duly substantiated reasons for the incompatibility of the proposed registration with the provisions of this Chapter; or	(a) gives duly substantiated and pertinent reasons for the incompatibility of the proposed registration with the provisions of this Chapter; or	(a) gives duly substantiated reasons for the incompatibility of the proposed registration the proposed traditional speciality guaranteed does not comply with the provisions of this Chapter; or	
Article 63(1), point (b)				
562	(b) demonstrates that the use of the name is lawful, renowned and economically significant for similar agricultural products.	(b) demonstrates that the use of the name is lawful, renowned and economically significant for similar agricultural products.	(b) demonstrates that the use the registration of the name would jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly	

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			identical name is lawful, renowned and economically significant for similar agricultural products.	
Article 63(2)				
563	2. The criteria referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), shall be assessed in relation to the territory of the Union.	2. The criteria referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), shall be assessed in relation to the territory of the Union.	2. The criteria referred to in paragraph 1, point (b) ; admissibility of an opposition shall be assessed in relation to the territory of the Union.	
Article 64				
564	Article 64 Transitional periods for the use of traditional specialities guaranteed	Article 64 Transitional periods for the use of traditional specialities guaranteed	Article 64 Transitional periods for the use of traditional specialities guaranteed	
Article 64(1)				
565	1. The Commission may by means of implementing acts grant a transitional period of up to 5 years to enable, for products the designation of which consists of or contains a name that contravenes Article 69, the continued use of that designation, under which they were marketed, provided that an admissible opposition, under Article 57(3) or Article 62, to the application for registration of the traditional speciality guaranteed whose	1. The Commission may by means of implementing acts grant a transitional period of up to 5 years to enable, for products the designation of which consists of or contains a name that contravenes Article 69, the continued use of that designation, under which they were marketed, provided that an admissible opposition, under Article 57(3) or Article 62, to the application for registration of the traditional speciality guaranteed whose	1. The Commission may by means of implementing acts grant a transitional period of up to 5 years to enable, for products the designation of which consists of or contains a name that contravenes Article 69, the continued use of that designation, under which they were marketed, provided that an admissible opposition, under Article 57(3) or Article 62, to the application for registration of the traditional speciality guaranteed whose	

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	protection is contravened, shows that such designation has been legally used on the internal market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 60(4) .	protection is contravened, shows that such designation has been legally used on the internal market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 60(4) .	protection is contravened, shows that such designation designati on has been legally used on the internal market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 60(4) .	
Article 64(2)				
566	2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2), except those where an admissible opposition is lodged under Article 57(3), which shall be adopted without applying that examination procedure.	2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2), except those where an admissible opposition is lodged under Article 57(3), which shall be adopted without applying that examination procedure.	2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2), except those where an admissible opposition is lodged under Article 57(3), which shall be adopted without applying that examination procedure.	
Article 65				
567	Article 65 Commission decision on the application for registration	Article 65 Commission decision on the application for registration	Article 65 Commission decision on the application for registration	
Article 65(1)				
568	1. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Commission from the scrutiny carried out pursuant to Article 58(3), the Commission considers that any of the requirements	1. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Commission from the scrutiny carried out pursuant to Article 58(3), the Commission considers that any of the requirements	1. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Commission from the scrutiny carried out pursuant to Article 58(3) 60 , the Commission considers that any of the	

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	referred therein is not fulfilled, it shall adopt implementing acts rejecting the application. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) .	referred therein is not fulfilled, it shall adopt implementing acts rejecting the application. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) .	requirements conditions referred therein is not fulfilled, it shall adopt implementing acts rejecting the application. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 65(2)				
569	2. Where it receives no admissible opposition, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2), registering the traditional speciality guaranteed.	2. Where it receives no admissible opposition, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2), registering the traditional speciality guaranteed.	2. Where it receives no admissible opposition, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2), registering the traditional speciality guaranteed. 2. In the absence of an admissible opposition, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 84a(2), registering the traditional speciality guaranteed.	
Article 65(3)				
570	3. Where an admissible opposition had been received, the Commission shall:	3. Where an admissible opposition had been received, the Commission shall:	3. Where it receives an admissible opposition, the Commission shall had been received, following the procedure referred to in Article 62 and taking into account the results thereof the Commission shall:	
Article 65(3), point (a)				
571	(a) register the name by means of implementing acts	(a) register the name by means of implementing acts	(a) register the name by means of implementing acts	

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	adopted without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2), if an agreement has been reached, after checking that the agreement complies with Union law, and, if necessary, amend the information published pursuant to Article 60(4) provided such amendments are not substantial; or	adopted without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2), if an agreement has been reached, after checking that the agreement complies with Union law, and, if necessary, amend the information published pursuant to Article 60(4) provided such amendments are not substantial; or	adopted adopt implementing acts registering the traditional speciality guaranteed without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) , if an agreement has been reached, after checking that the agreement complies with Union law, and, if necessary, amend the information published pursuant to Article 60(4) provided such amendments are not substantial; or	
Article 65(3), point (b)				
572	(b) adopt implementing acts deciding on the application for registration if an agreement has not been reached. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) .	(b) adopt implementing acts deciding on the application for registration if an agreement has not been reached. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) .	(b) adopt implementing acts deciding on the application for registration, if an agreement has not been reached. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 65(4)				
573	4. The acts registering a traditional speciality guaranteed shall provide for any condition applicable to the registration and for the republication for information of the	4. The acts registering a traditional speciality guaranteed shall provide for any condition applicable to the registration and for the republication for information of the	4. The acts registering a traditional speciality guaranteed shall provide for any condition applicable to the registration and for the republication for information of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	single document published for opposition in the Official Journal of the European Union in case of any necessary amendments that are not substantial.	single document published for opposition in the Official Journal of the European Union in case of any necessary amendments that are not substantial.	single document product specification published for opposition in the Official Journal of the European Union according to Article 60(4) and amended following the opposition procedure in case of any necessary amendments that are not substantial amendments other than those referred to in Article 62(7).	
Article 65(5)				
574	5. Regulations of registration and decisions on rejection shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union, L series.	5. Regulations of registration and decisions on rejection shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union, L series.	5. Regulations of registration and decisions on rejection shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union, L series.	
Article 66				
575	Article 66 Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed	Article 66 Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed	Article 66 Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed	
Article 66(1)				
576	1. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2), establishing and maintaining a publicly accessible electronic register of traditional	1. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2), establishing and maintaining a publicly accessible electronic register of traditional	1. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) , containing provisions on establishing and	

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	specialities guaranteed recognised under this Regulation (the ‘Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed’).	specialities guaranteed recognised under this Regulation (the ‘Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed’).	maintaining a publicly accessible electronic register of traditional specialities guaranteed recognised under this Regulation (the ‘Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed’ ²).	
576 a			1a. The Commission shall retain documentation related to the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed in digital or paper form. In case of cancellation, it shall retain the documentation for 10 years thereafter.	
Article 66(2)				
577	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on the form and content of the Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on the form and content of the Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	2. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on the form and content defining the content and presentation of the Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 67				
578	Article 67	Article 67	Article 67	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Amendments to a product specification	Amendments to a product specification	Amendments to a product specification	
Article 67(1)				
579	1. A producer group having a legitimate interest may apply for the approval of an amendment to the product specification of a traditional speciality guaranteed. Applications shall describe and give reasons for the amendments requested.	1. A producer group having a legitimate interest may apply for the approval of an amendment to the product specification of a traditional speciality guaranteed. Applications shall describe and give reasons for the amendments requested.	1. A producer group having a legitimate interest of a product the name of which is a registered traditional speciality guaranteed may apply for the approval of an amendment to the product specification of a traditional speciality guaranteed. Applications shall describe and give reasons for the amendments requested.	
Article 67(2)				
580	2. The procedure for the amendment of a product specification shall follow, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , the procedure laid down from Article 57 to Article 65.	2. The procedure for the amendment of a product specification shall follow, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , the procedure laid down from Article 57 to Article 65.	2. The procedure for the amendment of a product specification shall follow, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> mutatis mutandis , the procedure laid down from Article 57 to Article 65.	
Article 67(3)				
581	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing the rules regarding the procedure for the amendment of a product specification.	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing the rules regarding the procedure for the amendment of a product specification.	3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing the rules regarding the procedure for the amendment of a product specification.	

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Article 67(4)				
582	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of an application for the amendment of a product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) .	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of an application for the amendment of a product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) .	4. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of an application for the amendment of a product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) in Article 84a(2) .	
Article 68				
583	Article 68 Cancellation of the registration	Article 68 Cancellation of the registration	Article 68 Cancellation of the registration	
Article 68(1)				
584	1. The Commission may, on its own initiative or at the request of any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, adopt implementing acts to cancel the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed in the following cases:	1. The Commission may, on its own initiative or at the request of any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, adopt implementing acts to cancel the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed in the following cases:	1. The Commission may, on its own initiative or at the on a duly substantiated request of by a Member State, a third country or any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a third country , adopt implementing acts to cancel the registration of a traditional speciality guaranteed in the following cases:	
Article 68(1), point (a)				
585	(a) where compliance	(a) where compliance	(a) where compliance	

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	with the product specification is not ensured;	with the product specification is not ensured <u>complied with</u> ;	with the product specification is not can no longer be ensured;	
Article 68(1), point (b)				
586	(b) where no product is placed on the market under the traditional speciality guaranteed for at least 7 years.	(b) where no product is placed on the market under the traditional speciality guaranteed for at least 7 years.	(b) where no product is placed on the market under the traditional speciality guaranteed for at least the last 7 consecutive 7 years.	
Article 68(2)				
587	2. The Commission may also adopt implementing acts cancelling a registration at the request of the producers of the product marketed under the registered name.	2. The Commission may also adopt implementing acts cancelling a registration at the request of the producers of the product marketed under the registered name.	2. The Commission may also adopt implementing acts cancelling a registration at the request of the producers of the product marketed under the registered name.	
Article 68(3)				
588	3. The implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	3. The implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	3. The implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 68(4), first subparagraph				
589	4. Article 57 to Article 63 and Article 65 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the cancellation procedure.	4. Article 57 to Article 63 and Article 65 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the cancellation procedure.	4. Article 57 to Article 63 and Article 65 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the cancellation procedure.	

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			procedure.	
Article 68(4), second subparagraph				
589 a			Oppositions shall be admissible only if they show continued commercial reliance by an interested person on the registered name.	
Article 68(5)				
590	5. Before adopting the implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission shall consult the authorities of the Member State concerned, the authorities of the third country concerned or, where possible, the third country producer which had originally applied for the registration of the traditional speciality guaranteed, unless the cancellation is directly requested by those original applicants.	5. Before adopting the implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission shall consult the authorities of the Member State concerned, the authorities of the third country concerned or, where possible, the third country producer which had originally applied for the registration of the traditional speciality guaranteed, unless the cancellation is directly requested by those original applicants.	5. Before adopting the implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission shall consult the authorities of the Member State concerned, the authorities of the third country concerned or, where possible, the third country producer which had originally applied for the registration of the traditional speciality guaranteed, unless the cancellation is directly requested by those original applicants. The consultation period shall be at least one month.	
Article 68(6)				
591	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing the rules regarding the cancellation procedure.	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing the rules regarding the cancellation procedure.	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing the rules regarding the cancellation procedure.	

