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**NOTE**

From:	Presidency
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	7673/22; WK 6212/2023
No. Cion doc.:	8205/22 + ADD1-5
Subject:	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products and amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754 - Four-column document after second trilogue

Delegations will find attached the four-column document on the above-mentioned proposal, containing, in the fourth column, the compromise text provisionally agreed in the informal trilogue negotiations.

**Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products and amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754 (Text with EEA relevance)**

**2022/0115(COD)**

**Draft 4 columns document after written procedure**

**10-05-2023**

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula				
1	2022/0115 (COD)	2022/0115 (COD)	2022/0115 (COD)	2022/0115 (COD) Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Proposal Title				
2	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products and amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products and amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision (EU)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products and amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council <del>and Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754</del>	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products and amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council <del>and Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754</del>

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	Decision (EU) 2019/1754 (Text with EEA relevance)	2019/1754 (Text with EEA relevance)	(Text with EEA relevance)	(Text with EEA relevance)  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Formula				
3	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Citation 1				
4	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 118(1), as well as Article 207(2), thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 118(1), as well as Article 207(2), thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular <b>the first subparagraph of</b> Article <del>118(1)</del> <b>118</b> , as well as Article 207(2), thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular <u>the first subparagraph of</u> Article <del>118(1)</del> <b>118</b> , as well as Article 207(2), thereof,  Text Origin: Council Mandate
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,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,  Text Origin: Commission

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				Proposal
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,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Citation 4				
7	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>1</sup> ,  1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>1</sup> ,  1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>1</sup> ,  1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>1</sup> ,  1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Citation 5				
8	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>1</sup> ,  1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>1</sup> ,  1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>1</sup> ,  1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>1</sup> ,  1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].  Text Origin: Commission

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				Proposal
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,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Formula				
10	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Recital 1				
11	(1) On 10 November 2020, the Council adopted conclusions <sup>1</sup> on intellectual property policy indicating that it was ready to consider the introduction of a system for specific protection of non-agricultural products, based on a thorough impact assessment of its potential costs and benefits.  1. Council conclusions on	(1) On 10 November 2020, the Council adopted conclusions <sup>1</sup> on intellectual property policy indicating that it was ready to consider the introduction of a system for specific protection of non-agricultural products, based on a thorough impact assessment of its potential costs and benefits.  1. Council conclusions on	(1) On 10 November 2020, the Council adopted conclusions <sup>1</sup> on intellectual property policy indicating that it was ready to consider the introduction of a system for specific <b>geographical indication</b> protection of non-agricultural products, based on a thorough impact assessment of its potential costs and benefits.  1. Council conclusions on	(1) On 10 November 2020, the Council adopted conclusions <sup>1</sup> on intellectual property policy indicating that it was ready to consider the introduction of a system for specific <u>geographical indication</u> protection of non-agricultural products, based on a thorough impact assessment of its potential costs and benefits.  1. Council conclusions on

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	intellectual property policy and the revision of the industrial designs system in the Union, 10 November 2020.	intellectual property policy and the revision of the industrial designs system in the Union, 10 November 2020.	intellectual property policy and the revision of the industrial designs system in the Union, 10 November 2020 (OJ C 379 I, 10.11.2020, p. 1).	intellectual property policy and the revision of the industrial designs system in the Union, 10 November 2020 ( <a href="#">OJ C 379 I, 10.11.2020, p. 1</a> ).  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 2				
12	(2) In its Communication of 25 November 2020 entitled ‘Making the most of the EU’s innovative potential – An intellectual property action plan to support the EU’s recovery and resilience’, the Commission committed itself to considering, based on an impact assessment, whether to propose a Union system of geographical indications (GIs) protection for non-agricultural products.	(2) In its Communication of 25 November 2020 entitled ‘Making the most of the EU’s innovative potential – An intellectual property action plan to support the EU’s recovery and resilience’, the Commission committed itself to considering, based on an impact assessment, whether to propose a Union system of geographical indications (GIs) protection for non-agricultural products.	(2) In its Communication of 25 November 2020 entitled ‘Making the most of the EU’s innovative potential – An intellectual property action plan to support the EU’s recovery and resilience’, the Commission committed itself to considering, based on an impact assessment, whether to propose a Union system of geographical indications (GIs) indication protection for non-agricultural products.	(2) In its Communication of 25 November 2020 entitled ‘Making the most of the EU’s innovative potential – An intellectual property action plan to support the EU’s recovery and resilience’, the Commission committed itself to considering, based on an impact assessment, whether to propose a Union system of geographical indications (GIs) indication protection for non-agricultural products.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 2a				
12a		(2a) <a href="#">In its Resolution of 11 November 2021 on an</a>		(2a) <a href="#">In its Resolution of 11 November 2021 on an intellectual</a>

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		<u>intellectual property action plan to support the EU's recovery and resilience, Parliament highlighted that recognition of GIs for non-agricultural products is relevant for the priorities of EU programmes currently in development, citing the fact that Parliament is supporting the Commission in its initiative to establish, based on a thorough impact assessment, an effective and transparent EU-level protection of GIs for non-agricultural products, in order to align with, inter alia, the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications, which the EU has signed and which includes the option to protect GIs for both agricultural and non-agricultural products.</u>		<u>property action plan to support the EU's recovery and resilience, Parliament highlighted that recognition of geographical indications for non-agricultural products is relevant for the priorities of EU programmes currently in development, citing the fact that Parliament is supporting the Commission in its initiative to establish, based on a thorough impact assessment, an effective and transparent EU-level protection of geographical indications for non-agricultural products, in order to align with, inter alia, the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications which includes the option to protect geographical indications for both agricultural and non-agricultural products.</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Recital 2b			
12b			(2a) In order for the Union to be able to exercise fully its exclusive competence in relation to the common commercial policy of the Union, and in full compliance with	<u>(2b) In order for the Union to be able to exercise fully its exclusive competence in relation to the common commercial policy of the Union, and in full compliance with</u>

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			<p>its commitments under the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) of the World Trade Organization, on 26 November 2019, the Union acceded to the 2015 Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications<sup>1</sup> ('the Geneva Act'), which is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Geneva Act offers a means to obtain protection of geographical indications, regardless of the nature of the goods to which they apply, and therefore includes craft and industrial products. In order to comply fully with these international obligations, ensuring uniform recognition and protection throughout the Union for geographical indications for craft and industrial products is therefore a priority for the Union.</p> <p>1. OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 15.</p> <p>(moved from recital (6))</p>	<p><u>its commitments under the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) of the World Trade Organization, on 26 November 2019, the Union acceded to the 2015 Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications<sup>1</sup> ('the Geneva Act'), which is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Geneva Act offers a means to obtain protection of geographical indications, regardless of the nature of the goods to which they apply, and therefore includes craft and industrial products. In order to comply fully with these international obligations, ensuring uniform recognition and protection throughout the Union for geographical indications for craft and industrial products is therefore a priority for the Union.</u></p> <p><u>1. OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 15.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 3				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
13	<p>(3) For many years, geographical indication protection has been established at Union level for wines, spirit drinks<sup>1</sup>, aromatised wines<sup>2</sup>, as defined at Union level, as well as agricultural products and foodstuffs<sup>3</sup>, as protected at Union level. It is appropriate to provide Union-wide geographical indication protection in respect of products falling outside the scope of existing regulations, while ensuring convergence, and aiming at encompassing a large variety of craft and industrial products, such as natural stones, jewellery, textiles, lace, cutlery, glass and porcelain.</p> <p>1. 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</p>	<p>(3) For many years, geographical indication protection has been established at Union level for wines, spirit drinks<sup>1</sup>, aromatised wines<sup>2</sup>, as defined at Union level, as well as agricultural products and foodstuffs<sup>3</sup>, as protected at Union level. It is appropriate to provide Union-wide geographical indication protection in respect of products falling outside the scope of existing regulations, while ensuring convergence, and aiming at encompassing a large variety of craft and industrial products, such as natural stones, jewellery, textiles, lace, cutlery, glass and porcelain. <u>The introduction of this kind of protection system would bring benefits for consumers, by facilitating knowledge of the authenticity of products, have a positive economic impact on micro-enterprises and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by encouraging competitiveness, and have a general impact on employment, development and tourism in rural and less</u></p>	<p>(3) For many years, geographical indication protection has been established at Union level for wines<sup>1</sup>, spirit drinks<sup>12</sup>, aromatised wines<sup>2</sup>, <del>as defined at Union level</del><sup>3</sup>, as well as agricultural products and foodstuffs<sup>3</sup>; <del>as protected at Union level</del><sup>4</sup>. It is appropriate to provide Union-wide geographical indication protection in respect of products falling outside the scope of existing regulations, while ensuring convergence, and aiming at encompassing a large variety of craft and industrial products, such as natural stones, <b>woodwork</b>, jewellery, textiles, lace, cutlery, glass, <b>porcelain, hides and skins and raw cotton and porcelain</b>.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2019/787No 1308/2013 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</p>	<p>(3) For many years, geographical indication protection has been established at Union level for wines<sup>1</sup>, spirit drinks<sup>12</sup>, aromatised wines<sup>2</sup>, <del>as defined at Union level</del><sup>3</sup>, as well as agricultural products and foodstuffs<sup>3</sup>; <del>as protected at Union level</del><sup>4</sup>. It is appropriate to provide Union-wide geographical indication protection in respect of products falling outside the scope of existing regulations, while ensuring convergence, and aiming at encompassing a large variety of craft and industrial products, such as natural stones, <u>woodwork</u>, jewellery, textiles, lace, cutlery, glass, <u>porcelain, and hides and skins and porcelain</u>. <u>The introduction of this kind of protection system would bring benefits for consumers, by facilitating knowledge of the authenticity of products, have a positive economic impact on micro-enterprises and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by encouraging competitiveness, and have a general impact on employment, development and tourism in rural and less developed areas. Furthermore, such a system of protection of geographical indication for craft and industrial products would also</u></p>

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<p>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).</p> <p>2. 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).</p> <p>3. 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>developed areas. Furthermore, such a system of protection of geographical indication for craft and industrial products would also facilitate access to third country markets through trade agreements with the Union and would materialise their full potential when considered as a tool for public policy and not solely an intellectual property tool.</i></u></p> <p>1. 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).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European</p>	<p>alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 (OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1)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).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) No 1308/20132019/787 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)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</p>	<p><u><i>facilitate access to third country markets through trade agreements with the Union and would unleash their full potential.</i></u></p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) <del>2019/787</del><u>No 1308/2013</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 <del>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)</del><u>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).</u></p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) <del>No 1308/2013</del><u>2019/787</u> of the European Parliament and of the</p>

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		<p>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).</p> <p>3. 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><b>alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 (OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 1).</b></p> <p><b>3. 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).</b>Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on February 2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 (OJ L 84, 20.3.2014, p. 14). Geographical indication protection in relation to aromatised wines was repealed by Regulation (EU) 2021/2117 of the European</p>	<p>Council of 17 <del>December 2013</del> <i>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)</i> <u>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).</u></p> <p>3. <u>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,</u></p>

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			<p>Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products, (EU) No 1151/2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs, (EU) No 251/2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and (EU) No 228/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost regions of the Union (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 262)-(OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).</p> <p>4. 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><a href="#">p. 671</a></u>). Regulation (EU) <del>No 1151/2012</del> <u>No 251/2014</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of <del>21 November 2012</del> <u>26 February 2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 (OJ L 84, 20.3.2014, p. 14). Geographical indication protection in relation to aromatised wines was repealed by Regulation (EU) 2021/2117 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products, (EU) No 1151/2012</u> on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs, <u>(EU) No 251/2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and (EU) No 228/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost</u></p>

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				<p><u>regions of the Union (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 262) <del>(OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1)</del>.</u></p> <p><u>4. 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).</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 4				
14	<p>(4) Several Member States have national regimes for the protection of national geographical indications for craft and industrial products. These regimes differ in terms of protection, administration and fees, and do not offer protection beyond the national territory. Other Member States do not provide for geographical indication protection at national level for such products. That complex landscape of various protection regimes at Member</p>	<p>(4) Several Member States have national regimes for the protection of national geographical indications for craft and industrial products. These regimes differ in terms of protection, administration and fees, and do not offer protection beyond the national territory. Other Member States do not provide for geographical indication protection at national level for such products. That <u>fragmented and</u> complex landscape of various protection</p>	<p>(4) Several Member States have national regimes for the protection of national geographical indications for craft and industrial products. These regimes differ in terms of protection, administration and fees, and do not offer protection beyond the national territory. Other Member States do not provide for geographical indication protection at national level for such products. That complex landscape of various protection regimes at Member <del>States</del><u>State</u> level may result in increased costs and legal uncertainty for producers and be a disincentive to</p>	<p>(4) Several Member States have national regimes for the protection of national geographical indications for craft and industrial products. These regimes differ in terms of protection, administration and fees, and do not offer protection beyond the national territory. Other Member States do not provide for geographical indication protection at national level for such products. That <u>fragmented and</u> complex landscape of various protection regimes at Member <del>States</del><u>State</u> level may result in increased costs and legal uncertainty</p>



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	States level may result in increased costs and legal uncertainty for producers and be a disincentive to investment in the traditional crafts in the Union.	regimes at Member States level may result in increased costs and legal uncertainty for producers and be a disincentive to investment in the traditional crafts in the Union. <u>Harmonised protection at Union level is essential for creating the legal certainty necessary for all players, while guaranteeing prevention of intellectual property rights violations for manufactured and artisanal products so that the EU can better protect its interests, including at international level.</u>	investment in the traditional crafts in the Union.	for producers and be a disincentive to investment in <del>the</del> traditional crafts in the Union. <u>Harmonised protection at Union level is essential for creating the legal certainty necessary for all players, and for preventing violations of intellectual property rights of manufactured and artisanal products, so that the Union can better protect its interests, including at international level.</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Recital 4a				
14a			(4a) Making geographically linked products is often based on local know-how and follows local production methods that are rooted in the cultural and social heritage of the home region of such products. Efficient intellectual property protection has the potential to contribute to increased profitability and attractiveness of the traditional craft professions. Specific geographical indication protection is recognised, so as to safeguard and develop cultural heritage both in	<u>(4a) Making geographically linked products is often based on local know-how and follows local production methods that are rooted in the cultural and social heritage of the home region of such products. Efficient intellectual property protection has the potential to contribute to increased profitability and attractiveness of the traditional craft professions. Specific geographical indication protection is recognised, so as to safeguard and develop cultural heritage both in the</u>

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			<p>the agricultural and the craft and industrial areas. Efficient procedures should thus be established for the registration of Union geographical indications protecting the names of craft and industrial products, which take into account regional and local specificities. The geographical indication system for craft and industrial products should ensure that production and marketing traditions are maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>(moved from recital (7))</p>	<p><u>agricultural and the craft and industrial areas. Efficient procedures should thus be established for the registration of Union geographical indications protecting the names of craft and industrial products, which take into account regional and local specificities. The geographical indication system for craft and industrial products should ensure that production and marketing traditions are maintained and enhanced.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 5				
15	<p>(5) Unitary protection throughout the Union for the intellectual property rights related to geographical indications can contribute to incentives for the production of quality products, the wide availability of such products for consumers and the creation of valuable and sustainable jobs including in rural and less-developed regions. In particular in view of the potential of geographical indications to</p>	<p>(5) Unitary protection throughout the Union for the intellectual property rights related to geographical indications can contribute to incentives for the production of quality products, <u>to fight against product counterfeiting</u>, the wide availability of such products for consumers and the creation of valuable and sustainable jobs including in rural and less-developed regions <u>which would help counter depopulation</u></p>	<p>(5) <del>Unitary</del><b>Uniform</b> protection throughout the Union for <del>the</del><b>this</b> intellectual property rights related to geographical indications can contribute to incentives for <del>right</del><b>could incentivise</b> the production of quality products, the wide availability of such products for consumers and the creation of valuable and sustainable jobs, <del>notably including in rural and less-developed regions. In particular</del> In view of the potential of geographical indications to contribute to sustainable and highly skilled jobs</p>	<p>(5) <del>Unitary</del><b>Uniform</b> protection throughout the Union for the intellectual property rights related to geographical indications can contribute to incentives for the production of quality products, <u>to fight against product counterfeiting</u>, the wide availability of such products for consumers and the creation of valuable and sustainable jobs including in rural and less-developed regions, <u>which would help counter depopulation trends</u>. In particular in view of the potential of geographical</p>

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	contribute to sustainable and highly skilled jobs in rural and less developed regions, producers should aim at creating a substantial proportion of the value of the product designated by a geographical indication within the defined geographical area.	<u>trends</u> . In particular in view of the potential of geographical indications to contribute to sustainable and highly skilled jobs in rural and less developed regions, producers should aim at <u>entirely</u> creating <u>the product designated by a geographical indication within the defined geographical area</u> . <u>Should this not be possible, only a minor</u> <del>substantial</del> proportion of the value of the product designated by a geographical indication <del>within the defined</del> <u>should originate from without the</u> geographical area. <u>This might be the case in particular for raw materials</u> .	in rural and less developed regions, producers should aim at <del>creating to</del> <b>create</b> a substantial proportion of the value of the product designated by a geographical indication within the defined geographical area.	indications to contribute to sustainable and highly skilled jobs in rural and less developed regions, producers should aim at creating a substantial proportion of the value of the product designated by a geographical indication within the defined geographical area. <u>The requirements that the given quality, reputation or other characteristic of a product should be essentially attributable to its geographical origin as referred to in Article 5, point b) and that the product originates in a specific place as referred to in Article 5, point a), reinforce the understanding that a substantial proportion of the value of the product designated by the geographical indication is created inside the given geographical area. This should ensure that only products having a strong link to the geographical area can benefit from geographical indication protection.</u>  Trilogue text
	Recital 6			
16	(6) On 26 November 2019, the Union acceded to the 2015 Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of	(6) On 26 November 2019, the Union acceded to the 2015 Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of	<del>(6) On 26 November 2019, the Union acceded to the 2015 Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and</del>	(6) <del>On 26 November 2019, the Union acceded to the 2015 Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications<sup>†</sup></del>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>Origin and Geographical Indications<sup>1</sup> ('Geneva Act') which is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The Geneva Act offers a means to obtain protection of geographical indications regardless of the nature of the goods to which they apply, including handicrafts and industrial products.</p> <p>1. OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 15.</p>	<p>Origin and Geographical Indications<sup>1</sup> ('Geneva Act') which is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The Geneva Act offers a means to obtain protection of geographical indications regardless of the nature of the goods to which they apply, including handicrafts and industrial products.</p> <p>1. OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 15.</p>	<p>Geographical Indications ('Geneva Act') which is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The Geneva Act offers a means to obtain protection of geographical indications regardless of the nature of the goods to which they apply, including handicrafts and industrial products.</p> <p>1. OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 15.</p> <p>(moved to recital (2a))</p>	<p><del>('Geneva Act') which is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The Geneva Act offers a means to obtain protection of geographical indications regardless of the nature of the goods to which they apply, including handicrafts and industrial products.</del> Deleted</p> <p>1. OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 15.</p>
Recital 7				
17	<p>(7) Making geographically linked products is often based on local know-how and follows local production methods that are rooted in the cultural and social heritage of the home region of such products. Efficient intellectual property protection has the potential to contribute to increased profitability and attractiveness of the traditional craft professions. Specific geographical indication</p>	<p>(7) Making geographically linked products is often based on local know-how and follows local production methods that are rooted in the cultural and social heritage of the home region of such products. Efficient intellectual property protection has the potential to contribute to increased profitability and attractiveness of the traditional craft professions, <u>the preservation of traditions of production in a known and</u></p>	<p>(7) Making geographically linked products is often based on local know-how and follows local production methods that are rooted in the cultural and social heritage of the home region of such products. Efficient intellectual property protection has the potential to contribute to increased profitability and attractiveness of the traditional craft professions. Specific geographical indication protection is acknowledged so as to safeguard and develop cultural heritage both in the agricultural and the craft and</p>	<p>(7) <del>Making geographically linked products is often based on local know-how and follows local production methods that are rooted in the cultural and social heritage of the home region of such products. Efficient intellectual property protection has the potential to contribute to increased profitability and attractiveness of the traditional craft professions. Specific geographical indication protection is acknowledged so as to safeguard and develop cultural heritage both in the agricultural and the craft and</del></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	protection is acknowledged so as to safeguard and develop cultural heritage both in the agricultural and the craft and industrial areas. Efficient procedures should be established for the registration of Union geographical indications protecting the names of craft and industrial products, which take into account regional and local specificities. The geographical indication system for craft and industrial products should ensure that the production and marketing traditions are maintained and enhanced.	<u>established way and the promotion of cultural heritage. Geographical indications are collective rights and</u> -specific geographical indication protection is acknowledged so as to safeguard and develop cultural heritage both in the agricultural and the craft and industrial areas. Efficient procedures should be established for the registration of Union geographical indications protecting the names of craft and industrial products, which take into account regional and local specificities. The geographical indication system for craft and industrial products should ensure that the production and marketing traditions are maintained, <u>enhanced, and also promoted</u> <del>and enhanced</del> .	industrial areas. Efficient procedures should be established for the registration of Union geographical indications protecting the names of craft and industrial products, which take into account regional and local specificities. The geographical indication system for craft and industrial products should ensure that the production and marketing traditions are maintained and enhanced.  (moved to recital (4a))	<del>industrial areas. Efficient procedures should be established for the registration of Union geographical indications protecting the names of craft and industrial products, which take into account regional and local specificities. The geographical indication system for craft and industrial products should ensure that the production and marketing traditions are maintained and enhanced.</del> Deleted
	Recital 8			
18	(8) It is therefore necessary to firstly, ensure fair competition for producers of craft and industrial products in the internal market; secondly, guarantee the availability to consumers of reliable information pertaining to such	(8) It is therefore necessary to firstly, ensure <u>legal certainty</u> , fair competition for producers of craft and industrial products in the internal market; secondly, guarantee the availability to consumers of reliable information pertaining to such	(8) It is therefore necessary <del>to</del> , firstly, <b>to</b> ensure fair competition for producers of craft and industrial products in the internal market; secondly, <del>guarantee</del> <b>to ensure</b> the availability to consumers of reliable information pertaining to such products; thirdly, <b>to</b> safeguard and	(8) It is therefore necessary <del>to</del> , firstly, <b>to</b> ensure fair competition for producers of craft and industrial products in the internal market; secondly, <del>guarantee</del> <b>to ensure</b> the availability to consumers of reliable information pertaining to such products; thirdly, <b>to</b> safeguard and

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	products; thirdly, safeguard and develop cultural heritage and traditional know-how; fourthly ensure an efficient registration of geographical indications for craft and industrial products both for the Union and at international level; fifthly provide for an effective enforcement of intellectual property rights throughout the Union and in electronic commerce within the internal market, and lastly, ensure the link with the international registration and protection system based on the Geneva Act.	products; thirdly, safeguard and develop <u>and promote</u> cultural heritage and traditional know-how; fourthly ensure an efficient registration of geographical indications for craft and industrial products both for the Union and at international level; fifthly provide for an effective enforcement of intellectual property rights throughout the Union and in electronic commerce within the internal market, and lastly, ensure the link with the international registration and protection system based on the Geneva Act.	develop cultural heritage and traditional know-how; fourthly, <b>to ensure</b> <del>ensure</del> an efficient registration of geographical indications for craft and industrial products <del>both for the, at both</del> Union and <del>at</del> international level; fifthly, <b>to</b> provide for an effective <del>enforcement of intellectual property rights throughout the Union and in electronic commerce within</del> <b>controls of geographical indications for craft and industrial products throughout the internal market, including in electronic commerce;</b> and lastly, <del>ensure the</del> <b>to establish a</b> link with the international registration and protection system based on the Geneva Act.	develop cultural heritage and traditional know-how; fourthly, <b>to</b> ensure <del>an</del> efficient registration of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, <b>at both</b> <del>both for the</del> Union and <del>at</del> international level; fifthly, <b>to</b> provide for <del>an</del> effective <b>controls and</b> enforcement of <del>intellectual property rights throughout the Union and in electronic commerce within</del> <b>geographical indications for craft and industrial products throughout the internal market, including in electronic commerce;</b> and lastly, <del>ensure the</del> <b>to establish a</b> link with the international registration and protection system based on the Geneva Act.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 9				
19	(9) To provide for a full coverage of craft and industrial products eligible for GI protection (i.e. those having characteristics, attributes or reputation linked to their place of production or manufacturing), the scope of this Regulation needs to be	(9) To provide for a full coverage of craft and industrial products eligible for GI protection (i.e. those having characteristics, attributes or reputation linked to their <u>geographical origin</u> , place of production or manufacturing), the scope of this Regulation	(9) <del>To provide for a full coverage of craft and industrial products eligible for GI protection (i.e. those having characteristics, attributes or reputation linked to their place of production or manufacturing), the scope of this Regulation needs to be determined in line with the relevant international framework, namely, the World Trade</del>	(9) <del>To provide for a full coverage of craft and industrial products eligible for GI protection (i.e. those having characteristics, attributes or reputation linked to their place of production or manufacturing), the scope of this Regulation needs to be determined in line with the relevant international framework, namely, the</del>

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	<p>determined in line with the relevant international framework, namely, the World Trade Organization. Hence, the use of the Combined Nomenclature should be established through direct reference to Annex I to Council Regulation No 2658/87<sup>1</sup>. This approach ensures coherence with the scope of the revised GI Regulation for agricultural products, foodstuff, wine and spirits.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2685/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff Regulation (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987 p.1).</p>	<p>needs to be determined in line with the relevant international framework, namely, the World Trade Organization. <del>Hence, the use of the Combined Nomenclature should be established through direct reference to Annex I to Council Regulation No 2658/87<sup>1</sup>. This approach ensures coherence with the scope of the revised GI Regulation for agricultural products, foodstuff, wine and spirits.</del></p> <p><del>1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2685/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff Regulation (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987 p.1).</del></p>	<p>Organization. Hence, the use of the Combined Nomenclature should be established through direct reference to Annex I to Council Regulation No 26<sup>1</sup>58/87. This approach ensures coherence with the scope of the revised GI Regulation for agricultural products, foodstuff, wine and spirits.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2685/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff Regulation (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987 p.1).</p>	<p><del>World Trade Organization. Hence, the use of the Combined Nomenclature should be established through direct reference to Annex I to Council Regulation No 2658/87<sup>1</sup>. This approach ensures coherence with the scope of the revised GI Regulation for agricultural products, foodstuff, wine and spirits.</del> <u>Deleted</u></p> <p><del>1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2685/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff Regulation (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987 p.1).</del></p>
	Recital 10			
20	<p>(10) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter. Accordingly, this Regulation should be interpreted and applied in accordance with</p>	<p>(10) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter. Accordingly, this Regulation should be interpreted and applied in accordance with</p>	<p><del>(10) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter. Accordingly, this Regulation should be interpreted and applied in accordance with those rights and principles including the</del></p>	<p>(10) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter <u>of Fundamental Rights of the European Union</u>. Accordingly, this Regulation should be interpreted and applied in accordance with those</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	those rights and principles including the right to protection of personal data, the freedom to conduct a business and the right to property, including intellectual property.	those rights and principles including the right to protection of personal data, the freedom to conduct a business and the right to property, including intellectual property.	<p>right to protection of personal data, the freedom to conduct a business and the right to property, including intellectual property.</p> <p>(moved to recital (62a))</p>	<p>rights and principles including the right to protection of personal data, the freedom to conduct a business and the right to property, including intellectual property.</p> <p>Text Origin: Commission Proposal</p>
Recital 11				
21	(11) The tasks assigned by this Regulation to Member States' authorities, the Commission and the European Union Intellectual Property Office, hereinafter the 'Office', may require the processing of personal data, in particular where this is needed to identify applicants in a registration amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents in an opposition procedure or beneficiaries of transitional period granted to derogate from the protection of a registered name.. Processing of such personal data is therefore necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. Any processing of personal data under this Regulation should	(11) The tasks assigned by this Regulation to Member States' authorities, the Commission and the European Union Intellectual Property Office, hereinafter the 'Office', may require the processing of personal data, in particular where this is needed to identify applicants in a registration amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents in an opposition procedure or beneficiaries of transitional period granted to derogate from the protection of a registered name.. Processing of such personal data is therefore necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. Any processing <u>and making public</u> of personal data <u>received in the course of the</u>	<p><del>(11) The tasks assigned by this Regulation to Member States' authorities, the Commission and the European Union Intellectual Property Office, hereinafter the 'Office', may require the processing of personal data, in particular where this is needed to identify applicants in a registration amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents in an opposition procedure or beneficiaries of transitional period granted to derogate from the protection of a registered name..</del></p> <p>Processing of such personal data is therefore necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. Any processing of personal data under this Regulation should respect fundamental rights, including the right to respect for private and family life and the right to protection of personal data under</p>	<p>(11) The tasks assigned by this Regulation to Member <del>States'</del><u>State</u> authorities, the Commission and the <del>European Union Intellectual Property Office, hereinafter the 'Office',</del> may require the processing of personal data, in particular where this is needed to identify applicants in a registration amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents in an opposition procedure or beneficiaries of transitional period granted to derogate from the protection of a registered name..</p> <p>Processing of such personal data is therefore necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. Any processing <u>and making public</u> of personal data <u>received in the course of the procedures</u> under this Regulation, <u>like for example for registration, approval of amendments, cancellation,</u></p>



Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
<p>respect fundamental rights, including the right to respect for private and family life and the right to protection of personal data under Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter and it is essential that Member States comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2002/58/EC<sup>2</sup>, and the Commission and the Office with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the 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 (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy</p>	<p><u>procedures</u> under this Regulation, <u>like for example for registration, approval of amendments, cancellation, opposition, granting of transitional period and control</u>, should respect fundamental rights, including the right to respect for private and family life and the right to protection of personal data under Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter and it is essential that Member States comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2002/58/EC<sup>2</sup>, and the Commission and the Office with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup>. <u>Where the Commission and the Office jointly determine the purposes and means of the data processing, they should be considered joint controllers</u>.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the 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 (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications) (OJ L 201, 31.7.2002, p. 37).</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the</p>	<p>Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter and it is essential that Member States comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2002/58/EC, and the Commission and the Office with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the 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 (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications) (OJ L 201, 31.7.2002, p. 37).</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the</p>	<p><u>opposition, granting of transitional period and control</u>, should respect fundamental rights, including the right to respect for private and family life and the right to protection of personal data under Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter <del>and it is essential that Member States comply with</del>. <u>In that context</u>, Regulation (EU) 2016/679<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2002/58/EC<sup>2</sup>, <del>and the Commission and the Office with</del> <u>of the European Parliament and of the Council place certain obligations on Member States, while</u> Regulation (EU) 2018/1725<sup>3</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council <u>places certain obligations on the Commission and the Office. Where the Commission and the Office jointly determine the purposes and means of the data processing, they should be considered joint controllers</u>.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the 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 (OJ</p>

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
<p>in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications) (OJ L 201, 31. 7.2002, p. 37).</p> <p>3. 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).</p>	<p>data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications) (OJ L 201, 31. 7.2002, p. 37).</p> <p>3. 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).</p>	<p><del>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).</del></p> <p>(moved to recital (62a))</p>	<p>L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications) (OJ L 201, <del>31. 7.2002</del><a href="#">31.7.2002</a>, p. 37).</p> <p>3. 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).</p>
Recital 11a			