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Article 68(7)				
592	7. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of an application for the cancellation of a registration. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	7. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of an application for the cancellation of a registration. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	7. The Commission may shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, as well as the form and presentation of the requests-an application for the cancellation of a registration. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 69				
593	Article 69 Restriction on the use of registered traditional specialities guaranteed	Article 69 Restriction on the use of registered traditional specialities guaranteed	Article 69 Restriction on the use of registered traditional specialities guaranteed	
Article 69(1)				
594	1. Registered traditional specialities guaranteed shall be protected against any misuse or imitation, including as regards products used as ingredients, or against any other practice liable to mislead the consumer.	1. Registered traditional specialities guaranteed shall be protected against any misuse or imitation, including as regards products used as ingredients, or against any other practice liable to mislead the consumer.	1. Registered traditional specialities guaranteed shall be protected against any misuse, imitation or evocation-or imitation , including as regards products used as ingredients, or against any other practice liable to mislead the consumer.	
Article 69(2)				
595	2. Member States	2. Member States	2. Member States	

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	shall ensure that food names used at national level do not give rise to confusion with registered traditional specialities guaranteed.	shall ensure that food names used at national level do not give rise to confusion with registered traditional specialities guaranteed.	shall ensure that food names used The names used for agricultural products at national level shall not give rise to confusion with registered traditional specialities guaranteed.	
Article 69(3)				
596	3. The protection referred to in paragraph 1 shall also apply with regard to products sold through means of distance selling, such as electronic commerce.	3. The protection referred to in paragraph 1 shall also apply with regard to products sold through means of distance selling, such as electronic commerce.	3. The protection referred to in paragraph 1 shall also apply with regard to products sold through means of distance selling, such as electronic commerce.	
Article 69(4)				
597	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 laying down additional rules to further detail the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed.	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 laying down additional rules to <i>further</i> detail the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed.	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 laying down additional rules to further detail the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed.	
Article 69(5)				
598	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down procedural and formal requirements for the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down procedural and formal requirements for the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down procedural and formal requirements for the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) .	examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) .	examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 69(6)				
598 a			6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules on the use of traditional specialities guaranteed in the name of processed products with reference to the use of comparable ingredients and the criteria of conferring essential characteristics on the processed products.	
Article 70				
599	Article 70 Exceptions for certain uses	Article 70 Exceptions for certain uses	Article 70 Exceptions for certain uses	
Article 70(1)				
600	1. The provisions of this Chapter shall be without prejudice to:	1. The provisions of this Chapter shall be without prejudice to:	1. The provisions of this Chapter shall be without prejudice to:	
Article 70(1), point (a)				
601	(a) the use of terms that are generic in the Union, even if the generic term is part of a name that is	(a) the use of terms that are generic in the Union, even if the generic term is part of a name that is	(a) the use of terms that are generic in the Union, even if the generic term is part of a name that is	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	protected as a traditional speciality guaranteed;	protected as a traditional speciality guaranteed;	protected as a traditional speciality guaranteed;	
Article 70(1), point (b)				
602	(b) the placing on the market of products the labelling of which contains or comprises the denomination of a plant variety or animal breed used in good faith;	(b) the placing on the market of products the labelling of which contains or comprises the denomination of a plant variety or animal breed used in good faith;	(b) the placing on the market of products the labelling of which contains or comprises the denomination of a plant variety or animal breed denomination used in good faith;	
Article 70(1), point (c)				
603	(c) the application of Union rules or those of Member States governing intellectual property, and in particular those concerning geographical indications and trade marks and rights granted under those rules.	(c) the application of Union rules or those of Member States governing intellectual property, and in particular those concerning geographical indications and trade marks and rights granted under those rules.	(c) the application of Union rules or those of Member States governing intellectual property, and in particular those concerning designations of origin and geographical indications and trade marks and rights granted under those rules.	
Article 70(2)				
604	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules for determining the generic status of terms, conditions for use of plant variety and animal breed denominations for a	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules for determining the generic status of terms, conditions for use of plant variety and animal breed denominations for a	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules for determining the generic status of terms, conditions for use of plant variety and animal breed denominations for a	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	traditional speciality guaranteed, and their relation to intellectual property rights referred to in this Article.	traditional speciality guaranteed, and their relation to intellectual property rights referred to in this Article.	traditional speciality guaranteed, and their relation to intellectual property rights referred to in this Article.	
Article 71				
605	Article 71 Name, Union symbol and indication of a traditional speciality guaranteed	Article 71 Name, Union symbol and indication of a traditional speciality guaranteed	Article 71 Name, Union symbol and, indication of a traditional speciality guaranteed and abbreviation	
Article 71(1)				
606	1. A name registered as a traditional speciality guaranteed may be used by any operator marketing a product that conforms to the corresponding product specification.	1. A name registered as a traditional speciality guaranteed may be used by any operator marketing a product that conforms to the corresponding product specification.	1. A name registered as a traditional speciality guaranteed may be used by any operator marketing a product that conforms to the corresponding product specification.	
Article 71(2)				
607	2. A Union symbol shall be established for use on the labelling of products designated as traditional speciality guaranteed. The indication 'traditional speciality guaranteed', the abbreviation 'TSG', and the Union symbol referring to the traditional speciality guaranteed may only be used in connection with products produced in conformity with the relevant product specification.	2. A Union symbol shall be established for use on the labelling of products designated as traditional speciality guaranteed. The indication 'traditional speciality guaranteed', the abbreviation 'TSG', and the Union symbol referring to the traditional speciality guaranteed may only be used in connection with products produced in conformity with the relevant product specification.	2. A Union symbol shall be established for use on the labelling of products designated as traditional speciality guaranteed. The indication 'traditional speciality guaranteed', the abbreviation 'TSG', and the Union symbol referring to the traditional speciality guaranteed may only be used in connection with products produced in conformity compliance with the relevant product specification.	

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			They may also be used for information and educational purposes, provided that such use is not liable to mislead the consumer.	
Article 71(3)				
608	3. In the case of products originating in the Union that are marketed as traditional speciality guaranteed registered in accordance with this Regulation, the Union symbol referred to in paragraph 2 shall appear on the labelling and advertising materials. The labelling requirements set out in Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 for the presentation of mandatory particulars shall apply to the registered traditional speciality guaranteed. The indication ‘traditional speciality guaranteed’ or the corresponding abbreviation ‘TSG’ may appear on the labelling.	3. In the case of products originating in the Union that are marketed as traditional speciality guaranteed registered in accordance with this Regulation, the Union symbol referred to in paragraph 2 shall appear on the labelling and advertising materials. The labelling requirements set out in Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 for the presentation of mandatory particulars shall apply to the registered traditional speciality guaranteed. The indication ‘traditional speciality guaranteed’ or the corresponding abbreviation ‘TSG’ may appear on the labelling.	3. In the case of products originating in the Union that are marketed as traditional speciality guaranteed registered in accordance with this Regulation, the Union symbol referred to in paragraph 2 shall appear on in the labelling and advertising materials together with the registered name in the same field of vision . The labelling requirements set out in Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 for the presentation of mandatory particulars shall apply to the registered traditional speciality guaranteed. The indication ‘traditional speciality guaranteed’ or the corresponding abbreviation ‘TSG’ may appear on in the labelling.	
Article 71(4)				
609	4. The Union symbol shall be optional on the labelling of	4. The Union symbol shall be optional on the labelling of	4. The Union symbol shall be optional on may be used in the	

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	traditional specialities guaranteed which are produced outside the Union.	traditional specialities guaranteed which are produced outside the Union.	labelling of traditional specialities guaranteed which are produced outside the Union.	
Article 71(5)				
610	5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing the Union symbol and conditions for its obligatory use, laying down rules for the uniform protection of the indication, abbreviation and the Union symbol referred to in paragraph (2), its use and technical characteristics. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) .	5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing the Union symbol and conditions for its obligatory use, laying down rules for the uniform protection of the indication, abbreviation and the Union symbol referred to in paragraph (2), its use and technical characteristics. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) .	5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing defining the technical characteristics of the Union symbol and conditions for its obligatory use, laying down rules for the uniform protection as well as the technical rules on their use and the use of the indication, abbreviation and the Union symbol referred to in paragraph (2), its use and technical characteristics abbreviation and the Union symbol referred to in paragraph (2), its use and technical characteristics on products marketed under a traditional speciality guaranteed, including linguistic versions. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) .	
Article 72				
611	Article 72 Participation in the quality schemes	Article 72 Participation in the quality schemes	Article 72 Participation in the quality schemes traditional speciality	

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			guaranteed scheme	
Article 72(0)				
611 a			0. A name registered as a traditional speciality guaranteed may be used by any operator marketing a product that complies with the corresponding product specification.	
Article 72(1)				
612	1. Member States shall ensure that any operator complying with the rules set out in this Chapter is covered by the verification of compliance with the product specification established pursuant to Article 73. Member States may charge a fee to cover their costs of the verification of compliance.	1. Member States shall ensure that any operator complying with the rules set out in this Chapter is covered by the verification of compliance with the product specification established pursuant to Article 73. Member States may charge a fee to cover their costs of the verification of compliance.	1. Member States shall ensure that any operator complying with the rules set out in this Chapter is covered by the verification of compliance with the product specification established pursuant to Article 73. Member States may charge a fee to cover their costs of the verification of compliance.	
612 a		<i><u>1a. Member States shall draw up a list of producers of guaranteed traditional specialities that are entered in the Union register of geographical indications. Member States may publish the list, for instance on the internet;</u></i>		

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612 b		<u><i>1b. Producers of guaranteed traditional specialities that are entered in the Union register of geographical indications shall be required to register with the relevant authorities or product certification bodies in accordance with Article 73(2) for the purposes of checking the products before they are offered for sale for the first time.</i></u>		
Article 72(2)				
613	2. Operators who prepare and store a product marketed under the traditional speciality guaranteed or who place such products on the market shall also be subject to the controls and enforcement measures referred to in Article 73.	2. Operators who prepare and store a product marketed under the traditional speciality guaranteed or who place such products on the market shall also be subject to the controls and enforcement measures referred to in Article 73.	2. Operators who prepare and store a product marketed under the traditional speciality guaranteed or who place such products on the market shall also be subject to the controls and enforcement measures referred to in Article 73.	
Article 73				
614	Article 73 Controls and enforcement	Article 73 Controls and enforcement	Article 73 Controls and enforcement	
Article 73(1)				
615	1. Controls of traditional specialities guaranteed include:	1. Controls of traditional specialities guaranteed include:	1. Controls of traditional specialities guaranteed include mean:	

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Article 73(1), point (a)				
616	(a) verification that a product designated by a traditional speciality guaranteed has been produced in conformity with the corresponding product specification; and	(a) verification that a product designated by a traditional speciality guaranteed has been produced in conformity with the corresponding product specification; and	(a) verification that a product designated by a traditional speciality guaranteed has been produced in conformity with the corresponding product specification; and	
Article 73(1), point (b)				
617	(b) monitoring of the use of traditional speciality guaranteed in the marketplace, including on the internet.	(b) monitoring of the use of traditional speciality guaranteed in the marketplace, including on the internet.	(b) monitoring verification of the use of traditional speciality specialities guaranteed in the marketplace, including on the internet.	
617 a			1a. For the purposes of this Chapter, enforcement includes any action that aims to ensure compliance with Articles 69, 70 and 71 of this Regulation.	
617 b			1b. Competent authorities, delegated bodies and natural persons to which certain official control tasks have been delegated shall comply with the respective requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	

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617 c			1c. Each operator wishing to participate in any activity subject to one or more obligations provided for in the product specification of a product bearing a traditional speciality guaranteed shall notify the competent authorities, delegated bodies or natural persons referred to in paragraph (2)(a) and (b).	
617 d			1d. Producers are responsible for own controls that ensure compliance with the product specification of products designated by traditional specialities guaranteed before the products are placed on the market.	
Article 73(2)				
618	2. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625, Member States shall designate:	2. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625, Member States shall designate:	2. In addition to own controls referred to in paragraph (1c) in accordance with Regulation (EU), prior to placing on the market a product designated	

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			by a traditional speciality guaranteed and originating in the Union, verification of compliance with the product specification 2017/625, Member States shall designate to be carried out by:	
Article 73(2), point (a)				
619	(a) one or more competent authorities responsible for controls of traditional specialities guaranteed; and	(a) one or more competent authorities responsible for controls of traditional specialities guaranteed; and	(a) one or more competent authorities within the meaning of Article 3, point (3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 responsible for controls of traditional specialities guaranteed; and/or	
Article 73(2), point (b)				
620	(b) one or more enforcement authorities, which may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in point (a), responsible for the enforcement of rules on traditional specialities guaranteed.	(b) one or more enforcement authorities, which may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in point (a), responsible for the enforcement of rules on traditional specialities guaranteed.	(b) one or more enforcement authorities, more delegated bodies or natural persons to which may be the same as the competent authorities certain official control tasks have been delegated as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/625, Title II, Chapter III point (a), responsible for the enforcement of rules on traditional specialities guaranteed.	
Article 73(3)				
621				

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	3. Tasks referred to in paragraph (2), point (a), may be delegated to one or more product certification bodies in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	3. Tasks referred to in paragraph (2), point (a), may be delegated to one or more product certification bodies in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	3. Tasks referred to in paragraph (2), point (a), may be delegated to one or more product certification bodies in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	
Article 73(4)				
622	4. Member States shall undertake controls, based on a risk analysis, to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and, in the event of breach, shall apply appropriate penalties.	4. Member States shall undertake controls, based on a risk analysis, to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and, in the event of breach, shall apply appropriate penalties.	4. Member States shall undertake controls, based on a risk analysis, to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and, in the event of breach, shall apply appropriate penalties.	
Article 73(5)				
623	5. When performing the controls and enforcement activities provided for in this Article, the competent authorities and product certification bodies shall comply with the respective requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/625. However, Title VI, Chapter I of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 shall not apply to controls of traditional specialities guaranteed.	5. When performing the controls and enforcement activities provided for in this Article, the competent authorities and product certification bodies shall comply with the respective requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/625. However, Title VI, Chapter I of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 shall not apply to controls of traditional specialities guaranteed.	5. When performing the controls and enforcement activities provided for in this Article, the competent authorities and product certification bodies shall comply with the respective requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/625. However, Title VI, Chapter I of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 shall not apply to controls of traditional specialities guaranteed.	
Article 73(6)				
624	6. In respect of traditional specialities guaranteed that	6. In respect of traditional specialities guaranteed that	6. In respect of traditional specialities guaranteed that	

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	designate products originating in a third country, the verification of compliance with the product specification before the placing on the market of the product shall be carried out by:	designate products originating in a third country, the verification of compliance with the product specification before the placing on the market of the product shall be carried out by:	designate products originating in a third country, the verification of compliance with the product specification before the placing on the market of the product shall be carried out by:	
Article 73(6), point (a)				
625	(a) one or more of the public authorities designated by the third country; and/or	(a) one or more of the public authorities designated by the third country; and/or	(a) one or more of the public competent authorities designated by the third country; and/or	
Article 73(6), point (b)				
626	(b) one or more product certification bodies.	(b) one or more product certification bodies.	(b) one or more product certification bodies.	
626 a			6a. The costs of verification of compliance with the product specification may be borne by the operators which are subject to those controls. Member States may charge a fee to cover their costs of verification of compliance with the product specification.	
Article 73(7)				
627	7. Member States shall make public the name and address of the competent	7. Member States shall make public the name and address of the competent	7. Member States shall make public the name and address names and	

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	authorities and product certification bodies referred to in paragraphs 2, point (a) and 3 respectively, and keep that information up-to-date.	authorities and product certification bodies referred to in paragraphs 2, point (a) and 3 respectively, and keep that information up-to-date.	addresses of the competent authorities, delegated bodies and natural persons and product certification bodies referred to in paragraphs 2, point (a) and 3 respectively, paragraph 2 for each product designated by a traditional speciality guaranteed and keep that information up-to-date.	
Article 73(8)				
628	8. The Commission shall make public the name and address of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in paragraph 6 and update that information periodically.	8. The Commission shall make public the name and address of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in paragraph 6 and update that information periodically.	8. The Commission shall make public the name and address names and addresses of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in paragraph 6 and update that information periodically.	
Article 73(9)				
629	9. The Commission may establish a digital portal where the name and the address of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in paragraphs 2, point (a), 3 and 6 are made public.	9. The Commission may establish a digital portal where the name and the address of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in paragraphs 2, point (a), 3 and 6 are made public.	9. The Commission may establish a digital portal where the name and the address of the competent authorities, delegated and product certification bodies and natural persons referred to in paragraphs 2, point (a), 3 and 6 are made public.	
Article 73(10)				

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630	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules to provide for appropriate certification and accreditation procedures to apply in respect of product certification bodies referred to in paragraphs 2 and 5.	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules to provide for appropriate certification and accreditation procedures to apply in respect of product certification bodies referred to in paragraphs 2, <u>5 and 6</u> and 5 .	10. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by additional rules to provide for appropriate certification and accreditation procedures to apply in respect of product certification bodies referred to in paragraphs 2 and 5.	
630 a			10a. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts concerning the communication to be made by the third countries to the Commission. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 84a(2).	
Article 73(11)				
631	11. The Commission may adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2), defining the means by which the name and address of competent authorities and product certification	11. The Commission may adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2), defining the means by which the name and address of competent authorities and product certification	11. The Commission may adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 80(2) 84a(2) , defining the means by which the name and address of competent authorities and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	bodies referred to in this Article shall be made public.	bodies referred to in this Article shall be made public.	product certification delegated bodies referred to in this Article shall be made public.	
631 a			Article 73a Accreditation of delegated and product certification bodies	
631 b			1. The delegated bodies referred to in Article 73(2), point (b) and the product certification bodies referred to in Article 73(6), point (b) shall comply with and be accredited in accordance with either of the following standards as relevant for the delegated tasks:	
631 c			(a) Standard EN ISO/IEC 17065 'Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services; or	
Article 73a(1), point (aa)				
631 d			(aa) Standard EN ISO/IEC 17020 'Conformity assessment —	

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			Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection.	
631 e			2. Accreditation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be performed by a national accreditation body recognised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, that is a signatory of a Multilateral Agreement in the framework of the European Cooperation for Accreditation covering the standards referred to in paragraph 1, or by an accreditation body outside the Union that is a signatory of a Multilateral Recognition Arrangement of the International Accreditation Forum or a Mutual Recognition Arrangement of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation covering the standards referred to paragraph 1.	
631				

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f			Article 73b Verification of the use of traditional speciality guaranteed in the market and enforcement	
631 g			1. Member States shall designate one or more competent authorities responsible for verification of and enforcement actions on the use of traditional speciality guaranteed after the product designated by a traditional speciality guaranteed has been placed on the market, which includes operations such as storage, transit, distribution, or offering for sale, including in electronic commerce. These authorities may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in Article 73(2)(a). Verification of the use of traditional specialities guaranteed shall be carried out on the basis of a risk analysis.	
631 h			2. The authorities referred to in paragraph 1 act to	

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			ensure compliance with the product specification for the traditional speciality guaranteed concerned.	
631 i			3. Member States shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names of products or services that are produced, provided or marketed in their territory, or intended for export to third countries, and that contravenes the protection of traditional specialities guaranteed provided for in Article 69.	
631 j			4. The authority or authorities designated in accordance with paragraph 1 shall facilitate the information exchange among relevant departments, agencies and bodies, such as police, anti-counterfeiting agencies, customs, intellectual property offices, food law authorities and retail inspectors, to ensure	

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			efficient enforcement.	
631 k			Article 73c Obligations of providers on the online market	
631 l			<p>1. Any information related to the advertising, promotion and sale of goods to which persons established in the Union have access that contravenes the protection of traditional speciality guaranteed provided for in Article 69 of this Regulation shall be considered illegal content within the meaning of Article 3, point (h) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065¹.</p> <p><small>1. Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, p. 1).</small></p>	
631 m			2. Relevant national judicial or administrative authorities of the Member States may, in accordance with	

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			Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, issue an order to act against illegal content referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.	
631 n			Article 73d Mutual assistance and exchange of information	
631 o			1. Member States shall assist each other for the purpose of carrying out the controls and enforcement provided for in this Chapter in accordance with Title IV of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	
631 p			2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts detailing the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged among Member States and the methods for exchanging that information for the purpose of controls and enforcement under this Chapter. Those implementing acts shall be adopted	

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			in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 84a(2).	
631 q			Article 73e Attestation of compliance with the product specification	
631 r			1. An operator whose product, following the verification of compliance referred to in Article 73, is found to comply with the product specification of a traditional speciality guaranteed protected in accordance with this Regulation shall, on request, either:	
631 s			(a) be accorded an attestation, which may be a certified copy, certifying compliance with the product specification;	
631 t			(b) be included in a list of approved operators established by the competent authority the relevant extract	

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			(listing) of which shall be made available to each approved operator.	
Article 73e(2a)				
631 u			2. The attestation of compliance and the listing referred to in paragraph 1 shall be updated periodically, based on a risk assessment.	
Article 73e(2a)				
631 v			2a. In the event that an operator is no longer accorded the attestation of compliance or has been delisted, Member States shall ensure that the operator shall not continue to display or use the attestation of compliance or the listing.	
Article 73e(2b)				
631 w			2b. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on the form and content of the attestation of compliance and listing, the forms in which they are made available to the operators and the circumstances under which they have to be made available by the operators or	

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			importers for control or in the course of business, including in case of products originating in third countries.	
Chapter 2				
632	Chapter 2 Optional quality terms	Chapter 2 Optional quality terms	Chapter 2 Optional quality terms	
Article 74				
633	Article 74 Objective and scope	Article 74 Objective and scope	Article 74 Objective and scope	
Article 74(1)				
634	1. A scheme for optional quality terms is established in order to facilitate the communication within the internal market on the value-adding characteristics or attributes of agricultural products by the producers thereof.	1. A scheme for optional quality terms is established in order to facilitate the communication within the internal market on the value-adding characteristics or attributes of agricultural products by the producers thereof.	1. A scheme for optional quality terms is established in order to facilitate the communication within the internal market on the value-adding characteristics or attributes of agricultural products by the producers thereof.	
Article 74(2), first subparagraph				
635	2. This Chapter covers agricultural products.	2. This Chapter covers agricultural products.	2. This Chapter covers agricultural products.	
Article 74(2), second subparagraph				
636	For the purposes of this Chapter, agricultural products means agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty and other	For the purposes of this Chapter, agricultural products means agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty and other	For the purposes of this Chapter, agricultural products means agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty and other	

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	agricultural products and foodstuffs listed in Annex II to this Regulation.	agricultural products and foodstuffs listed in Annex II to this Regulation.	agricultural products and foodstuffs listed in Annex II to this Regulation.	
Article 74(2), third subparagraph				
637	This Chapter shall not apply to spirit drinks, aromatised wines or grapevine products as defined in Part II of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, with the exception of wine-vinegars.	This Chapter shall not apply to spirit drinks, aromatised wines or grapevine products as defined in Part II of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, with the exception of wine-vinegars.	This Chapter shall not apply to spirit drinks, aromatised wines or grapevine products as defined in Part II of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, with the exception of wine-vinegars.¹ 1. * This paragraph has been moved to Art. 53a.	
Article 75				
638	Article 75 National rules	Article 75 National rules	Article 75 National rules	
Article 75(1)				
639	1. Member States may maintain national rules on optional quality terms and schemes which are not covered by this Regulation, provided that such rules comply with Union law.	1. Member States may maintain national rules on optional quality terms and schemes which are not covered by this Regulation, provided that such rules comply with Union law.	1. Member States may maintain national rules on optional quality terms and schemes which are not covered by this Regulation, provided that such rules comply with Union law.	
Article 75(2)				
640	2. The Commission may establish a digital system for the inclusion of the terms and schemes referred to in paragraph 1 with a view to fostering knowledge of the products and schemes	2. <u>By ... [one year after the entry into force of this Regulation],</u> the Commission may <u>shall</u> establish <u>and provide support for</u> a digital system for the inclusion of the terms	2. The Commission may establish a digital system for the inclusion of the terms and schemes referred to in paragraph 1 with a view to fostering knowledge of the products and schemes	

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	across the Union. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down technical details, necessary for the notification of the optional quality terms. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	and schemes referred to in paragraph 1 with a view to fostering knowledge of the products and schemes across the Union. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down technical details, necessary for the notification of the optional quality terms. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	across the Union. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down technical details, necessary for the notification of the optional quality terms. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	
Article 76				
641	Article 76 Optional quality terms	Article 76 Optional quality terms	Article 76 Optional quality terms	
Article 76(1)				
642	1. Optional quality terms shall satisfy the following criteria:	1. Optional quality terms shall satisfy the following criteria:	1. Optional quality terms shall satisfy the following criteria:	
Article 76(1), point (a)				
643	(a) they relate to a characteristic of one or more categories of products, or to a farming or processing attribute which applies in specific areas;	(a) they relate to a characteristic of one or more categories of products, or to a farming or processing attribute which applies in specific areas;	(a) they relate to a characteristic of one or more categories of products, or to a farming or processing attribute which applies in specific areas;	
Article 76(1), point (b)				
644	(b) their use adds value to the product as compared to products of a similar type; and	(b) their use adds value to the product as compared to products of a similar type; and	(b) their use adds value to the product as compared to products of a similar type; and	

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Article 76(1), point (c)				
645	(c) they have a Union dimension.	(c) they have a Union dimension.	(c) they have a Union dimension.	
Article 76(2)				
646	2. Optional quality terms that describe technical product qualities with the purpose of putting into effect compulsory marketing standards and are not intended to inform consumers about those product qualities fall outside the scope of this Chapter.	2. Optional quality terms that describe technical product qualities with the purpose of putting into effect compulsory marketing standards and are not intended to inform consumers about those product qualities fall outside the scope of this Chapter.	2. Optional quality terms that describe technical product qualities with the purpose of putting into effect compulsory marketing standards and are not intended to inform consumers about those product qualities fall outside the scope of this Chapter.	
Article 76(3)				
647	3. Optional quality terms shall exclude optional reserved terms which support and complement specific marketing standards determined on a sectoral or product category basis.	3. Optional quality terms shall exclude optional reserved terms which support and complement specific marketing standards determined on a sectoral or product category basis.	3. Optional quality terms shall exclude optional reserved terms which support and complement specific marketing standards determined on a sectoral or product category basis.	
Article 76(4)				
648	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by detailed rules relating to the criteria referred to in paragraph 1.	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by detailed rules relating to the criteria referred to in paragraph 1.	4. In order to take into account the specific characteristics of certain sectors as well as consumer expectations , the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with	