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21a		<u>(11a) Recognising that in certain geographical areas there is only one producer who wants to submit an application for the registration of a name as geographical indication, the possibility for a single producer to be considered an applicant should be ensured. However, a single producer should not be allowed to apply for protection for its own land or workshop; the geographical area should always refer to natural features and not private property boundaries.</u>		<u>No text</u>
Recital 11b				
21b			(11a) Geographical indications for craft and industrial products, which have characteristics, attributes or a reputation linked to their place of production or manufacturing, are a collective right accessible to be used by all eligible producers in a designated area willing to adhere to a product specification, in accordance with this Regulation. Producers acting collectively have more market power than individual producers and can make use of	<u>(11a) Geographical indications for craft and industrial products, which have characteristics, attributes or a reputation linked to their place of production or manufacturing, are a collective right accessible to be used by all eligible producers in a designated area willing to adhere to a product specification, in accordance with this Regulation. Producers acting collectively have more market power than individual producers and can make use of synergies when</u>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			synergies when managing their geographical indications. Geographical indications reward producers for their efforts to produce a diverse range of quality products.	<u>managing their geographical indications. Geographical indications reward producers for their efforts to produce a diverse range of quality products.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 11c			
21c			(11b) Applications for registration of geographical indications should therefore be submitted by producer groups. By way of exception, a local or regional authority or a private entity designated by a Member State may be an applicant if it is not feasible for the producers to form a group, for example, due to their number, geographical location or organisational characteristics. In such cases, the application for registration of a geographical indication should state these reasons for such designation.	<u>(11b) Applications for registration of geographical indications should therefore be submitted by producer groups. However, a local or regional authority or a private entity designated by a Member State may be an applicant. In such cases, the application for registration of a geographical indication should state the reasons for such designation.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 11d			
21d				<u>(11ba) Recognising that in certain geographical areas there is only one producer who wants to submit an</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>application for the registration of a name as geographical indication, the possibility for a single producer to be considered an applicant should be ensured. However, a single producer should not be allowed to define the geographical area by reference to its own land or workshop; the geographical area should always refer to a particular part of the territory and not to private property boundaries.</u>
	Recital 11e			
21e			(11c) The system of geographical indications aims at enabling consumers to make more informed purchasing choices and, in this context, labelling and advertising helps them to identify correctly quality products on the market. Geographical indications, as an intellectual property right, help operators and companies to 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 to market products designated as geographical	<u>(11c) The system of geographical indications aims at enabling consumers to make more informed purchasing choices and, in this context, labelling and advertising helps them to identify correctly quality products on the market. Geographical indications, as an intellectual property right, help operators and companies to 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 to market products designated as geographical</u>

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			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 subject to a system of controls.	<u>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 subject to a system of controls.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 11f			
21f			(11d) A product is eligible for protection as a geographical indication if it complies with three cumulative criteria: the product should be rooted in or have its origin in a specific place, region, locality or country; at least one of the production steps should take place in this geographical area; and the given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the product is essentially attributable to this geographical origin. To fulfil these criteria, it needs to be demonstrated that the geographical origin is an essential factor in the quality, reputation or other characteristic of the product. These criteria are in line with the requirements for geographical indications as set out in the Geneva Act and in Union	<u>(11d) A name of a product is eligible for protection as a geographical indication if it complies with three cumulative criteria: the product should be rooted in or have its origin in a specific place, region, locality or country; at least one of the production steps should take place in this geographical area; and the given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the product is essentially attributable to this geographical origin. To fulfil these criteria, it needs to be demonstrated that the geographical origin is an essential factor in the quality, reputation or other characteristic of the product. These criteria are in line with the requirements for geographical indications as set out in the Geneva Act and in Union</u>

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			<p>legislation on the protection of geographical indications for agricultural products, foodstuff, wine and spirits. However, products that are contrary to public policy should be excluded from being the subject of a ‘protected geographical indication’. The necessity to apply the public policy exception should be assessed on a case-by-case basis, and the exception should be applied in accordance with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the relevant case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.</p>	<p><u>legislation on the protection of geographical indications for agricultural products, foodstuff, wine and spirits. However, products that are contrary to public policy should be excluded from being the subject of a ‘protected geographical indication’. The necessity to apply the public policy exception should be assessed on a case-by-case basis, and the exception should be applied in accordance with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the relevant case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 11g				
21g				<p><u>(11e) The production step or productions steps indicated in the product specification are those which give the given quality, reputation, or other characteristic of the product. Human or natural factors, or the combination of these factors determine if a production step is relevant to be included in the product specifications. Products primarily produced outside the given</u></p>

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				<p><u>geographical area and only transported there for packaging or for a production step that could be done elsewhere without causing significant difference in the quality, reputation, or other characteristic of the product, should not qualify for protection as geographical indications. This would allow to prevent that low-quality products without unique characteristics, produced almost entirely outside the given geographical area are sold as geographical indications.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text.</p>
Recital 12				
22	(12) Where applicable, the information included in the single document shall be made available through the Digital Product Passport as set out by the Regulation establishing a framework for ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC.	(12) Where applicable, the information included in the single document <del>shall</del> <u>may</u> be made available through the Digital Product Passport as set out by <del>the Regulation</del> <u>Regulation .../...</u> establishing a framework for ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC.	(12) [Where applicable, the information included in the single document <del>shall</del> <u>should</u> be made available through the Digital Product Passport as set out by <del>the Regulation</del> <u>Regulation .../...</u> establishing a framework for ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC <sup>1</sup> .]  <b>1. [Final wording of this recital subject to outcome of</b>	(12) <del>Where applicable, the information included in the single document shall be made available through the Digital Product Passport as set out by the Regulation establishing a framework for ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC.</del> <u>deleted</u>

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			negotiations on COM(2022)142 final of 30.3.2022.]	
Recital 12a				
22a		<u>(12a) Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) often have limited resources to deal with administrative tasks. The competent authorities should, therefore, upon request draw up the single document for them on the basis of their product specifications and send it for their approval and the competent authority should also provide all necessary support tools, including financial support and assist MSMEs during the registration procedure.</u>		<u>(12a) Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) often have limited resources to deal with administrative tasks. The competent authority of the Member State from where the producer group originates should endeavour to assist in the preparation of the single document in line with its administrative practice, at the request of the applicant. Where a Member State decides to use the direct registration procedure, the Office, in close cooperation with the single point of contact, should endeavour to provide assistance with the single document. Any assistance provided by the authorities or the Office would be without prejudice to the applicant remaining responsible for the single document.</u>
Recital 13				
23	(13) Member States should have the possibility to charge a registration fee to cover their	(13) Member States should have the possibility to charge a registration fee to cover their	(13) Member States should have the possibility to charge a registration fee to cover their costs of managing the	(13) <del>Member States should have the possibility to charge a registration fee to cover their costs of managing the</del>

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
<p>costs of managing the geographical indication system for craft and industrial products. Member States should charge lower fees for micro, small or medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). The Office should not charge a fee for the management of the Union application process. However, the Office should have the possibility to charge a fee for the direct registration. In that case, the fees charged by the Office should be laid down by an implementing act in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p>	<p>costs of managing the geographical indication system for craft and industrial products. Member States should charge lower fees for micro, small or medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). The Office should not charge a fee for the management of the Union application process. However, the Office should have the possibility to charge a fee for the direct registration. In that case, the fees charged by the Office should be laid down by an implementing act in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> <u>and the fees charged by the Office should be a lower amount for MSMEs so as not to lead to any discontinuation of the registration procedure.</u></p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of</p>	<p>geographical indication system for craft and industrial products. Member States should charge lower fees for micro, small or medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). The Office should not charge a fee for the management of the Union application process. However, the Office should have the possibility to charge a fee for the direct registration. In that case, the fees charged by the Office should be laid down by an implementing act in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p> <p>(moved to recital (57a))</p>	<p><del>geographical indication system for craft and industrial products. Member States should charge lower fees for micro, small or medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). The Office should not charge a fee for the management of the Union application process. However, the Office should have the possibility to charge a fee for the direct registration. In that case, the fees charged by the Office should be laid down by an implementing act in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>.<del>deleted</del></del></p> <p><del>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</del></p>



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		implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).		
Recital 13a				
23a		<u>(13a) The Member States should establish details concerning the national stage procedure. However, the admissibility of the opposition and the reasons for denying registration of a geographical indication should be aligned with those at the Union stage.</u>		<u>(13a) No text</u>
Recital 14				
24	(14) To qualify for protection in the Member States, geographical indications should be registered only at Union level. However, with effect from the date of application for such registration at Union level, Member States should be able to grant temporary protection at national level without affecting the internal market of the Union or international trade. The protection afforded by this Regulation upon registration	(14) To <del>qualify for</del> <u>ensure</u> protection in <u>all</u> the Member States, geographical indications should be registered <del>only</del> at Union level. However, with effect from the date of application for such registration at Union level, Member States should be able to grant temporary protection at national level without affecting the internal market of the Union or international trade. The protection afforded by this	(14) To <del>qualify for</del> <u>obtain</u> protection <del>in the Member States</del> , geographical indications should be registered <del>only</del> at Union level <u>only</u> . <b>The standard procedure for an application for registration of a geographical indication under this Regulation should comprise two phases:</b> <del>However, with effect from the date of application for such registration at Union level, Member States should be able to grant temporary protection at national level without affecting the internal market of the Union or</del>	(14) To <del>qualify for</del> <u>obtain</u> protection <del>in the Member States</del> , geographical indications should be registered <del>only</del> at Union level <u>only</u> . <u>The standard procedure for an application for registration of a geographical indication under this Regulation should comprise two phases:</u> <del>However, with effect from the date of application for such registration at Union level, Member States should be able to grant temporary protection at national level without affecting the internal market of the Union or</del>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>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 Office should carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical indications originating in third countries.</p>	<p>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 Office should carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical indications originating in third countries.</p>	<p><del>international trader</del> responsible for the first phase and the European Union Intellectual Property Office ('the Office') should be responsible for the second phase. Where a Member State has been granted a derogation from the standard procedure, it should be possible for an applicant from that Member State to submit an application for registration directly to the Office. 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 Office should carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical indications originating in third countries.</p> <p>(second sentence deleted and integrated into recital 19a)</p>	<p><del>international trader</del> responsible for the first phase and the European Union Intellectual Property Office ('the Office') should be responsible for the second phase. Where a Member State has been granted a derogation from the standard procedure, it should be possible for an applicant from that Member State to submit an application for registration directly to the Office. 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 Office should carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical indications originating in third countries.</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 14a			
24a				<p>(14a) Member States should provide for efficient, predictable and expeditious administrative procedures. These procedures, including any applicable timelines, should be publicly available. The</p>

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				<u>Commission, the Office and the Member States should cooperate within the Advisory Board to share best practice with a view to promoting the efficiency of procedures.</u>
Recital 15				
25	(15) The procedures for registration, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration in respect of geographical indications originating in the Union under this Regulation should be carried out by the Member States and the Office. The Member States and the Office should be responsible for distinct stages of the procedures. Member States should be responsible for the first stage, which consists of receiving the application from the applicants, assessing it, running the national opposition procedure, and, following the positive results of the assessment, submitting the Union application to the Office. The Office should be responsible for examining the applications in the second stage of the procedure, running the	(15) The procedures for <u>examination, opposition,</u> registration, amendments to the product specification <del>and</del> cancellation of the registration <u>and appeals</u> in respect of geographical indications originating in the Union under this Regulation should be carried out by the Member States and the Office <u>and this procedure should respond to the transparency requirements</u> . The Member States and the Office should be responsible for distinct stages of the procedures. Member States should be responsible for the first stage, which consists of receiving the application from the applicants, assessing it, running the national opposition procedure, and, following the positive results of the assessment, submitting the Union application to the Office.	(15) The procedures for registration, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration in respect of geographical indications originating in the Union <del>under this Regulation</del> should be carried out by the Member States and the Office. The Member States and the Office should <b>respectively</b> be responsible for <del>the</del> distinct stages of <del>the</del> <u>those</u> procedures. Member States should be responsible for the first <del>stage</del> <b>phase (i.e. the national phase)</b> , which consists of receiving the application from the applicants, assessing it, running the national opposition procedure, and, following the positive <del>results</del> <b>completion</b> of the <del>assessment</del> <b>first phase</b> , submitting the <del>Union</del> application to the Office <b>to launch the second phase. Member States should establish the detailed procedural arrangements for the national phase, which may include consultations between the applicant</b>	(15) The procedures for <u>examination, opposition,</u> registration, amendments to the product specification <del>and</del> cancellation of the registration <u>and appeals</u> in respect of geographical indications originating in the Union <del>under this Regulation</del> should be carried out by the Member States and the Office <u>and this procedure should respond to the transparency requirements</u> . The Member States and the Office should <u>respectively</u> be responsible for <del>the</del> distinct stages of <del>the</del> <u>those</u> procedures. Member States should be responsible for the first <del>stage</del> <b>phase (i.e. the national phase)</b> , which consists of receiving the application from the applicants, assessing it, running the national opposition procedure, and, following the positive <del>results</del> <b>completion</b> of the <del>assessment</del> <b>first phase</b> , submitting the <del>Union</del> application to the Office <u>to launch the second phase. Member States should establish the detailed</u>

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	worldwide opposition procedure and taking a decision on granting or refusing the protection to the geographical indication. The Office should also carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical indications originating in third countries, without prejudice to the direct registration procedure.	The Office should be responsible for examining the applications in the second stage of the procedure, running the worldwide opposition procedure and taking a decision on granting or refusing the protection to the geographical indication. The Office should also carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical indications originating in third countries, without prejudice to the direct registration procedure.	<b>and national opponents, as well as the submission by the applicant of a report on the outcome of these consultations, and of any changes made to the application.</b> The Office should be responsible for examining the applications in the second <del>stage</del> <b>phase</b> of the procedure ( <b>i.e. the Union phase</b> ), running the worldwide opposition procedure and <del>taking a decision on</del> granting or refusing the protection to the geographical indication. The Office should also carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical indications originating in third countries, <del>without prejudice to the direct registration procedure.</del>	<u><i>procedural arrangements for the national phase, which should include consultations between the applicant and national opponents, as well as the submission by the applicant of a report on the outcome of these consultations, and of any changes made to the application. Moreover, the admissibility of the opposition and the reasons for denying registration of a geographical indication should be aligned with those at the Union stage.</i></u> <del>The</del> Office should be responsible for examining the applications in the second <del>stage</del> <b>phase</b> of the procedure ( <b>i.e. the Union phase</b> ), running the <del>worldwide</del> opposition procedure and <del>taking a decision on</del> granting or refusing the protection to the geographical indication. The Office should also carry out the corresponding procedures for geographical indications originating in third countries, <del>without prejudice to the direct registration procedure.</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 15a			
G	25a			<u><i>(15a) For the purpose of reaching a</i></u>

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				<i><u>friendly settlement, the Office should encourage parties to make use of alternative dispute resolution, such as mediation. To this end, the Office should offer parties the opportunity to make use of those services in the procedures available at Union level. The Office should provide those services itself, but parties may also make use of other mediation services.</u></i>
	Recital 15b			
25b				<i><u>(15b) In order to help in the preparation of the application and in the related procedure within the first phase of the application, a regional or local entity of the Member State where the producer group or the single producer originates should be allowed to provide assistance to that producer group or single producer. The assistance could include advice, sharing of documents, contacts and information.</u></i>
	Recital 16			
26	(16) In order to facilitate the management of GI applications by national authorities, it should be possible for two or more	(16) In order to facilitate the management of GI applications by national authorities, it should be possible for two or more	(16) In order to facilitate the management of <del>GI</del> <b>geographical indication</b> applications by national authorities, it should be possible for	(16) In order to facilitate the management of <del>GI</del> <b>geographical indication</b> applications by <del>national</del> <b>competent</b> authorities, it

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Member States to: (i) cooperate in the management of the national phase of the procedures, including those procedures for registration, examination, national opposition, submission of the Union application to the Office, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration, and (ii) decide that one of them manages these procedures also on behalf of the other Member State or Member States concerned. In those cases, all the Member States concerned should inform the Commission without delay, providing the necessary information.	Member States to: (i) cooperate in the management of the national phase of the procedures, including those procedures for registration, examination, national opposition, submission of the Union application to the Office, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration, and (ii) decide that one of them manages these procedures also on behalf of the other Member State or Member States concerned. In those cases, all the Member States concerned should inform the Commission without delay, providing the necessary information.	two or more Member States to: (i) cooperate in the management of the national phase of the procedures, including those procedures for registration, examination, national opposition, submission of the Union application to the Office, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration; and (ii) decide that one of them manages these procedures also on behalf of the other Member State or Member States concerned. In those cases, <del>all the</del> these Member States <del>concerned</del> should inform the Commission, without delay, providing the necessary information <b>inform the Commission accordingly.</b>	should be possible for two or more Member States to: (i) cooperate in <del>the management of</del> the national phase of the procedures, including those procedures for <del>registration</del> , examination, national opposition, submission of the <del>Union</del> application to the Office, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration; and (ii) decide that one of them manages these procedures also on behalf of the other Member State or Member States concerned. In those cases, <del>all the</del> these Member States <del>concerned</del> should, <u>without delay</u> , inform the Commission <del>without delay</del> <u>accordingly</u> , providing the <del>necessary information</del> <u>main parameters of the cooperation</u> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 17				
27	(17) It is possible for certain Member States to obtain a derogation from the Member States' obligation to designate a national authority in respect of geographical indications for craft and industrial products to take charge of the procedures	(17) It is possible for <del>certain</del> Member States to <del>obtain a derogation from the Member States'</del> <u>opt out from their</u> obligation to designate a national authority in respect of geographical indications for craft and industrial products to take	(17) <b>Under certain circumstances, it should be</b> <del>it is possible for certain</del> Member States to obtain a derogation from the <del>Member States'</del> obligation to designate a national authority in respect of geographical indications for craft and industrial products to <del>take charge</del> <b>run the national phase</b> of the	(17) <u>Under certain circumstances, it should be</u> <del>it is possible for certain</del> Member States to obtain a derogation from the <del>Member States'</del> obligation to designate a national <u>competent</u> authority in respect of geographical indications for craft and industrial products to <del>take charge</del> <u>run the</u>

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	<p>for registration, national opposition, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration under certain circumstances specified in this Regulation. That derogation, that should take the form of a Commission Decision, takes into account the fact that certain Member States do not have a specific national system for the management of geographical indications for craft and industrial products and that the local interest in these countries to protect these geographical indications is minimal. Under these circumstances, it would not be justified to oblige the respective Member State to set up an infrastructure, employ the necessary personnel and purchase facilities for the management of these geographical indications. It is more effective and economical to provide an alternative procedure for the producer groups from these Member States to protect their products by a geographical indication. The “direct registration</p>	<p>charge of the procedures for registration, national opposition, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration <del>under certain circumstances specified in this Regulation</del>. That derogation, <del>that should take the form of a Commission Decision, takes</del> <u>can also take</u> into account the fact that certain Member States do not have a specific national system for the management of geographical indications for craft and industrial products and that the local interest in these countries to protect these geographical indications is minimal. <del>Under these circumstances, it would not be justified to oblige the respective Member State to set up an infrastructure, employ the necessary personnel and purchase facilities for the management of these geographical indications</del>. It is more effective and economical to provide an alternative procedure for the producer groups from these Member States to protect their products by a geographical indication.</p>	<p>procedures for registration, <b>including</b> national opposition, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration <del>under certain circumstances specified in this Regulation</del>. That derogation, that should take the form of a Commission Decision, takes into account the fact that certain Member States do not have a specific national system for the <del>management</del> <b>protection</b> of geographical indications for craft and industrial products <del>and</del>, that the local interest in these countries to protect <del>these</del> geographical indications is minimal, <b>and that</b>, under these circumstances, it would not be justified to oblige the <del>respective</del> Member State <b>in question</b> to set up <del>an infrastructure, employ the necessary personnel and purchase facilities for the management of these geographical indications</del>. It is more effective and economical <del>all the infrastructure needed</del> . <b>It would be more efficient and cost-effective</b> to provide an alternative <del>procedure for the</del> <b>path for</b> producer groups from these Member States to protect their products, <b>namely a ‘by a geographical indication</b>. The “direct registration procedure” has cost advantages reaped by Member States. Pursuant to</p>	<p><u><b>national phase</b></u> of the procedures for registration, <u><b>including</b></u> national opposition, amendments to the product specification and cancellation of the registration <del>under certain circumstances specified in this Regulation</del>. That derogation, <del>that should take the form of a Commission Decision, takes</del> into account the fact that certain Member States do not have a specific national system for the <del>management</del> <b>protection</b> of geographical indications for craft and industrial products <del>and</del>, that the local interest in these countries to protect <del>these</del> geographical indications is minimal, <b>and that</b>, under these circumstances, it would not be justified to oblige the <del>respective</del> Member State <u><b>in question</b></u> to set up <del>an infrastructure, employ the necessary personnel and purchase facilities for the management of these geographical indications</del>. It is more effective and economical <del>all the infrastructure needed</del> . <u><b>It would be more efficient and cost-effective</b></u> to provide an alternative <del>procedure for the</del> <u><b>path for</b></u> producer groups from these Member States to protect their products, <u><b>namely a ‘by a geographical indication</b></u>. The “direct registration procedure” <del>has cost advantages</del></p>



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	<p>procedure” has cost advantages reaped by Member States. Pursuant to this derogation, procedures for registration, amendments to the product specification and cancellation should be managed directly by the Office. In this regard the Office should receive the effective assistance of the administrative authorities of that Member State when required by the Office, through designation of a contact point, as regards in particular aspects related to the examination of the application. In those cases, the Office should be entitled to charge a registration fee, considering that this procedure generates more work for the Office than the management of Union applications. However, the application of the “direct registration procedure” should not exempt Member States from the obligation to designate a competent authority for the controls and enforcement and to take the necessary actions to enforce the rights set out in this Regulation. The competent authority maintained or</p>	<p>The "direct registration procedure" has cost advantages reaped by Member States. Pursuant to this derogation, procedures for registration, amendments to the product specification and cancellation should be managed directly by the Office. In this regard the Office should receive the effective assistance of the administrative authorities of that Member State when required by the Office, through designation of a contact point, as regards in particular aspects related to the examination of the application. In those cases, the Office should be entitled to charge a registration fee, considering that this procedure generates more work for the Office than the management of Union applications. However, the application of the "direct registration procedure" should not exempt Member States from the obligation to designate a competent authority for the controls and enforcement and to take the necessary actions to enforce the rights set out in this Regulation. The competent</p>	<p>this derogation, procedures for registration, amendments to the product specification and cancellation <del>should be managed directly by</del> <b>with</b> the Office. <del>In this regard the Office should receive the effective assistance of the administrative authorities of that Member State when required by the Office, through designation of a contact point, as regards in particular aspects related to the examination of the application. In those cases, the Office should be entitled to charge a registration fee, considering that this procedure generates more work for the Office than the management of Union applications. However, the application of the "direct registration procedure" should not exempt</del> <b>This alternative would also yield cost advantages for</b> Member States <del>from the obligation to designate a competent authority for the controls and enforcement and to take the necessary actions to enforce the rights set out in this Regulation. The competent authority maintained or designated for the management of the geographical indications and the competent authority designated for the controls and enforcement may differ, when a Member State so decides.</del></p>	<p><del>reaped by Member States. Pursuant to this derogation, procedures for registration, amendments to the product specification and cancellation should be managed directly by</del> <b>with</b> the Office. <del>In this regard the Office should receive the effective assistance of the administrative authorities of that Member State when required by the Office, through designation of a contact point, as regards in particular aspects related to the examination of the application. In those cases, the Office should be entitled to charge a registration fee, considering that this procedure generates more work for the Office than the management of Union applications. However, the application of the "direct registration procedure" should not exempt</del> <b>This alternative would also yield cost advantages for</b> Member States <del>from the obligation to designate a competent authority for the controls and enforcement and to take the necessary actions to enforce the rights set out in this Regulation. The competent authority maintained or designated for the management of the geographical indications and the competent authority designated for the controls and enforcement may differ, when a Member State so decides.</del></p>

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	designated for the management of the geographical indications and the competent authority designated for the controls and enforcement may differ, when a Member State so decides.	authority maintained or designated for the management of the geographical indications and the competent authority designated for the controls and enforcement may differ, when a Member State so decides.	(final 2 sentences moved to recitals 18a and 18b)	Agreed change: "competent" added  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 18				
28	(18) The Commission, after reviewing the information provided by the Member State, should adopt a Commission Decision establishing the right of the Member State to opt for the exceptional direct registration procedure. Accordingly, the Commission should retain the right to modify and withdraw a Decision allowing a Member State to opt for the "direct registration procedure", should the conditions not be met by the Member State concerned. This is, for example, the case should the number of direct applications submitted by applicants from that Member State exceed the original number estimated by that Member State in a recurrent	<i>deleted</i>	(18) The Commission, after reviewing the information provided by the Member State, should adopt a <del>Commission</del> decision establishing the right of the Member State to opt for the exceptional direct registration procedure. <del>Accordingly, The Commission, when examining a request for a derogation, should assess all relevant circumstances, including for instance the number of existing protected products, the number of potentially interested producers and producer groups in the respective Member State, the size of the population of the respective Member State, information on sales, manufacturing capacities, markets for the products in question, and other data that the Member State considers as relevant information to demonstrate low interest at national</del>	(18) The Commission, after reviewing the information provided by the Member State, should adopt a <del>Commission</del> decision establishing the right of the Member State to opt for the exceptional direct registration procedure. <del>Accordingly, The Commission, when examining a request for a derogation, should assess all relevant circumstances, including for instance the number of existing protected names of products, the number of potentially interested producers and producer groups in the respective Member State, the size of the population of the respective Member State, information on sales, manufacturing capacities, markets for the products in question, and other data that the Member State considers as relevant information to demonstrate low interest at national level. Information gathered via a</del>



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	manner over time.		level. Information gathered via a public consultation, a market survey, market analysis, or letters from relevant professional chambers or from any other relevant official instances may for instance be used by the Commission to take a decision. The Commission should retain the right to modify <del>and/or to</del> withdraw a decision allowing a Member State to opt for the "direct registration procedure", should the conditions <del>not cease to</del> be met by the Member State concerned. This <del>is</del> , for example, <b>would be</b> the case should the number of direct applications submitted by applicants from that Member State exceed, <b>in a recurrent manner over time</b> , the original number estimated by that Member State <del>in a recurrent manner over time</del> .	<u>public consultation, a market survey, market analysis, or letters from relevant professional chambers or from any other relevant official instances may for instance be used by the Commission to take a decision.</u> The Commission should retain the right to modify <del>and/or to</del> withdraw a decision allowing a Member State to opt for the "direct registration procedure", should the conditions <del>not cease to</del> be met by the Member State concerned. This <del>is</del> , for example, <u>would be</u> the case should the number of direct applications submitted by applicants from that Member State exceed, <u>in a recurrent manner over time</u> , the original number estimated by that Member State <del>in a recurrent manner over time</del> .  Agreed change: "protected names of products" instead of "protected products"  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 18a			
g	28a		(18a) Pursuant to this derogation, procedures for registration, amendments to the product	<u>(18a) Pursuant to this derogation, procedures for registration, amendments to the product</u>

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			<p>specification and cancellation should be managed directly by the Office. In this regard, the Office should receive the assistance of the administrative authorities of the Member State concerned when needed by the Office, through designation of a national single point of contact, as regards, in particular, aspects related to the examination of the application. The single point of contact should have the necessary expertise and local knowledge on geographical indications. The single point of contact, when assisting the Office, may consult other experts with product- and/or sector-specific knowledge.</p> <p>(moved from recital (17))</p>	<p><u>specification and cancellation should be managed directly by the Office. In this regard, the Office should receive the assistance of the administrative authorities of the Member State concerned when needed by the Office, through designation of a national single point of contact, as regards, in particular, aspects related to the examination of the application. The single point of contact should have the necessary expertise and local knowledge on geographical indications. The single point of contact, when assisting the Office, may consult other experts with product- and/or sector-specific knowledge.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 18b			
28b			<p>(18b) However, the application of the direct registration procedure should not exempt Member States from the obligation to designate a competent authority for controls and to take the necessary action to enforce the rights set out in this Regulation.</p>	<p><u>(18b) However, the application of the direct registration procedure should not exempt Member States from the obligation to designate a competent authority for controls and to take the necessary action to enforce the rights set out in this Regulation.</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			(moved from recital (17))	Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 19				
29	<p>(19) To ensure coherent decision-making as regards applications for protection and judicial challenges against them, submitted in the national procedure, the Office 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 Office 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 Office of that assessment. If the Member State requests the suspension of the examination of an application at Union level, the Office should be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline for</p>	<p>(19) To ensure <u>efficient and</u> coherent decision-making as regards applications for protection and judicial challenges against them, submitted in the national procedure, the Office 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 Office 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 Office of that assessment <u>without undue delay</u>. If the Member State requests the suspension of the examination of an application at Union level, the Office should be exempted from</p>	<p>(19) To ensure <del>coherent</del> <u>consistent</u> decision-making as regards applications for protection and judicial challenges against them, submitted in the national procedure, the Office should be informed in a timely and regular manner when of procedures are launched before national courts or other bodies concerning an application for registration forwarded submitted by the <b>competent authority of a</b> Member State to the Office, 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, <del>it</del> <b>the competent authority</b> should inform keep the Office of that assessment. If the Member State requests the suspension of the examination of an application at Union level, the Office should be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline for examination</p>	<p>(19) To ensure <del>coherent</del> <u>efficient and consistent</u> decision-making as regards applications for protection <del>and judicial challenges against them, submitted in the national procedure,</del> <u>the competent authority should inform</u> the Office <del>should be informed in a timely and regular manner when</del> <u>without undue delay of</u> procedures <del>are</del> launched before national courts or other bodies concerning an application for registration <del>forwarded</del> <u>submitted</u> by the <u>competent authority of a</u> Member State to the Office, and of their final results. For the same reason, <del>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</del> <u>the competent authority</u> should <del>inform</del> <u>keep</u> the Office <del>of that assessment. If the Member State requests the suspension of the examination of an application at Union level, the Office should be</del> <u>inform</u> <del>the Office should be</del></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	examination 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.	the obligation to meet the deadline for examination 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.	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 <b>informed of any national administrative and judicial proceedings against the said competent authority's</b> decision <del>or in which the Member State considers that the action to challenge the validity of the application is based on valid grounds</del> <b>that may affect the registration of a geographical indication.</b>	<del>exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline for examination 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</del> <u><b>informed of any national administrative and judicial proceedings against the said competent authority's</b></u> decision <del>or in which the Member State considers that the action to challenge the validity of the application is based on valid grounds</del> <u><b>that may affect the registration of a geographical indication.</b></u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 19a			
29a			(19a) With effect from the date of the submission of an application by a Member State for registration at Union level, Member States should be able to grant temporary	<u>(19a) With effect from the date of the submission of an application by a Member State for registration at Union level, Member States should be able to grant temporary protection</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			protection to a geographical indication at national level prior to the completion of the Union phase, without affecting the internal market or the Union's trade policy. Temporary national protection is not possible in the event of direct registration.	<u>to a geographical indication at national level prior to the completion of the Union phase, without affecting the internal market or the Union's trade policy. Temporary national protection is not possible in the event of direct registration.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 20				
30	(20) 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, specific derogations for the use of the names in the form of 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. Without prejudice to the rules governing conflicts between geographical indications and trademarks, names, which would otherwise	(20) 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, specific derogations for the use of the names in the form of 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. Without prejudice to the rules governing conflicts between geographical indications and trademarks, names, which would otherwise	(20) To allow operators, whose interests are affected by the registration of a <del>name</del> <b>geographical indication</b> , to continue to use <del>that name</del> <b>the name of the geographical indication</b> for a limited period of time, <del>while contravening the protection regime</del> , specific derogations for the use of <del>the</del> <b>such</b> names <del>in the form of</del> transitional periods should be granted <b>by the Office. Such transitional</b> <del>Such</del> periods can also be allowed <b>in order</b> to overcome temporary difficulties <del>and</del> , with the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers comply with the product specification. Without prejudice to the rules governing conflicts between geographical indications and	(20) To allow operators, whose interests are affected by the registration of a <del>name</del> <b>geographical indication</b> , to continue to use <del>that name</del> <b>the name of the geographical indication</b> for a limited period of time, <del>while contravening the protection regime</del> , specific derogations for the use of <del>the</del> <b>such</b> names <del>in the form of</del> transitional periods should be granted <b>by the Office. Such transitional</b> <del>Such</del> periods can also be allowed <b>in order</b> to overcome temporary difficulties <del>and</del> , with the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers comply with the product specification. Without prejudice to the rules governing conflicts between geographical indications and trademarks, names, <del>which</del> <b>that</b> would