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			Article 84 supplementing this Regulation by detailed rules relating to the criteria referred to in paragraph 1.	
Article 76(5)				
649	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules related to forms, procedures or other technical details, necessary for the application of this Chapter. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules related to forms, procedures or other technical details, necessary for the application of this Chapter. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules related to forms, procedures or other technical details, necessary for the application of this Chapter. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	
Article 76(6)				
650	6. When adopting delegated and implementing acts in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5, the Commission shall take account of any relevant international standards.	6. When adopting delegated and implementing acts in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5, the Commission shall take account of any relevant international standards.	6. When adopting delegated and implementing acts in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5, the Commission shall take account of any relevant international standards.	
Article 77				
651	Article 77 Reservation of additional optional quality terms	Article 77 Reservation of additional optional quality terms	Article 77 Reservation of additional optional quality terms	
Article 77(1)				
652	1. The Commission	1. The Commission	1. In order to take	

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	shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 reserving additional optional quality terms and laying down their conditions of use.	shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 reserving additional optional quality terms and laying down their conditions of use.	account of the expectations of consumers, developments in scientific and technical knowledge, the market situation, and developments in marketing standards and in international standards, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 reserving additional optional quality terms and laying down their conditions of use.	
Article 78				
653	Article 78 Mountain product	Article 78 Mountain product	Article 78 Mountain product	
Article 78(1)				
654	1. The term 'mountain product' is established as an optional quality term. This term shall only be used to describe products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty in respect of which:	1. The term 'mountain product' is established as an optional quality term. This term shall only be used to describe products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty in respect of which:	1. The term 'mountain product' is established as an optional quality term. This term It is reserved as a compound term. It shall only be used to describe products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty in respect of which:	
Article 78(1), point (a)				
655	(a) both the raw materials and the feedstuffs for farm animals come essentially from	(a) both the raw materials and the feedstuffs for farm animals come essentially from	(a) both the raw materials and the feedstuffs feed for farm animals come essentially from	

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	mountain areas;	mountain areas;	mountain areas;	
Article 78(1), point (b)				
656	(b) in the case of processed products, the processing also takes place in mountain areas.	(b) in the case of processed products, the processing also takes place in mountain areas.	(b) in the case of processed products, the processing also takes place in mountain areas.	
Article 78(2)				
657	<p>2. For the purposes of this Article, mountain areas within the Union are those delimited pursuant to Article 32(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. For third-country products, mountain areas include areas officially designated as mountain areas by the third country or that meet criteria equivalent to those set out in that paragraph.</p> <p>¹ Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 487).</p>	<p>2. For the purposes of this Article, mountain areas within the Union are those delimited pursuant to Article 32(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. For third-country products, mountain areas include areas officially designated as mountain areas by the third country or that meet criteria equivalent to those set out in that paragraph.</p> <p>¹ Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 487).</p>	<p>2. For the purposes of this Article, mountain areas within the Union are those delimited pursuant to Article 32(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. For third-country products, mountain areas include areas officially designated as mountain areas by the third country or that meet criteria equivalent to those set out in that paragraph.</p> <p>¹ Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 487).</p>	
Article 78(3)				
658	3. In duly justified cases, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt	3. In duly justified cases, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt	3. In duly justified cases and in order to take into account natural constraints	

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	delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 laying down derogations from the conditions of use referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in particular the conditions under which raw materials or feedstuffs are permitted to come from outside the mountain areas, the conditions under which the processing of products is permitted to take place outside the mountain areas in a geographical area to be defined, and the definition of that geographical area.	delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 laying down derogations from the conditions of use referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in particular the conditions under which raw materials or feedstuffs are permitted to come from outside the mountain areas, the conditions under which the processing of products is permitted to take place outside the mountain areas in a geographical area to be defined, and the definition of that geographical area.	affecting agricultural production in mountain areas , the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 laying down derogations from the conditions of use referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in particular the conditions under which raw materials or feedstuffs feed are permitted to come from outside the mountain areas, the conditions under which the processing of products is permitted to take place outside the mountain areas in a geographical area to be defined, and the definition of that geographical area.	
Article 78(4)				
659	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning the establishment of the methods of production, and other criteria relevant for the application of the optional quality term established in paragraph 1 of this Article.	4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning the establishment of the methods of production, and other criteria relevant for the application of the optional quality term established in paragraph 1 of this Article.	4. In order to take into account natural constraints affecting agricultural production in mountain areas , the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 84 concerning the establishment of the methods of production, and other criteria relevant for the application of the optional quality term established in	

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			paragraph 1 of this Article.	
Article 79				
660	Article 79 Restrictions on use and monitoring	Article 79 Restrictions on use and monitoring	Article 79 Restrictions on use and monitoring	
Article 79(1)				
661	1. An optional quality term may only be used to describe products that comply with the corresponding conditions of use.	1. An optional quality term may only be used to describe products that comply with the corresponding conditions of use.	1. An optional quality term may only be used to describe products that comply with the corresponding conditions of use.	
Article 79(2)				
662	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules for the use of optional quality terms. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules for the use of optional quality terms. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules for the use of optional quality terms. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 80(2).	
Article 79(3)				
663	3. Member States shall undertake controls, based on a risk analysis, to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and, in the event of breach, shall apply appropriate administrative penalties.	3. Member States shall undertake controls, based on a risk analysis, to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and, in the event of breach, shall apply appropriate administrative penalties.	3. Member States shall undertake controls, based on a risk analysis, to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and, in the event of breach, shall apply appropriate administrative penalties.	

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Chapter 3				
664	Chapter 3 Procedural provisions	Chapter 3 Procedural provisions	Chapter 3 Procedural provisions	
Article 80				
665	Article 80 Committee procedure	Article 80 Committee procedure	Article 80 Committee procedure	
Article 80(1)				
666	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee called the Agricultural Quality Committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee called the Agricultural Quality Committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee called the Agricultural Quality Committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	
Article 80(2)				
667	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	
Title IV				
668	Title IV Amendments to Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/787	Title IV Amendments to Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/787	Title IV Amendments to Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/787 (EU) 2019/787 and (EU) 2019/1753	
Article 81				
669	Article 81	Article 81	Article 81	

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	Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013	Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013	Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013	
Article 81, first paragraph				
670	Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 is amended as follows:	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (1)				
671	(1) in Article 93(1), point (b) is replaced by the following	(1) in Article 93(1), point (b) is replaced by the following	(1) in Article 93(1), point (b) is replaced by the following	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph				
672	(b) “geographical indication” means a name, including a traditionally used name, which identifies a product referred to in Article 92(1):	(b) “geographical indication” means a name, including a traditionally used name, which identifies a product referred to in Article 92(1):	(b) “geographical indication” means a name, including a traditionally used name, which identifies a product referred to in Article 92(1):	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph, point (i)				
673	(i) whose specific quality, reputation or other characteristics are attributable to its geographical origin;	(i) whose specific quality, reputation or other characteristics are attributable to its geographical origin;	(i) whose specific quality, reputation or other characteristics are attributable to its geographical origin;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph, point (ii)				
674	(ii) as originating in a specific place, region or country;	(ii) as originating in a specific place, region or, <i>in exceptional cases</i> , country;	(ii) as originating in a specific place, region or country;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph, point (iii)				
675	(iii) as having at least 85 % of the grapes	(iii) as having at least 85 % of the grapes,	(iii) as having at least 85 % of the grapes	

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	used for its production originating exclusively from that geographical area;	<i>must or wine</i> used for its production originating exclusively from that geographical area;	used for its production originating exclusively from that geographical area;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph, point (iv)				
676	(iv) the production of which takes place in that geographical area; and	(iv) the production of which takes place in that geographical area; and	(iv) the production of which takes place in that geographical area; and	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph, point (v)				
677	(v) which is obtained from vine varieties belonging to <i>Vitis vinifera</i> or a cross between the <i>Vitis vinifera</i> species and other species of the genus <i>Vitis</i> .;	(v) which is obtained from vine varieties belonging to <i>Vitis vinifera</i> or a cross between the <i>Vitis vinifera</i> species and other species of the genus <i>Vitis</i> .;	(v) which is obtained from vine varieties belonging to <i>Vitis vinifera</i> <i>Vitis vinifera</i> or a cross between the <i>Vitis vinifera</i> <i>Vitis vinifera</i> species and other species of the genus <i>Vitis</i> <i>Vitis</i> .;	
677 a		<u><i>(1a) In Article 93 the following paragraph is added: '1a. For the purpose of paragraph 1, point (b), 'other characteristic' may include traditional production practices, traditional product attributes and farming practices that protect environmental value including biodiversity, habitats, nationally recognised environmental zones and landscape.'</i></u>		

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Article 81, first paragraph, point (2)				
678	(2) Article 94 is replaced by the following:	(2) Article 94 is replaced by the following:	(2) Article 94 is replaced by the following:	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, first paragraph				
679	Article 94	Article 94	Article 94	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, second paragraph				
680	Product specification	Product specification	Product specification	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
681	1. The product specification shall enable interested parties to verify the relevant conditions of production relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication. The product specification shall comprise:	1. The product specification shall enable interested parties to verify the relevant conditions of production relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication. The product specification shall comprise:	1. The product specification shall enable interested parties to verify the relevant conditions of production relating to the designation of origin or geographical indication. The product specification shall comprise:	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (a)				
682	(a) the name to be protected;	(a) the name to be protected;	(a) the name to be protected;	
682 a			(aa) the categories of grapevine products;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (b)				
683	(b) the type of geographical indication, being a protected designation of origin or a	(b) the type of geographical indication, being a protected designation of origin or a	(b) the type of geographical indication, being a protected designation of origin or a	

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	protected geographical indication;	protected geographical indication;	protected geographical indication;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (c)				
684	(c) a description of the wine or wines, including the principal analytical organoleptic characteristics;	(c) a description of the wine or wines, including the principal analytical organoleptic characteristics;	(c) a description of the wine or wines, including the principal analytical organoleptic characteristics;	
684 a			(i) in respect of a designation of origin, the principal analytical organoleptic characteristics;	
684 b			(ii) in respect of a geographical indication, the principal analytical characteristics as well as an evaluation or indication of its organoleptic characteristics;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (d)				
685	(d) where applicable, the specific oenological practices used to make the wine or wines, as well as relevant restrictions on making them;	(d) where applicable, the specific oenological practices used to make the wine or wines, as well as relevant restrictions on making them;	(d) where applicable, the specific oenological practices used to make the wine or wines, as well as relevant restrictions on making them;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (e)				
686	(e) the definition of the geographical area	(e) the definition of the geographical area	(e) the definition of the geographical area	

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	delimited with regard to the link referred to in point (h);	delimited with regard to the link referred to in point (h);	delimited with regard to the link referred to in point (h);	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (f)				
687	(f) the maximum yields per hectare;	(f) the maximum yields per hectare;	(f) the maximum yields per hectare;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (g)				
688	(g) an indication of the wine grape variety or varieties the wine or wines are obtained from;	(g) an indication of the wine grape variety or varieties the wine or wines are obtained from;	(g) an indication of the wine grape variety or varieties the wine or wines are obtained from;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (h)				
689	(h) the details on the link referred to in Article 93(1), point (a)(i), or, as the case may be, point (b)(i):	(h) the details on the link referred to in Article 93(1), point (a)(i), or, as the case may be, point (b)(i):	(h) the details on the link referred to in Article 93(1), point (a)(i), or, as the case may be, point (b)(i):	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (h)(i)				
690	(i) as regards a protected designation of origin, the link between the quality or characteristics of the product and the geographical environment referred to in Article 93(1), point (a)(i); the details concerning the human factors of that geographical environment may, where relevant, be limited to a description of the soil, plant material and landscape management, cultivation practices	(i) as regards a protected designation of origin, the link between the quality or characteristics of the product and the geographical environment referred to in Article 93(1), point (a)(i); the details concerning the human factors of that geographical environment may, where relevant, be limited to a description of the soil, plant material and landscape management, cultivation practices	(i) as regards a protected designation of origin, the link between the quality or characteristics of the product and the geographical environment referred to in Article 93(1), point (a)(i); the details concerning the human factors of that geographical environment may, where relevant, be limited to a description of the soil, plant material and landscape management, cultivation practices	