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	contravene the protection of geographical indication, may continue to be used under certain conditions and for a transitional period.	contravene the protection of geographical indication, may continue to be used under certain conditions and for a transitional period.	trademarks, names, <del>which that</del> would otherwise contravene the protection of <del>a</del> geographical indication, may continue to be used under certain conditions and for a transitional period.	otherwise contravene the protection of <u>a</u> geographical indication, may continue to be used under certain conditions and for a transitional period.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 21				
31	(21) The Commission should have the right to take over from the Office the power to decide concerning individual applications for registration, amendments to the product specification or cancellation. The Office should remain responsible for the examination of the file, the opposition procedure, when needed, and based on technical considerations, it shall submit a proposal for an implementing act to the Commission. Any Member State or the Office may request the Commission to exercise this prerogative. The Commission may also act on its own initiative.	(21) The Commission should have the right to take over from the Office the power to decide concerning individual applications for registration, amendments to the product specification or cancellation. The Office should remain responsible for the examination of the file, the opposition procedure, when needed, and based on technical considerations, it shall submit a proposal for an implementing act to the Commission. Any Member State or the Office may request the Commission to exercise this prerogative. The Commission may also act on its own initiative.	(21) The Commission should, <b>in duly justified cases</b> , have the right to take over from the Office the power to decide <del>concerning</del> <b>on</b> individual applications for registration, <b>on</b> amendments to the product specification or <b>on</b> cancellation. <b>Any Member State or the Office may request the Commission to exercise this prerogative. The Commission may also act on its own initiative.</b> The Office should <b>in any event</b> remain responsible for the examination of the file, the opposition procedure, <del>when needed, and</del> <b>and</b> , based on technical considerations, it <del>shall submit a proposal</del> <b>should provide a draft</b> for an implementing act to the Commission. <del>Any Member State or the Office may request the Commission to exercise this prerogative. The Commission may</del>	(21) The Commission should, <u>in certain specific cases</u> , have the right to take over from the Office the power to decide <del>concerning</del> <u>on</u> individual applications for registration, <u>on</u> amendments to the product specification or <u>on</u> cancellation. <u>Any Member State or the Office may request the Commission to exercise this prerogative. The Commission may also act on its own initiative.</u> The Office should <u>in any event</u> remain responsible for the examination of the file, the opposition procedure, <del>when needed, and</del> <u>and</u> , based on technical considerations, it <del>shall submit a proposal</del> <u>should provide a draft</u> for an implementing act to the Commission. <del>Any Member State or the Office may request the Commission to exercise this prerogative. The Commission may also act on its own initiative.</del>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			also act on its own initiative.	Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 21a				
31a			(21a) For the optimal functioning of the internal market, it is important that producers and other operators concerned, authorities and consumers have quick and easy access to relevant information concerning geographical indications.  (moved from recital (24))	<i>(21a) For the optimal functioning of the internal market, it is important that producers and other operators concerned, authorities and consumers have quick and easy access to relevant information concerning geographical indications.</i>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 22				
32	(22) To ensure transparency and uniformity across Member States, it is necessary to establish and maintain an electronic Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. The register should be an electronic database stored within an information system, and should be accessible to the public. The Union register of geographical indications for	(22) To <u>avoid fragmentation and</u> ensure transparency and uniformity across Member States, it is necessary to establish and maintain an electronic Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. The register should be an electronic database stored within an information system, and should be <u>easily</u> accessible to the public <u>in machine-readable formats</u> . The	(22) To ensure transparency and uniformity across Member States, it is necessary to establish and maintain an electronic Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products- <b>(‘the Union The register’)</b> <del>that is</del> <del>should be an</del> <del>electronic database stored within an information system, and should be</del> accessible to the public. The Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products should be developed, kept and	(22) To <u>avoid fragmentation and</u> ensure transparency and uniformity across Member States, it is necessary to establish <del>and maintain</del> an electronic Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products- <b>(‘the Union register’)</b> , <u>which</u> <del>The register should be an electronic database stored within an information system, and</del> should be <u>easily</u> accessible to the public <u>in machine-readable formats</u> . The Union register <del>of geographical</del>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	craft and industrial products should be developed, kept and maintained by the Office and also the personnel for its operation should be provided by the Office.	Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products should be developed, kept and maintained by the Office and also the personnel for its operation should be provided by the Office <u>while considering the use of existing databases in order to avoid unnecessary administrative burden.</u>	maintained by the Office, and <del>also</del> the personnel for its operation should be provided by the Office.	<del>indications for craft and industrial products</del> should be developed, kept and maintained by the Office and <del>also</del> the personnel for its operation should be provided by the Office, <u>while considering the use of existing databases in order to avoid unnecessary administrative burden.</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
Recital 23				
33	(23) The Union negotiates international agreements, including those concerning the protection geographical indications, with its trade partners. Protection of geographical indications for craft and industrial products throughout the Union can also stem from those agreements, irrespective of the international registrations provided under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications or the application and registration system set out in this Regulation. In order to facilitate the provision to the	(23) The Union negotiates international agreements, including those concerning the protection <u>of</u> geographical indications, with its trade partners. Protection of geographical indications for craft and industrial products throughout the Union can also stem from those agreements, irrespective of the international registrations provided under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications or the application and registration system set out in this Regulation. In order to facilitate the provision to the	(23) The Union negotiates international agreements, including those concerning the protection <b>of</b> geographical indications, with its trade partners. Protection of geographical indications for craft and industrial products throughout the Union can also stem from <del>those</del> <u>such</u> agreements, irrespective of the international registrations provided <b>for</b> under the Geneva Act <b>and</b> of the <del>Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications</del> or the application and registration system set out in this Regulation. <del>In order to facilitate the provision to the public of information about the</del> Geographical indications protected in the Union <del>either</del> by virtue of the	(23) The Union negotiates international agreements, including those concerning the protection <u>of</u> geographical indications, with its trade partners. Protection of geographical indications for craft and industrial products throughout the Union can also stem from <del>those</del> <u>such</u> agreements, irrespective of the international registrations provided <u>for</u> under the Geneva Act <u>and</u> of the <del>Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and registration system set out in this Regulation.</del> <u>Registration.</u> Geographical indications <del>or the application and registration system set out in this Regulation. In order to facilitate the provision to the public of information about the</del> <u>geographical indications</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	public of information about the geographical indications protected in the Union either by virtue of the international registrations provided under the Geneva Act or by virtue of the international agreements with the Union trade partners, and in particular to ensure protection and control of the use to which those geographical indications are put, those geographical indications should be entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	public of information about the geographical indications protected in the Union either by virtue of the international registrations provided under the Geneva Act or by virtue of the international agreements with the Union trade partners, and in particular to ensure protection and control of the use to which those geographical indications are put, those geographical indications should be entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	international registrations provided under the Geneva Act or by virtue of the <del>under</del> international agreements with the <del>Union</del> Union's trade partners, and in particular to ensure protection and control of the use to which those geographical indications are put, those geographical indications should be entered in the Union register of <b>should be entered in the Union register in order to facilitate the provision of information to the public and, in particular, to ensure protection and control of the use to which those geographical indications for craft and industrial products are put.</b>	<del>protected</del> <u>protected in the Union by virtue of the international registrations under the Geneva Act or under international agreements with the Union's trade partners may be entered</u> in the Union <del>either by virtue of the international registrations provided under the Geneva Act or by virtue of the international agreements with the Union trade partners, and</del> <u>register in order to facilitate the provision of information to the public, to increase transparency to the benefit of consumers and,</u> in particular, to ensure protection and control of the use to which those geographical indications are put. <u>In such cases, the names,</u> <del>those geographical indications</del> should be entered in the <del>Union</del> register <del>of</del> <u>as protected</u> geographical indications <del>for craft and industrial products.</del>
	Recital 24			
34	(24) 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	(24) 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	(24) <del>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 geographical</del>	(24) <del>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 geographical</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	relevant information concerning a registered protected geographical indication.	concerning a registered protected geographical indication.	indication.  (moved to recital (21a))	<del>indication.</del> <u>No text</u>
Recital 25				
35	(25) It is necessary to ensure that parties that are affected by decisions made by the Office are protected by the law. To that end, provision should be made to allow for an appeal of decisions of the Office, taken in proceedings under this Regulation, before an appeal body of the Office. A Boards of Appeal of the Office should decide on the appeal. Decisions of the Boards of Appeal should, in turn, be amenable to actions before the General Court, which has jurisdiction to annul or to alter the contested decision.	(25) It is necessary to ensure that parties that are affected by decisions made by the Office are protected by the law. To that end, provision should be made to allow for an appeal of decisions of the Office, taken in proceedings under this Regulation, before an appeal body of the Office. A Boards of Appeal of the Office should decide on the appeal. Decisions of the Boards of Appeal should, in turn, be amenable to actions before the General Court, which has jurisdiction to annul or to alter the contested decision.	(25) <del>It is necessary to ensure that parties that are</del> <b>Any party adversely</b> affected by <del>decisions made by a</del> <b>decision of</b> the Office <del>are protected by the law. To that end, provision should be made to allow for an</del> <b>have the right of</b> appeal of decisions of the Office, taken in proceedings under this Regulation, before an appeal body of the Office. <del>A the</del> Boards of Appeal of the Office <del>should decide on the appeal.</del> Decisions of the Boards of Appeal <del>should are, in turn, be amenable to actions</del> <b>subject to judicial remedy</b> before the General Court <b>of the European Union</b> , which has jurisdiction to annul or to alter the contested decision.  Text Origin: Council Mandate	(25) <del>It is necessary to ensure that parties that are</del> <b>Any party adversely</b> affected by <del>decisions made by a</del> <b>decision of</b> the Office <del>are protected by the law. To that end, provision should be made to allow for an</del> <b>should have the right of</b> appeal <del>of decisions of the Office, taken in proceedings under this Regulation, before an appeal body of the Office. A the</del> Boards of Appeal of the Office <del>should decide on the appeal.</del> Decisions of the Boards of Appeal <del>should are, in turn, be amenable to actions</del> <b>subject to judicial remedy</b> before the General Court <b>of the European Union</b> , which has jurisdiction to annul or to alter the contested decision.
Recital 26				
36	(26) The Office should establish an information and	(26) The Office should establish an information and alert system	<del>(26) The Office should establish an information and alert system against</del>	(26) The <del>Office</del> <b>Commission</b> should <del>establish</del> <b>carry out an evaluation on</b>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>alert system against the abusive use of craft and industrial geographical indications in the domain name system. This system should inform applicants, on the one hand, about the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, on the other hand, provide them with information once a domain name that is conflicting with their geographical indication is registered. Receiving such alerts would allow producers to take appropriate action more quickly and effectively. Registries of country-code top-level domain names, established in the Union, should provide the Office with all the information and data in their possession necessary to run the system as a task carried out in public interest, namely information on the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, as far as the alerts are concerned, the particulars of conflicting domain names, the dates of its application and registration. The information and data should be provided in a machine readable</p>	<p>against the abusive use of craft and industrial geographical indications in the domain name system. This system should inform applicants, on the one hand, about the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, on the other hand, provide them with information once a domain name that is conflicting with their geographical indication is registered. Receiving such alerts would allow producers to take appropriate action more quickly and effectively. Registries of country-code top-level domain names, established in the Union, should provide the Office with all the information and data in their possession necessary to run the system as a task carried out in public interest, namely information on the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, as far as the alerts are concerned, the particulars of conflicting domain names, the dates of its application and registration. The information and data should be provided in a machine readable format. Making the information</p>	<p>the abusive use of craft and industrial geographical indications in the domain name system. This system should inform applicants, on the one hand, about the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, on the other hand, provide them with information once a domain name that is conflicting with their geographical indication is registered. Receiving such alerts would allow producers to take appropriate action more quickly and effectively. Registries of country-code top-level domain names, established in the Union, should provide the Office with all the information and data in their possession necessary to run the system as a task carried out in public interest, namely information on the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, as far as the alerts are concerned, the particulars of conflicting domain names, the dates of its application and registration. The information and data should be provided in a machine readable format. Making the information and data available to the Office is proportionate as it serves the legitimate purpose of ensuring better protection and enforcement of geographical indications as</p>	<p><u>the feasibility of</u> an information and alert system against the abusive use of craft and industrial geographical indications in the domain name system. <del>This system should inform applicants, on the one hand, about the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, on the other hand, provide them with information once a domain name that is conflicting with their geographical indication is registered. Receiving such alerts would allow producers to take appropriate action more quickly and effectively. Registries of country-code top-level domain names, established in the Union, should provide the Office with all the information and data in their possession necessary to run the system as a task carried out in public interest, namely information, and submit a report on its main findings to the European Parliament and to the Council. Based</del> on the <del>availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, as far as the alerts are concerned, the particulars of conflicting domain names, the dates of its application and registration. The information and data should be provided in a machine readable format. Making the information and</del></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	format. Making the information and data available to the Office is proportionate as it serves the legitimate purpose of ensuring better protection and enforcement of geographical indications as intellectual property in the online environment. This is even more so as regarding the alerts the transfer of domain name registration data is explicitly limited to those domain names that are identical or similar and therefore potentially capable of infringing the geographical indication concerned.	and data available to the Office is proportionate as it serves the legitimate purpose of ensuring better protection and enforcement of geographical indications as intellectual property in the online environment. This is even more so as regarding the alerts the transfer of domain name registration data is explicitly limited to those domain names that are identical or similar and therefore potentially capable of infringing the geographical indication concerned.	intellectual property in the online environment. This is even more so as regarding the alerts the transfer of domain name registration data is explicitly limited to those domain names that are identical or similar and therefore potentially capable of infringing the geographical indication concerned.	<del>data available to the Office is proportionate as it serves the legitimate purpose of ensuring better protection and enforcement of geographical indications as intellectual property in the online environment. This is even more so as regarding the alerts the transfer of domain name registration data is explicitly limited to those domain names that are identical or similar and therefore potentially capable of infringing the geographical indication concerned.</del> <u>outcome of this evaluation, the Commission should, when necessary, come up with a proposal in order to establish such a system.</u>  Trilogue agreed text
Recital 27				
37	(27) It is necessary to establish an Advisory Board, which is a pool of experts, composed of representatives from Member States and the Commission. The purpose of the Advisory Board is to provide the necessary local knowledge and expertise concerning certain products and knowledge about the local circumstances that may	(27) It is necessary to establish an Advisory Board, which is a pool of experts, composed of representatives from Member States and the Commission. The purpose of the Advisory Board is to provide the necessary local <u>and sectoral</u> knowledge and expertise concerning certain products and knowledge about the local circumstances that may	(27) <del>It is necessary to establish</del> An Advisory Board, <del>which is a pool of</del> <b>composed of</b> experts, <del>composed of</del> representatives from Member States and the Commission. <del>The purpose of the Advisory Board is,</del> <b>should be established</b> to provide the necessary local knowledge and expertise concerning certain products and <del>knowledge about the local</del> circumstances that may influence the	(27) <del>It is necessary to establish</del> An Advisory Board, <del>which is a pool of</del> <u>composed of</u> experts, <del>composed of</del> representatives from Member States and the Commission. <del>The purpose of the Advisory Board is,</del> <u>should be established</u> to provide the necessary <del>local</del> knowledge and expertise concerning certain products <del>and knowledge about the,</del> <u>sectors and</u> local circumstances that may influence



Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
influence the outcome of the procedures laid down in this Regulation. In order to support the Office on its assessment of individual applications at any stage of the examination, opposition, appeal or other procedures with specific technical knowledge, the Geographical Indications Division or the Boards of Appeal, at its own initiative or at the request of the Commission, should have the possibility to consult the Advisory Board. The consultation, when necessary, should also include a general opinion on assessing quality criteria, establishing reputation and renown, determining generic nature of a name, and assessing fair competition in commercial transactions and the risk of confusing consumers. The opinion of the Advisory Board should not be binding. The appointment procedure of the experts and the operation of the Advisory Board should be specified in the rules of procedure of the Advisory Board approved by the	influence the outcome of the procedures laid down in this Regulation. In order to support the Office on its assessment of individual applications at any stage of the examination, opposition, appeal or other procedures with specific technical knowledge, the Geographical Indications Division or the Boards of Appeal, at its own initiative or at the request of the Commission, should have the possibility to consult the Advisory Board. The consultation, when necessary, should also include a general opinion on assessing quality criteria, establishing <u>the reputation and renown of a geographical indication</u> , determining generic nature of a name, and assessing fair competition in commercial transactions and the risk of confusing consumers. The opinion of the Advisory Board should not be binding. <u>The Advisory Board should also include experts in the field of the product category concerned, including from academia.</u> The appointment procedure of the	outcome of the procedures laid down in this Regulation. In order to support the Office <del>on</del> <sup>in</sup> its assessment of individual applications at any stage of the examination, opposition, appeal or other procedures with specific technical knowledge, the Geographical Indications Division or the Boards of Appeal, at its own initiative or at the request of the Commission, should have the possibility to consult the Advisory Board. The consultation, when necessary, should also include a general opinion on assessing quality criteria, establishing <b>the reputation and renown of the geographical indication</b> , determining <b>the</b> generic nature of a name, <del>and assessing fair competition in commercial transactions and</del> <b>of the geographical indication, and assessing</b> the risk of confusing consumers. The opinion of the Advisory Board should not be binding. The appointment procedure of the experts and the operation of the Advisory Board should be specified in the rules of procedure of the Advisory Board, <del>adopted</del> <sup>approved</sup> by the Management Board.	the outcome of the procedures laid down in this Regulation. In order to support the Office <del>on</del> <sup>in</sup> its assessment of individual applications at any stage of the examination, opposition, appeal or other procedures with specific technical knowledge, the Geographical Indications Division or the Boards of Appeal, at its own initiative or at the request of the Commission, should have the possibility to consult the Advisory Board. The consultation, when necessary, should also include a general opinion on assessing quality criteria, establishing <u>the reputation and renown of the geographical indication</u> , determining <u>the</u> generic nature of a name, <del>and assessing fair competition in commercial transactions and</del> <u>of the geographical indication, and assessing</u> the risk of confusing consumers. The opinion of the Advisory Board should not be binding. The <u>Advisory Board should invite, when appropriate, experts in the field of the product category concerned, including from regions and academia.</u> The appointment procedure of the experts and the operation of the Advisory Board should be specified in the rules of procedure of the Advisory Board.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Management Board.	experts and the operation of the Advisory Board should be specified in the rules of procedure of the Advisory Board approved by the Management Board.		<del>adopted</del> <del>approved</del> by the Management Board.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 28				
38	(28) Protection should be granted to names included in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products to ensure that they are used fairly and in order to prevent practices liable to mislead consumers. In order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat more effectively counterfeiting, the protection of geographical indications should also apply to domain names on the internet. Concerning the protection of geographical indications, it is also important to have due regard to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, and in particular Articles 22 and 23 thereof, and to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade including Article V	(28) Protection should be granted to names included in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products to ensure that they are used fairly and in order to prevent practices liable to mislead consumers, <u>therefore phonetic or visual similarity to a registered geographical indication should also be taken into consideration</u> . In order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat more effectively counterfeiting, the protection of geographical indications should also apply to domain names on the internet. Concerning the protection of geographical indications, it is also important to have due regard to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property	(28) Protection should be granted to <del>names included</del> <b>geographical indications entered</b> in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, to ensure that they are used fairly and in order to prevent practices liable to mislead consumers. <del>In order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat more effectively counterfeiting, the protection of geographical indications should also apply to domain names on the internet. Concerning the protection of, <b>in particular as regards comparable products. To establish whether products are comparable to products protected by geographical indications, it is also important to have due regard to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, and in particular Articles 22 and 23 thereof, and to the General Agreement on</b></del>	(28) Protection should be granted to <del>names included</del> <b>geographical indications entered</b> in the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products,</del> to ensure that they are used fairly and in order to prevent practices liable to mislead consumers. <del>In order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat more effectively counterfeiting, the protection of geographical indications should also apply to domain names on the internet. Concerning the protection of, <b>in particular as regards comparable products. To establish whether products are comparable to products protected by</b> geographical indications, <del>it is also important to have due regard to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, and in particular Articles 22 and 23 thereof, and to the General Agreement on Tariffs and</del></del>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>thereof on freedom of transit, which were approved by Council Decision 94/800/EC<sup>1</sup>. Within such legal framework, in order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, such protection should also apply with regard to goods entering the customs territory of the Union without being released for free circulation, and placed under special customs procedures such as those relating to transit, storage, specific use or processing.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>. Council Decision 94/800/EC of 22 December 1994 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community, as regards matters within its competence, of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (1986-1994) (OJ L 336, 23.12.1994, p. 1).</p>	<p>Rights, and in particular Articles 22 and 23 thereof, and to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade including Article V thereof on freedom of transit, which were approved by Council Decision 94/800/EC<sup>1</sup>. Within such legal framework, in order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, such protection should also apply with regard to goods entering the customs territory of the Union without being released for free circulation, and placed under special customs procedures such as those relating to transit, storage, specific use or processing.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>. Council Decision 94/800/EC of 22 December 1994 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community, as regards matters within its competence, of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (1986-1994) (OJ</p>	<p>Tariffs and Trade including Article V thereof on freedom of transit, which were approved by Council Decision 94/800/EC<sup>1</sup>. Within such legal framework, in order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, such protection should also apply with regard to goods entering the customs territory of the Union without being released for free circulation, and placed under special customs procedures such as those relating to transit, storage, specific use or processing <u>account should be taken of all relevant factors. Those factors should include: whether the products have common objective characteristics, such as method of production, physical appearance or use of 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.</u></p> <p><sup>1</sup>. Council Decision 94/800/EC of 22 December 1994 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community, as regards</p>	<p><del>Trade including Article V thereof on freedom of transit, which were approved by Council Decision 94/800/EC<sup>1</sup>. Within such legal framework, in order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, such protection should also apply with regard to goods entering the customs territory of the Union without being released for free circulation, and placed under special customs procedures such as those relating to transit, storage, specific use or processing</del> <u>account should be taken of all relevant factors. Those factors should include: whether the products have common objective characteristics, such as method of production, physical appearance or use of 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.</u></p> <p><del><sup>1</sup>. Council Decision 94/800/EC of 22 December 1994 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community, as regards matters within its competence, of</del></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		L 336, 23.12.1994, p. 1).	<p>matters within its competence, of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (1986-1994) (OJ L 336, 23.12.1994, p. 1).</p> <p>(deleted sentences moved to recital (28a))</p>	<p><del>the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (1986-1994) (OJ L 336, 23.12.1994, p. 1).</del></p> <p>Check with row 359</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 28a				
38a			<p>(28a) In order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting effectively, the protection of geographical indications should also apply to domain names on the internet. It is also important to have due regard to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, and in particular Articles 22 and 23 thereof, and to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including Article V thereof, on freedom of transit, which was approved by Council Decision 94/800/EC<sup>1</sup>. Within that legal framework, to combat counterfeiting more effectively, such protection should also apply</p>	<p><u>(28a) In order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting effectively, the protection of geographical indications should also apply to domain names on the internet. It is also important to have due regard to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, and in particular Articles 22 and 23 thereof, and to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including Article V thereof, on freedom of transit, which was approved by Council Decision 94/800/EC<sup>1</sup>. Within that legal framework, to combat counterfeiting more effectively, such protection should also apply with regard to goods entering the customs territory</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>with regard to goods entering the customs territory of the Union without being released for free circulation, and placed under special customs procedures such as those relating to transit, storage, specific use or processing.</p> <p>1. Council Decision 94/800/EC of 22 December 1994 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community, as regards matters within its competence, of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (1986-1994) (OJ L 336, 23.12.1994, p. 1).</p> <p>(moved from recital (28))</p>	<p><u>of the Union without being released for free circulation, and placed under special customs procedures such as those relating to transit, storage, specific use or processing.</u></p> <p><u>1. Council Decision 94/800/EC of 22 December 1994 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community, as regards matters within its competence, of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (1986-1994) (OJ L 336, 23.12.1994, p. 1).</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 29				
39	(29) Clarity is required on the use of a geographical indication in the sale name of a manufactured product of which the product designated by the geographical indication is a part or component. It should be ensured that such use is made in accordance with fair	(29) Clarity is required on the use of a geographical indication in the sale name of a manufactured product of which the product designated by the geographical indication is a part or component. It should be ensured that such use is made in accordance with fair commercial	<p>(29) <del>Clarity is required on</del> <b>It should be ensured that</b> the use of a geographical indication in the sale name of a manufactured product of which the product designated by the geographical indication is – <b>that contains, as a part or a component. It should be ensured that such use, the product designated by the</b></p>	<p>(29) <del>Clarity is required on</del> <b>It should be ensured that</b> the use of a geographical indication in the <del>sale</del> name of a manufactured product <del>of which the product designated by the geographical indication is – that contains or integrates, as a part or a component. It should be ensured that such use, the product designated by</del></p>

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	commercial practices and does not weaken, does not dilute, or is not detrimental to the reputation of the product designated by the geographical indication. The consent of the producers group or the individual producer of the geographical indication concerned should be required to allow such use.	practices and does not weaken, does not dilute, or is not detrimental to the reputation of the product designated by the geographical indication. The consent of the producers group or the individual producer of the geographical indication concerned should be required to allow such use.	<b>geographical indication.</b> – is made in accordance with fair commercial practices and does not weaken, <del>does not or dilute, or is not</del> <b>nor is</b> detrimental to the reputation of, the product designated by the geographical indication. The consent of the <del>producers</del> <b>producer</b> group or the individual producer of the geographical indication concerned should be required to allow such use.	<u>the geographical indication</u> – is made in accordance with fair commercial practices and does not <del>weaken, does not exploit, weaken or</del> dilute, <del>or is not</del> <u>nor is</u> detrimental to the reputation of, the product designated by the geographical indication. The consent of the <del>producers</del> <u>producer</u> group or the individual producer of the geographical indication concerned should be required to allow such use.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 30			
40	(30) Generic terms that are similar to, or form part of, a name or term that is protected by a geographical indication should retain their generic status.	(30) Generic terms that are similar to, or form part of, a name or term that is protected by a geographical indication should retain their generic status.	(30) Generic terms that are similar to, or form part of, a name or term that is protected by a geographical indication should retain their generic status. <b>Homonymous names ('homonyms') that are liable to mislead the consumer as to the true identity or geographical origin of the product should not be registered as a geographical indication.</b>	(30) Generic terms that are similar to, or form part of, a name or term that is protected by a geographical indication should retain their generic status.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Recital 30a			
40a		<u>(30a) Homonymous indications are spelled or pronounced in</u>		<u>(30a) Homonymous names ('homonyms') are spelled or</u>

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		<u>the same way, but refer to different geographical areas. A name which is wholly or partly homonymous with a geographical indication registered or applied for earlier, should not be registered, unless certain circumstances make its protection justified, considering the need for equal treatment of the producers and the need for consumers not to be misled as to the true origin of the products.</u>		<u>pronounced in the same way, but refer to different geographical areas. A name which is wholly or partly homonymous with a geographical indication registered or applied for earlier, should not be registered, unless certain circumstances make its protection justified, considering the need for equal treatment of the producers and the need for consumers not to be misled as to the true origin of the products. Homonyms that are liable to mislead the consumer as to the true identity or geographical origin of the product should not be registered as a geographical indication.</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Recital 31				
41	(31) The protection of geographical indications needs to balance with the protection of homonymous names registered as geographical indications as well as renowned trademarks, in particular in light of the fundamental right to property as set out in Article 17 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union as well	<i>deleted</i>	(31) The <del>protection of relationship</del> <b>between trade marks and</b> geographical indications <del>needs to</del> balance with the protection of homonymous names registered <del>as</del> <b>should be clarified in relation to criteria for the rejection of trade mark applications, the invalidation of trade marks and coexistence between trade marks and</b> geographical indications. The	(31) <u>Though different in nature and purpose, the relationship between trade marks and</u> <del>The protection of</del> geographical indications <del>needs to</del> <del>balance with the protection of</del> <del>homonymous names registered</del> <del>as</del> <u>should be clarified in relation to criteria for the rejection of trade mark applications, the invalidation of trade marks and coexistence between trade marks and geographical</u>

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	as obligations resulting from international law.		<p><b>protection of geographical indications needs to be balanced against the protection of</b> <del>as well as renowned</del> <b>trademarks with a reputation and of well-known marks</b>, in particular in light of the fundamental right to property as set out in Article 17 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, as well as obligations resulting from international law. <b>When assessing the relationship between a geographical indication and a trade mark, any continuity of the protection of a geographical indication established by registration or usage in a Member State, where the geographical indication has been transferred to Union protection in accordance with this Regulation, and any priority claimed in a trade mark application, shall be taken into account.</b></p> <p>(first sentence moved from recital (34))</p>	<p><u>indications. The protection of geographical indications <del>as well as renowned</del> needs to be balanced against the protection of trademarks with a reputation and of well-known marks</u>, in particular in light of the fundamental right to property as set out in Article 17 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, as well as obligations resulting from international law. <u>When assessing the relationship between a geographical indication and a trade mark, any continuity of the protection of a geographical indication established by registration or usage in a Member State, where the geographical indication has been transferred to Union protection in accordance with this Regulation, and any priority claimed in a trade mark application, shall be taken into account.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 32			
42	(32) Producer groups play an essential role in the application process for the registration of geographical indications, as well	(32) Producer groups play an essential role in the application process for the registration of geographical indications, as well	(32) Producer groups play an essential role in the application process for the registration of geographical indications, as well as in	(32) Producer groups play an essential role in the application process for the registration of geographical indications, as well as in



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	as in the amendment of specifications and cancellation requests. They should be equipped with the necessary means to better identify and market the specific characteristics of their products. The role of the producer group should therefore be clarified.	as in the amendment of specifications and cancellation requests. They should be equipped with the necessary means to better identify and market the specific characteristics of their products. The role of the producer group should therefore be clarified.	the amendment of <del>amendments to</del> <b>product</b> specifications and in cancellation requests. They should be equipped with the necessary means to <del>better</del> identify and market <b>better</b> the specific characteristics of their products. The role of the producer <del>group</del> <b>groups</b> should therefore be <del>clarified</del> <b>specified</b> .	<del>the amendment of</del> <u>amendments to product</u> specifications and <u>in</u> cancellation requests. They should be equipped with the necessary means to <del>better</del> identify and market <u>better</u> the specific characteristics of their products. The role of <del>the</del> producer <del>group</del> <u>groups</u> should therefore be <del>clarified</del> <u>specified</u> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 33				
43	(33) The relationship between internet domain names and 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 in a registered geographical indication should be empowered to request for the revocation or the transfer of the domain name in case the conflicting domain name has been registered by its holder without rights or legitimate interest in the	(33) The relationship between internet domain names and 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. <del>Persons having a legitimate interest in a registered geographical indication</del> <u>The holders of a registered geographical indication or a producer group having a legitimate interest in it</u> should be empowered to request for the revocation or the transfer of the domain name in case the	(33) <del>The relationship between internet</del> <b>Country-code top-level</b> domain names and 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 in a registered geographical indication should be empowered to request for the revocation or the <del>name</del> registries established in the Union and offering alternative dispute resolution procedures to solve disputes relating to the registration of domain names should be encouraged to ensure that such	(33) <del>The relationship between internet</del> <u>Country-code top-level</u> domain <del>names and 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 in a registered geographical indication should be empowered to request for the revocation or the</del> <u>name registries established in the Union and offering alternative dispute resolution procedures to solve disputes relating to the registration of domain names should ensure that such procedures also cover</u>



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	<p>geographical indication or if it has been registered or is being used in bad faith and its use contravenes the protection of a geographical indication. Alternative dispute resolution procedures should not prejudice the possibility of bringing domain name disputes before a national court.</p>	<p>conflicting 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 the protection of a geographical indication. Alternative dispute resolution procedures should not prejudice the possibility of bringing domain name disputes before a national court.</p>	<p><b>procedures also cover geographical indications. Following an appropriate alternative dispute resolution procedure or judicial procedure, country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union may revoke or transfer of thea domain name in case the conflictingregistered under a country-code top-level domain, where a domain name registration contravenes the protection of a name has been registered by its holder without rights or legitimate interest in the geographical indication, or the domain name-or if it has been registered-or is being used in bad faith, or it has been registered by its holder without having a right or a legitimate interest in the geographical indication. and its use contravenes the protection of a geographical indication. Alternative dispute resolution procedures should not prejudice the possibility of bringing domain name disputes before a national court.</b></p> <p>(partly moved from Article 41)</p>	<p><u>geographical indications. Following an appropriate alternative dispute resolution procedure or judicial procedure, country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union may revoke or transfer of thea domain name in case the conflictingregistered under a country-code top-level domain name has been registered by its holder without rights or legitimate interest in the to the relevant producer group, where a domain name registration contravenes the protection of geographical indication, or the domain name-or if it has been registered-or is being used in bad faith, or it has been registered by its holder without having a right or a legitimate interest in the geographical indication-and its use contravenes the protection of a geographical indication. Alternative dispute resolution procedures should not prejudice the possibility of bringing domain name disputes before a national court.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>

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Recital 34				
44	(34) The relationship between trade marks and geographical indications should also be clarified in relation to criteria for the rejection of trade mark applications, the invalidation of trade marks and the coexistence between trade marks and geographical indications.	(34) <u>Even though the link between a product and a region should be protected by a geographical indication for craft and industrial products,</u> the relationship between trade marks and geographical indications <del>should also be clarified in relation to</del> <u>could be confusing. It is therefore of utmost importance to clarify the</u> criteria for the rejection of trade mark applications, the invalidation of trade marks and the coexistence between trade marks and geographical indications.	(34) The relationship between trade marks and geographical indications should also be clarified in relation to criteria for the rejection of trade mark applications, the invalidation of trade marks and the coexistence between trade marks and geographical indications.  (moved to recital (31))	(34) <del>The relationship between trade marks and geographical indications should also be clarified in relation to criteria for the rejection of trade mark applications, the invalidation of trade marks and the coexistence between trade marks and geographical indications.</del> <u>Not text</u>
Recital 35				
45	(35) In order to avoid creating unfair conditions for competition, any producer, including a third-country producer, should be able to use a registered geographical indication, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant product specification,	(35) In order to avoid creating unfair conditions for competition, any producer, including a third-country producer, 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	(35) In order to avoid creating unfair conditions for competition, any producer, including a third-country producer, should be able to use a registered geographical indication, provided that the product concerned complies with the requirements of the relevant product specification, <del>or single document or equivalent to the latter i.e. a complete summary of the</del>	(35) <del>In order to avoid creating unfair conditions for competition, any producer, including a third-country producer, 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 equivalent to the latter i.e. a complete summary of the</del>

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	or single document or 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 covered by the verification of compliance of the product specification.	document or 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 covered by the verification of compliance of the product specification.	product specification. The system set up by the Member States should also guarantee that producers complying with the rules are covered by the verification of compliance of the product specification.	<del>product specification. The system set up by the Member States should also guarantee that producers complying with the rules are covered by the verification of compliance of the product specification.</del> <u>No text</u>
	Recital 36			
46	(36) As it is the first time that an Union-wide geographical indication protection system for craft and industrial product is implemented, it is important to raise awareness among consumers, producers, especially MSMEs and public authorities at national, regional and local level about the initiative.	(36) As it is the first time that an Union-wide geographical indication protection system for craft and industrial product is implemented, <del>it is important</del> <u>the Commission, Member States, the Office and relevant stakeholders are encouraged</u> to raise awareness among consumers, producers, especially MSMEs and public authorities at national, regional and local level about the initiative.	(36) As <del>it is the first time that an</del> the Union-wide geographical indication protection system for craft and industrial product <b>as provided for in this Regulation is new</b> <del>is implemented</del> , it is important to raise awareness <b>about this initiative</b> among consumers, producers – <b>especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises</b> –, <del>especially MSMEs and public authorities at national</del> <b>local, regional, national and international</b> and <del>local</del> level. <b>To this end, promotional activities should be carried out on a regular basis by the Office to raise awareness about the initiative.</b>	(36) As <del>it is the first time that an</del> <u>the</u> Union-wide geographical indication protection system for craft and industrial product <u>as provided for in this Regulation is new</u> <del>is implemented</del> , it is important to raise awareness <u>about this initiative</u> among consumers, producers – <u>especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises</u> –, <del>especially MSMEs</del> and public authorities at <del>national</del> <u>local, regional, national and international</u> and <del>local</del> level. <u>To this end, the Commission, Member States, the Office and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to carry out promotional activities on a regular basis to raise awareness about the initiative.</u>  Text Origin: Council

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				Mandate
Recital 37				
47	(37) 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 misled as to the qualities of products.	(37) 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 misled as to the qualities of products.	(37) The <b>Union</b> symbols, indications and abbreviations identifying a registered geographical <del>indication</del> <b>indications</b> , 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 misled as to the qualities of products.	(37) The <u>Union</u> symbols, indications and abbreviations identifying a registered geographical <del>indication</del> <b>indications</b> , 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 misled as to the qualities of products.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 38				
48	(38) The use of Union symbols and indications on the packaging of craft and industrial products designated by a geographical indication should be recommended 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	(38) The use of Union symbols and indications on the packaging of craft and industrial products designated by a geographical indication should be recommended, <u>also on online sales websites</u> , 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,	(38) The use of Union symbols and indications on the packaging of craft and industrial products designated by a geographical indication should be recommended 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. The use of such symbols or indications should remain voluntary	(38) The use of Union symbols and indications on the packaging of craft and industrial products designated by a geographical indication should be recommended, <u>also on online sales websites</u> , 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. The use of such symbols or

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	facilitating checks. The use of such symbols or indications should remain voluntary for third-country geographical indications.	thereby facilitating checks. The use of such symbols or indications should remain voluntary for third-country geographical indications.	for third-country geographical indications.	indications should remain voluntary for third-country geographical indications.  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Recital 39				
49	<p>(39) For the sake of clarity for consumers and to maximise coherence with the revised Regulation for protection of geographical indications for agricultural products, foodstuff, wine and spirits, the Union symbol used on the packaging of craft and industrial products designated by a geographical indication should be identical to the one used on the packaging of agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines and spirit drinks designated by a geographical indication established under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 664/2014<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 of 18 December 2013 supplementing</p>	<p>(39) For the sake of clarity for consumers and to maximise coherence with the revised Regulation for protection of geographical indications for agricultural products, foodstuff, wine and spirits, the Union symbol used on the packaging of craft and industrial products designated by a geographical indication should be identical to the one used on the packaging of agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines and spirit drinks designated by a geographical indication established under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 664/2014<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 of 18 December 2013 supplementing Regulation</p>	<p>(39) For the sake of clarity for consumers and to maximise coherence with the <del>revised Regulation</del> <b>Union's rules</b> for protection of geographical indications for agricultural products, foodstuff, wine and spirits, the Union symbol used on the packaging of craft and industrial products designated by a geographical indication should be identical to the one used on the packaging of agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines and spirit drinks designated by a geographical indication established under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 664/2014<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 of 18 December 2013 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the establishment of the Union</p>	<p>(39) For the sake of clarity for consumers and to maximise coherence with the <del>revised Regulation</del> <b>Union's rules</b> for protection of geographical indications for agricultural products, foodstuff, wine and spirits, the Union symbol used on the packaging of craft and industrial products designated by a geographical indication should be identical to the one used on the packaging of agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines and spirit drinks designated by a geographical indication established under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 664/2014<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 of 18 December 2013 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the establishment of the Union</p>

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	Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the establishment of the Union symbols for protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and with regard to certain rules on sourcing, certain procedural rules and certain additional transitional rules (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17).	(EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the establishment of the Union symbols for protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and with regard to certain rules on sourcing, certain procedural rules and certain additional transitional rules (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17).	symbols for protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and with regard to certain rules on sourcing, certain procedural rules and certain additional transitional rules (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17).	symbols for protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and with regard to certain rules on sourcing, certain procedural rules and certain additional transitional rules (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17).  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 40			
50	(40) The added value of geographical indications is based on consumer trust. Such trust can only be well-founded if the registration of geographical indications is accompanied by effective verification and controls, including the producer's due diligence.	(40) The added value of geographical indications is based on consumer trust. Such trust can only be well-founded if the registration of geographical indications is accompanied by effective <u>and reasonable</u> verification and controls. <u>Citizens and consumers should expect that any geographical indication is covered by robust verification and control systems, regardless of whether the</u>	(40) The added value of geographical indications is based on consumer trust. Such trust can only be well-founded if the registration of geographical indications is accompanied by effective verification and <del>controls</del> <b>control mechanisms</b> , including the producer's due diligence <b>responsibilities for producers</b> .	(40) The added value of geographical indications is based on consumer trust. Such trust can only be well-founded if the registration of geographical indications is accompanied by effective <u>and efficient</u> verification and <del>controls, including the producer's due diligence</del> <b>control mechanisms</b> . <u>Citizens and consumers should expect that any geographical indication is covered by robust verification and control systems, regardless of whether the products</u>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>products originate from the Union or a third country</u> ; <del>including the producer's due diligence.</del>		<u>originate from the Union or a third country.</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
Recital 41				
51	(41) In order to guarantee consumers of the specific characteristics of craft and industrial products protected by geographical indications, producers should be subject to a system that verifies compliance with the product specification before the product is put on the market. Member States should be free to establish a third-party verification system operated by the competent authorities, and the product certification bodies, to which those authorities delegate certain official control tasks or a verification system based on a producer's self-declaration. The self-declaration should be submitted to the competent authorities assuring conformity with the product specification.	(41) In order to guarantee consumers of the specific characteristics of craft and industrial products protected by geographical indications, producers should be subject to a system that verifies compliance with the product specification before the product is put on the market. Member States should be free to establish a third-party verification system operated by the competent authorities, and the product certification bodies, to which those authorities delegate certain official control tasks or a verification system based on a producer's self-declaration. The self-declaration should be submitted to the competent authorities assuring conformity with the product specification.	(41) In order to <del>guarantee consumers</del> <b>ensure consumer trust in</b> the specific characteristics of craft and industrial products protected by geographical indications, producers should be subject to a system <b>based on a producer's self-declaration</b> that verifies compliance with the product specification before <b>and after</b> the product is put on the market. <b>For the purposes of control</b> , Member States should <del>be free to establish a third-party</del> <b>designate competent authorities for verification system operated by of compliance and monitoring.</b> The competent authorities, and the product certification bodies, to which those authorities delegate certain official control tasks or a verification system based on a producer's self-declaration. The self-declaration <b>authority designated for the national phase and the competent authority designated for the controls may differ, when a</b>	(41) In order to <del>guarantee consumers</del> <b>ensure consumer trust in</b> the specific characteristics of craft and industrial products protected by geographical indications, producers should be subject to a system <b>based on a producer's self-declaration</b> that verifies compliance with the product specification before <b>and after</b> the product is put on the market. <b>For the purposes of control</b> , Member States should <del>be free to establish a third-party</del> <b>designate competent authorities for verification system operated by of compliance and monitoring.</b> The competent <del>authorities, and the product certification bodies, to which those authorities delegate certain official control tasks or a verification system based on a producer's self-declaration. The self-declaration</del> <b>authority designated for the national phase and the competent authority designated for the controls may differ, when a Member State so decides. Member States</b> should be



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>Member State so decides. Member States should be submitted to the competent authorities assuring conformity with the product specification <b>free to delegate certain control tasks to product certification bodies or natural persons.</b></p> <p>(second last sentence moved from recital (17)) (final sentence moved to beginning of recital (44))</p>	<p><del>submitted to the competent authorities assuring conformity with the product specification</del> <b><u>free to delegate certain control tasks to product certification bodies or natural persons.</u></b></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 42				
52	(42) To guarantee compliance with the product specification after the product has been put on the market, competent authorities should perform official controls in the marketplace on a risk analysis and with appropriate frequency considering the likelihood of non-compliances including fraudulent or deceptive practices.	(42) To guarantee compliance with the product specification after the product has been put on the market, competent authorities should perform official controls in the <del>marketplace</del> <b><u>market, including in electronic commerce,</u></b> on a risk analysis and with appropriate frequency considering the likelihood of non-compliances including fraudulent or deceptive practices.	<p>(42) <del>To guarantee compliance with the product specification after the product has been put on the market,</del> competent authorities should perform official controls in the marketplace on a risk analysis and with appropriate frequency considering the likelihood of non-compliances including fraudulent or deceptive practices.</p> <p>(moved to recital (46a))</p>	<p>(42) <del>To guarantee compliance with the product specification after the product has been put on the market,</del> competent authorities should perform official controls in the marketplace on a risk analysis and with appropriate frequency considering the likelihood of non-compliances including fraudulent or deceptive practices. <b><u>No text</u></b></p>
Recital 43				
53				

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
<p>(43) Enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace is important to prevent fraudulent and deceptive practices thus ensuring that the producers of products designated by a geographical indication 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. Therefore, apart from controls concerning the producers, Member States should also take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that contravene the protected geographical indications, where such products are produced, marketed or such services are marketed, in their territory. For the purposes of enforcing geographical indications, measures, procedures and remedies set out in Directive 2004/48/EC<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council are available as they are</p>	<p>(43) Enforcement of geographical indications in the <del>marketplace</del><b>market</b> is important to prevent fraudulent and deceptive practices thus ensuring that the producers of products designated by a geographical indication 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. Therefore, apart from controls concerning the producers, Member States should also take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that contravene the protected geographical indications, where such products are produced, marketed or such services are marketed, in their territory. For the purposes of enforcing geographical indications, measures, procedures and remedies set out in Directive 2004/48/EC<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council are available as they are applicable to any infringement of</p>	<p>(43) Enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace is important to prevent fraudulent and deceptive practices thus ensuring that the producers of products designated by a geographical indication 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. Therefore, apart from controls concerning the producers, Member States should also take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that contravene the protected geographical indications, where such products are produced, marketed or such services are marketed, in their territory. For the purposes of enforcing geographical indications, measures, procedures and remedies set out in Directive 2004/<sup>1</sup>48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council are available as they are applicable to any infringement of intellectual property rights.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>. Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the</p>	<p>(43) <del>Enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace is important to prevent fraudulent and deceptive practices thus ensuring that the producers of products designated by a geographical indication 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. Therefore, apart from controls concerning the producers, Member States should also take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that contravene the protected geographical indications, where such products are produced, marketed or such services are marketed, in their territory. For the purposes of enforcing geographical indications, measures, procedures and remedies set out in Directive 2004/48/EC<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council are available as they are applicable to any infringement of intellectual property rights.</del> <b>No text</b></p> <p><del>1. Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the</del></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>applicable to any infringement of intellectual property rights.</p> <p>1. Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the enforcement of intellectual property rights.</p>	<p>intellectual property rights.</p> <p>1. Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the enforcement of intellectual property rights.</p>	<p>enforcement of intellectual property rights.</p> <p>(moved to recital (47a) and recital 47c))</p>	<p><del>enforcement of intellectual property rights.</del></p>
	Recital 44			
54	<p>(44) Member States should have the possibility to allow producers to fulfil their obligation to perform due diligence by submitting a self-declaration to the competent authorities every three years, demonstrating their continued compliance. Producers should be required to renew their self-declaration immediately where there is an amendment to the product specification or a change affecting the concerned product. The use of self-declaration should not prevent producers from having their conformity fully or partially certified by eligible third parties. A third-party certification should be able to</p>	<p>(44) Member States should have the possibility to allow producers to fulfil their obligation to <del>perform due diligence</del> <u>continuously comply</u> by submitting a self-declaration to the competent authorities every three years, demonstrating their continued compliance. Producers should be required to renew their self-declaration immediately where there is an amendment to the product specification or a change affecting the concerned product. The use of self-declaration should not prevent producers from having their conformity fully or partially certified by eligible third parties. A third-party certification should be able</p>	<p>(44) <del>Member States</del> <b>The self-declaration</b> should have the possibility to allow producers to fulfil their obligation to perform due diligence by submitting a self-declaration to the competent authorities <b>be submitted by the producer to the competent authority responsible for verifying conformity with the product specification. To demonstrate continued compliance, such self-declaration should be submitted</b> every three years, <del>demonstrating their continued compliance</del>. Producers should be required to <del>renew their</del> <b>submit an updated</b> self-declaration immediately <del>where</del> <b>when</b> there is an amendment to the product specification <del>or a change affecting the</del> <b>in a way that affects the product</b></p>	<p>(44) <del>Member States</del> <u>The self-declaration</u> should <del>have the possibility to allow producers to fulfil their obligation to perform due diligence by submitting a self-declaration to the competent authorities</del> <u>be submitted by the producer to the competent authority responsible for verifying conformity with the product specification. To demonstrate continuous compliance, such self-declaration should be submitted</u> every three years, <del>demonstrating their continued compliance</del>. Producers should be required to <del>renew their</del> <u>submit an updated</u> self-declaration immediately <del>where</del> <u>when</u> there is an amendment to the product specification <del>or a change affecting the</del> <u>in a way that affects the product</u> concerned <del>product. The use of</del>.</p>

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	supplement a self-declaration but not replace it.	to supplement a self-declaration but not replace it.	<p>concerned product. The use of. <b>Verification based on</b> self-declaration <del>should</del><b>does</b> not prevent producers from having their conformity <del>fully or partially certified</del><b>verified</b> by eligible third parties. <del>A</del><b>Such</b> third-party <del>certification should be able to</del><b>verification can</b> supplement a self-declaration, but not replace it.</p> <p>(first sentence is moved from end of recital (41))</p>	<p><u>Verification based on</u> self-declaration <del>should</del><b>does</b> not prevent producers from having their conformity <del>fully or partially certified</del><b>verified</b> by eligible third parties. <del>A</del><b>Such</b> third-party <del>certification should be able to</del><b>verification can</b> supplement a self-declaration, but not replace it.</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 45				
55	(45) The self-declaration should provide competent authorities with all necessary information on the product and on its compliance with the product specification. To ensure that the information provided in the self-declaration is comprehensive, a harmonised structure for such declarations should be laid down in Annex. It is important to ensure that the self-declaration is filled in truthfully and accurately. Therefore, the producer should take full responsibility for the information provided in the self-	(45) The self-declaration should provide competent authorities with all necessary information on the product <del>and on</del> <u>in order to check</u> its compliance with the product specification. To ensure that the information provided in the self-declaration is comprehensive, a harmonised structure for such declarations should be laid down in Annex. It is important to ensure that the self-declaration is filled in truthfully and accurately. Therefore, the producer should take full responsibility for the information provided in the self-	(45) The self-declaration should provide <del>the</del> competent <del>authorities</del> <b>authority</b> with all necessary information <del>on</del> <b>regarding</b> the product and <del>on</del> its compliance with the product specification. To ensure that the information provided in the self-declaration is comprehensive, a harmonised structure for such declarations should be laid down in Annex. It is important to ensure that the self-declaration is filled in truthfully and accurately. Therefore, the producer should take full responsibility <del>for that</del> the information provided in the self-declaration <b>is correct</b> , and should be	(45) The self-declaration should provide <u>the</u> competent <del>authorities</del> <b>authority</b> with all necessary information <del>on</del> <b>regarding</b> the product, <u>in order for the authority to check</u> <del>and on</del> its compliance with the product specification. To ensure that the information provided in the self-declaration is comprehensive, a harmonised structure for such declarations should be laid down <del>in Annex. It is important to ensure that the self-declaration is filled in truthfully and accurately. Therefore,</del> The producer should take full responsibility <del>for that</del> the information provided in the self-declaration <b>is</b>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	declaration, and should be able to provide the necessary evidence to allow for the verification of that information.	declaration, and should be able to provide the necessary evidence to allow for the verification of that information <u>though without, through the information provided, affecting the provisions on the protection of know-how and trade secrets.</u>	able to provide the necessary evidence to allow for the verification of that information.	<u>correct and accurate</u> , and should be able to provide, <u>without affecting protection of know-how and trade secrets</u> , the necessary evidence to allow for the verification of that information.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 46			
56	(46) Where a self-declaration certification procedure is in place, competent authorities should carry out random controls.	(46) Where a self-declaration certification procedure is in place, competent authorities should carry out random controls.	(46) <del>Where a</del> <b>Upon receipt of the self-declaration, competent authorities should conduct an examination of the self-declaration that includes at least a check of the completeness and consistency of the self-declaration. Obvious inconsistencies should be clarified and missing information should be requested from the producer. If the result of the check of the self-declaration is positive, the authority</b> <del>certification procedure is in place, competent authorities should carry out random controls</del> <b>issue, or renew, an official certificate of authorisation to produce the product designated by the geographical indication.</b>	(46) <del>Where a</del> <u>Upon receipt of the self-declaration, competent authorities should conduct an examination of the self-declaration that includes at least a check of the completeness and consistency of the self-declaration. Obvious inconsistencies should be clarified and missing information should be requested from the producer. If the result of the check of the self-declaration is positive, the authority</u> <del>certification procedure is in place, competent authorities should carry out random controls</del> <u>issue, or renew, an official certificate of authorisation to produce the product designated by the geographical indication.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate

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	Recital 46a			
56a			<p>(46a) To ensure compliance with the product specification and also to check the correctness of the information provided in the self-declaration, the competent authority should, with appropriate frequency, perform conformity checks, based on a risk analysis and taking into account the risk of non-compliance, including fraudulent or deceptive practices.</p> <p>(moved from recital (42))</p>	<p><u>(46a) To ensure compliance with the product specification and also to check the correctness of the information provided in the self-declaration, the competent authority should, with appropriate frequency, perform conformity checks in the market, including in electronic commerce, based on a risk analysis and taking into account the risk of non-compliance, including fraudulent or deceptive practices.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 47			
57	<p>(47) In the event of non-compliance with the product specification, the competent authorities should take appropriate measures to ensure that the producers concerned remedy the situation and to prevent further non-compliances. In addition, Member States should provide for a set of effective,</p>	<p>(47) In the event of non-compliance with the product specification, the competent authorities should take appropriate <u>and reasonable</u> measures to ensure that the producers concerned remedy the situation and to prevent further non-compliances. In addition, Member States should provide for a set of effective,</p>	<p>(47) In the event of non-compliance with the product specification, the competent <del>authorities</del> <b>authority</b> should take appropriate measures to ensure that the producers concerned remedy the situation and to prevent further <del>non-compliances</del>. In addition, Member States should provide for a set of effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties aimed at deterring possible fraudulent behaviour by</p>	<p>(47) In the event of non-compliance with the product specification, the competent <del>authorities</del> <b>authority</b> should take appropriate measures to ensure that the producers concerned remedy the situation and to prevent further <del>non-compliances</del>. In addition, Member States should provide for a set of effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties aimed at deterring possible fraudulent</p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	proportionate and dissuasive penalties aimed at deterring possible fraudulent behaviour by producers.	proportionate and dissuasive penalties aimed at deterring possible fraudulent behaviour by producers.	producers non-compliance.	<del>behaviour by producers</del> <u>non-compliance</u> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 47a				
57a			(47a) As an alternative to the verification procedure based on self-declaration, Member States may provide for a verification procedure based on verification of compliance by a competent authority or a designated third party. Such verification procedure should include controls of compliance with the product specification both before and after the product has been placed on the market.	<u>(47a) As an alternative to the verification procedure based on self-declaration, Member States may provide for a verification procedure based on verification of compliance by a competent authority or a designated third party. Such verification procedure should include controls of compliance with the product specification both before and after the product has been placed on the market.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 47b				
57b			(47b) Monitoring the use of geographical indications in the market is important to prevent fraudulent and deceptive practices, thus ensuring that the producers of products designated by a	<u>(47b) Monitoring the use of geographical indications in the market is important to prevent fraudulent and deceptive practices, thus ensuring that the producers of products designated by a</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>geographical indication are properly rewarded for the added value of their products bearing a geographical indication and that persons infringing those geographical indications are prevented from selling such products. Therefore, Member States should monitor the market for the detection of any misuse of geographical indications, and carry out controls based on a risk analysis. If necessary, competent authorities should be free to delegate to certification bodies or natural persons certain control tasks related to checking the origin, or the production process, of the product concerned. In the event of a detected misuse of the geographical indication, the competent authority should take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that contravene the protected geographical indications, where such products are produced or marketed, or such services are marketed, in their territory. To this end, Member States should designate competent authorities to monitor the market, which may be</p>	<p><u>geographical indication are properly rewarded for the added value of their products bearing a geographical indication and that persons infringing those geographical indications are prevented from selling such products. Therefore, Member States should monitor the market for the detection of any misuse of geographical indications, and carry out controls based on a risk analysis. If necessary, competent authorities should be free to delegate to certification bodies or natural persons certain control tasks related to checking the origin, or the production process, of the product concerned. In the event of a detected misuse of the geographical indication, the competent authority should take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that contravene the protected geographical indications, where such products are produced or marketed, or such services are marketed, in their territory. To this end, Member States should designate competent authorities to monitor the market, which may be the same as the authorities designated for the</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>the same as the authorities designated for the verification of compliance with the product specification. Such monitoring may be undertaken by authorities carrying out product controls or controls in the market in another context, for example customs control, market surveillance or law enforcement.</p> <p>(some of this text is moved from recital (43))</p>	<p><u>verification of compliance with the product specification. Such monitoring may be undertaken by authorities carrying out product controls or controls in the market in another context, for example customs control, market surveillance or law enforcement.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 47c			
57c			<p>(47c) In any event, the measures, procedures and remedies set out in Directive 2004/48/EC<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council are applicable to any infringement of intellectual property rights, including geographical indications. At the same time, Regulation (EU) No 608/2013<sup>2</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council sets out the conditions and procedures for action by the customs authorities where goods suspected of infringing an intellectual property right, including geographical indications, are, or</p>	<p><u>(47c) In any event, the measures, procedures and remedies set out in Directive 2004/48/EC<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council are applicable to any infringement of intellectual property rights, including geographical indications. At the same time, Regulation (EU) No 608/2013<sup>2</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council sets out the conditions and procedures for action by the customs authorities where goods suspected of infringing an intellectual property right, including geographical indications, are, or should have been, subject to customs supervision or</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>should have been, subject to customs supervision or customs control within the customs territory of the Union. Likewise, Regulation (EU) No 386/2012<sup>3</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council sets out tasks and activities of the Office related to the enforcement of intellectual property rights, including fostering cooperation with and between relevant Member State authorities.</p> <p>1. Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the enforcement of intellectual property rights (OJ L 157, 30.4.2004, p. 45).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003 (OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, p. 15).</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) No 386/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2012 on entrusting the Office for Harmonization in the Internal</p>	<p><u>customs control within the customs territory of the Union. Likewise, Regulation (EU) No 386/2012<sup>3</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council sets out tasks and activities of the Office related to the enforcement of intellectual property rights, including fostering cooperation with and between relevant Member State authorities.</u></p> <p><u>1. Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the enforcement of intellectual property rights (OJ L 157, 30.4.2004, p. 45).</u></p> <p><u>2. Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003 (OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, p. 15).</u></p> <p><u>3. Regulation (EU) No 386/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2012 on entrusting the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) with tasks related to the</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>Market (Trade Marks and Designs) with tasks related to the enforcement of intellectual property rights, including the assembling of public and private-sector representatives as a European Observatory on Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights (OJ L 129, 16.5.2015, p. 1).</p> <p>(first sentence moved from recital 43)</p>	<p><u>enforcement of intellectual property rights, including the assembling of public and private-sector representatives as a European Observatory on Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights (OJ L 129, 16.5.2015, p. 1).</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 47d			
57d			<p>(47d) For the optimal functioning of the internal market, it is important that producers can quickly and easily demonstrate that they are authorised to use a name that is protected as a geographical indication, for example in the context of customs controls or market inspections, or at the request of business partners or consumers. To this end, an official certificate of authorisation to produce the product designated by the geographical indication put at the disposal of the producer should be used.</p>	<p><u>(47d) For the optimal functioning of the internal market, it is important that producers can quickly and easily demonstrate that they are authorised to use a name that is protected as a geographical indication, for example in the context of customs controls or market inspections, or at the request of business partners or consumers. To this end, an official certificate of authorisation to produce the product designated by the geographical indication put at the disposal of the producer should be used.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			(moved from recital (54))	
	Recital 48			
58	<p>(48) Control and verification fees or charges should cover, but not exceed, the costs, including overhead costs, incurred by the competent authorities to perform official controls. Overhead costs could include the costs of the organisation and support necessary for planning and carrying out the official controls. Such costs should be calculated on the basis of each individual official control or on the basis of all official controls performed over a given period of time. Where fees or charges are applied on the basis of the actual cost of individual official controls, producers with a good record of compliance should bear lower overall charges than non-compliant ones, as such producers with a good record of compliance should be subject to less frequent official controls. In order to promote compliance with Union legislation by all producers irrespective of the</p>	<p>(48) Control and verification fees or charges should cover, but not exceed, the costs, including overhead costs, incurred by the competent authorities to perform official controls. Overhead costs could include the costs of the organisation and support necessary for planning and carrying out the official controls. Such costs should be calculated on the basis of each individual official control or on the basis of all official controls performed over a given period of time. Where fees or charges are applied on the basis of the actual cost of individual official controls, producers with a good record of compliance should bear lower overall charges than non-compliant ones, as such producers with a good record of compliance should be subject to less frequent official controls. In order to promote compliance with Union legislation by all producers irrespective of the method (based on actual costs or</p>	<p>(48) <del>Control and verification fees or charges should cover, but not exceed, the costs, including overhead costs, incurred by the competent authorities to perform official controls. Overhead costs could include the costs of the organisation and support necessary for planning and carrying out the official controls. Such costs should be calculated on the basis of each individual official control or on the basis of all official controls performed over a given period of time. Where fees or charges are applied on the basis of the actual cost of individual official controls, producers with a good record of compliance should bear lower overall charges than non-compliant ones, as such producers with a good record of compliance should be subject to less frequent official controls. In order to promote compliance with Union legislation by all producers irrespective of the method (based on actual costs or on a flat rate) that each Member States has chosen for the calculation of the fees or charges, where fees or charges are calculated on the basis of overall costs</del></p>	<p>(48) <del>Control and verification fees or charges should cover, but not exceed, the costs, including overhead costs, incurred by the competent authorities to perform official controls. Overhead costs could include the costs of the organisation and support necessary for planning and carrying out the official controls. Such costs should be calculated on the basis of each individual official control or on the basis of all official controls performed over a given period of time. Where fees or charges are applied on the basis of the actual cost of individual official controls, producers with a good record of compliance should bear lower overall charges than non-compliant ones, as such producers with a good record of compliance should be subject to less frequent official controls. In order to promote compliance with Union legislation by all producers irrespective of the method (based on actual costs or on a flat rate) that each Member States has chosen for the calculation of the fees or charges, where fees or charges are calculated on the basis of overall costs</del></p>



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	method (based on actual costs or on a flat rate) that each Member State has chosen for the calculation of the fees or charges, where fees or charges are calculated on the basis of overall costs incurred by the competent authorities over a given period of time, and imposed on all producers irrespective of whether they are subject to an official control during the reference period, those fees or charges should be calculated so as to reward producers with a consistently good record of compliance. No fee should be charged for the submission of the self-declaration and its processing.	on a flat rate) that each Member State has chosen for the calculation of the fees or charges, where fees or charges are calculated on the basis of overall costs incurred by the competent authorities over a given period of time, and imposed on all producers irrespective of whether they are subject to an official control during the reference period, those fees or charges should be calculated so as to reward producers with a consistently good record of compliance. No fee should be charged for the submission of the self-declaration and its processing.	incurred by the competent authorities over a given period of time, and imposed on all producers irrespective of whether they are subject to an official control during the reference period, those fees or charges should be calculated so as to reward producers with a consistently good record of compliance. No fee should be charged for the submission of the self-declaration and its processing.  (moved to recital (57c))	<del>incurred by the competent authorities over a given period of time, and imposed on all producers irrespective of whether they are subject to an official control during the reference period, those fees or charges should be calculated so as to reward producers with a consistently good record of compliance. No fee should be charged for the submission of the self-declaration and its processing.</del> <u>No text</u>
Recital 49				
59	(49) To ensure impartiality and effectiveness, the competent authorities designated to perform the verification of the compliance with the product specification should meet a number of operational criteria. To facilitate the task of controls and to make the system more effective competent authorities	(49) To ensure impartiality and effectiveness, the competent authorities designated to perform the verification of the compliance with the product specification should meet a number of operational criteria. To facilitate the task of controls and to make the system more effective competent authorities	(49) To ensure impartiality and effectiveness, the competent authorities designated to perform the verification of the compliance with the product specification should meet a number of operational criteria. To facilitate the task of controls and to make the system more effective competent authorities should be able to delegate competences regarding the	(49) <del>To ensure impartiality and effectiveness, the competent authorities designated to perform the verification of the compliance with the product specification</del> <u>Since the control system laid down in this Regulation follows a public-private approach, producers themselves</u> <del>should meet a number of operational criteria. To facilitate the task of controls and to</del>