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	or any other relevant human contribution to the maintenance of the natural factors of the geographical environment referred to in that point;	or any other relevant human contribution to the maintenance of the natural factors of the geographical environment referred to in that point;	or any other relevant human contribution to the maintenance of the natural factors of the geographical environment referred to in that point;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (h)(ii)				
691	(ii) as regards a protected geographical indication, the link between a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product, and the geographical origin referred to in Article 93(1), point (b)(i);	(ii) as regards a protected geographical indication, the link between a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product, and the geographical origin referred to in Article 93(1), point (b)(i);	(ii) as regards a protected geographical indication, the link between a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product, and the geographical origin referred to in Article 93(1), point (b)(i);	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (i)				
692	(i) other applicable requirements where provided for by Member States or by a recognised producer group, if applicable, having regard to the fact that such requirements must be objective, non-discriminatory and compatible with national and Union law.	(i) other applicable requirements where provided for by Member States or by a recognised producer group, if applicable, having regard to the fact that such requirements must be objective, non-discriminatory and compatible with national and Union law.	(i) other applicable requirements where provided for by Member States or by a recognised producer group, if applicable, having regard to the fact that such requirements must be objective, non-discriminatory and compatible with national and Union law.	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
693	2. The product specification may contain sustainability undertakings pursuant to Article 12 of Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the	2. The product specification may contain sustainability undertakings pursuant to Article 12 of Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the	2. The product specification may contain sustainability undertakings sustainable practices pursuant to Article 12 29a of Regulation (EU) .../... of the European	

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	Council [Regulation on GI's]*.	Council [Regulation on GI's]* <u>within the meaning of Article 94a.</u>	Parliament and of the Council [Regulation on GI's] <u>Regulation on GI's]</u> .*.	
693 a		<p><u>2a. The following Articles are inserted:</u></p> <p><u>'Article 94a</u> <u>Sustainability undertakings</u> <u>1. For the purpose of this Article, a</u> <u>'sustainability undertaking' refers to an undertaking which contributes to one or more social, environmental or economic objectives, including:</u></p> <p><u>(a) climate change mitigation and adaptation, including energy efficiency and decrease water consumption;</u> <u>(b) preservation and sustainable use of soil, landscapes and natural resources;</u> <u>(c) improving soil fertility;</u> <u>(d) preservation of biodiversity and plant varieties;</u> <u>(e) transition to a circular economy;</u> <u>(f) reduction of the use of pesticides;</u> <u>(g) reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;</u> <u>(h) securing viable income and improving resilience for producers of products benefiting</u></p>		

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		<p><u>from a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication;</u> <u>(i) improving the quality and the economic value of products benefiting from a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication, and redistributing added value across the supply chain;</u> <u>(j) contributing to the diversification of activities promoting the rural economy;</u> <u>(k) promoting local agricultural production, and preserving the rural fabric and local development, including agricultural employment;</u> <u>(l) attracting and sustaining young producers of products benefiting from a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication and new producers of products benefiting from a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication, and facilitating the inter-generational transmission of know-how and culture;</u> <u>(m) improving</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>working and safety conditions in agricultural and processing activities;</u> <u>(n) contributing to the valorisation of rural areas as well as cultural and gastronomic heritage to promote education on themes concerning the quality system, food safety and balanced and diversified diets;</u> <u>(o) improving coordination between producers through improved efficiency of the governance instruments.</u></p> <p><u>2. A producer group may agree on sustainability undertakings to be adhered to in the production of the product designated by a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication. Such undertakings shall aim to apply a sustainability standard that goes beyond that required by Union or national law and goes beyond good practice in significant respects in terms of social, environmental, or economic undertakings. Such undertakings shall be specific, shall take account of existing sustainable practices employed for</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>products designated by protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indications, may complement and contribute to producers' broader agro-ecological strategies to combat climate change and may refer to existing sustainability schemes.</u></p> <p><u>3. The sustainability undertakings agreed in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be included in the product specification or shall be developed under separate initiatives.</u></p> <p><u>4. The sustainability undertakings referred to in paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to requirements for compliance with hygiene, safety standards and competition rules.</u></p>		
693 b		<p><u>2b. Sustainability report</u></p> <p><u>1. Producer groups may prepare a sustainability report based on internal audit activities, comprising a description of existing sustainable</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>practices implemented in the production of the product, of the impacts of the method of obtaining the product on sustainability, in terms of social, environmental, or economic commitments, and information necessary to understand how sustainability affects the development, performance and position of the product.</u></p> <p><u>The sustainability report may be updated to take account in particular of progress compared with the outcome of previous internal audit activities.</u></p> <p><u>2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out a harmonised format and the online presentation of the report provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, contributing to the aim of sharing and replicating sustainable practices, including through advisory services and the development of a network for the exchange of such practices. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>examination procedure referred to in Article 53(2).’;</u>		
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first subparagraph				
694	3. Where the wine or wines may be partially de-alcoholised, the product specification shall also contain a description of the partially de-alcoholised wine or wines in accordance with paragraph (2), point (c), <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , and, where applicable, the specific oenological practices used to make the partially de-alcoholised wine or wines, as well as the relevant restrictions on making them.	3. Where the wine or wines may be partially de-alcoholised, the product specification shall also contain a description of the partially de-alcoholised wine or wines in accordance with paragraph (2), point (c), <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , and, where applicable, the specific oenological practices used to make the partially de-alcoholised wine or wines, as well as the relevant restrictions on making them.	3. Where the wine or wines may be partially de-alcoholised, the product specification shall also contain a description of the partially de-alcoholised wine or wines in accordance with paragraph (2) (1) , point (c), <i>mutatis mutandis</i> mutatis mutandis , and, where applicable, the specific oenological practices used to make the partially de-alcoholised wine or wines, as well as the relevant restrictions on making them.	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second subparagraph				
695	* Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] [...] (OJ L [...], p....); ,	* Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] [...] (OJ L [...], p....); ,	* Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] [...] (OJ L [...], p....); ,	
695 a			(2a) Article 95 is replaced by the following:	
695 b			"	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Article 95	
695 c			Single document	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
695 d			1. The single document shall include the following:	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (a)				
695 e			(a) the name to be protected as a designation of origin or a geographical indication;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (b)				
695 f			(b) the Member State or third country to which the demarcated area belongs;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (c)				
695 g			(c) the type of geographical indication;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (d)				
695 h			(d) a description of the wine or wines;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (e)				
695 i			(e) the categories of grapevine products;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (f)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
695 j			(f) the maximum yields per hectare;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (g)				
695 k			(g) the indication of the wine grape variety or varieties from which the wine or wines are obtained;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (h)				
695 l			(h) a concise definition of the demarcated geographical area;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (i)				
695 m			(i) a description of the link referred to in point (a)(i) or in point (b)(i) of Article 93(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (j)				
695 n			(j) where applicable, the specific oenological practices used to make the wine or wines, as well as the relevant restrictions on making them;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (k)				
695 o			(k) where applicable, the specific rules concerning packaging and labelling and all	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			other essential relevant requirements.	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (2a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
695 p			2. Where an application covers different categories of grapevine products, the details bearing out the link shall be demonstrated for each of the grapevine products concerned.	"
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3)				
696	(3) Articles 95 to 99, Articles 101 to 106 and Article 107 are deleted.	(3) Articles 95 to 99, Articles 101 to 106 and Article 107 are deleted.	(3) Articles 95 to 99, the first and second subparagraph of Article 100(1) and Article 100(2), Articles 101 to 106 and Article 107(2), (3) and (4) are deleted.	
696 a			(3a) Article 110 is replaced by the following:	
696 b			" Article 110	
696 c			Implementing powers	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
696 d			1. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules concerning:	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (a)				
696 e			(a) the form of the product specification;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (b)				
696 f			(b) the definition of the format and the online presentation of the single document provided for in Article 95;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (c)				
696 g			(c) the exclusion or anonymisation of personal data.	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
696 h			2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 84a(2) of Regulation (EU) 202X/XXXX of the European Parliament and of the Council on European Union geographical indications for wine spirit drinks and agricultural	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			products.	"
696 i		<p><u><i>(3a) Article 100 is replaced by the following:</i></u> <u><i>'Article 100</i></u> <u><i>Homonyms</i></u> <u><i>1. A protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication that has been applied for after a wholly or homonymous protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication had been applied for or protected in the Union, shall not be registered unless there is sufficient distinction in practice between the conditions of local and traditional usage and the presentation of the two homonymous indications, taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and that consumers are not misled as to the true identity or geographical origin of the products.</i></u> <u><i>A wholly or partly homonymous name which is suggestive of another product or misleads the consumer into</i></u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u><i>believing that products come from another territory shall not be registered even if the name is accurate as far as the actual territory, region or place of origin of those products is concerned.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>1a. For the purposes of this Article, a homonymous protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication applied for or protected in the Union refers to:</i></u></p> <p><u><i>(a) protected designations of origin or protected geographical indications that are entered in the Union register of geographical indications;</i></u></p> <p><u><i>(b) protected designations of origin or protected geographical indications that have been applied for provided that they are subsequently entered in the Union register of geographical indications;</i></u></p> <p><u><i>(c) appellations of origin and geographical indications protected in the Union pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament</i></u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>and of the Council;</u> <u>and</u> <u>(d) protected</u> <u>designation of origin</u> <u>or a protected</u> <u>geographical</u> <u>indications, names of</u> <u>origin and equivalent</u> <u>terms protected</u> <u>pursuant to an</u> <u>international</u> <u>agreement between</u> <u>the Union and one or</u> <u>more third countries.</u> <u>2. Paragraph 1 of</u> <u>this Article shall</u> <u>apply mutatis</u> <u>mutandis if a name</u> <u>for which an</u> <u>application is</u> <u>submitted is wholly or</u> <u>partially</u> <u>homonymous with a</u> <u>geographical</u> <u>indication protected</u> <u>under the national</u> <u>law of Member</u> <u>States.</u> <u>2a. The</u> <u>Commission shall</u> <u>cancel the protected</u> <u>designation of origin</u> <u>or protected</u> <u>geographical</u> <u>indication registered</u> <u>in breach of</u> <u>paragraph 1.</u> <u>3. Where the</u> <u>name of a wine grape</u> <u>variety contains or</u> <u>consists of a</u> <u>protected designation</u> <u>of origin or a</u> <u>protected</u> <u>geographical</u> <u>indication, that name</u> <u>shall not be used for</u> <u>the purposes of</u> <u>labelling agricultural</u> <u>products.</u> <u>3a. In order to</u> <u>take into account</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>existing labelling practices, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 of this Regulation laying down exceptions from that rule.</u></p> <p><u>4. The protection of designations of origin and geographical indications of products covered by Article 93 of this Regulation shall be without prejudice to protected geographical indications applying to spirit drinks as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council.’;</u></p>		
696 j		<p><u>(3b) Articles 102 and 103 are replaced by the following:</u></p> <p><u>‘Article 102</u> <u>Relationship with trade marks</u></p> <p><u>1. An application for the registration of a trade mark the use of which would contravene Article 103, shall be rejected if the application for registration of the trade mark is submitted after the date of submission to the Commission of the application for the registration of the</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u><i>protected designation of origin or the protected geographical indication.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>1a. Any registration in the name of a person other than the producer group of a trade mark incorporating, imitating or evoking the name protected by a geographical indication shall be rejected.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>1b. Trade marks registered in breach of paragraph 1 shall be invalidated by EUIPO and, when applicable, the competent national authorities.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>2. Without prejudice to paragraph 3 of this Article, a trade mark the use of which contravenes Article 103, which has been applied for, registered, or established by use in good faith within the territory of the Union, if that possibility is provided for by the legislation concerned, before the date on which the application for registration of the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication is submitted to the Commission, may continue to be used and renewed</i></u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u><i>notwithstanding the registration of a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication, provided that no grounds for invalidity or revocation of the trade mark exist under Directive (EU) 2015/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council or Regulation (EU) 2017/1001. In such cases, the use of the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication and that of the relevant trade mark shall be permitted.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>2a. For protected designations of origin or protected geographical indications registered in the Union without the submission of a Union application for registration, the date of the first day of protection shall be deemed to be the date of submission to the Commission of the application for registration of the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication for the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 4.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>2b. Without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No</i></u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>1169/2011, guarantee or certification marks referred to in Article 28(4) of Directive (EU) 2015/2436 and collective marks referred to in Article 29(3) of that Directive may be used on labels, together with the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication.'</i></u>		
696 k		<u><i>(3c) 'Article 103 Protection</i></u> <u><i>2. Designations of origin or geographical indications entered in the Union register of protected designations of origin or protected geographical indications shall be protected against:</i></u> <u><i>(a) any direct or indirect commercial use of the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication in respect of products not covered by the registration, where those products are comparable to the products registered under that name or where use of a name exploits, weakens, dilutes, or is detrimental to the reputation of, the</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>protected name, including where those products are used as ingredients;</u> <u>(b) any misuse, counterfeiting, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the products or services is indicated or if the protected name is translated, transcribed, transliterated or accompanied by an expression such as ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’, ‘flavour’, ‘like’ or similar, including where those products are used as ingredients.</u> <u>(c) any other false or misleading indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of the product that is used on the inner or outer packaging, advertising material, documents or information provided on websites or on domain names relating to the product concerned, and the packing of the product in a container liable to convey a false impression as to its origin;</u> <u>(d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product.</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>2a. Paragraph 1 shall also apply to a domain name containing or consisting of the registered protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication.</u></p> <p><u>4. The protection referred to in paragraph 1 shall also apply to:</u></p> <p><u>(a) goods entering the customs territory of the Union without being released for free circulation within that territory;</u></p> <p><u>(aa) goods produced in the Union and destined to be exported and marketed in third countries; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) goods sold by means of distance selling, such as electronic commerce.</u></p> <p><u>4a. Where the protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication contains one or more non-generic terms, the use of one, some or all of them in the same or in a different order from the one registered shall constitute one of the types of conduct referred to in paragraph 1, points (a) and (b).</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>4b. The recognised group of producers or any operator that is entitled to use the protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication shall be entitled to prevent all third parties from bringing goods, in the course of trade, into the Union without being released for free circulation there, where such goods, including packaging, come from third countries and are in breach of paragraph 1.</u></p> <p><u>4c. Designation of origin or geographical indications protected under this Regulation shall not become generic in the Union.</u></p> <p><u>4d. Where a designation of origin or geographical indication is a compound name which contains a term which is considered to be generic, the use of that term shall not constitute, as a general rule, a conduct referred to in paragraph 1, points (a) and (b).</u></p> <p><u>4e. Each Member State shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>unlawful use of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications, as provided for in paragraph 1, that are produced or marketed in that Member State.</u></p> <p><u>To that end, Member States shall designate the authorities that are responsible for taking those steps in accordance with procedures determined by each individual Member State.</u></p> <p><u>Those authorities shall provide adequate guarantees of objectivity and impartiality, and shall have at their disposal the qualified staff and resources necessary to carry out their functions.’;</u></p>		
696 1		<p><u>(3d) In Article 113, the following paragraph is inserted:</u></p> <p><u>‘-1. A traditional term shall be comprised in the product specification of the product marketed under a designation of origin or a geographical indication.’;</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
696 m		<p><u>(3e) The following Article is inserted:</u></p> <p><u>'Article 113a</u></p> <p><u>Relationship with designations of origin and geographical indications</u></p> <p><u>1. The registration of a traditional term the use of which would contravene Article 27 of Regulation ... /... (the new GI Regulation) shall be rejected if the application for registration of the traditional term is submitted after the date of submission to the Commission of the application for the registration of the designation of origin or of the geographical indication.</u></p> <p><u>2. Traditional terms registered in breach of paragraph 1 shall be invalidated by the Commission and, where applicable, the competent national authorities.'</u></p>		
696 n		<p><u>(3f) Articles 104 to 106 and Article 107 are deleted;</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
696 o		<u><i>(3g) in Article 120(1), the following point is added:</i></u> <u><i>(ga) the abbreviations ‘PDO’ or ‘PGI’, corresponding to the indications ‘protected designation of origin’ or ‘protected geographical indication.’.</i></u>		
696 p			(3b) Subsection 4 shall be replaced as follows:	
696 q			" Article 116a	
696 r			Checks	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
696 s			1. Member States shall take the necessary steps to stop the unlawful use of traditional terms referred to in this Regulation.	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
696 t			2. Member States shall designate the competent authority responsible for carrying out checks in respect of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			obligations laid down in this Subsection. To that end, Article 4(2) and (4) and Article 5(1), (4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall apply.	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
696 u			3. Within the Union, the competent authority referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article or one or more delegated bodies within the meaning of Article 3, point (5), of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 operating as a delegated body in accordance with the criteria laid down in Title II, Chapter III, of that Regulation, shall verify conformity with the definition provided for in Article 112 or , where relevant, the conditions of use of the traditional term, as referred to in Article 115(3).	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				
696 v			4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts concerning the following:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), point (a)				
696 w			(a) the communication to be made by the Member States to the Commission;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), point (b)				
696 x			(b) rules governing the authority responsible for verifying compliance with the definition provided for in Article 112 and, where relevant, the conditions of use of the traditional term;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), point (c)				
696 y			(c) the actions to be implemented by the Member States to prevent the unlawful use of protected traditional terms;	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), point (d)				
696 z			(d) the checks and verification to be carried out by the Member States.	
Article 81, first paragraph, point (3b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), second subparagraph				
696 aa			Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2). "	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
696 ab			(3c) Article 120(1)(e) is replaced by the following:	
696 ac			" '(e) the Union symbol indicating the protected designation of origin or the protected geographical indication and the abbreviations PDO or PGI;'. "	
Article 82				
697	Article 82 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2017/1001	Article 82 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2017/1001	Article 82 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2017/1001	
Article 82, first paragraph				
698	Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 is amended as follows:	
Article 82, first paragraph, point (1)				
699	(1) in Article 151(1), the following point is inserted:	(1) in Article 151(1), the following point is inserted:	(1) in Article 151(1), the following point is inserted:	
Article 82, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph, first subparagraph				
700	(f) administration of geographical indications, notably the tasks conferred on	(f) administration of geographical indications, notably the tasks conferred on	(f) administration of geographical indications, notably the tasks conferred on	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	it by means of Commission delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article [...] of Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council[Regulation on GIs]*	it by means of Commission delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article [...] of Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council[Regulation on GIs]*	it by means of Commission delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article [...] of Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council[Regulation on GIs]*	
Article 82, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph, second subparagraph				
701	* Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] [...] (OJ L [...], p....).. ,	* Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] [...] (OJ L [...], p....).. ,	* Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] [...] (OJ L [...], p....).. ,	
Article 83				
702	Article 83 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/787	Article 83 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/787	Article 83 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/787	
Article 83, first paragraph				
703	Regulation (EU) 2019/787 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) 2019/787 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) 2019/787 is amended as follows:	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (1)				
704	(1) in Article 3, points 6 and 7 are deleted;	(1) in Article 3, points 6 and 7 are deleted;	(1) in Article 3, points 6 and 7 are deleted;	
704 a		<u>(1a) In Article 13, the following paragraph is inserted:</u> <u>‘4a. For spirit drinks marketed</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>under a compound name as referred to in Article 11, a label as referred to in Article 12, as a mixture as referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article or as a combination as referred to in paragraph 3a of this Article, the indication of the quantity of ingredients mentioned in compound terms, as allusion(s), in mixtures or in combinations shall not be required in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.’;</i></u>		
Article 83, first paragraph, point (2)				
705	(2) Articles 16 and 21 are deleted;	(2) Articles 16 and 21 are deleted;	(2) Articles 16 and 21 are deleted;	
705 a			(2a) in Article 22, the following paragraph 1a is inserted:	
705 b			" The product specification may also include sustainable practices. "	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (3)				
706				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(3) Article 23 is replaced by the following:	(3) Article 23 is replaced by the following:	(3) Article 23 is replaced by the following:	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, first paragraph				
707	Article 23	Article 23	Article 23	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, second paragraph				
708	Single document	Single document	Single document	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, third paragraph				
709	The single document shall set out the following:	The single document shall set out the following:	The single document shall set out the following:	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, third paragraph, point (a)				
710	(a) the main points of the product specification, including the name to be protected, the category to which the spirit drink belongs or the term 'spirit drink', the production method, a description of the characteristics of the spirit drink, a concise definition of the geographical area, and, where appropriate, specific rules concerning packaging and labelling;	(a) the main points of the product specification, including the name to be protected, the category to which the spirit drink belongs or the term 'spirit drink', the production method, a description of the characteristics of the spirit drink, a concise definition of the geographical area, and, where appropriate, specific rules concerning packaging and labelling;	(a) the main points of the product specification, including the name to be protected, the category to which the spirit drink belongs or the term 'spirit drink', the production method, a description of the characteristics of the spirit drink, a concise definition of the geographical area, and, where appropriate, specific rules concerning packaging and labelling;	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, third paragraph, point (b)				
711	(b) a description of the link between the spirit drink and its geographical origin as referred to in Article	(b) a description of the link between the spirit drink and its geographical origin as referred to in Article	(b) a description of the link between the spirit drink and its geographical origin as referred to in Article	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	3, point (4), including, where appropriate, the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying that link.;	3, point (4), including, where appropriate, the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying that link.;	3, point (4), including, where appropriate, the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying that link.;	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (4)				
712	(4) Articles 24 to 33 and Articles 35 to 40 are deleted.	(4) Articles 24 to 33 and Articles 35 to 40 are deleted.	(4) Articles 24 to 33, Article 34(1) and (2), and Articles 35, 36 and Articles 38 to 40 are deleted.	
712 a			(4a) Article 42 is replaced by the following:	
712 b			" Article 42	
712 c			Implementing powers	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (4a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
712 d			1. The Commission may adopt implementing acts concerning:	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (4a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (a)				
712 e			(a) the form of the product specification;	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (4a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (b)				