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	<p>should be able to delegate competences regarding the performance of specific control tasks to a legal person which certifies that products designated by geographical indications comply with the product specification ('product certification body'). A delegation of such competences to natural persons should also be envisaged.</p>	<p>should be able to delegate competences regarding the performance of specific control tasks to a legal person which certifies that products designated by geographical indications comply with the product specification ('product certification body'). A delegation of such competences to natural persons should also be envisaged.</p>	<p>performance of specific control tasks to a legal person which certifies that products designated by <b>Since the control system laid down in this Regulation follows a public-private approach, producers themselves should also contribute to the protection of geographical indication by fulfilling due diligence responsibilities. They should perform compliance checks with the product specification, accompanied, as applicable, by internal compliance checks managed and organised by the producer groups. In addition, producers should be encouraged to support public authorities in monitoring the use of geographical indications comply with the product specification ('product certification body'). A delegation of such competences to natural persons should also be envisaged in the market. Producers should also be encouraged to notify any non-compliance or possible infringements to the competent authorities.</b></p> <p>(covered by recital (41))</p>	<p><del>make the system more effective competent authorities should be able to delegate competences regarding the performance of specific control tasks to a legal person which certifies that products designated by</del> <u>also contribute to the protection of geographical indication. They should perform compliance checks with the product specification, accompanied, as applicable, by internal compliance checks managed and organised by the producer groups. In addition, producers should be encouraged to support public authorities in monitoring the use of</u> geographical indications <del>comply with the product specification ('product certification body'). A delegation of such competences to natural persons should also be envisaged</del> <u>in the market. Producers should also be encouraged to notify any non-compliance or possible infringements to the competent authorities.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 50			
G	60			G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(50) Information on the competent authorities and on product certification bodies should be made public by Member States and the Office to ensure the transparency and allow interested parties to contact them.	(50) Information on the competent authorities and on product certification bodies should be made public by Member States and the Office to ensure the transparency and allow interested parties to contact them.	(50) Information on the competent authorities, and on product certification bodies <b>and natural persons to which certain control tasks have been delegated</b> , should be made public by Member States and the Office to ensure the transparency and allow interested parties to contact them.	(50) Information on <del>the</del> competent authorities, and on product certification bodies <u>and natural persons to which certain control tasks have been delegated</u> , should be made public by Member States and the Office to ensure <del>the</del> transparency and allow interested parties to contact them.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 51				
61	(51) European standards (EN standards) developed by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) and international standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) should be used for the accreditation of 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 <sup>1</sup> . Natural persons should have the expertise,	(51) European standards (EN standards) developed by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) and international standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) should be used for the accreditation of 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 <sup>1</sup> . Natural persons should have the expertise, equipment and	(51) European standards (EN standards) developed by the European Committee for <del>Standardisation</del> <b>Standardization</b> (CEN) and international standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) should be used for the accreditation of 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 <sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup> . <b>Product certification bodies established outside the Union should demonstrate their compatibility</b>	(51) European standards (EN standards) developed by the European Committee for <del>Standardisation</del> <u>Standardization</u> (CEN) and international standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) should be used for the accreditation of 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 <sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup> . <u>Product certification bodies established outside the Union should demonstrate their compatibility with</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>equipment and infrastructure required to perform those official control tasks delegated to them; should be suitably qualified and experienced, and act impartially and free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of those official control tasks delegated to them. Product certification bodies established outside the Union should demonstrate their compatibility with Union or internationally recognised standards based on a certificate issued by a body that is a signatory of a multilateral recognition agreement under the auspices of the International Accreditation Forum.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218 13.8.2008, p. 30).</p>	<p>infrastructure required to perform those official control tasks delegated to them; should be suitably qualified and experienced, and act impartially and free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of those official control tasks delegated to them. Product certification bodies established outside the Union should demonstrate their compatibility with Union or internationally recognised standards based on a certificate issued by a body that is a signatory of a multilateral recognition agreement under the auspices of the International Accreditation Forum.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218 13.8.2008, p. 30).</p>	<p><b>with Union or internationally recognised standards based on a certificate issued by a body that is a recognised signatory of a multilateral recognition agreement under the auspices of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) or a member of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC).</b> Natural persons should have the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to perform those <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to them; <b>they</b> should be suitably qualified and experienced, and act impartially and free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of those <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to them. <del>Product certification bodies established outside the Union should demonstrate their compatibility with Union or internationally recognised standards based on a certificate issued by a body that is a signatory of a multilateral recognition agreement under the auspices of the International Accreditation Forum.</del></p> <p>1. Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for</p>	<p><u><i>Union or internationally recognised standards based on a certificate issued by a body that is a recognised signatory of a multilateral recognition agreement under the auspices of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) or a member of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC).</i></u> Natural persons should have the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to perform those <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to them; <u><i>they</i></u> should be suitably qualified and experienced, and act impartially and free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of those <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to them. <del>Product certification bodies established outside the Union should demonstrate their compatibility with Union or internationally recognised standards based on a certificate issued by a body that is a signatory of a multilateral recognition agreement under the auspices of the International Accreditation Forum.</del></p> <p>1. Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and repealing Regulation (EEC)</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			accreditation and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218 13.8.2008, p. 30).	No 339/93 (OJ L 218 13.8.2008, p. 30).  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 52			
62	(52) In order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, the protection of geographical indications should apply to both, the offline and online environment including domain names on the internet. Intermediary services, in particular online platforms have become increasingly used for the sale of products, including those designated by geographical indications, and in some cases online platforms might represent an important space as regards preventing fraud. In this regard, information related to the advertising, promotion and sale of goods that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in	(52) In order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, the protection of geographical indications should apply to both, the offline and online environment including domain names on the internet. Intermediary services, in particular online platforms have become increasingly used for the sale of products, including those designated by geographical indications, and in some cases online platforms might represent an important space as regards preventing fraud. In this regard, information related to the advertising, promotion and sale of goods that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in Article 35, should be considered	(52) In order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, the protection of geographical indications should apply to both, the offline and online environment, including domain names on the internet. Intermediary services, in particular online platforms, are increasingly being have become increasingly used for the sale of products, including those designated by geographical indications, and in some cases online platforms might represent an important space as regards preventing fraud. In this regard, information related to the advertising, promotion and sale of goods that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in Article 35, this Regulation should be considered illegal content within the meaning of Article 2 (g)3(h) of Regulation (EU) No	(52) In order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, the protection of geographical indications should apply to both, the offline and online environment, including domain names on the internet. Intermediary services, in particular online platforms have become, are increasingly being used for the sale of products, including those designated by geographical indications, and in some cases online platforms might represent an important space as regards preventing fraud. In this regard, information related to the advertising, promotion and sale of goods that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in Article 35, this Regulation should be considered illegal content within the meaning of Article 2 (g)3(h) of Regulation (EU) No xxx/2022/2065 <sup>1</sup> of the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>Article 35, should be considered illegal content within the meaning of Article 2 (g) of Regulation (EU) No xxxx/2022<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council and be subject of obligations and measures under that Regulation.</p> <p>1. Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC.</p>	<p>illegal content within the meaning of Article 2 (g) of Regulation (EU) No xxxx/2022<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council and be subject of obligations and measures under that Regulation. <u>Efficient controls should not just refer to physical markets but also comprise the online platforms.</u></p> <p>1. Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC.</p>	<p><del>xxxx/2022</del>2022/2065<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council and be subject of obligations and measures under that Regulation.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market for Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, p. 1).</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council and be subject of obligations and measures under that Regulation.</p> <p>1. Regulation <u>(EU) 2022/2065</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council <u>of 19 October 2022</u> on a Single Market for Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC <u>(OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, p. 1).</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 52a			
62a			<p>(52a) Member States should provide for effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties aimed at deterring possible fraudulent behaviour by producers of products designating a geographical indication and persons infringing the geographical indication.</p>	<p><u>(52a) Member States should provide for effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties aimed at deterring possible fraudulent behaviour by producers of products designating a geographical indication and persons infringing the geographical indication.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 53				
63	(53) 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.	(53) Taking into account that a product designated by the geographical indication produced in one Member State might be sold in another Member State, <u>cooperation and reasonable</u> controls and its practicalities should be laid down.	(53) Taking into account that <b>the production steps of</b> a product designated by <del>the</del> a geographical indication <b>might take place in more than one Member State, and taking into account that products</b> produced in one Member State might be sold in another Member State, administrative assistance <b>and cooperation</b> between Member States should be ensured to allow <b>for</b> effective controls and its practicalities should be laid down <b>control</b> .	(53) Taking into account that <u>the production steps of</u> a product designated by <del>the</del> a geographical indication <u>might take place in more than one Member State, and taking into account that products</u> produced in one Member State might be sold in another Member State, administrative assistance <u>and cooperation</u> between Member States should be ensured to allow <del>effective controls and its practicalities should be laid down</del> <u>for efficient and effective controls and enforcement</u> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 54				
64	(54) 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. To this end, an	(54) 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. To this end, an official certificate, or other proof	(54) <del>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. To this end, an official certificate, or other proof of certification, of entitlement to produce</del>	(54) <del>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. To this end, an official certificate, or other proof of certification, of entitlement to produce</del>

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	official certificate, or other proof of certification, of entitlement to produce the product designated by the geographical indication should be put at the disposal of the producer.	of certification, of entitlement to produce the product designated by the geographical indication should be put at the disposal of the producer.	the product designated by the geographical indication should be put at the disposal of the producer.  (moved to recital (47d))	<del>the product designated by the geographical indication should be put at the disposal of the producer.</del> <u>No text</u>
Recital 55				
65	(55) The action of the Union following its accession to the Geneva Act is governed by Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup> . Certain provisions of that Regulation should be amended to ensure coherence with the introduction of geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products at the Union level, in accordance with this Regulation. In this context, the Office should play the role of the Union's competent authority in respect of geographical indications for craft and industrial products under the Geneva Act. Provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 applicable to geographical indications falling outside the	(55) The action of the Union following its accession to the Geneva Act is governed by Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup> . Certain provisions of that Regulation should be amended to ensure coherence with the introduction of geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products at the Union level, in accordance with this Regulation. In this context, the Office should play the role of the Union's competent authority in respect of geographical indications for craft and industrial products under the Geneva Act. Provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 applicable to geographical indications falling outside the scope of regulations on the EU's	(55) The action of the Union following its accession to the Geneva Act is governed by Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 <sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup> . Certain provisions of that Regulation should be amended to ensure coherence with the introduction of geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products at the Union level, in accordance with this Regulation. In this context, the Office should play the role of the Union's competent authority in respect of geographical indications for craft and industrial products under the Geneva Act. Provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 applicable to geographical indications falling outside the scope of regulations on the EU's protection schemes for agricultural geographical indications should be aligned with this Regulation.	(55) The action of the Union following its accession to the Geneva Act is governed by Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 <sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup> . Certain provisions of that Regulation should be amended to ensure coherence with the introduction of geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products at the Union level, in accordance with this Regulation. In this context, the Office should play the role of the Union's competent authority in respect of geographical indications for craft and industrial products under the Geneva Act. Provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 applicable to geographical indications falling outside the scope of regulations on the <del>EU</del> <u>Union</u> 's protection schemes for agricultural geographical indications should be aligned with this Regulation.

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	<p>scope of regulations on the EU's protection schemes for agricultural geographical indications should be aligned with this Regulation.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>protection schemes for agricultural geographical indications should be aligned with this Regulation.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 56			
66	<p>(56) Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> should be amended. Article 151 of that Regulation sets out the tasks of the Office. The administration and promotion of geographical indications, in particular the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation should be added to Article 151 of that Regulation. In addition, in order to ensure coherence</p>	<p>(56) Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> should be amended. Article 151 of that Regulation sets out the tasks of the Office. The administration and promotion of geographical indications, in particular the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation should be added to Article 151 of that Regulation. In addition, in order to ensure coherence with this</p>	<p>(56) <b>Likewise, to ensure coherence with this Regulation,</b> Regulation (EU) 2017/1001<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> should be amended. <del>Article 151 of that Regulation sets out the tasks of the Office.</del> <b>The tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation as regards</b> the administration and promotion of geographical indications, <del>in particular the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation</del> should be added to Article</p>	<p>(56) <u>Likewise, to ensure coherence with this Regulation,</u> Regulation (EU) 2017/1001<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> should be amended. <del>Article 151 of that Regulation sets out the tasks of the Office.</del> <u>The tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation as regards</u> the administration and promotion of geographical indications, <del>in particular the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation</del> should be added to <del>Article 151 of that</del></p>

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	<p>with this Regulation, a provision on the establishment of a domain name information and alert system for EU trade marks should also be inserted in that Regulation.</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>Regulation, a provision on the establishment of a domain name information and alert system for EU trade marks should also be inserted in that Regulation.</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><del>151 of that Regulation. In addition, in order to ensure coherence with this Regulation, a provision on the establishment of a domain name information and alert system for EU trade marks should also be inserted in the list of the tasks of the Office set out in Article 151 of that Regulation.</del></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><del>Regulation. In addition, in order to ensure coherence with this Regulation, a provision on the establishment of a domain name information and alert system for EU trade marks should also be inserted in the list of the tasks of the Office set out in Article 151 of that Regulation.</del></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>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 57			
67	<p>(57) For the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation, the languages of the Office should be all the official languages of the Union. The Office may accept verified translations into one of the official languages of the Union of documents and information with respect to applications for registration, amendment for product specification and</p>	<p>(57) For the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation, the languages of the Office should be all the official languages of the Union. The Office may accept verified translations into one of the official languages of the Union of documents and information with respect to applications for registration, amendment for product specification and</p>	<p>(57) For the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation, the languages of the Office should be all the official languages of the Union. <b>With respect to applications for registration, amendments to product specifications and cancellation procedures submitted from third countries,</b> the Office <del>may</del><b>should</b> accept verified translations, into one of the official languages of the Union, of documents</p>	<p>(57) For the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation, the languages of the Office should be all the official languages of the Union. <u>With respect to applications for registration, amendments to product specifications and cancellation procedures submitted from third countries,</u> the Office <del>may</del><b>should</b> accept verified translations, into one of the official languages of the Union, of documents and information <del>with</del></p>

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	cancellation procedures submitted from third countries. The Office may, if appropriate, use verified machine translations.	cancellation procedures submitted from third countries. The Office may, if appropriate, use verified machine translations.	and information with respect to applications for registration, amendment for product specification and cancellation procedures submitted from third countries. The Office may, if appropriate, use verified machine translations.	<del>respect to applications for registration, amendment for product specification and cancellation procedures submitted from third countries.</del> The Office may, if appropriate, use verified machine translations.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 57a			
67a			(57a) Member States should have the possibility to charge a fee to cover their costs of managing the geographical indication system for craft and industrial products. Member States may charge lower fees for micro, small or medium-sized enterprises. The Office should not charge a fee for applications submitted by competent authorities of the Member States after the completion of the national phase of the procedure. However, the Office should charge a fee for procedures relating to direct registration, considering that this procedure generates more work for the Office than the processing of applications already examined in the national phase. The Office should also	<u>(57a) Member States should have the possibility to charge a fee to cover their costs of managing the geographical indication system for craft and industrial products. Member States should take into account the situation of micro, small or medium-sized enterprises. The Office should not charge a fee for applications submitted by competent authorities of the Member States after the completion of the national phase of the procedure. However, the Office should charge a fee for procedures relating to direct registration, considering that this procedure generates more work for the Office than the processing of applications already examined in the national phase. The Office should</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>charge fees for third-country applications and appeals. The fees charged by the Office should be laid down by a Commission implementing act<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p> <p>(this new recital is drawn from recital 13 and partly from recital 17)</p>	<p><u>also charge fees for third-country applications and appeals. The fees charged by the Office should be laid down by a Commission implementing act<sup>1</sup>.</u></p> <p><u>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 57b			
67b			<p>(57b) The necessary set-up costs of the IT system that is envisaged under this Regulation - namely the digital system for applications, the Union register, and the digital portal - should be financed from the Office's accumulated budgetary surplus. The running costs arising</p>	<p><u>No text</u></p> <p>Moved to rec 58 -a</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			from the tasks entrusted to the Office by this Regulation should be covered by the operational budget of the Office.	
Recital 57c				
67c			<p>(57c) Control fees or charges should cover, but not exceed, the costs, including overhead costs, incurred by the competent authorities that perform controls. Overhead costs could include the costs of the organisation and support necessary for planning and carrying out controls, and where applicable, the use of certification bodies or natural persons. No fee should be charged for the submission of the self-declaration and its processing.</p> <p>(moved from part of recital 48)</p>	<p><u>(57c) Control and verification fees or charges should cover, but not exceed, the costs, including overhead costs, incurred by the competent authorities that perform controls. Overhead costs could include the costs of the organisation and support necessary for planning and carrying out controls, and where applicable, the use of certification bodies or natural persons. No fee should be charged for the submission of the self-declaration and its processing.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p>
Recital 58				
68	(58) The digital system should include a front and back office and allow for smooth connection, interface with and integration to IT systems of national authorities, the Union	(58) The digital system should include a front and back office and allow for smooth connection, interface with and integration to IT systems of national authorities, the Union	(58) The digital system should include a front and back office and allow for smooth connection, interface with and integration to IT systems of national authorities, the Union <del>GI</del> register of geographical	(58) The digital system should include a front and back office and allow for smooth connection, interface with and integration to IT systems of national authorities, the Union <del>GI</del> register <del>of geographical indications</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	GI register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products and the IT system of the World Intellectual Property Office for the protection through the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement. The Union register of geographical indications designed by the Office for craft and industrial products should be similar in appearance and have at least those functionalities to the Register of geographical indications for wines, foodstuff and agricultural products.	GI register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products and the IT system of the World Intellectual Property Office for the protection through the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement. The Union register of geographical indications designed by the Office for craft and industrial products should be similar in appearance and have at least those functionalities to the Register of geographical indications for wines, foodstuff and agricultural products.	indications for craft and industrial products and the <b>WIPO</b> IT system of the World Intellectual Property Office for the protection through <b>administration</b> of the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement. The Union register of geographical indications designed by the Office for craft and industrial products should be similar in appearance and have at least <b>the same</b> these functionalities to <del>the</del> <b>as the</b> Union register of geographical indications for wines, foodstuff and agricultural products.	<del>for craft and industrial products</del> and the <u>WIPO</u> IT system <del>of the World Intellectual Property Office</del> for the <del>protection through</del> <u>administration of</u> the Geneva Act <del>of the Lisbon Agreement</del> . The Union register <del>of geographical indications designed by the Office for craft and industrial products</del> should be similar in appearance and have at least <u>the same</u> <del>those</del> functionalities <del>to the</del> <u>as the</u> <u>Union</u> register of geographical indications for wines, foodstuff and agricultural products.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Recital 58 -a			
68a				<u>(58 -a) The necessary set-up costs of the IT system that is envisaged under this Regulation - namely the digital system for applications, the Union register, and the digital portal - should be financed from the Office's accumulated budgetary surplus. The running costs arising from the tasks entrusted to the Office by this Regulation should be covered by the operational budget of the Office.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 58b				
68b			<p>(58a) In order to amend or supplement 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:</p> <p>(i) specifying the requirements in relation to documentation accompanying the application for registration; (ii) listing additional items of the accompanying documentation for the application for registration; (iii) specifying the criteria for the direct registration procedure; (iv) defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of applications for registration at the Union phase; (v) the content of the notice of appeal and the procedure for the filing and the examination of an appeal; (vi) the content and the form of the Boards of Appeal's decisions; and (vii) modifications to the information and requirements in relation to the self-declaration in the form set out in Annex I. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate</p>	<p><u>(58a) In order to amend or supplement 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) specifying the requirements in relation to documentation accompanying the application for registration; (ii) listing additional items of the accompanying documentation for the application for registration; (iii) specifying the criteria for the direct registration procedure; (iv) defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of applications for registration at the Union phase; (v) the content of the notice of appeal and the procedure for the filing and the examination of an appeal; (vi) the content and the form of the Boards of Appeal's decisions; and (vii) modifications to the information and requirements in relation to the self-declaration in the form set out in Annex I. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>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<sup>1</sup>. 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><b>1. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).</b></p> <p>(moved from recital (60))</p>	<p><u>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<sup>1</sup>. 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.</u></p> <p><u><b>1. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).</b></u></p> <p>To be checked by the Secretariats and COM</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 59				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
69	<p>(59) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards: (i) laying down rules which limit the information contained in the product specification, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration; (ii) laying down rules on the form of the product specification; (iii) specifying the format and online presentation of the relevant single document; (iv) specifying the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation; (v) determining the amounts of the fees and the ways in which they are to be paid; (vi) specifying further details on the criteria to lodge direct applications and on the procedures for the preparation and submission of the direct applications; (vii) specifying the procedures, and criteria for preparation and submission of the applications, and their form</p>	<p>(59) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards: (i) laying down rules which limit the information contained in the product specification, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration; (ii) laying down rules on the form of the product specification; (iii) specifying the format and online presentation of the relevant single document; (iv) specifying the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation; (v) determining the amounts of the fees and the ways in which they are to be paid; (vi) specifying further details on the criteria to lodge direct applications and on the procedures for the preparation and submission of the direct applications; (vii) specifying the procedures, and criteria for preparation and submission of the applications, and their form</p>	<p>(59) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards: (i) laying down rules <del>which</del><b>that</b> limit the information contained in the product specification, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration; (ii) laying down rules on the form of the product specification; (iii) <del>specifying the format and online presentation of the relevant single document;</del> (iv) specifying the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation; (v) determining the amounts of the fees and the ways in which they are to be paid; (vi) <del>specifying further details on the criteria to lodge direct applications and</del> <b>laying down detailed rules</b> on the procedures for the preparation and submission of <del>the</del> direct applications; (vii) specifying the procedures, and criteria for preparation and submission of <b>applications for registration at the Union phase</b> <del>the applications,</del> and their form and presentation, in order to facilitate the application process, including for applications concerning more than</p>	<p>(59) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards: (i) laying down rules <del>which</del><b>that</b> limit the information contained in the product specification, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration; (ii) laying down rules on the form of the product specification; (iii) specifying the format and online presentation of the <del>relevant single document;</del> <b>relevant single document;</b> (iv) <del>specifying the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation;</del> <b>specifying the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation;</b> (v) <del>determining the amounts of the fees and the ways in which they are to be paid;</del> <b>determining the amounts of the fees and the ways in which they are to be paid;</b> (vi) <del>specifying further details on the criteria to lodge direct applications and</del> <b>laying down detailed rules</b> on the procedures for the preparation and submission of <del>the</del> direct applications; <del>(vii) specifying the</del> <b>(v) laying down detailed rules on</b> procedures, <del>and criteria for preparation and submission of the</del> <b>the form and presentation of</b> applications, <del>and their form and presentation, in order to</del></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>and presentation, in order to facilitate the application process, including for applications concerning more than one national territory; (viii) laying down the necessary rules to provide for the submission of official comments by national authorities and persons with a legitimate interest in order to facilitate the official submission of comments and to improve management of the opposition process; (ix) specifying the format and online presentation of oppositions and any comments procedure; (x) specifying rules on the protection of the geographical indication; (xi) deciding on the protection 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; (xii) specifying the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications; (xiii) specifying the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical</p>	<p>and presentation, in order to facilitate the application process, including for applications concerning more than one national territory; (viii) laying down the necessary rules to provide for the submission of official comments by national authorities and persons with a legitimate interest in order to facilitate the official submission of comments and to improve management of the opposition process; (ix) specifying the format and online presentation of oppositions and any comments procedure; (x) specifying rules on the protection of the geographical indication; (xi) deciding on the protection 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; (xii) specifying the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications; (xiii) specifying the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for</p>	<p>one national territory; (viii) laying down the necessary rules to provide for the submission of official comments by national authorities and persons with a legitimate interest in order to facilitate the official submission of comments and to improve management and specifying the format and online presentation of the opposition process; (ix) specifying the format and online presentation of oppositions and any comments procedure; setting out the procedures applicable to situations where the Commission may take over an application for registration from the Office; (x) specifying rules on the protection of the geographical indication; (xi) deciding on the protection of geographical indications pertaining to products of third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement – other than under the Geneva Act – to which the Union is a contracting party; (xii) specifying the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications; (xiii) specifying the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and</p>	<p><del>facilitate the application process for registration at the Union phase</del>, including for applications concerning more than one national territory; <del>(viii)</del><sup>(vi)</sup> laying down <del>the necessary rules to provide for the submission of official comments by national authorities and persons with a legitimate interest in order to facilitate the official</del> <u>on the</u> submission of <del>comments and to improve management of the opposition process;</del> <del>(ix)</del> <u>oppositions</u>, specifying the format and <u>the</u> online presentation of <del>oppositions and any comments procedure;</del> <del>(x)</del> <u>specifying rules on the protection of the geographical indication;</u> <del>(xi)</del> <u>the reasoned statement of opposition;</u> <del>(vii)</del> <u>deciding laying down rules</u> on the <del>protection 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;</del> <del>(xii)</del> <u>submission of such notice of comments and specifying their format and online presentation;</u> <del>(viii)</del> <u>specifying the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications;</u></p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>indications for craft and industrial products; (xiv) laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of an amendment application for Union amendment and on procedures, form and communication of standard amendments to the Office; (xv) laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation process, as well as on the presentation of the requests; (xvi) setting out the technical characteristics of the Union symbol and indications as well as the rules of their use on the products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used; (xvii) specifying the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information under mutual assistance. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>craft and industrial products; (xiv) laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of an amendment application for Union amendment and on procedures, form and communication of standard amendments to the Office; (xv) laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation process, as well as on the presentation of the requests; (xvi) setting out the technical characteristics of the Union symbol and indications as well as the rules of their use on the products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used; (xvii) specifying the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information under mutual assistance. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>1. OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.</p>	<p>industrial products; (xiv) laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of an amendment application for Union <b>substantial</b> amendment and on procedures, form and communication of standard <b>non-substantial</b> amendments to the Office; (xv) laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation process, as well as on the presentation of the requests; (xvi) setting out the technical characteristics of the Union symbol and indications as well as the rules of their use on the products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used; <b>and</b> (xvii) specifying the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information under mutual assistance <b>for the purposes of controls</b>. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and</b></p>	<p><del>(xiii) specifying the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products;</del> <del>(xiv)</del> <u>setting out the procedures applicable to situations where the Commission may take over an application for registration from the Office;</u> <del>(ix)</del> laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of an amendment application for Union amendment and on procedures, form and communication of standard amendments to the Office; <del>(xv)</del> <u>(x)</u> laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation process, as well as on the presentation of the requests; <del>(xvii)</del> <u>(xi) setting out the IT architecture and presentation of the Union register;</u> <u>(xii) defining the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register;</u> <u>(xiii)</u> setting out the technical characteristics of the Union symbol and indications as well as the rules of their use on the products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used; <u>and</u> <del>(xvii)</del> <u>(xiv)</u> specifying the nature and the type of the information to be</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	1. OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.		<p><b>general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers</b> (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p>	<p>exchanged and the methods for exchanging information <del>under mutual assistance</del><u>for the purposes of controls; (xv) determining the amounts of the fees charged by the Office and the ways in which they are to be paid or, in the case of the fee for appeals before the Boards of Appeal, reimbursed</u>. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. <u>Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers</u> (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p> <p>COM proposal - agreed For LL to check language / alignment</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 60				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
70	<p>(60) In order to amend or supplement 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 the requirements or listing additional items of the accompanying documentation, defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of Union applications for registration, rules on entrusting the Office to operate the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products; the formal content of the notice of appeal, the procedure for the filing and the examination of an appeal as well as the formal content and the form of the Board of Appeal's decisions; the information and requirements of the self-declaration and the technical assistance of the Office. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate</p>	<p>(60) In order to amend or supplement 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 the requirements or listing additional items of the accompanying documentation, defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of Union applications for registration, rules on entrusting the Office to operate the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products; the formal content of the notice of appeal, the procedure for the filing and the examination of an appeal as well as the formal content and the form of the Board of Appeal's decisions; the information and requirements of the self-declaration and the technical assistance of the Office. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate</p>	<p>(60) In order to amend or supplement 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 the requirements or listing additional items of the accompanying documentation, defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of Union applications for registration, rules on entrusting the Office to operate the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products; the formal content of the notice of appeal, the procedure for the filing and the examination of an appeal as well as the formal content and the form of the Board of Appeal's decisions; the information and requirements of the self-declaration and the technical assistance of the Office. 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</p>	<p>(60) <del>In order to amend or supplement 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 the requirements or listing additional items of the accompanying documentation, defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of Union applications for registration, rules on entrusting the Office to operate the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products; the formal content of the notice of appeal, the procedure for the filing and the examination of an appeal as well as the formal content and the form of the Board of Appeal's decisions; the information and requirements of the self-declaration and the technical assistance of the Office. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out</del> 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</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>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<sup>1</sup>. 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. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).</p>	<p>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<sup>1</sup>. 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. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).</p>	<p>April 2016 on Better Law Making. 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. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>(moved to recital (58a))</p>	<p><del>April 2016 on Better Law Making<sup>1</sup>. 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.</del> Deleted</p> <p><del>1. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).</del></p>
	Recital 61			
6	71	(61) The current protection of	(61) The current protection of	(61) The current protection of

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
geographical indications at national level is based on various regulatory approaches. Having two parallel systems at Union and national levels might carry the risk of confusing consumers and producers. The replacement of national specific geographical indication protection systems by the Union wide regulatory framework will create legal certainty, reduce administrative burden for national authorities, ensure fair competition between the producers of the products bearing such indications as well as predictable and relatively low costs and enhance the credibility of the products in the consumers' eyes. To this end, the national specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products will cease to exist one year after the entry into force of this Regulation. The protection may be extended in time until the registration process is finalised for those national GIs identified by interested Member States. Some Member States that are party to the Lisbon Agreement	geographical indications at national level is based on various regulatory approaches. Having two parallel systems at Union and national levels might carry the risk of confusing consumers and producers. The replacement of national specific geographical indication protection systems by the Union wide regulatory framework will create legal certainty, reduce administrative burden for national authorities, ensure fair competition between the producers of the products bearing such indications as well as predictable and relatively low costs and enhance the credibility of the products in the consumers' eyes. To this end, the national specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products will cease to exist one year after the entry into force of this Regulation. The protection may be extended in time until the registration process is finalised for those national GIs identified by interested Member States. Some Member States that are party to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of	geographical indications at national level is based on various regulatory approaches. Having two parallel systems at Union and national levels <del>might carry</del> carries the risk of confusing consumers and producers. The replacement of national specific geographical indication protection systems by <del>the Union wide</del> <b>Union-wide</b> regulatory framework <del>will</del> <b>would</b> create legal certainty, reduce administrative burden for national authorities, ensure fair competition between the producers of the products bearing such indications as well as predictable and relatively low costs, and enhance the credibility of the products in <del>the</del> consumers' eyes. To this end, the national specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products <del>will</del> <b>should</b> cease to exist <del>one year</del> <b>twelve months</b> after the <del>date of application-entry into force</del> of this Regulation. The protection may be extended in time until the registration process is finalised for those national <del>GIs</del> <b>geographical indications</b> identified by interested Member States. Some Member States, <b>namely those</b> that are party to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their	geographical indications at national level is based on various regulatory approaches. Having two parallel systems at Union and national levels <del>might carry</del> <u>carries</u> the risk of confusing consumers and producers. The replacement of national specific geographical indication protection systems by <del>the Union wide</del> <u>Union-wide</u> regulatory framework <del>will</del> <u>would</u> create legal certainty, reduce administrative burden for national authorities, ensure fair competition between the producers of the products bearing such indications as well as predictable and relatively low costs, and enhance the credibility of the products in <del>the</del> consumers' eyes. To this end, the national specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products <del>will</del> <u>should</u> cease to exist <del>one year</del> <u>twelve months</u> after the <u>date of application-entry into force</u> of this Regulation. The protection may be extended in time until the registration process is finalised for those national <del>GIs</del> <u>geographical indications</u> identified by interested Member States. Some Member States, <u>namely those</u> that are party to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration have registered geographical indications for craft and industrial products and protected geographical indications for craft and industrial products originating from third countries under that Agreement. Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 should therefore be amended so as to allow for the continued protection of those geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	Appellations of Origin and their International Registration have registered geographical indications for craft and industrial products and protected geographical indications for craft and industrial products originating from third countries under that Agreement. Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 should therefore be amended so as to allow for the continued protection of those geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	International Registration, have registered, <b>under that Agreement</b> , geographical indications for craft and industrial products and protected geographical indications for craft and industrial products originating from third countries <del>under that Agreement</del> . Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 should therefore be amended so as to allow for the continued protection of those geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	International Registration, have registered, <u>under that Agreement</u> , geographical indications for craft and industrial products and protected geographical indications for craft and industrial products originating from third countries <del>under that Agreement</del> . Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 should therefore be amended so as to allow for the continued protection of those geographical indications for craft and industrial products.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 62				
72	(62) Since a period of time is required to ensure that the framework for the proper functioning of this Regulation is in place to create a Union and international registration system (including IT system, setting up and managing the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, the EU alert system against the abusive use of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the	(62) Since a period of time is required to ensure that the framework for the proper functioning of this Regulation is in place to create a Union and international registration system (including IT system, setting up and managing the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, the EU alert system against the abusive use of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the	(62) <del>Since</del> <b>Given that</b> a period of time is required to ensure that the framework for the proper functioning of this Regulation is in place to create a Union and international registration system, (including <del>the</del> IT system; setting up and managing the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, the EU alert system against the abusive use of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the internet, etc.), this Regulation should start to apply <b>from [OJ: the first day</b>	(62) <del>Since</del> <b>Given that</b> a period of time is required to ensure that the framework for the proper functioning of this Regulation is in place to create a Union and international registration system, <u>this Regulation should start to apply from [OJ: the first day of the twentyfifth month after the entry into force of this Regulation]. Certain provisions in relation to the derogation from the national phase, the Advisory Board, the setting up of the IT system and the delegation of powers should apply</u>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	internet, etc.), this Regulation should start to apply [XX] months following the date of its entry into force.	internet, etc.), this Regulation should start to apply [XX] months following the date of its entry into force.	of the twentyfifth month after the [XX] months following the date of its entry into force of this Regulation].	<p><i>as of the (including IT system, setting up and managing the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, the EU alert system against the abusive use of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the internet, etc.), this Regulation should start to apply [XX] months following the date of its entry into force of the regulation.</i></p> <p>COM proposal - agreed + "derogation from the national phase" instead of "direct registration procedure"</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Recital 62a			
G 72a			(62a) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Accordingly, the Regulation should be interpreted and applied in accordance with those rights and principles including the right to protection of personal data, the freedom to conduct a business and the right to	<p><u>No text</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>property, including intellectual property.</p> <p>(moved from recital (10))</p>	
Recital 62b				
72b			<p>(62b) The tasks assigned by this Regulation to Member State authorities, the Commission and the Office, may require the processing of personal data, in particular where this is needed to identify applicants in a registration amendment or cancellation procedure, opponents in an opposition procedure or beneficiaries of transitional period granted to derogate from the protection of a registered name. Processing of such personal data is therefore necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest. Any processing of personal data under this Regulation should respect fundamental rights, including the right to respect for private and family life and the right to protection of personal data under Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter. In that context, Regulation (EU) 2016/679<sup>1</sup> of the European</p>	<p>(62b) <u>No text</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2002/58/EC<sup>2</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council place certain obligations on Member States, while Regulation (EU) 2018/1725<sup>3</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council places certain obligations on the Commission and the Office. Where the Commission and the Office jointly determine the purposes and means of the data processing, they should be considered joint controllers.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the 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 (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>electronic communications) (OJ L 201, 31.7.2002, p. 37).</p> <p>3. 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).</p> <p>(moved from recital (11))</p>	
	Recital 62c			
G 72c			<p>(62c) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the creation of uniform protection of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, 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</p>	<p><u>(62c) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the creation of uniform protection of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, 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</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>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.</p>	<p><u>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.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Recital 63				
73	<p>(63) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on (...),</p>	<p>(63) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on (...),</p>	<p>(63) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on (...) <b>2 June 2022</b>,</p>	<p>(63) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on (...) <b>2 June 2022</b>,</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Formula				
74	<p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p>	<p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p>	<p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p>	<p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p> <p>Text Origin: Commission Proposal</p>
TITLE I				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
75	TITLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS	TITLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS	TITLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS	TITLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1				
76	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph				
77	This Regulation lays down rules on:	This Regulation lays down rules on:	This Regulation lays down rules on:	This Regulation lays down rules on:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (a)				
78	(a) the registration, protection, control and enforcement of certain names that identify craft and industrial products with given quality, reputation or other characteristics linked to their geographical origin and,	(a) the registration, protection, control and enforcement of <del>certain</del> names that identify craft and industrial products with given quality, reputation or other characteristics linked to their geographical origin and,	(a) the registration, protection, <del>control and enforcement of certain</del> <b>and control of</b> names that identify craft and industrial products with given quality, reputation or other characteristics linked to their geographical origin, and;	(a) the registration, protection, <del>control and enforcement of certain</del> <b>and control of</b> names that identify craft and industrial products with given quality, reputation or other characteristics linked to their geographical origin and,



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (b)			
79	(b) geographical indications entered in the international register established under the international registration and protection system based on the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications administered by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).	(b) geographical indications entered in the international register established under the international registration and protection system based on the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications administered by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).	(b) geographical indications entered in the international register established under the international registration and protection system based on the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications ( <b>'the Geneva Act'</b> ) administered by the World Intellectual Property <del>Organisation</del> <b>Organization</b> (WIPO).	(b) geographical indications entered in the international register established under the international registration and protection system based on the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications ( <u>'the Geneva Act'</u> ) administered by the World Intellectual Property <del>Organisation</del> <u>Organization</u> (WIPO).  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (ba)			
79a		<u>Article 1a Objectives</u>		<u>Article 1a Objectives</u>  The title "Article 1a" was missing  Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (bb)			
79b		<u>1. This Regulation creates</u>		<u>1. This Regulation creates</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>unitary and exclusive protection for the geographical indication of craft and industrial products, ensuring the following:</u>		<u>uniform protection of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, in particular by providing for:</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (bc)			
G	79c	<u>(a) necessary powers and responsibilities for the producers acting collectively to manage their geographical indication, including to respond to societal demands for products resulting from sustainable production;</u>		<u>a) the necessary powers and responsibilities for the producers to manage the geographical indication concerned, including to respond to societal demands for sustainable products ;</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (bd)			
G	79d	<u>(b) fair competition for producers in the commercial chain;</u>		<u>b) the generation of added value by contributing to fair competition in the marketing chain;</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (be)			
G	79e	<u>(c) reliable information and a guarantee of authenticity of such products for the consumer;</u>		<u>(c) reliable information and a guarantee of authenticity of such products for the consumer;</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (bf)			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
79f		<u>(d) simple and efficient registration of geographical indications, taking into account the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights;</u>		<u>(d) simple and efficient registration of geographical indications, taking into account the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights;</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (bg)				
79g		<u>(e) effective enforcement and marketing throughout the Union and in electronic commerce, ensuring the integrity of the internal market;</u>		<u>e) effective controls, enforcement and marketing of craft and industrial products throughout the Union, including in electronic commerce, whilst ensuring the integrity of the internal market;</u>  Trilogue agreed text
Article 1, first paragraph, point (bh)				
79h		<u>(f) local economic development, which guarantees the protection of know-how and of common heritage.</u>		<u>f) local economic development, which contributes to the protection of know-how and of common heritage.</u>
Article 2				
80	Article 2 Scope	Article 2 Scope	Article 2 Scope	Article 2 Scope

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 2(1)				
81	<p>1. This Regulation applies to craft and industrial products listed under the combined nomenclature set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87<sup>1</sup></p> <p>1. Council Regulation (EEC) N0 2685/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff Regulation (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987 p.1)</p>	<p>1. This Regulation applies to craft and industrial products <del>listed under the combined nomenclature set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87<sup>1</sup></del>.</p> <p><del>1. Council Regulation (EEC) N0 2685/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff Regulation (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987 p.1)</del></p>	<p>1. This Regulation applies to craft and industrial products <del>listed under the combined nomenclature set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87<sup>1</sup></del>.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation (EEC) N0 2685/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff Regulation (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987 p.1)</p>	<p>1. This Regulation applies to craft and industrial products <del>listed under the combined nomenclature set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87<sup>1</sup></del>.</p> <p><del>1. Council Regulation (EEC) N0 2685/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff Regulation (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987 p.1)</del></p> <p>Text Origin: EP Mandate</p>
Article 2(2)				
82	<p>2. This Regulation does not apply to spirit drinks as referred in Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>, wines as defined in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>,</p>	<p>2. This Regulation does not apply to spirit drinks as referred in Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>, wines as defined in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>, nor to</p>	<p>2. This Regulation does not apply to spirit drinks as referred <b>to</b> in Regulation (EU) 2019/787<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>, <b>to</b> wines as <del>defined</del> <b>referred to</b> in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013<sup>2</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>, <del>nor</del> <b>or</b> to agricultural</p>	<p>2. This Regulation does not apply to spirit drinks as referred <b>to</b> in Regulation (EU) 2019/787<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>, <b>to</b> wines as <del>defined</del> <b>referred to</b> in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013<sup>2</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>, <del>nor</del> <b>or</b> to agricultural</p>

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
<p>nor to agricultural products and foodstuffs as protected by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>1. 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).</p> <p>2. 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</p>	<p>agricultural products and foodstuffs as protected by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>1. 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).</p> <p>2. 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</p>	<p>products and foodstuffs as <del>protected</del> <b>by referred to in</b> Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012<sup>3</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>1. 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).</p> <p>2. 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).</p>	<p>products and foodstuffs as <del>protected</del> <b>by referred to in</b> Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012<sup>3</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>1. 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).</p> <p>2. 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).</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>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).</p> <p>3. 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>(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).</p> <p>3. 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>3. 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>the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 2(3)				
83	<p>3. Registrations and protection of geographical indications 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 and, in particular, to product labelling requirements, to product safety, consumer protection and market surveillance.</p>	<p>3. Registrations and protection of geographical indications 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 and, in particular, to product labelling requirements, to product safety, consumer protection and market surveillance.</p>	<p>3. <del>Registrations</del><b>Registration</b> and protection of geographical indications 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 and, in particular, to, product labelling requirements, to product safety, consumer protection and market surveillance.</p>	<p>3. <del>Registrations</del><b>Registration</b> and protection of geographical indications 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 and, in particular, to, product labelling requirements, to product safety, consumer protection and market surveillance.</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2(4)				
84	<p>4. The geographical indications system laid down in this Regulation shall apply notwithstanding Directive (EU) No 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>.</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 regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1).</p>	<p>4. <del>The geographical indications system laid down in this Regulation shall apply notwithstanding</del> Directive (EU) No 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> <u>shall not apply to the geographical indication system laid down in this Regulation.</u></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 regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1).</p>	<p>4. <del>The geographical indications system laid down in this Regulation shall apply notwithstanding</del> Directive (EU) No 2015/1535<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> <b>shall not apply to geographical indications protected under this Regulation.</b></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 regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1).</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>	<p>4. <del>The geographical indications system laid down in this Regulation shall apply notwithstanding</del> Directive (EU) No 2015/1535<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> <u>shall not apply to geographical indications protected under this Regulation.</u></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 regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1).</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 3				
85	Article 3 Definitions	Article 3 Definitions	Article 3 Definitions	<p>Article 3 Definitions</p> <p>Text Origin: Commission Proposal</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 3, first paragraph				
86	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 3, first paragraph, point (a)				
87	(a) ‘craft products’ means products produced either totally by hand or with the aid of manual tools or by mechanical means, whenever the direct manual contribution is the most important component of the finished product;	(a) ‘craft products’ means products produced either totally by hand or with the aid of manual <u>or digital</u> tools or by mechanical means, <del>whenever the direct manual contribution is the most important component of the finished product;</del>	(a) ‘craft <b>and industrial</b> products’ means products <del>produced either totally by hand or with the aid of manual tools or by mechanical means, whenever the direct manual contribution is the most important component of the finished product;</del>	(a) ‘craft <u>and industrial</u> products’ means products <u>:</u> <u>(i)</u> produced either totally by hand, or with the aid of manual <u>or digital</u> tools, or by mechanical means, whenever the <del>direct</del> manual contribution is <del>the most</del> <u>an</u> important component of the finished product; <u>or</u> <u>(ii) produced in a standardised way, including a serial production and through the use of machines;</u>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (a)(i)				
87a			(i) produced either totally by hand, or with the aid of manual or digital tools, or by mechanical means, whenever the direct manual contribution is the most important component of the finished product; or	<u>(i) No text</u>  Merged in (a) in row 87

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (a)(ii)			
87b			(ii) produced in a standardised way, typically on a mass scale and through the use of machines;	<u>(ii) No text</u> Merged in (a) in row 87
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (aa)			
87c			(aa) 'producer' means an operator engaged in any production step of a craft and industrial product; (moved from point (g))	<u>(aa) 'producer' means an operator engaged in one or more production steps of a craft and industrial product;</u> Definition moved from row 93, using both the EP and Council texts as basis of a compromise drafting
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (b)			
88	(b) 'industrial products' means products produced in a standardised way, typically on mass scale and through the use of machines;	(b) 'industrial products' means products produced in a standardised way, <del>typically on mass scale and</del> through the use of machines;	<del>(b) 'industrial products' means products produced in a standardised way, typically on mass scale and through the use of machines;</del> (moved to indent (ii) of point (a))	(b) <del>'industrial products' means products produced in a standardised way, typically on mass scale and through the use of machines;</del> <u>No text</u> Merged in (a) in row 87
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (ba)			
88a		<u>(ba) "geographical indication" means an indication consisting of or containing the name of a</u>		<u>Deleted</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>geographical area, or another indication known as referring to such area, which identifies a good as originating in that geographical area, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin;</u>		
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (c)			
89	(c) 'combined nomenclature' means combined nomenclature as established in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87;	<i>deleted</i>	(e) ' <del>combined nomenclature</del> ' means <del>combined nomenclature as established in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87;</del>	<i>deleted</i>
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (d)			
90	(d) 'producer group' means any association, irrespective of its legal form, mainly composed of producers or processors working with the same product;	(d) 'producer group' means any association, irrespective of its legal form, mainly composed of producers, <u>manufacturers</u> <del>and/or</del> <del>or</del> processors working with the same product;	(d) 'producer group' means any association, irrespective of its legal form, <del>mainly</del> composed of producers <del>or processors</del> working with the same product;	(d) 'producer group' means any association, irrespective of its legal form, mainly composed of producers <del>or processors</del> working with the same product;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (e)			
91	(e) 'production step' means any	(e) 'production step' means any	(e) 'production step' means any stage	(e) 'production step' means any stage

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	stage of production, processing or preparation, up to the point, where the product is in a form to be placed on the internal market;	stage of production, <u>manufacturing, and/or</u> processing <del>or</del> <u>and/or</u> preparation, <u>as set out in the product specification of the relevant geographical indication product</u> , up to the point, where the product is in a form to be placed on the internal market;	of production, <b>including</b> processing, <b>obtaining, extracting, cutting</b> or preparation, up to the point, where the product is in a form to be placed on the <del>internal</del> market;	of production, <u>including</u> <u>manufacturing</u> , processing, <u>obtaining, extracting, cutting</u> or preparation, up to the point, where the product is in a form to be placed on the <del>internal</del> market;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (f)			
92	(f) 'traditional' and 'tradition', when 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;	(f) 'traditional' and 'tradition', when 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;	(f) 'traditional' and 'tradition', when 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;	(f) 'traditional' and 'tradition', when 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;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (g)			
93	(g) 'producer' means an operator engaged in any production step of a product the name of which is protected as a geographical indication, including processing activities, covered by the product specification;	(g) 'producer' means an operator engaged in <del>any one or more</del> <u>production step and/or manufacturing steps</u> of a product the name of which is protected as a geographical indication, including processing <u>and/or preparation</u> activities,	(g) 'producer' means an operator engaged in any production step of a product the name of which is protected as a geographical indication, including processing activities, covered by the product specification;  (moved to point (aa))	(g) <del>'producer' means an operator engaged in any production step of a product the name of which is protected as a geographical indication, including processing activities, covered by the product specification;</del> Deleted

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		covered by the product specification;		Suggestion to move the definition to row 87c  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (h)				
94	(h) 'generic terms' means:	(h) 'generic terms' means:	(h) 'generic terms' means:	(h) 'generic terms' means:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 3, first paragraph, point (h)(i)				
95	(i) the names of products which, although relating to the place, region or country where the product was originally produced or marketed, have become the common name of a product in the Union or	(i) the names of products which, although relating to the place, region or country where the product was originally produced, <u>manufactured</u> or marketed, have become the common name of a product in the Union or	(i) the names of products which, although relating to the place, region or country where the product was originally produced or marketed, have become the common name of a product in the Union <del>or</del> ;	(i) the names of products which, although relating to the place, region or country where the product was originally produced or marketed, have become the common name of a product in the Union <del>or</del> ;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (h)(ii)				
96	(ii) a common term descriptive of the type of product, product attributes or other terms that do not refer to specific product;	(ii) a common term descriptive of the type of product, product attributes or other terms that do not refer to specific product;	(ii) a <del>common term descriptive of the type of product, product attributes or other terms that do not refer to specific</del> <b>term common within the Union, which is descriptive of the</b>	(ii) a <del>common term descriptive of the type of product, product attributes or other terms that do not refer to specific</del> <b>term common within the Union, which is descriptive of the</b>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			type of product or of the product attributes; or	<u>type of product or of the product attributes; or</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (h)(iii)				
96a			(iii) other terms that do not refer to a specific product;  (moved from point (ii) above)	<u>(iii) other terms that do not refer to a specific product;</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (i)				
97	(i) ‘product certification body’ means a legal person which certifies that products designated by geographical indications comply with the product specification, whether in performance of a delegated official control task or any other mandate;	(i) ‘product certification body’ means a <u>body, irrespective of its legal <del>person</del>form</u> , which <u>certifiesis entrusted to certify</u> that products designated by geographical indications comply with the product specification; <del>whether in performance of a delegated official control task or any other mandate;</del>	(i) ‘product certification body’ means a <u>body, irrespective of its legal <del>person</del>form</u> , which <u>certifiesis entrusted to certify</u> that products designated by geographical indications comply with the product specification; <del>whether in performance of a delegated official control task or any other mandate;</del>	(i) ‘product certification body’ means a <u>body, irrespective of its legal <del>person</del>form</u> , which <u>certifiesis entrusted to certify</u> that products designated by geographical indications comply with the product specification; <del>whether in performance of a delegated official control task or any other mandate;</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (j)				
98				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(j) ‘self-declaration’ means a document in which a producer, or an authorised representative, indicates on his or her sole responsibility that the product is compliant with the corresponding product specification and that all necessary controls and checks for the proper determination of conformity have been carried out in order to demonstrate the lawful use of the geographical indication to the competent authorities of Member States.	(j) ‘self-declaration’ means a document in <u>a harmonised format as set out in Annex I in</u> which a producer, <u>manufacturer</u> or an authorised representative, indicates on his or her sole responsibility that the product is compliant with the corresponding product specification and that all necessary controls and checks for the proper determination of conformity have been carried out in order to demonstrate the lawful <u>right of</u> use of the geographical indication to the competent authorities of Member States.	(j) ‘self-declaration’ means a document in which a producer, <del>or an authorised representative</del> , indicates on his or her sole responsibility that the product is compliant with the corresponding product specification and that all necessary controls and checks for the proper determination of conformity have been carried out in order to demonstrate the lawful use of the geographical indication to the competent authorities of Member States-;	(j) ‘self-declaration’ means a document in <u>a harmonised format as set out in Annex I in</u> which a producer, <del>or who can be represented by</del> an authorised representative, indicates on his or her sole responsibility that the product is compliant with the corresponding product specification and that all necessary controls and checks for the proper determination of conformity have been carried out in order to demonstrate the lawful use of the geographical indication to the competent authorities of Member States.  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (ja)				
98a		<u>(ja) "The Office" means the European Union Intellectual Property Office as provided for in Regulation (EU) 2017/1001.</u>		<u>(ja) "The Office" means the European Union Intellectual Property Office established by Regulation (EU) 2017/1001.</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (jb)				
98b			(ja) ‘the Office’ means the European Union Intellectual	<u>No text</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Property Office as defined under Regulation (EU) 2017/1001;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (k)				
99	(k) ‘notice of comment’ means a written observation lodged with the European Union Intellectual Property Office (‘the Office’) indicating at inaccuracies in the application without triggering the opposition procedure.	(k) ‘notice of comment’ means a written observation lodged with the <del>European Union Intellectual Property Office (‘the Office’)</del> indicating at inaccuracies in the application without triggering the opposition procedure.	(k) ‘notice of comment’ means a written observation lodged with the European Union Intellectual Property Office (‘the Office’) indicating at inaccuracies in the application, without triggering the opposition procedure-;	(k) ‘notice of comment’ means a written observation lodged with the <del>European Union Intellectual Property Office (‘the Office’)</del> indicating at inaccuracies in the application without triggering the opposition procedure.  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (ka)				
99a		<u>(ka) ‘national specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products’ means an intellectual property title under national, regional or local law specifically protecting names that identify craft and industrial products with a given quality, reputation or other characteristics linked to their geographical origin, with the exception of trade marks.</u>		<u>No text</u>  See row 99b
Article 3, first paragraph, point (l)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
99b			(l) 'national specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products' means an intellectual property title under national, regional or local law specifically protecting names that identify craft and industrial products with a given quality, reputation or other characteristics linked to their geographical origin, with the exception of trade marks.	<u>(l) 'national specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products' means an intellectual property title under national, regional or local law specifically protecting names that identify craft and industrial products with a given quality, reputation or other characteristics linked to their geographical origin, with the exception of trade marks.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 4				
100	Article 4 Data protection	Article 4 Data protection	Article 4 Data protection  (moved to Article 62b)	Article 4 Data protection  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 4(1)				
101	1. The Commission and the Office shall be considered controllers within the meaning of Article 3, point (9), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of	1. The Commission and the Office shall be considered controllers within the meaning of Article 3, point <del>(9)</del> (8), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of	<del>1. The Commission and the Office shall be considered controllers within the meaning of Article 3, point (9), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council in relation to the processing</del>	1. The Commission and the Office shall be considered controllers within the meaning of Article 3, point <del>(9)</del> (8), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup> ( <u>'EUDPR'</u> ) in relation to the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>the Council<sup>1</sup> in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedure it is competent for in accordance with this Regulation.</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).</p>	<p>the Council<sup>1</sup> <u>(EUDPR)</u> in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedure it is competent for in accordance with this Regulation.</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).</p>	<p><del>of personal data in the procedure it is competent for in accordance with this Regulation.</del></p> <p><del>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).</del></p> <p>(moved to Article 62b)</p>	<p>processing of personal data in the procedure it is competent for in accordance with this Regulation.</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).</p> <p>Council move of article to become Art. 62b would not be retained.</p> <p>Perhaps LL colleagues could kindly check the EUDPR and GDPR abbreviations here and in para. 2.</p> <p>Text Origin: EP Mandate</p>
Article 4(2)				
102	<p>2. The competent authorities of Member States shall be considered controllers within the meaning of Article 4, point</p>	<p>2. The competent authorities of Member States shall be considered controllers within the meaning of Article 4, point (7),</p>	<p><del>2. The competent authorities of Member States shall be considered controllers within the meaning of Article 4, point (7), of Regulation</del></p>	<p>2. The competent authorities of Member States shall be considered controllers within the meaning of Article 4, point (7), of Regulation</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>(7), of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which they are competent in accordance with this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the 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 , OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1–88.</p>	<p>of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> (<u>GDPR</u>) in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which they are competent in accordance with this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the 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 , OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1–88.</p>	<p><del>(EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which they are competent in accordance with this Regulation.</del></p> <p><del>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the 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 , OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1–88.</del></p> <p>(moved to Article 62b)</p>	<p>(EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> (<u>GDPR</u>) in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which they are competent in accordance with this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the 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 , OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1–88.</p> <p>Text Origin: EP Mandate</p>
Article 5				
103	Article 5 Requirements for a geographical indication	Article 5 Requirements for a geographical indication	Article 5 Requirements for a geographical indication	Article 5 Requirements for a geographical indication  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 5, first paragraph				
104				

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	For the name of a craft and industrial product to qualify for “geographical indication” protection, the product shall comply with the following requirements:	For the name of a craft <del>and/or</del> industrial product to qualify for "geographical indication" protection, the product shall comply with the following requirements:	1. For the name of a craft and industrial product to qualify for "geographical indication" protection, the product shall comply with the following requirements:	<u>1.</u> For the name of a craft and industrial product to qualify for <del>"geographical indication"</del> protection, the product shall comply with the following requirements:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 5, first paragraph, point (a)				
105	(a) The product originates in a specific place, region or country;	(a) The product originates in a specific place, region or country;	(a) the product originates in a specific place, region or country;	(a) the product originates in a specific place, region or country;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 5, first paragraph, point (b)				
106	(b) Its given quality, reputation or other characteristic is essentially attributable to its geographical origin; and	(b) Its given quality, reputation or other characteristic is essentially attributable to its geographical origin; and	(b) its given quality, reputation or other characteristic is essentially attributable to its geographical origin; and	(b) its given quality, reputation or other characteristic is essentially attributable to its geographical origin; and  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 5, first paragraph, point (c)				
107	(c) at least one of the production steps of the product	(c) <del>at least one of the</del> <u>main</u> production steps of the product	(c) at least one of the production steps of the product takes place in the	(c) at least one of the production steps of the product takes place in the



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	takes place in the defined geographical area.	<del>takes</del> take place in the defined geographical area.	defined geographical area.	defined geographical area. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 5, second paragraph, introductory part				
107a			2. Products that are contrary to public policy are excluded from being the subject of geographical indication protection.	2. <u>Products that are contrary to public policy are excluded from being the subject of geographical indication protection.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
TITLE II				
108	TITLE II REGISTRATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS	TITLE II REGISTRATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS	TITLE II REGISTRATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS	TITLE II REGISTRATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Chapter 1				
109	Chapter 1 General Provisions	Chapter 1 General Provisions	Chapter 1 General Provisions	Chapter 1 General Provisions Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 5a			
G	109a	<u>Article 5a</u> <u>Registration procedure</u>		<u>Article 5a</u> <u>Registration procedure</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 5a(1)			
G	109b	<u>1. The registration procedure shall comprise two stages. The first stage shall take place at national level in accordance with Articles 11 to 16. The second stage shall take place at the level of the Office in accordance with Articles 17 to 31.</u>		<u>1. The registration procedure shall comprise two stages. The first stage shall take place at national level in accordance with Articles 11 to 16. The second stage shall take place at the level of the Office in accordance with Articles 17 to 31.</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Chapter 1a			
G	109c	<u>2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, Member States may opt out of the national stage of the procedure referred to in paragraph 1 and choose a direct registration in accordance with Article 15 in which only the Office is responsible for the registration.</u>		<u>2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, Member States may, in accordance with Article 15, opt out of the national stage of the procedure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. In such case an application for registration shall be submitted directly to the Office.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Chapter 1b			
109d		<u>3. Member States and the Office shall ensure that the administrative burden associated with the procedures for registering geographical indications is kept to a minimum in order to facilitate the registration.</u>		<u>3. In order to facilitate the registration, any administrative burden associated with the procedures for registering geographical indications should be kept to a minimum.</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 6			
110	Article 6 Applicant	Article 6 Applicant	Article 6 Applicant	Article 6 Applicant Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 6(1)			
111	1. Applications for the registration of geographical indications shall only be submitted by a producer group of a product ('applicant producer group'), the name of which is proposed for	1. Applications for the registration of geographical indications shall <del>only</del> be submitted by a producer group. <u>Upon request from the of a product ('applicant producer group'), the name of which is</u>	1. Applications for the registration of geographical indications shall <del>only</del> be submitted by a producer group of a product ('applicant producer group'), the name of which is proposed for registration. Regional or local public entities may help in the preparation of	1. Applications for the registration of geographical indications shall <del>only</del> be submitted by a producer group of a <del>product ('applicant producer group'), the name of which is proposed for registration. Regional or local public entities may help in the preparation of</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	registration. Regional or local public entities may help in the preparation of the application and in the related procedure.	<del>proposed for registration.</del> regional or local public entities <del>may</del> <b>shall</b> help in the preparation of the application and in the related procedure.	the application and in the related procedure.	<del>the application and in the related procedure.</del>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 6(2)				
112	2. An authority designated by a Member State may be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title, if it is not feasible for the producers concerned to form a group by reason of their number, geographical location or organisational characteristics. Where such representation takes place, the application referred to in Article 11(3) shall state these reasons for such representation.	2. An authority designated by a Member State, <u>in particular a regional or local authority</u> , may be deemed to be an applicant <del>producer group</del> for the purposes of this Title, <del>if it is not feasible for the producers concerned to form a group by reason of their number, geographical location or organisational characteristics</del> . Where such representation takes place, the application referred to in Article 11(3) shall state these reasons for such representation.	2. An authority designated by a Member State may be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title, if it is not feasible for the producers concerned to form a group by reason of their number, geographical location or organisational characteristics. Where such representation takes place, the application referred to in Article 11(3) shall state these reasons for such representation.  (moved to paragraph 3a and 3b)	<del>2. An authority designated by a Member State may be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title, if it is not feasible for the producers concerned to form a group by reason of their number, geographical location or organisational characteristics. Where such representation takes place, the application referred to in Article 11(3) shall state these reasons for such representation.</del>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 6(3)				
113	3. A single producer may be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title, where both of the following conditions are fulfilled:	3. <u>By way of derogation from paragraph 1</u> , a single producer <del>may</del> <b>shall</b> be deemed to be an applicant producer group for the purposes of this Title, where both of the following conditions	3. A single producer may be deemed to be an applicant <b>By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a single producer group for the purposes of this Title, may be an applicant</b> where both of the following	<del>3.2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1</del> , a single producer <del>may</del> <b>shall</b> be deemed to be an applicant <del>producer group for the purposes of this Title</del> , where both of the following conditions are fulfilled:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		are fulfilled:	conditions are fulfilled:	Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 6(3)(a)				
114	(a) the person concerned is the only producer willing to submit an application for the registration of a geographical indication;	(a) the person concerned is the only producer willing to submit an application for the registration of a geographical indication;	(a) the person concerned is the only producer willing to submit an application for the registration of a geographical indication;	(a) the person concerned is the only producer willing to submit an application for the registration of a geographical indication;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 6(3)(b)				
115	(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 <del>natural features</del> <u>a particular portion of territory</u> without reference to <u>private</u> 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 and has characteristics <del>which</del> <u>that</u> differ appreciably from those of neighbouring areas, or the characteristics of the product are different from <del>those</del> <u>the characteristics of products</u> produced in neighbouring areas.	(b) the geographical area concerned is defined by <del>natural features</del> <u>a particular part of the territory</u> without reference to property boundaries and has characteristics <del>which</del> <u>that</u> differ appreciably from those of neighbouring areas or the characteristics of the product are different from <del>those</del> <u>the characteristics of products</u> produced in neighbouring areas.  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 6(3)(b)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G	115a		3a. Upon request by the producer group or the single producer, a public or private entity may assist in the preparation of the application and in the related procedure.	<u>3. Regional or local entities of the Member State where the producer group or the single producer originates shall be allowed to provide assistance in the preparation of the application and in the related procedure.</u>
	Article 6(3)(b)			
G	115b		3b. A local or regional authority, other than any of the authorities referred to in Articles 11(1) and 45(1), designated by a Member State, or a private entity designated by a Member State, may be deemed to be an applicant within the meaning of paragraph 1. The application referred to in Article 6a shall state the reasons for such designation.	<u>4. A local or regional authority, other than any of the authorities referred to in Articles 11(1) and 45(1), designated by a Member State, or a private entity designated by a Member State, may be deemed to be an applicant within the meaning of paragraph 1. The application referred to in Article 11(3) shall state the reasons for such designation.</u>
	Article 6(4)			
G	116	4. In the case of a geographical indication that designates a cross-border geographical area, producer groups from different Member States may lodge a joint application for the registration of a geographical	4. In the case of a geographical indication that designates a cross-border geographical area, producer groups from different Member States may lodge a joint application for the registration of a geographical indication from either,	<del>4.5.</del> In the case of a geographical indication that designates a cross-border geographical area, <del>producer groups</del> <u>several applicants</u> , from different Member States <del>may lodge a joint application for the registration of a geographical indication from either</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	indication from either Member State. When the cross-border geographical area concerns a Member State and a third country, they may lodge a joint application for registration with the national authority of the Member State concerned. When the cross-border geographical area concerns several third countries, several producer groups may lodge a joint application with the Office.	either Member State. When the cross-border geographical area concerns a Member State and a third country, they may lodge a joint application for registration with the national authority of the Member State concerned. When the cross-border geographical area concerns several third countries, several producer groups may lodge a joint application with the Office.	<del>from Member State. When the cross-border geographical area concerns a Member State and a third country, they</del> <b>from Member State. When the cross-border geographical area concerns a Member State and a third country, they</b> <del>may lodge a joint application for registration with the national authority of the Member State concerned. When the cross-border geographical area concerns several third countries, several producer groups may lodge a joint application with the Office</del> <b>may lodge a joint application for registration with the national authority of the Member State concerned. When the cross-border geographical area concerns several third countries, several producer groups may lodge a joint application with the Office</b> <del>indication.</del>	<del>, from Member State. When the cross-border geographical area concerns a Member State and a third country, they</del> <b>, from Member State. When the cross-border geographical area concerns a Member State and a third country, they</b> <del>may lodge a joint application for registration with the national authority of the Member State concerned. When the cross-border geographical area concerns several third countries, several producer groups may lodge a joint application with the Office</del> <b>may lodge a joint application for registration with the national authority of the Member State concerned. When the cross-border geographical area concerns several third countries, several producer groups may lodge a joint application with the Office</b> <del>indication.</del>
	Article 6(4)			
G	116a	<u>4a. The access to a geographical indication shall be open to any new producer complying with the respective product specification.</u>		<u>No text</u>  Ok to have Council text of row 435 in art. 43 (row 413) instead of EP text in row 116a
	Article 6(4)			
G	116b		<b>Article 6a Application</b>  (moved from Article 11(3))	<u>No text</u>  Ok not to take it - back to 11 (3)
	Article 6(4)			
G	116c			