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712 f			(b) the definition of the format and the online presentation of the single document provided for in Article 23(1)(c);	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (4a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (c)				
712 g			(c) the exclusion or anonymisation of personal data.	
Article 83, first paragraph, point (4a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
712 h			2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 84a(2) of Regulation (EU) 202X/XXXX of the European Parliament and of the Council on European Union geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products.	
712 i		<u>(4a) In Annex I, the following point is inserted:</u> <u>'9a. Potato spirit</u> <u>(a) Potato spirit is a spirit drink produced exclusively by alcoholic fermentation and distillation at less</u>		

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		<p><u>than 94,8 % vol. of potato tubers, so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used.</u></p> <p><u>(b) The maximum methanol content of potato spirit shall be 1 000 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol.</u></p> <p><u>(c) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of potato spirit shall be 38 %.</u></p> <p><u>(d) No alcohol, diluted or otherwise, shall be added.</u></p> <p><u>(e) Potato spirit shall not be flavoured.</u></p> <p><u>(f) Potato spirit may only contain added caramel as a means to adapt colour.</u></p> <p><u>(g) Potato spirit may be sweetened in order to give it its final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 10 grams of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.’;</u></p>		
712 j		<p><u>(4b) In Annex I, the following point is inserted:</u></p> <p><u>‘13a. Bread spirit</u></p> <p><u>(a) Bread spirit is a spirit drink produced exclusively by alcoholic fermentation and distillation at less than 86 % vol. of</u></p>		

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		<p><u>fresh bread, so that the resulting distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used.</u></p> <p><u>(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of bread spirit shall be 38 %.</u></p> <p><u>(c) No alcohol, diluted or otherwise, shall be added.</u></p> <p><u>(d) Bread spirit shall not be flavoured.</u></p> <p><u>(e) Bread spirit may only contain added caramel as a means to adapt colour.</u></p> <p><u>(f) Bread spirit may be sweetened in order to give it its final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.';</u></p>		
712 k			(4b) In Annex I, the following categories of spirit drinks are added:	
712 l			" 9a. Potato spirit	
712 m			(a) Potato spirit is a spirit drink produced exclusively by alcoholic	

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			fermentation and distillation of potato tubers at less than 94,8 % vol., so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used.	
712 n			(b) The maximum methanol content of potato spirit shall be 1 000 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol.	
712 o			(c) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of potato spirit shall be 38 %.	
712 p			(d) No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, shall take place.	
712 q			(e) Potato spirit shall not be flavoured.	
712 r			(f) Potato spirit may only contain added caramel as a means of adjusting the colour.	
712				

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s			(g) Potato spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 10 grams of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.'	
712 t			'13a. Birch sap spirit, maple sap spirit and birch and maple sap spirit	
712 u			(a) Birch sap spirit, maple sap spirit and birch and maple sap spirit is a spirit drink produced exclusively by the direct distillation of mash obtained from fermentation of fresh birch or maple sap or both under normal pressure to an alcohol content of less than 88% by volume, so that the resulting distillate has organoleptic properties derived from birch or maple sap or both.	
712 v			(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of birch sap spirit, maple sap spirit and birch and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			maple sap spirit shall be 38%.	
712 w			(c) No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, shall take place.	
712 x			(d) Birch sap spirit, maple sap spirit and birch and maple sap spirit shall not be flavoured.	
712 y			(e) Birch sap spirit, maple sap spirit and birch and maple sap spirit may only contain added caramel as a means of adjusting the colour.	
712 z			(f) Birch sap spirit, maple sap spirit and birch and maple sap spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.	
712 aa			Article 83a	