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			The application for registration of a geographical indication shall comprise:	<p><u>No text</u></p> <p>Ok to put Council text of row 116c in row 156</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 6(4c), point (a)				
116d			(a) the product specification referred to in Article 7;	<p><u>No text</u></p> <p>Ok to put Council text of row 116d in row 157</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 6(4c), point (b)				
116e			(b) the single document referred to in Article 8; and	<p><u>No text</u></p> <p>Ok to put Council text of row 116e in row 158</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 6(4c), point (c)				
116f			(c) the accompanying	<p><u>No text</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			documentation referred to in Article 9.	Ok to put Council text of row 116f in row 159  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 7				
117	Article 7 Product specification	Article 7 Product specification	Article 7 Product specification	Article 7 Product specification  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 7(1)				
118	1. Craft and industrial products the names of which are registered as a geographical indication shall comply with a product specification, which shall include at least:	1. <del>Craft and industrial products the names of which are</del> <u>In order for the name of a craft or industrial product to be</u> registered as a geographical indication, <u>the product concerned</u> shall comply with <del>an objective and non-discriminatory</del> product specification, which shall include at least:	1. Craft and industrial products the names of which are registered <del>In order for the name of a craft or industrial product to be protected</del> as a geographical indication, <b>the product</b> shall comply with <del>the</del> product specification, which shall include at least:	1. <del>Craft and industrial products the names of which are registered</del> <u>In order for the name of a craft or industrial product to be protected</u> as a geographical indication, <u>the product</u> shall comply with <del>the</del> product specification, <del>which</del> <u>in order to prove that the requirements of Article 5(1)(a), (b) and (c) are met. To that end, the product specifications shall be objective and non-discriminatory and shall indicate the production steps taking place in the defined geographical area. The product specification</u> shall include <del>at least</del> <u>the</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>following:</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 7(1), point (a)				
119	(a) the name to be protected as geographical indication which may be either a geographical name of 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;	(a) the name to be protected as geographical indication which may be either a geographical name of the place of production of a specific product, or a name used in trade or in common language to describe <u>or to refer to</u> the specific product in the defined geographical area;	(a) the name to be protected as a geographical indication, which may be either a geographical name of 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;	(a) the name to be protected as <u>a</u> geographical indication which may be either a geographical name of the place of production of a specific product, or a name used in trade or in common language to describe <u>or to refer to</u> the specific product in the defined geographical area; Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 7(1), point (aa)				
119a		<u>(aa) the type of product or products covered by the name;</u>		<u>(aa) the type of product;</u> aligned to row 132a
Article 7(1), point (b)				
120	(b) a description of the product, including, if appropriate, the raw materials;	(b) a description of the product, including, if appropriate, the raw materials;	(b) a description of the product, including, <del>if</del> where appropriate, the raw materials;	(b) a description of the product, including, <del>if</del> where appropriate, the raw materials; Text Origin: Council

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Mandate
	Article 7(1), point (c)			
121	(c) the specification of the defined geographical area creating the link referred to in point (g),	(c) the specification of the defined geographical area <u>creating as referred to in Article 5, point (b), and details establishing the link referred to in point (g) between the geographical area and a given quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product;</u>  (moved from Article 7(1) point (g))	(c) the specification of the defined geographical area creating the link referred to in point (g);	(c) the specification of the defined geographical area <u>creating as referred to in Article 5 (1) point (a), and details establishing the link between the geographical area and a given quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product as referred to in Article 5 (1) point (g)(b);</u>  Addition of (1) after art. 5  Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 7(1), point (d)			
122	(d) evidence that the product originates in the defined geographical area specified in Article 5, point (c);	(d) evidence that the product originates in the defined geographical area specified in Article 5, point <del>(c)</del> (a);	(d) evidence that the product originates, <b>and that at least one of the production steps takes place</b> , in the defined geographical area as specified in Article 5, point 5(1), <b>points (a) and (c);</b>	(d) evidence that the product originates in the defined geographical area specified in Article 5, <del>point (c)</del> <u>(1) points (a) and (c), including by indicating the production steps taking place in the defined geographical area;</u>  Addition of (1) after art. 5  Text Origin: EP Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 7(1), point (e)				
123	(e) a description of the method of producing or obtaining the product and, where appropriate, the traditional methods and specific practices used;	(e) a description of the method of producing or obtaining the product and, where appropriate, the traditional methods and specific practices used;	(e) a description of the method of producing <del>or obtaining</del> the product and, where appropriate, the traditional methods and specific practices used;	(e) a description of the method of producing <del>or obtaining</del> the product and, where appropriate, the traditional methods and specific practices used;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 7(1), point (f)				
124	(f) information concerning packaging, where 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 movement of services;	(f) information concerning packaging, where the applicant <del>producer group</del> 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 movement of services;	(f) information concerning packaging, where the applicant <del>producer group</del> so determines and gives sufficient product-specific justification as to why <del>where</del> the packaging <del>must</del> <b>has to</b> take place in the defined geographical area <del>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 movement of services, in which case the applicant shall give sufficient product-specific justification as to why the packaging must take place in that area;</del>	(f) information concerning packaging, where the applicant <del>producer group</del> so determines and gives sufficient <del>product-specific justification as to why</del> <b>where</b> the packaging <del>must</del> <b>has to</b> take place in the defined geographical area <del>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 movement of services, in</del> <b>which case the applicant shall give sufficient product-specific justification as to why the packaging must take place in that area;</b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 7(1), point (g)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
125	(g) details establishing the link between a given quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product and the geographical origin as referred to in Article 5, point (b);	<i>deleted</i> <i>(moved to Article 7 (1) point (c))</i>	(g) details establishing the link between a given quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product and the geographical origin as referred to in Article 5, point (b);	(g) <del>details establishing the link between a given quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product and the geographical origin as referred to in Article 5, point (b);</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 7(1), point (h)				
126	(h) any specific labelling rule for the product in question;	(h) any specific labelling rule for the product in question;	(h) any specific labelling rule for the product in question;	(h) any specific labelling rule for the product in question;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 7(1), point (ha)				
126a			(ha) indication and specific provisions for the verification of compliance of any individual production step that is carried out by one or more producers in a Member State or third country other than the Member State or third country in which the geographical indication originates;	<u>(ha) indication and specific provisions for the verification of compliance of any individual production step that is carried out by one or more producers in a Member State or third country other than the Member State or third country in which the geographical indication originates;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 7(1), point (hb)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
126b		<p><u>(ha) the name and contact details of the competent authority and/or product certification body that verifies compliance with the provisions of the product specification;</u></p> <p>(moved from Article 9 (1) point (c))</p>		<p><u>No text</u></p> <p>See comments in row 141</p>
Article 7(1), point (i)				
127	<p>(i) 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 Union law.</p>	<p>(i) 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 Union law.</p>	<p>(i) other <del>applicable</del> requirements where provided for by Member States or by a producer group, <del>if</del>as applicable, having regard to the fact that such requirements must be objective, non-discriminatory and compatible with <b>national</b> and Union law.</p>	<p>(i) other <del>applicable</del> requirements <del>where</del> provided for by Member States or by a producer group, <del>if</del>as applicable, having regard to the fact that such requirements must be objective, non-discriminatory and compatible with <u>national and</u> Union law.</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 7(2)				
128	<p>2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules, which limit the information contained in the product specification referred to in paragraph 1, where such a</p>	<p>2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules, which limit the information contained in the product specification referred to in paragraph 1, where such a</p>	<p>2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules, <del>which that</del> limit the information contained in the product specification referred to in paragraph 1, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid</p>	<p>2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules, <del>which that</del> limit the information contained in the product specification referred to in paragraph 1, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid</p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration and rules on the form of the product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration and rules on the form of the product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	excessively voluminous applications for registration and rules on the form of the product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	excessively voluminous applications for registration and rules on the form of the product specification. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 8				
129	Article 8 Single document	Article 8 Single document	Article 8 Single document	Article 8 Single document  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 8(1)				
130	1. The single document shall comprise:	1. The single document, <u>as set out in Annex II</u> , shall comprise <u>the following information</u> :  (moved from Article 8 (1) point (a) introductory part)	1. The single document shall <b>be drawn up by using the form set out in Annex II</b> and comprise:	1. The single document shall <u>be drawn up by using the form set out in Annex II and shall</u> comprise <u>the following information</u> :  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 8(1), point (a), introductory part				
131	(a) the following main points of		(a) the following main points of the	<del>(a) the following main points of the</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the product specification:	<i>deleted</i> <i>(moved to Article 8(1))</i>	product specification:	<del>product specification:</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 8(1), point (a)(i)				
132	(i) the name;	<del>(i)(a)</del> the name <u>to be protected as a geographical indication</u> ;	(i) the name <b>that is requested to be protected as a geographical indication</b> ;	<del>(i)(a)</del> the name <u>that is requested to be protected as a geographical indication</u> ;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 8(1), point (a)(ia)				
132a		<u>(aa) the type of product (craft or industrial)</u> ;		<u>(aa) the type of product</u> ;  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 8(1), point (a)(ii)				
133	(ii) a description of the product, including, where appropriate, specific rules concerning packaging and labelling,	<del>(ii)(b)</del> a description of the product, including, where appropriate, <del>specifie</del> <u>rules</u> <del>information</del> concerning packaging and labelling- <u>and the main stages of the production process</u> ;	(ii) a description of the product, including, where appropriate, <del>specifie</del> <b>rules the raw materials and information concerning the</b> packaging and labelling;	<del>(ii)(b)</del> a description of the product, including, where appropriate, <del>specifie</del> <u>rules</u> <del>information</del> concerning packaging and labelling,  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 8(1), point (a)(iii)				

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134	(iii) a concise definition of the geographical area;	<del>(iii)</del> (c) a concise definition of the geographical area;	(iii) a concise definition of the geographical area;	<del>(iii)</del> (c) a concise definition of the geographical area; Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 8(1), point (b)				
135	(b) a description of the link between the product and the geographical origin referred to in Article 7(1), point (g), including, where appropriate, the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying that link.	<del>(b)</del> (d) a description of the link between the product and the geographical origin referred to in Article 7(1), point <del>(g)</del> (c), 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 origin referred to in Article 7(1), point (g), including, where appropriate, the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying that link.	<del>(b)</del> (d) a description of the link between the product and the geographical origin referred to in Article 7(1), point <del>(g)</del> (c), including, where appropriate, the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying that link. Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 8(1), point (ba)				
135a		<u>1a. Where the applicant is a micro, small or medium-sized enterprise (MSME) or is a producer group consisting only of MSMEs, the single document shall, at the request of the applicant, be prepared by the competent authority of the Member State from where the producer group originates, on the basis of the information provided in accordance with</u>		<u>1a. Where the applicant is a micro, small or medium-sized enterprise (MSME) or is a producer group consisting only of MSMEs, the competent authority of the Member State from where the producer group or the single producer originates, shall endeavour, without prejudice to the decision on the application, to assist in the preparation of the single document in line with its administrative practice, at the request</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>Articles 7 and 9. In the case of cross-border applications, the single document may be prepared by any of the competent authorities concerned. Where a Member State decides to use the direct registration procedure referred to in Article 15, the single document shall be prepared by the Office and the deadline for the examination shall be extended to eight months. The competent authority shall send the single document to the applicant for approval.</u></p>		<p><u>of the applicant. In the case of cross-border applications, any of the competent authorities concerned provides the respective assistance. Where a Member State decides to use the direct registration procedure referred to in Article 15a, the Office, in close cooperation with the single point of contact, shall endeavour to provide assistance with the single document. Any assistance provided by the authorities or the Office is without prejudice to the applicant remaining responsible for the single document.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p> <p>Agreed - Addition of "the single producer" in the first sentence for the sake of consistency with art. 6(3)</p>
Article 8(2)				
136	<p>2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out the format and online presentation of the single document provided for in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred</p>	<p>2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out the format and online presentation of the single document provided for in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</p>	<p>2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out the format and online presentation of the single document provided for in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</p>	<p>2. <del>The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out the format and online presentation of the single document provided for in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</del> <u>deleted</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	to in Article 65(2).		(deleted – as the form of the single document is finalised in Annex II)	
Article 9				
137	Article 9 Documentation accompanying the application for registration	Article 9 Documentation accompanying the application for registration	Article 9 Documentation accompanying the application for registration	Article 9 Documentation accompanying the application for registration  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 9(1)				
138	1. The documentation accompanying the application for registration ('accompanying documentation') shall comprise:	1. The documentation accompanying the application for registration ('accompanying documentation') shall comprise:	1. The documentation accompanying the application for registration ('accompanying documentation') shall comprise:	1. The documentation accompanying the application for registration ('accompanying documentation') shall comprise:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 9(1), point (a)				
139	(a) information concerning any proposed limitations on the use or protection of the geographical indication, as well as any transitional measures proposed by the applicant producer group or by the national authorities	(a) information concerning any proposed limitations on the use or protection of the geographical indication, as well as any transitional measures proposed by the applicant <del>producer group</del> or by the <del>national</del> <u>competent</u>	<del>(a) information concerning any proposed limitations on the use or protection of the geographical indication, as well as any transitional measures proposed by the applicant producer group or by the national authorities notably following the</del>	(a) <del>information concerning any proposed limitations on the use or protection of the geographical indication, as well as any transitional measures proposed by the applicant producer group or by the national authorities notably following the</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	notably following the national examination and opposition procedure;	authorities notably following the national examination and opposition procedure;	<del>national examination and opposition procedure;</del> (moved to point (ca))	<del>national examination and opposition procedure;</del> deleted Ok to keep (ca) from Council row 141a
Article 9(1), point (b)				
140	(b) the name and contact details of the applicant producer group;	(b) the name and contact details of the applicant <del>producer group</del> ;	(b) the name and contact details of the applicant <del>producer group</del> ;	(b) the name and contact details of the applicant <del>producer group</del> ; Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 9(1), point (c)				
141	(c) the name and contact details of the competent authority and/or product certification body verifying compliance with the provisions of the product specification;	<del>deleted</del> (moved to Article 7(1) (ha))	(c) the name and contact details of the competent authority and/or <del>referred to in Article 45(1) and, if applicable, of the product certification body or natural person</del> verifying compliance with the <del>provisions of the product specification</del> <b>product specification referred to in Articles 46(6)(b), 46a(1)(b) and 46b(b);</b>	(c) the name and contact details of the competent authority <del>and/or referred to in Article [45(1)] and, if applicable, of the</del> product certification body <u>or natural person</u> verifying compliance with the <del>provisions of the product specification</del> <u>product specification referred to in Articles [46(6)(b), 46a(1)(b) and 46b(b)]</u> ; Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 9(1), point (ca)				
141a			(ca) information concerning any proposed limitations on the use or	<u>(ca) information concerning any proposed limitations on the use or</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			protection of the geographical indication, as well as any transitional measures proposed by the applicant or by the national competent authority, notably following the national examination and opposition procedure;	<u>protection of the geographical indication, as well as any transitional measures proposed by the applicant or by the national competent authority, notably following the national examination and opposition procedure;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 9(1), point (d)				
142	(d) a statement as to whether the applicant wants to receive domain name alerts within the meaning of Article 31;	(d) a statement as to whether the applicant wants to receive domain name alerts within the meaning of Article 31;	<del>(d) a statement as to whether the applicant wants to receive domain name alerts within the meaning of Article 31;</del>	(d) <del>a statement as to whether the applicant wants to receive domain name alerts within the meaning of Article 31;</del> <u>deleted</u>  deletion aligns with Trilogue agreement on DNS
Article 9(1), point (e)				
143	(e) any other information deemed appropriate by the Member State, or by the applicant.	(e) any other information deemed appropriate by the Member State, or by the applicant.	(e) any other information deemed appropriate by the Member State, <del>or</del> <u>by or</u> the applicant.	(e) any other information deemed appropriate by the Member State, <del>or</del> <u>by or</u> the applicant.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 9(2)				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
144	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts supplementing this Regulation by provisions clarifying the requirements or listing additional items of the accompanying documentation to be supplied.	<i>deleted</i>	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts supplementing this Regulation <del>by provisions clarifying</del> specifying the requirements <del>or listing additional items of the accompanying documentation to be supplied.</del> set out in paragraph 1  (deleted words moved to paragraph 2a)	2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts supplementing this Regulation <del>by provisions clarifying</del> specifying the requirements <del>or listing additional items of the accompanying documentation to be supplied.</del> set out in paragraph 1  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 9(2a)				
144a			2a. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts amending this Regulation listing additional items of the accompanying documentation to be supplied.	<u>2a. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts amending this Regulation listing additional items of the accompanying documentation to be supplied.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 9(3)				
145	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation. Those implementing acts shall be	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation. Those implementing acts shall be	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of the accompanying documentation. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	procedure referred to in Article 65(2). Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 10				
146	Article 10 Registration fees	Article 10 Registration fees	Article 10 Registration fees  (deleted – moved to Article 62a)	Article 10 <del>Registration fees</del> Deleted  Article moved to Article 62a
Article 10(1)				
147	1. Member States may charge a fee to cover the costs of managing the geographical indication system for craft and industrial products provided for in this Regulation, including those incurred in processing applications, statements of opposition, applications for amendments and requests for cancellations.	1. Member States may charge a fee to cover the costs of managing the geographical indication system for craft and industrial products provided for in this Regulation, including those incurred in processing applications, statements of opposition, applications for amendments <del>and</del> requests for cancellations <u>and appeals</u> .	<del>1. Member States may charge a fee to cover the costs of managing the geographical indication system for craft and industrial products provided for in this Regulation, including those incurred in processing applications, statements of opposition, applications for amendments and requests for cancellations.</del> (deleted - moved to Article 62a)	<del>1. Member States may charge a fee to cover the costs of managing the geographical indication system for craft and industrial products provided for in this Regulation, including those incurred in processing applications, statements of opposition, applications for amendments and requests for cancellations.</del> Deleted  See art. 62a point 1 row 586b
Article 10(2)				
148	2. Where a Member State charges a fee, the level of the fees shall be reasonable, foster	2. Where a Member State charges a fee <u>covering administrative costs</u> , the level of	<del>2. Where a Member State charges a fee, the level of the fees shall be reasonable, foster the competitiveness</del>	<del>2. Where a Member State charges a fee, the level of the fees shall be reasonable, foster the competitiveness</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the competitiveness of the producers of the geographical indications and shall take into account the situation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.	the fees shall be reasonable; <del>foster the competitiveness of the producers and proportionate to the means</del> of the <del>geographical indications and shall take into account the situation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.</del> <u>businesses in order to foster the competitiveness of the producers of the geographical indications</u>	of the producers of the geographical indications and shall take into account the situation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.  (deleted - moved to Article 62a)	<del>of the producers of the geographical indications and shall take into account the situation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.</del> <u>Deleted</u>
	Article 10(3)			
149	3. The Office shall not charge any fee for any procedure under this Regulation.	3. The Office shall not charge any fee for any procedure under this Regulation.	<del>3. The Office shall not charge any fee for any procedure under this Regulation.</del>  (deleted - moved to Article 62a)	3. <del>The Office shall not charge any fee for any procedure under this Regulation.</del> <u>Deleted</u>
	Article 10(4)			
150	4. By way of derogation to paragraph 3 of this Article, the Office shall charge a fee in the direct registration procedure referred to in Article 15, in the procedure referred to in Article 17(3) and for the appeals before the Boards of Appeal referred to in Article 30. Fees may be charged also for the amendment	4. By way of derogation to paragraph 3 of this Article, the Office shall charge a fee in the direct registration procedure referred to in Article 15, in the procedure referred to in Article 17(3) and for the appeals before the Boards of Appeal referred to in Article 30. Fees may be charged also for the amendment	4. By way of derogation to paragraph 3 of this Article, the Office shall charge a fee in the direct registration procedure referred to in Article 15, in the procedure referred to in Article 17(3) and for the appeals before the Boards of Appeal referred to in Article 30. Fees may be charged also for the amendment of the product specification and cancellation if the	4. <del>By way of derogation to paragraph 3 of this Article, the Office shall charge a fee in the direct registration procedure referred to in Article 15, in the procedure referred to in Article 17(3) and for the appeals before the Boards of Appeal referred to in Article 30. Fees may be charged also for the amendment of the product specification and cancellation if the</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	of the product specification and cancellation if the procedure concerns a name that was registered under Article 15 or Article 17(3).	of the product specification and cancellation if the procedure concerns a name that was registered under Article 15 or Article 17(3).	procedure concerns a name that was registered under Article 15 or Article 17(3).  (deleted - moved to Article 62a)	<del>procedure concerns a name that was registered under Article 15 or Article 17(3).</del> Deleted
Article 10(4a)				
150a		<u>4a. The fees referred to in paragraph 2 and 4 shall not exceed the costs incurred for the provision of the services in exchange for which the fees are paid. In addition, the fees shall be of a lower amount for MSMEs, in order to enable their full access to the protection of geographical indications and the safeguarding of their intellectual property rights.</u>		<u>Deleted</u>
Article 10(5)				
151	5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to determine the amounts of the fees charged by the Office and the ways in which they are to be paid or, in case of the fee for appeals before the Boards of Appeal, reimbursed. Those	5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to determine the amounts of the fees charged by the Office and the ways in which they are to be paid or, in case of the fee for appeals before the Boards of Appeal, reimbursed. Those implementing	5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to determine the amounts of the fees charged by the Office and the ways in which they are to be paid or, in case of the fee for appeals before the Boards of Appeal, reimbursed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with	<del>5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to determine the amounts of the fees charged by the Office and the ways in which they are to be paid or, in case of the fee for appeals before the Boards of Appeal, reimbursed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2). (deleted - moved to Article 62a)	<del>the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</del> Deleted
Chapter 2				
G 152	Chapter 2 National stage of the registration	Chapter 2 National stage of the registration	Chapter 2 National stage of the phase of registration	Chapter 2 National <del>stage of the</del> <u>registration phase</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Section 1				
G 152a				<u>Section 1</u>
Article 11				
G 153	Article 11 Designation of competent authority and procedure for national application	Article 11 Designation of competent authority and procedure for national application	Article 11 Designation of competent authority and procedure for <b>the national phase of registration</b> application	Article 11 Designation of competent authority and <del>procedure for national application</del> <u>procedures</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 11(1)				
G 154				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	1. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article and Article 15, each Member State shall maintain or designate a competent authority for the management of the national phase of the registration and other procedures for geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	1. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article and Article 15, each Member State shall maintain or designate a competent authority for the management of the national phase of the registration and other procedures for geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	1. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article and <b>to</b> Article 15, each Member State shall <del>maintain or</del> designate a competent authority for the <del>management of</del> <b>national phase of registration of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. That competent authority shall also be responsible for</b> the national phase of the registration and other procedures for geographical indications for craft and industrial products <b>procedures regarding any amendments to the product specification or regarding the cancellation of the registration.</b>	1. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article and <u>to</u> Article 15, each Member State shall <del>maintain or</del> designate a competent authority for the <del>management of</del> <u><b>national phase of registration of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. That competent authority shall also be responsible for</b></u> the national phase of the <del>registration and other procedures for geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> <u><b>procedures regarding any amendments to the product specification or regarding the cancellation of the registration.</b></u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 11(2)				
155	2. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article and Article 15, an application for registration of a geographical indication originating in the Union shall be addressed to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the product concerned originates.	2. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article and Article 15, an application for registration of a geographical indication originating in the Union shall be addressed to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the product concerned originates.	2. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article and <b>to</b> Article 15 <b>a(1)</b> , an application for registration of a geographical indication <b>of a product</b> originating in the Union shall be addressed to the competent <del>authorities</del> <b>authority</b> of the Member State in which the product concerned originates.	2. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article and <u>to</u> Article 15 <u><b>a(1)</b></u> , an application for registration of a geographical indication <u><b>of a product</b></u> originating in the Union shall be addressed to the competent <del>authorities</del> <u><b>authority</b></u> of the Member State in which the product concerned originates.  Text Origin: Council

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Mandate
	Article 11(3)			
156	3. Applications shall comprise:	3. Applications shall comprise:	3. Applications shall comprise: (moved to Article 6a)	3. <del>Applications</del> <u>The application for registration of a geographical indication</u> shall comprise:  Ok to put Council text of row 116c in row 156
	Article 11(3), point (a)			
157	(a) the product specification referred to in Article 7,	(a) the product specification referred to in Article 7,	<del>(a) the product specification referred to in Article 7,</del> (moved to Article 6a)	(a) the product specification referred to in Article 7;  Ok to put Council text of row 116d in row 157
	Article 11(3), point (b)			
158	(b) the single document referred to in Article 8	(b) the single document referred to in Article 8	<del>(b) the single document referred to in Article 8</del> (moved to Article 6a)	(b) the single document referred to in Article 8; <u>and</u>  Ok to put Council text of row 116e in row 158  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 11(3), point (c)			



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
159	(c) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9.	(c) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9.	(e) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9. (moved to Article 6a)	(c) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9.  Ok to put Council text of row 116f in row 159  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 11(3), point (ca)				
159a		<u>3a. The competent authority shall ensure that applicants can submit their applications electronically via the digital system of the Office provided for in Article 18(1) and Article 64.</u>		<u>3a. The competent authority shall allow applicants to submit their applications electronically.</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 11(4)				
160	4. Two or more Member States may agree that the competent authority of one Member State is in charge of the national phase of the registration and other procedures, including the submission of the Union application to the Office, also on behalf of the other Member	4. Two or more Member States may agree that the competent authority of one Member State is in charge of the national phase of the registration and other procedures, including the submission of the Union application to the Office, also on behalf of the other Member	4. Two or more Member States may agree that the competent authority of one Member State is in charge of the national phase of the registration and other procedures <b>referred to in paragraph 1</b> , including the submission of the <del>Union</del> application to the Office, also on behalf of the other Member State <del>;</del> or Member	4. Two or more Member States may agree that the competent authority of one Member State is in charge of the national phase of the registration and other procedures <u>referred to in paragraph 1</u> , including the submission of the <del>Union</del> application to the Office, also on behalf of the other Member State <del>;</del> or Member States.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	State, or Member States.	State, or Member States.	States.	Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 11(5)				
160a			<p>5. Member States shall inform the Commission and the Office by <i>[the date of application of this Regulation]</i> of the names and addresses of the designated competent authorities, and keep that information updated. They shall inform the Commission and the Office, by the same date, if they decide to cooperate with each other on a permanent basis in relation to the processing of applications, as provided for in paragraph (4).</p> <p>(moved from Article 68(3))</p>	<p><u>4a. Member States shall inform the Commission and the Office by [the date of application of this Regulation] of the names and addresses of the designated competent authorities, and keep that information updated. They shall inform the Commission and the Office, by the same date, if they decide to cooperate with each other on a permanent basis in relation to the processing of applications, as provided for in paragraph (4).</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 12				
161	Article 12 Examination by competent authorities	Article 12 Examination by competent authorities	Article 12 Examination by <del>the</del> competent <del>authorities</del> authority	<p>Article 12 Examination by <u>the</u> competent <del>authorities</del> authority</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 12, first paragraph			
162	The competent authority shall examine the application and shall check that the product complies with the requirements for geographical indications referred to in Article 5 and provides the necessary information for registration referred to in Articles 7, 8 and 9.	The competent authority shall examine the application <u>through effective and transparent mechanisms</u> and shall check <u>within six months of the submission of the application</u> that the product complies with the requirements for geographical indications referred to in Article 5 and provides the necessary information for registration referred to in Articles 7, 8 and 9. <u>Where the examination period exceeds or is likely to exceed six months, the competent authority shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing. The total examination period shall not exceed one year.</u>	<b>1.</b> The competent authority shall examine the application and shall check that the product <b>to verify that it</b> complies with the requirements for geographical indications referred to in Article 5 and <b>6, and that the application</b> provides the necessary information for registration, <b>as</b> referred to in Articles 7, 8 and 9.	<u>1.</u> The competent authority shall examine the application <u>through effective and transparent mechanisms to verify that it</u> <del>and shall check that the product</del> complies with the requirements <del>for geographical indications</del> referred to in Article 5 and <u>6, and that the application</u> provides the necessary information for registration, <u>as</u> referred to in Articles 7, 8 and 9.  Trilogue agreed text
	Article 12, first paragraph a			
162a		<u>Where Article 8(1a) applies, the competent authority shall prepare the single document on the basis of the information provided in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 and send it to the applicant for approval.</u>		<u>No text</u>  Trilogue agreed text

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 12, second paragraph			
162b			<p>2. Where the competent authority finds that the application is incomplete, it shall give the applicant the possibility to correct or complete the application within a set time limit.</p>	<p><u>2. Where the competent authority finds that the application is incomplete or incorrect, it shall give the applicant the possibility to complete or correct the application within a set time limit.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p>
	Article 12, third paragraph			
162c			<p>3. Where, following the examination of the application, the competent authority finds that the application does not fulfill the requirements or provide the necessary information for registration, it shall reject the application. Otherwise, it shall proceed to the national opposition procedure referred to in Article 13.</p>	<p><u>3. Where, following the examination of the application, the competent authority finds that the application does not provide the necessary information for registration or fulfill the requirements for registration, it shall reject the application. Otherwise, it shall proceed to the national opposition procedure referred to in Article 13.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p>
	Article 13			
163	Article 13 National opposition procedure	Article 13 National opposition procedure	Article 13 National opposition procedure	Article 13 National opposition procedure