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			Amendment to Regulation (EU) No 2019/1753	
712 ab			In Article 11, the following paragraph is inserted:	
712 ac			" 2a. In respect of each appellation of origin originating in a Member State which is party to the Lisbon Agreement, for a product which was not within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 but which falls within the scope of Regulation [Regulation on GIs], the Member State concerned shall, on the basis of a request by a natural person or legal entity referred to in point (ii) of Article 5(2) of the Geneva Act or a beneficiary as defined in point (xvii) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, or on its own initiative, choose to request either:	
712 ad			(a) the international registration of that appellation of origin under the Geneva	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Act, within twelve months from the date of registration under Regulation [Regulation on GIs], if that Member State has ratified or acceded to the Geneva Act pursuant to the authorisation referred to in Article 3 of Decision (EU) 2019/1754, or	
712 ae			(b) the cancellation of the registration of that appellation of origin in the International Register.	
712 af			The Member State concerned shall notify the Commission of the choice referred to in the first subparagraph within one month from the date of registration of that appellation of origin under Regulation [Regulation on GIs] in case of request of international registration under the Geneva Act and by ... [note to OJ: please set the date twelve months from the date of application of Regulation [Regulation on GIs]	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			in case of request of cancellation.	
712 ag			In the situations referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph, the Member State concerned shall, in coordination with the Commission, verify with the International Bureau whether there are any modifications to be made under Rule 7(4) of the Common Regulations for the purpose of registration under the Geneva Act. The Commission shall, by means of an implementing act, authorise the Member State concerned to provide for the necessary modifications and to notify the International Bureau. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).	
712 ah			If the request for registration under Regulation [Regulation on GIs] is refused and related	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted, or if the request for registration under the Geneva Act has not been made pursuant to the third subparagraph of this paragraph, the Member State concerned shall, without delay, request the cancellation of the registration of that appellation of origin in the International Register.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">"</p>	
Title V				
713	Title V Delegation of powers, transitional and final provisions	Title V Delegation of powers, transitional and final provisions	Title V Delegation of powers, procedural , transitional and final provisions	
Article 84				
714	Article 84 Delegation of powers	Article 84 Delegation of powers	Article 84 Delegation of powers	
Article 84(1)				
715	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	
Article 84(2)				
716	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 12(4),	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 12(4) ;	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 12(4) ;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>Article 14(2), Article 15(6), Article 17(5), Article 19(10), Article 23(7), Article 25(10), Article 26(6), Article 28(3), Article 29(3), Article 34(3), Article 46(1), Article 46, Article 47(1), Article 48(6), Article 48(7), Article 49(4), Article 51(3), Article 55(5), Article 56(2), Article 73(10), Article 69(4), Article 70(2), Article 58(3), Article 62(10), Article 67(3), Article 68(6), Article 76(4), Article 77(1), Article 78(3), Article 78(4), shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 7 years from [date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than 9 months before the end of the seven-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than 3 months before the end of each period.</p>	<p>Article 14(2), Article 15(6), Article 17(5), Article 19(10), Article 23(7), Article 25(10), Article 26(6), Article 28(3), Article 29(3), Article 34(3), Article 46(1)47(1), Article 4648(7), Article 47(1)49(4), Article 48(6), Article 48(7)50(3b), Article 49(4), Article 51(3), Article 55(5), Article 56(2), Article 73(10), Article 69(4), Article 70(2), Article 58(3), Article 62(10), Article 67(3), Article 68(6), Article 76(4), Article 77(1), Article 78(3), Article 78(4), shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 7three years from ... [the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than sevenyearthree-year 9nine months before the end of the sevenyearthree-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than 3three months before the end of each period.</p>	<p>Article 14(2), Article 15(6), Article 17(5), Article 19(10), Article 23(7), Article 25(10), Article 26(6)25(10), Article 28(3), Article 29(3), Article 34(3), Article 46(1), Article 46, Article 47(1), Article 48(6), Article 48(7)48a(3), Article 49(4),– Article 51(3), Article 55(5), Article 56(2), Article 73(10), Article 69(4), Article 70(2), Article 58(3), Article 62(10), Article 67(3),– Article 68(6)69(6), Article 76(4), Article 77(1)77, Article 78(3), Article 78(4), shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 7 years from [date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than 9 months before the end of the seven-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than 3 months before the end of each period.</p>	
Article 84(3)				
717				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	3. The delegation of power related to in the Articles referred to in paragraph 2 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	3. The delegation of power related to in the Articles referred to in paragraph 2 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	3. The delegation of power related to in the Articles referred to in paragraph 2 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	
Article 84(4)				
718	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.	
Article 84(5)				
719	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 84(6)				
720	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to the Articles referred to in paragraph 2 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by 2 months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to the Articles referred to in paragraph 2 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by 2 months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to the Articles referred to in paragraph 2 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by 2 months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	
720 a			Article 84a Committee procedure	
720 b			1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Quality Policy Committee for agricultural products, wine and spirit drinks. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	

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720 c			2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	
Article 85				
721	Article 85 Transitional provision for the classification of geographical indications	Article 85 Transitional provision for the classification of geographical indications	Article 85 Transitional provision for the classification of geographical indications	
Article 85, first paragraph				
722	The classification, referred to in Article 6(1), of geographical indications registered or applied for before the date of entry into force of this Regulation shall be made in accordance with the table set out in Annex III.	The classification, referred to in Article 6(1), of geographical indications registered or applied for before the date of entry into force of this Regulation shall be made in accordance with the table set out in Annex III.	The classification, referred to in Article 6(1), of geographical indications registered or applied for before the date of entry into force application of this Regulation shall be made in accordance with the table set out in Annex III.	
Article 86				
723	Article 86 Transitional provisions for pending applications	Article 86 Transitional provisions for pending applications	Article 86 Transitional provisions for pending applications and registered names	
Article 86(1)				
724	1. Rules applicable before the entry into force of this Regulation shall continue to apply to	1. Rules applicable before the entry into force of this Regulation shall continue to apply to	1. Rules applicable before the entry into force date of application of this Regulation shall	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	applications for registration, applications for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification and requests for cancellation of geographical indications received by the Commission before the date of entry into force of this Regulation.	applications for registration, applications for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification and requests for cancellation of geographical indications received by the Commission before the date of entry into force of this Regulation.	continue to apply to applications for registration, applications for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification and requests for cancellation of geographical indications received by the Commission before the date of entry into force application of this Regulation.	
Article 86(2)				
725	2. However, Article 19 to Article 22 shall apply to those applications and requests for which the publication for opposition of the application for registration, of the application for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification or of the request for cancellation of a geographical indication in the EU Official Journal takes place after [date of the entry into force of this regulation].	2. However, Article 19 to Article 22 shall apply to those applications and requests for which the publication for opposition of the application for registration, of the application for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification or of the request for cancellation of a geographical indication in the EU Official Journal takes place after [date of the entry into force of this regulation].	2. However, Article 19 to Article 22 Articles 19, 20, 21(1) to (5) and 22 shall apply to those applications and requests for which the publication for opposition of the application for registration, of the application for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification or of the request for cancellation of a geographical indication in the EU Official Journal takes place after [date of the entry into force application of this Regulation].	
725 a			2a. The provision on the extension of the transitional period referred to in Article 21(6a) shall also	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			apply in relation to transitional periods still ongoing on the date of the entry into force of this Regulation.	
Article 86(3)				
726	3. Rules applicable before the entry into force of this Regulation shall continue to apply to applications for registration, applications for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification and requests for cancellation of traditional specialities guaranteed received by the Commission before the date of entry into force of this Regulation.	3. Rules applicable before the entry into force of this Regulation shall continue to apply to applications for registration, applications for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification and requests for cancellation of traditional specialities guaranteed received by the Commission before the date of entry into force of this Regulation.	3. Rules applicable before the entry into force date of application of this Regulation shall continue to apply to applications for registration, applications for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification and requests for cancellation of traditional specialities guaranteed received by the Commission before the date of entry into force application of this Regulation.	
Article 86(4)				
727	4. However, Article 62 to Article 65 shall apply to those applications and requests for which the publication for opposition of the application for registration, of the application for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification or of the request of cancellation of a traditional speciality guaranteed in the EU	4. However, Article 62 to Article 65 shall apply to those applications and requests for which the publication for opposition of the application for registration, of the application for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification or of the request of cancellation of a traditional speciality guaranteed in the EU	4. However, Article 62 to Article 65 shall apply to those applications and requests for which the publication for opposition of the application for registration, of the application for approval of a Union amendment to the product specification or of the request of cancellation of a traditional speciality guaranteed in the EU	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Official Journal takes place after [date of the entry into force of this regulation].	Official Journal takes place after [date of the entry into force of this regulation].	Official Journal takes place after [date of the entry into force of this Regulation].	
727 a			Article 86a Transitional provisions for national geographical indications	
727 b			1. Protection of geographical indications which designate products which were not within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 but which fall within the scope of this Regulation, granted under national law, shall cease on [one year after the date of application of this Regulation] if no application for registration is submitted to the Commission pursuant to Article 15 of this Regulation.	
727 c			2. If an application for the registration of a geographical indication, as referred to in paragraph 1, is submitted to the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Commission before the date referred to in paragraph 1, national protection shall cease on the date the Commission decides on the registration of that geographical indication in accordance with Article 22. Article 9 shall not apply to this application. In case of rejection of the application for registration, national protection shall continue until all judicial remedies have been exhausted, if relevant.	
727 d			Where the Commission rejects the application for registration in accordance with this Regulation, the Member State concerned shall, without delay, request the cancellation of the registration of the corresponding Appellation of Origin in the Register of the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organisation.	
Article 87				
728	Article 87 Continuity of the	Article 87 Continuity of the	Article 87 Continuity of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	registers	registers	registers	
Article 87(1)				
729	1. Each designation of origin and geographical indication of wine and of agricultural products, and each geographical indication of spirit drinks, with all relevant data, and data concerning pending applications for registration, amendment or cancellation, entered in the respective geographical indications registers shall be entered automatically into the Union register of geographical indications.	1. Each designation of origin and geographical indication of wine and of agricultural products, and each geographical indication of spirit drinks, with all relevant data, and data concerning pending applications for registration, amendment or cancellation, entered in the respective geographical indications registers shall be entered automatically into the Union register of geographical indications.	1. Each designation of origin and geographical indication of wine and of agricultural products, and each geographical indication of spirit drinks, with all relevant data, and data concerning pending applications for registration, amendment or cancellation, entered in the respective geographical indications registers shall be entered automatically into the Union register of geographical indications.	
Article 87(2)				
730	2. Each traditional speciality guaranteed entered in the traditional specialities guaranteed register, with all relevant data, and data concerning pending applications for registration amendment or cancellation, on the day before the entry into application of this Regulation, shall be entered automatically into the Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed.	2. Each traditional speciality guaranteed entered in the traditional specialities guaranteed register, with all relevant data, and data concerning pending applications for registration amendment or cancellation, on the day before the entry into application of this Regulation, shall be entered automatically into the Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed.	2. Each traditional speciality guaranteed entered in the traditional specialities guaranteed register, with all relevant data, and data concerning pending applications for registration amendment or cancellation, on the day before the entry into application of this Regulation, shall be entered automatically into the Union register of traditional specialities guaranteed.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 88				
731	Article 88 Repeal	Article 88 Repeal	Article 88 Repeal	
Article 88, first paragraph				
732	Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 is repealed.	Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 is repealed.	Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 is repealed.	
Article 88, second paragraph				
733	References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation.	References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation.	References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation.	
733 a			Article 88a Correlation table	
Article 88a, unnumbered paragraph				
733 b			References to the repealed Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 and references to the deleted provisions as referred to in Articles 81(3) and 83(4) shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in [Annex IV].	
733 c			Article 88b Repeal and amendment of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			delegated and implementing acts	
Article 88b, unnumbered paragraph				
733 d			The Commission shall repeal or replace, as appropriate, the delegated and implementing acts adopted on the basis of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 or on the basis of the provisions referred to in Articles 81 and 83, to the extent necessary to bring them in conformity with the empowerments provided for in this Regulation and so as to enable their application by the date of application referred to in Article 89.	
Article 89				
734	Article 89 Entry into force	Article 89 Entry into force	Article 89 Entry into force and date of application	
Article 89, first paragraph				
735	This Regulation shall enter into force on the [...] day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the [...] day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the [...] twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> Official Journal of the European Union.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 89, first paragraph a				
735 a			It shall apply as from [one year after the date of the entry into force]. However, Articles 21(6a) and 86(2a) shall apply as of [date of entry into force].	
Article 89, second paragraph				
736	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	
Formula				
737	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	
Formula				
738	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	
Formula				
739	The President	The President	The President	
Formula				
740	For the Council	For the Council	For the Council	
Formula				
741	The President	The President	The President	
Formula				
742	(...) (...)	(...) (...)	(...) (...)	
Annex I				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
743	Annex I	Annex I	Annex I	
Annex I, first paragraph				
744	Additional agricultural products referred to in Article 5(1)	Additional agricultural products referred to in Article 5(1)	Additional agricultural products referred to in Article 5(1)	
Annex I, second paragraph				
745	Products	Products	Products	
Annex I, third paragraph				
746	CN Heading 25.01 (salt)	CN Heading 25.01 (salt)	CN Heading 25.01 (salt)	
Annex I, fourth paragraph				
747	CN Code 29.05.43 (mannitol)	CN Code 29.05.43 (mannitol)	CN Code 29.05.43 (mannitol)	
Annex I, fifth paragraph				
748	CN Code 29.05.44 (sorbitol)	CN Code 29.05.44 (sorbitol)	CN Code 29.05.44 (sorbitol)	
Annex I, sixth paragraph				
749	CN Heading 32.03 (cochineal)	CN Heading 32.03 (cochineal)	CN Heading 32.03 (cochineal)	
Annex I, seventh paragraph				
750	CN Heading 33.01 (essential oils)	CN Heading 33.01 (essential oils)	CN Heading 33.01 (essential oils)	
Annex I, eighth paragraph				
751	CN Headings 35.01 to 35.05 (albuminoidal substances, modified starches, glues)	CN Headings 35.01 to 35.05 (albuminoidal substances, modified starches, glues)	CN Headings 35.01 to 35.05 (albuminoidal substances, modified starches, glues)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, ninth paragraph				
752	CN Code 38.09.10 (finishing agents)	CN Code 38.09.10 (finishing agents)	CN Code 38.09.10 (finishing agents)	
Annex I, tenth paragraph				
753	CN Code 38.23.60 (sorbitol n.e.p.)	CN Code 38.23.60 (sorbitol n.e.p.)	CN Code 38.23.60 (sorbitol n.e.p.)	
Annex I, eleventh paragraph				
754	CN Headings 41.01 to 41.03 (hides and skins)	CN Headings 41.01 to 41.03 (hides and skins)	CN Headings 41.01 to 41.03 (hides and skins)	
Annex I, twelfth paragraph				
755	CN Heading 43.01 (raw furskins)	CN Heading 43.01 (raw furskins)	CN Heading 43.01 (raw furskins)	
Annex I, thirteenth paragraph				
756	CN Heading 45.01 (cork)	CN Heading 45.01 (cork)	CN Heading 45.01 (cork)	
Annex I, fourteenth paragraph				
757	CN Headings 50.01 to 50.03 (raw silk and silk waste)	CN Headings 50.01 to 50.03 (raw silk and silk waste)	CN Headings 50.01 to 50.03 (raw silk and silk waste)	
Annex I, fifteenth paragraph				
758	CN Headings 51.01 to 51.03 (wool and animal hair)	CN Headings 51.01 to 51.03 (wool and animal hair)	CN Headings 51.01 to 51.03 (wool and animal hair)	
Annex I, sixteenth paragraph				
759	CN Headings 52.01 to 52.03 (raw cotton, waste and cotton carded or combed)	CN Headings 52.01 to 52.03 (raw cotton, waste and cotton carded or combed)	CN Headings 52.01 to 52.03 (raw cotton, waste and cotton carded or combed)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, seventeenth paragraph				
760	CN Heading 53.01 (raw flax)	CN Heading 53.01 (raw flax)	CN Heading 53.01 (raw flax)	
Annex I, eighteenth paragraph				
761	CN Heading 53.02 (raw hemp)	CN Heading 53.02 (raw hemp)	CN Heading 53.02 (raw hemp)	
Annex II				
762	Annex II	Annex II	Annex II	
Annex II, first paragraph				
763	Additional agricultural products referred to in Article 54(2)	Additional agricultural products referred to in Article 54(2)	Additional agricultural products Foodstuffs referred to in Article 54(2)	
Annex II, second paragraph				
764	Traditional specialities guaranteed	Traditional specialities guaranteed	Traditional specialities guaranteed	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (a)				
765	(a) prepared meals,	(a) prepared meals,	(a) prepared meals,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (b)				
766	(b) beer,	(b) beer,	(b) beer,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (c)				
767	(c) chocolate and derived products,	(c) chocolate and derived products,	(c) chocolate and derived products,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (d)				
768				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(d) bread,	(d) bread,	(d) bread,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (e)				
769	(e) pastry and cakes,	(e) pastry and cakes,	(e) pastry and cakes,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (f)				
770	(f) confectionery,	(f) confectionery,	(f) confectionery,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (g)				
771	(g) biscuits and other baker's wares,	(g) biscuits and other baker's wares,	(g) biscuits and other baker's wares,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (h)				
772	(h) beverages made from plant extracts,	(h) beverages made from plant extracts,	(h) beverages made from plant extracts,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (i)				
773	(i) pasta,	(i) pasta,	(i) pasta,	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (j)				
774	(j) salt.	(j) salt.	(j) salt.	
Annex II, second paragraph, point (k)				
774 a			(k) aerated waters.	
Annex III				
775	Annex III	Annex III	Annex III	
Annex III, first paragraph				
776	Table of correspondence referred to in Article 85	Table of correspondence referred to in Article 85	Table of correspondence referred to in Article 85	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 1				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
777	Existing product classification	Existing product classification	Existing product classification	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 2				
778	Wines	Wines	Wines	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 3				
779	Spirit drinks	Spirit drinks	Spirit drinks	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 4				
780	Class 1.1. Fresh meat (and offal)	Class 1.1. Fresh meat (and offal)	Class 1.1. Fresh meat (and offal)	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 5				
781	Class 1.2. Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)	Class 1.2. Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)	Class 1.2. Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 6				
782	Class 1.3. Cheeses	Class 1.3. Cheeses	Class 1.3. Cheeses	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 7				
783	Class 1.4. Other products of animal origin (eggs, honey, various dairy products except butter, etc.)	Class 1.4. Other products of animal origin (eggs, honey, various dairy products except butter, etc.)	Class 1.4. Other products of animal origin (eggs, honey, various dairy products except butter, etc.)	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 8				
784	Class 1.5. Oils and fats (butter, margarine, oil, etc.)	Class 1.5. Oils and fats (butter, margarine, oil, etc.)	Class 1.5. Oils and fats (butter, margarine, oil, etc.)	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 9				
785	Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals	Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals	Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	fresh or processed	fresh or processed	fresh or processed	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 10				
786	Class 1.7. Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Class 1.7. Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Class 1.7. Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 11				
787	Class 1.8. Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty (spices etc.)	Class 1.8. Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty (spices etc.)	Class 1.8. Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty (spices etc.)	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 12				
788	Class 2.1. Beer,	Class 2.1. Beer,	Class 2.1. Beer,	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 13				
789	Class 2.2. Chocolate and derived products	Class 2.2. Chocolate and derived products	Class 2.2. Chocolate and derived products	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 14				
790	Class 2.3. Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Class 2.3. Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Class 2.3. Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 15				
791	Class 2.4. Beverages made from plant extracts,	Class 2.4. Beverages made from plant extracts,	Class 2.4. Beverages made from plant extracts,	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 16				
792	Class 2.5. Pasta	Class 2.5. Pasta	Class 2.5. Pasta	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 17				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
793	Class 2.6. Salt	Class 2.6. Salt	Class 2.6. Salt	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 18				
794	Class 2.7. Natural gums and resins	Class 2.7. Natural gums and resins	Class 2.7. Natural gums and resins	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 19				
795	Class 2.8. Mustard paste	Class 2.8. Mustard paste	Class 2.8. Mustard paste	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 20				
796	Class 2.9. Hay	Class 2.9. Hay	Class 2.9. Hay	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 21				
797	Class 2.10. Essential oils	Class 2.10. Essential oils	Class 2.10. Essential oils	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 22				
798	Class 2.11. Cork	Class 2.11. Cork	Class 2.11. Cork	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 23				
799	Class 2.12. Cochineal	Class 2.12. Cochineal	Class 2.12. Cochineal	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 24				
800	Class 2.13. Flowers and ornamental plants	Class 2.13. Flowers and ornamental plants	Class 2.13. Flowers and ornamental plants	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 25				
801	Class 2.14. Cotton	Class 2.14. Cotton	Class 2.14. Cotton	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 26				
802	Class 2.15. Wool	Class 2.15. Wool	Class 2.15. Wool	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 27				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
803	Class 2.16. Wicker	Class 2.16. Wicker	Class 2.16. Wicker	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 28				
804	Class 2.17. Scutched flax	Class 2.17. Scutched flax	Class 2.17. Scutched flax	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 29				
805	Class 2.18. Leather	Class 2.18. Leather	Class 2.18. Leather	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 30				
806	Class 2.19. Fur	Class 2.19. Fur	Class 2.19. Fur	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 31				
807	Class 2.20. Feather	Class 2.20. Feather	Class 2.20. Feather	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 32				
808	Class 2.21. Aromatised wines	Class 2.21. Aromatised wines	Class 2.21. Aromatised wines	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 33				
809	Class 2.22 Other alcoholic beverages	Class 2.22 Other alcoholic beverages	Class 2.22 Other alcoholic beverages	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 1, Row 34				
810	Class 2.23. Beeswax	Class 2.23. Beeswax	Class 2.23. Beeswax	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 1				
811	Combined nomenclature headings corresponding to the existing product classification	Combined nomenclature headings corresponding to the existing product classification	Combined nomenclature headings corresponding to the existing product classification	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 2				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
812	CN 22 04	CN 22 04	CN 22 04	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 3				
813	CN 22 08	CN 22 08	CN 22 08	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 4				
814	CN 02	CN 02	CN 02	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 5				
815	CN 16	CN 16	CN 16	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 6				
816	CN 04 06	CN 04 06	CN 04 06	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 7				
817	CN 04	CN 04	CN 04	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 8				
818	CN 15	CN 15	CN 15	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 9				
819	CN 07; CN 08; CN 10; CN 11; CN 20	CN 07; CN 08; CN 10; CN 11; CN 20	CN 07; CN 08; CN 10; CN 11; CN 20	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 10				
820	CN 03; CN 16	CN 03; CN 16	CN 03; CN 16	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 11				
821	Class 1.8 covers diverse headings of the combined nomenclature	Class 1.8 covers diverse headings of the combined nomenclature	Class 1.8 covers diverse headings of the combined nomenclature	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 12				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
822	CN 22 03	CN 22 03	CN 22 03	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 13				
823	CN 18 06	CN 18 06	CN 18 06	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 14				
824	CN 19 05	CN 19 05	CN 19 05	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 15				
825	CN 22 05; CN 22 06	CN 22 05; CN 22 06	CN 22 05; CN 22 06	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 16				
826	CN 19 02	CN 19 02	CN 19 02	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 17				
827	CN 25 01	CN 25 01	CN 25 01	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 18				
828	CN 13 01	CN 13 01	CN 13 01	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 19				
829	CN 21 03	CN 21 03	CN 21 03	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 20				
830	CN 12 14 90	CN 12 14 90	CN 12 14 90	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 21				
831	CN 33 01	CN 33 01	CN 33 01	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 22				
832	CN 45 01	CN 45 01	CN 45 01	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 23				
833	CN 32 03	CN 32 03	CN 32 03	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 24				
834	CN 06 02; CN 06 03; CN 06 04	CN 06 02; CN 06 03; CN 06 04	CN 06 02; CN 06 03; CN 06 04	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 25				
835	CN 52 01	CN 52 01	CN 52 01	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 26				
836	CN 51 01	CN 51 01	CN 51 01	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 27				
837	CN 14 01	CN 14 01	CN 14 01	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 28				
838	CN 53 01 21	CN 53 01 21	CN 53 01 21	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 29				
839	CN 41	CN 41	CN 41	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 30				
840	CN 43 01	CN 43 01	CN 43 01	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 31				
841	CN 05 05	CN 05 05	CN 05 05	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 32				
842	CN 22 05	CN 22 05	CN 22 05	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 33				
843				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	CN 22 06	CN 22 06	CN 22 06	
Annex III, Table 1, Column 2, Row 34				
844	CN 15 21 90	CN 15 21 90	CN 15 21 90	
Annex IV				
844 a			Annex IV	