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 13(1)				
164	<p>1. After the conclusion of the examination referred to in Article 12, the competent authority shall conduct a national opposition procedure. That procedure shall ensure publication of the application and provide for a period of at least 60 days from the date of publication within which any person having a legitimate interest and established or resident on the territory of the Member State in charge of the national phase of the registration or of the Member States in which the product concerned originates ('national opponent') may lodge an opposition to the application with the competent authority of the Member State in charge of the national phase of the registration.</p>	<p>1. After the conclusion of the examination referred to in Article 12, the competent authority shall conduct a national opposition procedure. That procedure shall ensure publication of the application and provide for a period of at least 60 days from the date of publication within which any person having a legitimate interest and established or resident on the territory of the Member State in charge of the national phase of the registration or of the Member States in which the product concerned originates ('national opponent') may lodge an opposition to the application with the competent authority of the Member State in charge of the national phase of the registration.</p>	<p>1. <del>After the conclusion of</del> <b>Following</b> the examination referred to in Article <del>12</del> <b>12(1)</b>, the competent authority shall conduct a national opposition procedure. That procedure shall <del>ensure</del> <b>provide for the</b> publication of the application and <del>provide</del> for a period of at least <del>60 days</del> <b>two months</b> from the date of publication within which any person having a legitimate interest and established or resident <del>on the territory of</del> <b>in</b> the Member State in charge of the national phase of the registration or <del>of</del> <b>in</b> the Member States in which the product concerned originates ('national opponent') may lodge an opposition to the application with the competent authority <del>of the Member State in charge of the national phase of the registration.</del></p>	<p>1. <del>After the conclusion of</del> <b>Following</b> the examination referred to in Article <del>12</del> <b>12(1)</b>, the competent authority shall conduct a national opposition procedure. That procedure shall <del>ensure</del> <b>provide for the</b> publication of the application and <del>provide</del> for a period of at least <del>60 days</del> <b>two months</b> from the date of publication within which any person having a legitimate interest and established or resident <del>on the territory of</del> <b>in</b> the Member State in charge of the national phase of the registration or <del>of</del> <b>in</b> the Member States in which the product concerned originates ('national opponent') may lodge an opposition to the application with the competent authority <del>of the Member State in charge of the national phase of the registration.</del></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 13(2)				
165				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>2. The competent authority shall establish the detailed arrangements of the opposition procedure. Those detailed arrangements may include criteria for the admissibility of an opposition, a period of consultation between the applicant and each national opponent, and submission of a report from the applicant on the outcome of the consultations including any changes the applicant has made to the application.</p>	<p>2. The competent authority shall <del>establish the detailed arrangements</del> <u>check the admissibility</u> of the opposition. <u>If it considers that the opposition is admissible, it shall, within 30 days of the receipt of that procedure. Those detailed arrangements may include criteria for the admissibility of an opposition, a period of consultation between</u> <u>invite the opponent and the applicant and each national opponent, and submission of a report from the applicant on the outcome of the consultations including any changes the applicant has made to the application to engage in consultations for a reasonable period not exceeding three months. At any time during that period, the competent authority may, at the request of either party, extend the time limit for the consultations by a maximum of three months.</u></p>	<p>2. The competent authority shall establish the detailed arrangements <del>for</del> the opposition procedure. Those <del>detailed</del> arrangements may include criteria for the admissibility of an opposition, a period of consultation between the applicant and each national opponent, and submission of a report from the applicant on <del>with a view to a friendly settlement.</del> The outcome of <del>the</del> such consultations, including any possible changes to the application agreed, shall be communicated the applicant has made to the application competent authority by the applicant.</p>	<p>2. <del>The competent authority</del> <u>Member States</u> shall establish the detailed arrangements <del>for</del> the opposition procedure. <del>Those detailed</del> <u>Pursuant to those</u> arrangements, <u>if the competent authority considers the opposition to be admissible, it shall, within two months after receipt of that</u> <del>may include criteria for the admissibility of an</del> opposition, <u>invite the opponent and the applicant to engage in consultations, for a reasonable a</u> period <del>of consultation between the applicant and each national</del> <u>not exceeding three months, with a view to a friendly settlement. At any time during that period, the competent authority may, at the joint request of the</u> opponent, <del>and submission of a report from the applicant on and the applicant, extend the time limit for the consultations by a maximum of three months.</del> The outcome of <del>the</del> such consultations, including any possible changes <u>to the application agreed, shall be communicated</u> <del>the applicant has made</del> to the application <u>competent authority by the applicant.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p>
Article 13(2a), first subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 165a		<u>2a. An opposition shall be based on one or more of the following grounds for opposition:</u>		<u>2a. An opposition shall be based on one or more of the following grounds for opposition:</u>
Article 13(2a), second subparagraph				
G 165b		<u>(a) the proposed geographical indication does not comply with the requirements for protection laid down in this Regulation;</u>		<u>(a) the proposed geographical indication does not comply with the requirements for protection laid down in this Regulation;</u>
Article 13(2b)				
G 165c		<u>(b) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would be contrary to Article 37, 38 or 39;</u>		<u>(b) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would be contrary to Articles 37 and 38 or Article 39(2); or</u>
Article 13(2c)				
G 165d		<u>(c) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would be detrimental to the use of an identical or similar name or of a trade mark, or the use of products which have been legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of the</u>		<u>(c) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would jeopardize the existence of an identical or similar name used in trade or of a trade mark, or the existence of products that have been legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of the publication provided for in</u>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<a href="#"><u>publication provided for in Article 18(3).</u></a>		<a href="#"><u>paragraph 1.</u></a> Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 13(3)			
165e			3. An opposition lodged shall be admissible only if it is based on one or more of the following grounds for opposition:	<a href="#"><u>No text</u></a> See rows 165a-d above - duplication
	Article 13(3)(a)			
165f			(a) the proposed geographical indication does not comply with the requirements for protection laid down in this Regulation;	<a href="#"><u>No text</u></a> See rows 165a-d above - duplication
	Article 13(3)(b)			
165g			(b) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would be contrary to Articles 37 and 38 or Article 39(1); or	<a href="#"><u>No text</u></a> See rows 165a-d above - duplication
	Article 13(3)(c)			
165h			(c) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of an	<a href="#"><u>No text</u></a> See rows 165a-d above - duplication

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			identical or similar name used in trade or of a trade mark, or the existence of products that have been legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of the publication provided for in paragraph 1.	
Article 13(2h)				
165i		<u>2b. All aspects of the opposition procedure other than those covered by paragraphs 2 and 2a shall be decided upon by the competent authority.</u>		<u>Article 14(-a)</u> <u>For Articles 12, 13 and 14 of this Regulation, Member States shall provide for efficient, predictable and expeditious administrative procedures. These procedures, including any applicable timelines, shall be publicly available. The Commission, the Office and the Member States shall cooperate within the Advisory Board to share best practice with a view to promoting the efficiency of procedures.</u>  Trilogue agreed text
Article 14				
166	Article 14 Decision on national application	Article 14 Decision on national application	Article 14 Decision <del>on</del> <b>at the</b> national application <b>phase</b>	Article 14 Decision <del>on</del> <b>at the</b> national <b>application phase</b>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 14(1)				
167	1. If the competent authority, after the examination of the application and the assessment of the results of any oppositions received, and any changes to the application agreed with the applicant, finds that the requirements of this Regulation are met, it shall take a favourable decision and lodge a Union application for registration in accordance with Article 17.	1. If the competent authority, after the examination of the application and the assessment of the results of any oppositions received, and any changes to the application agreed with the applicant, finds that the requirements of this Regulation are met, it shall take a favourable decision <u>within four months of that finding and shall and</u> lodge, <u>within two months of the favourable decision</u> , a Union application for registration in accordance with Article 17.	1. <del>If</del> <b>Where</b> the competent authority, after the examination of the application and the assessment of the results of <del>any oppositions received, and</del> <b>the opposition procedure, including, where applicable,</b> any changes to the application agreed with the applicant, finds that the requirements of this Regulation are met, it shall take a favourable decision and lodge a Union <b>submit the application for registration, in accordance with Article 17</b> <b>18(1), to the Office. Otherwise, it shall reject the application.</b>	1. <del>If</del> <b>Where</b> the competent authority, after the examination of the application and the assessment of the results of <del>any oppositions received, and</del> <b>the opposition procedure, including, where applicable,</b> any changes to the application agreed with the applicant, finds that the requirements of this Regulation are met, it shall take a favourable decision <del>and lodge a Union application for registration</del> <b>without undue delay and submit the application,</b> in accordance with Article <del>17</del> <b>18(1), to the Office. Otherwise, it shall reject the application.</b>  Trilogue agreed text  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 14(2)				
168	2. The competent authority shall ensure that its decision is made public and that any person	2. The competent authority shall <del>ensure that</del> <b>make</b> its decision <del>is made public and</del> <b>publicly</b>	2. The competent authority shall <del>ensure that</del> <b>make</b> its decision <del>is made public and that any person having a</del>	2. The competent authority shall <del>ensure that</del> <b>make</b> its decision <del>is made public and that any person having a</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	having a legitimate interest has an opportunity to lodge an appeal. The competent authority shall ensure that the product specification on which its favourable decision is based is published, and shall provide electronic access to the product specification.	<u>available and ensure</u> that any person having a legitimate interest has an opportunity to lodge an appeal. The competent authority shall ensure that the product specification on which its favourable decision is based is published, and shall provide electronic access to the product specification.	legitimate interest has an opportunity to lodge an appeal. The competent authority. It shall ensure that <b>publish electronically</b> the product specification on which its favourable decision is based is published, and shall provide electronic access to the product specification.	<del>legitimate interest has an opportunity to lodge an appeal. The competent authority</del> <u>publicly available. It</u> shall <del>ensure that</del> <u>publish electronically</u> the product specification on which its favourable decision is based <del>is published, and shall provide electronic access to the product specification.</del>
	Article 14(3)			
G 168a			3. The applicant and any other party to the opposition procedure shall have the right to lodge an appeal against the decision taken under paragraph 1.	<u>3. Any party having a legitimate interest shall have the right to lodge an appeal against the decision taken under paragraph 1.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 14a			
G 168b			Article 14a Temporary national protection  (ex Article 16)	<u>Article 14a</u> <u>Temporary national protection</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 14a(1)			
G 168c				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			1. A Member State may, on a temporary basis, grant transitional protection to a geographical indication at national level, with effect from the date on which an application for registration is submitted to the Office.	<u>1. A Member State may, on a temporary basis, grant transitional protection to a geographical indication at national level, with effect from the date on which an application for registration is submitted to the Office.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 14a(2)			
G	168d		2. The temporary national protection shall cease on the date on which either a decision on the application for registration is adopted or the application is withdrawn.	<u>2. The temporary national protection shall cease on the date on which either a decision on the application for registration is adopted or the application is withdrawn.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 14a(3)			
G	168e		3. Where a geographical indication is not registered under this Regulation, the consequences of the temporary national protection shall be the sole responsibility of the Member State concerned.	<u>3. Where a geographical indication is not registered under this Regulation, the consequences of the temporary national protection shall be the sole responsibility of the Member State concerned.</u>  Text Origin: Council

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Mandate
Article 14a(4)				
168f			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 of the Union or international trade.	<p><u>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 of the Union or international trade.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Chapter 2a				
168g			Chapter 2a Derogation from the national phase or registration	<u>Section 2</u>
Article 15				
169	Article 15 Direct registration	Article 15 Direct registration	Article 15 <del>Direct registration</del> Derogation from the national phase	<p>Article 15 <del>Direct registration</del> <u>Derogation from the national phase</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 15(1)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
170	1. By way of derogation from Article 11, the Commission shall be empowered to exempt a Member State from the obligation to designate a competent authority in accordance with Article 11(1) and to handle the management of the applications of geographical indications for craft and industrial products at national level, if the Member State, by 6 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation, provides the Commission with evidence that shows that the following conditions are met:	1. By way of derogation from Article 11, <del>the Commission shall be empowered to exempt a Member State</del> <u>a Member State may opt out</u> from the obligation to designate a competent authority in accordance with Article 11(1) and to handle the management of the applications of geographical indications for craft and industrial products at national level, if the Member State, by 6 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation, <del>provides</del> <u>informs</u> the Commission <del>with evidence that shows that the following conditions are met:</del> <u>of their choice to use the direct registration procedure.</u>	1. By way of derogation from Article 11, the Commission shall be empowered to exempt a Member State from the obligation to designate a competent authority <del>in accordance with Article 11(1)</del> and to <del>handle the management of the process</del> applications <del>of</del> <u>for</u> geographical indications for craft and industrial products at national level, if the Member State, by 6 <del>twelve</del> months <del>from before the date of application of this Regulation</del> <u>the date of entry into force of this Regulation</u> , provides the Commission with evidence <del>that shows</del> <u>showing</u> that the following conditions are met:	1. By way of derogation from Article 11, the Commission shall be empowered to exempt a Member State from the obligation to designate a competent authority <del>in accordance with Article 11(1)</del> and to <del>handle the management of the process</del> applications <del>of</del> <u>for</u> geographical indications for craft and industrial products at national level, if the Member State, by 6 <del>twelve</del> months <del>from before the date of application of this Regulation</del> <u>the date of entry into force of this Regulation</u> , provides the Commission with evidence <del>that shows</del> <u>showing</u> that the following conditions are met:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 15(1), point (a)				
171	(a) the Member State concerned does not have a national sui generis system in place for the management of geographical indications for craft and industrial products; and	<i>deleted</i>	(a) the Member State concerned does not have <del>a national sui generis system in place for the management of</del> <b>specific protection for</b> geographical indications for craft and industrial products; and	(a) the Member State concerned does not have <del>a national sui generis system in place for the management of</del> <u>specific protection for</u> geographical indications for craft and industrial products; and  Text Origin: Council Mandate



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 15(1), point (b)			
172	(b) the Member State concerned submits a request for an opt-out accompanied by an assessment to the Commission demonstrating that the local interest for protecting craft and industrial products by a geographical indication is low.	<i>deleted</i>	(b) the Member State concerned submits a request for <del>an opt-out</del> <b>derogation</b> accompanied by an assessment to the Commission demonstrating that the local interest for protecting craft and industrial products by a geographical indication is low.	(b) the Member State concerned submits a request for <del>an opt-out</del> <u>derogation</u> accompanied by an assessment to the Commission demonstrating that the local interest for protecting craft and industrial products by a geographical indication is low.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 15(2)			
173	2. The Commission may request further information from the Member State before adopting a Commission Decision on the derogation referred in paragraph 1.	<i>deleted</i>	2. The Commission may request further information from the Member State before adopting a <del>Commission</del> decision on the derogation referred in paragraph 1.	2. The Commission may request further information from the Member State before adopting a <del>Commission</del> decision on the derogation referred in paragraph 1.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 15(3)			
174	3. When a Member State makes use of the derogation in accordance with paragraph 1,	3. When a Member State makes use of the derogation in accordance with paragraph 1, the	3. <del>When a Member State makes use of the derogation in accordance with paragraph 1, the application from a</del>	3. <del>When a Member State makes use of the derogation in accordance with paragraph 1, the application from a</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the application from a producer group of that Member State for registration, cancellation or amendment of the product specification of a geographical indication originating in the Union shall be addressed directly to the Office.	<del>application from a producer group of that Member State</del> <u>concerned application</u> for registration, cancellation or amendment <del>of</del> the product specification of a geographical indication originating in the Union shall be addressed directly to the Office. <u>Where Article 8(1 a) applies, the Office shall also prepare the single document on the basis of the information provided in accordance with Articles 7 and 9.</u>	producer group of that Member State for registration, cancellation or amendment of the product specification of a geographical indication originating in the Union shall be addressed directly to the Office.  (moved to Article 15a(1))	<del>producer group of that Member State for registration, cancellation or amendment of the product specification of a geographical indication originating in the Union shall be addressed directly to the Office.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 15(4)				
175	4. A Member State that has applied the derogation in accordance with paragraph 1, may decide to withdraw its opt-out and designate a competent authority for the management of the applications of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Such decision shall not affect any ongoing registration procedures. The Member State shall inform in writing the Commission of its decision to withdraw the opt-out.	4. A Member State that has applied the derogation in accordance with paragraph 1, may decide to withdraw its opt-out and designate a competent authority for the management of the applications of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Such decision shall not affect any ongoing registration procedures. The Member State shall inform in writing the Commission of its decision to withdraw the opt-out.	4. A Member State that has <del>applied</del> <b>been granted</b> the derogation in accordance with paragraph 1, may <del>decide to</del> withdraw its opt-out and designate a competent authority for <del>the management of the applications</del> <b>the national phase of the registration</b> of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Such <del>decision</del> <b>withdrawal</b> shall not affect any ongoing registration procedures. The Member State shall inform <b>the Commission</b> in writing <del>the Commission</del> of its decision to withdraw the opt-out.	4. A Member State that has <del>applied</del> <b>been granted</b> the derogation in accordance with paragraph 1, may <del>decide to</del> withdraw its opt-out and designate a competent authority for <del>the management of the applications</del> <b>the national phase of the registration</b> of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Such <del>decision</del> <b>withdrawal</b> shall not affect any ongoing registration procedures. The Member State shall inform <b>the Commission</b> in writing <del>the Commission</del> of its decision to withdraw the opt-out.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 15(5)				
176	5. If the number of direct applications submitted by applicants from a Member State that has opted out substantially exceeds the estimate given in the assessment submitted by the Member State pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission may withdraw its decision referred to in paragraph 2.	<i>deleted</i>	5. If the number of direct applications submitted by applicants from a Member State that has opted out substantially exceeds the estimate given in the assessment submitted by the Member State pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission may withdraw <del>its decision referred to in</del> <b>the derogation granted in accordance with paragraph 21.</b>	5. If the number of direct applications submitted by applicants from a Member State that has opted out substantially exceeds the estimate given in the assessment submitted by the Member State pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission may withdraw <del>its decision referred to in</del> <u>the derogation granted in accordance with paragraph 21.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 15(6)				
177	6. The Member State shall provide the Commission and the Office with the details of a point of contact, independent from the applicant, for any technical issues relating to the product and the application.	6. The Member State shall provide the Commission and the Office with the details of a point of contact, independent from the applicant, for any technical issues relating to the product and the application.	6. <del>The</del> <b>Any</b> Member State shall <del>provide the Commission and the Office with the details of a</del> <b>granted a derogation pursuant to paragraph 1 shall appoint a single</b> point of contact, <b>which is</b> independent from the applicant <b>and is impartial</b> , for any technical issues relating to the product and the application, <b>and shall provide the Commission and the</b>	6. <del>The</del> <u>Any</u> Member State <del>shall provide the Commission and the Office with the details of a</del> <u>granted a derogation pursuant to paragraph 1 shall appoint a single</u> point of contact, <u>which is</u> independent from the applicant <u>and is impartial</u> , for any technical issues relating to the product and the application, <u>and shall provide the Commission and the Office with</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Office with the relevant contact details.	<u>the relevant contact details.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 15(7)				
178	7. The Office shall communicate with both the applicant and the point of contact referred to in paragraph 6 on any technical issues relating to the application.	7. The Office shall communicate with both the applicant and the point of contact referred to in paragraph 6 on any technical issues relating to the application.	<del>7. The Office shall communicate with both the applicant and the point of contact referred to in paragraph 6 on any technical issues relating to the application.</del> (moved to Article 15a(4))	<del>7. The Office shall communicate with both the applicant and the point of contact referred to in paragraph 6 on any technical issues relating to the application.</del> <del>deleted</del>
Article 15(8)				
179	8. Upon request by the Office, within 60 days from such request, the Member State, through the contact point, shall provide assistance in particular for the examination process. Upon request by the Member State, the time limit may be extended by 60 days. Such assistance shall include examining certain specific aspects of the applications lodged by the applicant with the Office, verifying certain information in the applications,	8. Upon request by the Office, within 60 days from such request, the Member State, through the contact point, shall provide assistance in particular for the examination process. Upon request by the Member State, the time limit may be extended by 60 days. Such assistance shall include examining certain specific aspects of the applications lodged by the applicant with the Office, verifying certain information in the applications,	<del>8. Upon request by the Office, within 60 days from such request, the Member State, through the contact point, shall provide assistance in particular for the examination process. Upon request by the Member State, the time limit may be extended by 60 days. Such assistance shall include examining certain specific aspects of the applications lodged by the applicant with the Office, verifying certain information in the applications, issuing declarations concerning such information and replying to other requests for</del>	<del>8. Upon request by the Office, within 60 days from such request, the Member State, through the contact point, shall provide assistance in particular for the examination process. Upon request by the Member State, the time limit may be extended by 60 days. Such assistance shall include examining certain specific aspects of the applications lodged by the applicant with the Office, verifying certain information in the applications, issuing declarations concerning such information and replying to other requests for</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	issuing declarations concerning such information and replying to other requests for clarifications made by the Office in relation to the applications.	issuing declarations concerning such information and replying to other requests for clarifications made by the Office in relation to the applications. <u>The applicant shall be informed by the contact point of the response communicated to the Office.</u>	clarifications made by the Office in relation to the applications.  (moved to Article 15a(5))	<del>clarifications made by the Office in relation to the applications.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 15(9)				
180	9. If the Member State, through the contact point, does not provide assistance within the time limit referred to in paragraph 8, the application shall be deemed not to be filed.	9. If the Member State, through the contact point, does not provide assistance within the time limit referred to in paragraph 8, the <del>application</del> <u>procedure</u> shall be <u>suspended and the Office shall inform the applicant that the contact point has not reacted and that the application is</u> deemed not to be filed <u>if there is no reaction within the following 30 days.</u>	9. If the Member State, through the <del>contact point, does not provide</del> assistance within the time limit referred to in paragraph 8, the application shall be deemed not to be filed.  (moved to Article 15a(6))	9. <del>If the Member State, through the contact point, does not provide assistance within the time limit referred to in paragraph 8, the application shall be deemed not to be filed.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 15(10)				
181	10. Registration fees may be applicable and paid to the Office. Such fees shall be laid down according to the procedure referred to in Article	10. Registration fees may be applicable and paid to the Office. Such fees shall be laid down according to the procedure referred to in Article 10(5).	<del>10. Registration fees may be applicable and paid to the Office. Such fees shall be laid down according to the procedure referred to in Article 10(5).</del>	10. <del>Registration fees may be applicable and paid to the Office. Such fees shall be laid down according to the procedure referred to in Article 10(5).</del> <u>deleted</u>

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	10(5).		(moved to paragraphs (4)(a) and (5) of Article 62a)	
Article 15(11)				
182	11. Articles 6 to 9, Articles 11 to 14 and Articles 16 to 30 shall apply to the direct registration procedure referred to in this Article mutatis mutandis, with the exception of any examination periods referred to in Article 19(2) and the obligation to conduct a national opposition procedure referred to in Article 13, which shall not apply.	11. <del>Articles 6 to 9</del> <u>Article 12</u> , Articles <del>11 to 14</del> <u>17 to 19</u> and Articles <del>16</del> <u>21</u> to 30 shall apply to the direct registration procedure referred to in this Article mutatis mutandis, with the exception of any examination periods referred to in Article <del>19(2)</del> <u>19(3)</u> and the obligation to conduct a national opposition procedure referred to in Article 13, which shall not apply.	11. Articles 6 to 9, Articles 11 to 14 and Articles 16 to 30 shall apply to the direct registration procedure referred to in this Article mutatis mutandis, with the exception of any examination periods referred to in Article 19(2) and the obligation to conduct a national opposition procedure referred to in Article 13, which shall not apply.  (moved to Article 15a(2))	11. <del>Articles 6 to 9, Articles 11 to 14 and Articles 16 to 30 shall apply to the direct registration procedure referred to in this Article mutatis mutandis, with the exception of any examination periods referred to in Article 19(2) and the obligation to conduct a national opposition procedure referred to in Article 13, which shall not apply.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 15(12)				
183	12. For the applications seeking direct registration, consulting the Advisory Board referred to in Article 33 shall be required.	12. For the applications seeking direct registration, consulting the Advisory Board referred to in Article 33 shall be required.	12. <del>For the applications seeking direct registration, consulting the Advisory Board referred to in Article 33 shall be required.</del>	12. <del>For the applications seeking direct registration, consulting the Advisory Board referred to in Article 33 shall be required.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 15(13)				
184	13. In the direct registration procedure, any person having a legitimate interest may lodge an	13. In the direct registration procedure, any person having a legitimate interest may lodge an	13. <del>In the direct registration procedure, any person having a legitimate interest may lodge an</del>	13. <del>In the direct registration procedure, any person having a legitimate interest may lodge an</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	opposition with the Office in accordance with Article 21.	opposition with the Office in accordance with Article 21.	opposition with the Office in accordance with Article 21.  (moved to Article 15a(3))	<del>opposition with the Office in accordance with Article 21.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 15(14)				
185	14. This article shall not apply to applications for registration from third countries.	14. This article shall not apply to applications for registration from third countries.	<del>14. This article shall not apply to applications for registration from third countries.</del>  (moved to Article 15a(7))	<del>14. This article shall not apply to applications for registration from third countries.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 15(15)				
186	15. Member States applying the procedure set out in this Article shall not be exempted from the obligations laid down in Articles 45 to 58 as regards checks and enforcement.	15. Member States applying the procedure set out in this Article shall not be exempted from the obligations laid down in Articles 45 to 58 as regards checks and enforcement.	15. Member States applying the procedure set out in this Article shall not be exempted from the obligations laid down in Articles <del>45</del> <u>44a</u> to 58 <del>as regards checks and enforcement.</del>	15. Member States applying the procedure set out in this Article shall not be exempted from the obligations laid down in Articles <del>45</del> <u>44a</u> to 58 <del>as regards checks and enforcement.</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 15(16)				
187	16. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out further details on the criteria for the application of direct registration and on the	16. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out further details on the criteria for the application of direct registration and on the	<del>16. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out further details on the criteria for the application of direct registration and on the procedures for the preparation</del>	<del>16. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out further details on the criteria for the application of direct registration and on the procedures for the preparation</del>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	procedures for the preparation and submission of the direct applications. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	procedures for the preparation and submission of the direct applications. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	and submission of the direct applications. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).  (moved to Article 15a(9))	<del>and submission of the direct applications. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 15a				
187a			Article 15a Direct registration	<u>Article 15a</u> <u>Direct registration</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 15a(1)				
187b			1. Where a Member State has been granted the derogation in accordance with Article 15(1), any application from an applicant of that Member State for registration, cancellation or amendment to the product specification of a geographical indication of a product originating in the Union shall be addressed by the applicant directly to the Office.  (moved from Article 15(3))	<u>1. Where a Member State has been granted the derogation in accordance with Article 15(1), any application from an applicant of that Member State for registration, cancellation or amendment to the product specification of a geographical indication of a product originating in the Union shall be addressed by the applicant directly to the Office.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 15a(2)				
187c			<p>2. Article 12, Article 14(2), and Articles 19 and 21 to 30 shall apply, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, to the direct registration procedure referred to in this Article, with the exception of any examination periods referred to in Article 19(3).</p> <p>(moved from Article 15(11))</p>	<p><u>2. Article 12, Article 14(2), and Articles 19 and 21 to 30 shall apply, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, to the direct registration procedure referred to in this Article, with the exception of any examination periods referred to in Article 19(3).</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 15a(3)				
187d			<p>3. In the direct registration procedure, any person having a legitimate interest, including national opponents as referred to in Article 13(1), may lodge an opposition with the Office in accordance with Article 21.</p> <p>(moved from Article 15(13))</p>	<p><u>3. In the direct registration procedure, any person having a legitimate interest, including national opponents as referred to in Article 13(1), may lodge an opposition with the Office in accordance with Article 21.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 15a(4)				
187e			<p>4. The Office shall communicate with both the applicant and the single point of contact referred to in Article 15(6) on any technical issues</p>	<p><u>4. The Office shall communicate with both the applicant and the single point of contact referred to in Article 15(6) on any technical issues relating</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			relating to the application.  (moved from Article 15(7))	<u>to the application.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 15a(5)				
187f			5. Upon request by the Office, within two months from such request, the Member State, through the single point of contact, shall provide assistance in particular for the examination process. Upon request by the Member State, the time limit may be extended by two months. Such assistance shall include examining certain specific aspects of the applications lodged by the applicant with the Office, verifying certain information in the applications, issuing declarations concerning such information and replying to other requests for clarifications made by the Office in relation to the applications.  (moved from Article 15(8))	<u>5. Upon request by the Office, within two months from such request, the Member State, through the single point of contact, shall provide assistance in particular for the examination process. Upon request by the Member State, the time limit may be extended by two months. Such assistance shall include examining certain specific aspects of the applications lodged by the applicant with the Office, verifying certain information in the applications, issuing declarations concerning such information and replying to other requests for clarifications made by the Office in relation to the applications.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 15a(6)				
187g			6. If the Member State, through the	<u>6. If the Member State, through the</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>single point of contact, does not provide assistance within the time limit referred to in paragraph 5, the registration procedure shall be suspended for up to six months. If the above-mentioned assistance is not provided within this six-month period, the Geographical Indication Division referred to in Article 32 shall consult the Advisory Board referred to in Article 33 before taking a final decision on the application.</p> <p>(moved from Article 15(9))</p>	<p><u>single point of contact, does not provide assistance within the time limit referred to in paragraph 5, the registration procedure shall be suspended for up to six months. If the above-mentioned assistance is not provided within this six-month period, the Geographical Indication Division referred to in Article 32 shall consult the Advisory Board referred to in Article 33 before taking a final decision on the application.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 15a(7)			
187h			<p>7. This Article shall not apply to applications for registration of a geographical indication concerning a product originating in a third country.</p> <p>(moved from Article 15(14))</p>	<p><u>7. This Article shall not apply to applications for registration of a geographical indication concerning a product originating in a third country.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 15a(8)			
187i			<p>8. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts specifying the criteria for the direct</p>	<p><u>8. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts specifying the criteria for the direct</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			registration procedure.	<u>registration procedure.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 15a(9)				
187j			9. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on the procedures for the preparation and submission of direct applications. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).  (moved from Article 15(16))	<u>9. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on the procedures for the preparation and submission of direct applications. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 16				
188	Article 16 Temporary national protection	Article 16 Temporary national protection	Article 16 Temporary national protection  (deleted – moved to Article 14a)	Article 16 <del>Temporary national protection</del>  see rows 168b-f above
Article 16(1)				
189	1. A Member State may, on a temporary basis, grant transitional protection to the	1. A Member State may, on a temporary basis, grant transitional protection to the	<del>1. A Member State may, on a temporary basis, grant transitional protection to the geographical</del>	1. <del>A Member State may, on a temporary basis, grant transitional protection to the geographical</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	geographical indications at national level, with effect from the date on which an application for registration is lodged with the Office.	geographical indications at national level, with effect from the date on which an application for registration is lodged with the Office.	indications at national level, with effect from the date on which an application for registration is lodged with the Office.	<del>indications at national level, with effect from the date on which an application for registration is lodged with the Office.</del> <u>deleted</u> see rows 168b-f above
Article 16(2)				
190	2. The temporary national protection shall cease on the date on which either a decision on the application for registration is adopted or the application is withdrawn.	2. The temporary national protection shall cease on the date on which either a decision on the application for registration is adopted, <u>rejected</u> or the application is withdrawn.	2. The temporary national protection shall cease on the date on which either a decision on the application for registration is adopted or the application is withdrawn.	<del>2. The temporary national protection shall cease on the date on which either a decision on the application for registration is adopted or the application is withdrawn.</del> <u>deleted</u> see rows 168b-f above
Article 16(3)				
191	3. Where a geographical indication is not registered under this Regulation, the consequences of the temporary national protection shall be the sole responsibility of the Member State concerned.	3. Where a geographical indication is not registered under this Regulation, the consequences of the temporary national protection shall be the sole responsibility of the Member State concerned.	3. Where a geographical indication is not registered under this Regulation, the consequences of the temporary national protection shall be the sole responsibility of the Member State concerned.	<del>3. Where a geographical indication is not registered under this Regulation, the consequences of the temporary national protection shall be the sole responsibility of the Member State concerned.</del> <u>deleted</u> see rows 168b-f above
Article 16(4)				
192	4. The measures taken by	4. The measures taken by	4. The measures taken by Member	4. <del>The measures taken by Member</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Member States in accordance with this Article shall produce effects at national level only, and they shall have no effect on the internal market of the Union or international trade.	Member States in accordance with this Article shall produce effects at national level only, and they shall have no effect on the internal market of the Union or international trade.	States in accordance with this Article shall produce effects at national level only, and they shall have no effect on the internal market of the Union or international trade.	<del>States in accordance with this Article shall produce effects at national level only, and they shall have no effect on the internal market of the Union or international trade.</del> <u>deleted</u> see rows 168b-f above
Chapter 3				
193	Chapter 3 Union stage of the registration	Chapter 3 Union stage of the registration	Chapter 3 Union stage of the <del>phase of</del> registration	Chapter 3 Union <del>stage of the registration</del> <u>phase</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Section 1				
194	Section 1 Procedure at the Union stage	Section 1 Procedure at the Union stage	Section 1 <del>Procedure at the</del> Procedures at Union stage-level	Section 1 <del>Procedure at the</del> <u>Procedures at</u> Union <del>stage-level</del> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 17				
195	Article 17 Union application	Article 17 Union application	Article 17 Union <b>phase of the</b> application	Article 17 Union <u>phase of the</u> application Text Origin: Council Mandate



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	Article 17, unnumbered paragraph			
G	195a		Procedures at Union level cover:	<u>Procedures at Union level cover:</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 17, unnumbered paragraph, point (a)			
G	195b		(a) the Union phase of an application submitted by the competent authority of a Member State after a favourable decision has been taken on the application at the national phase in accordance with Article 14(1);	<u>(a) the Union phase of an application submitted by the competent authority of a Member State after a favourable decision has been taken on the application at the national phase in accordance with Article 14(1);</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 17, unnumbered paragraph, point (b)			
G	195c		(b) the processing of a direct application submitted in accordance with Article 15a; or	<u>(b) the processing of a direct application submitted in accordance with Article 15a; or</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 17, unnumbered paragraph, point (c)			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
195d			(c) the processing of applications for a geographical indication concerning products originating in a third country, other than geographical indications protected in the Union under the Geneva Act or under any other international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party.	<u>(c) the processing of applications for a geographical indication concerning products originating in a third country, other than geographical indications protected in the Union under the Geneva Act or under any other international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 17(1)				
196	1. For geographical indications concerning products originating in the Union, the Union application for registration submitted by a Member State to the Office, shall comprise:	1. For geographical indications concerning products originating in the Union, the Union application for registration submitted by a Member State to the Office, shall comprise:	<del>1. For geographical indications concerning products originating in the Union, the Union application for registration submitted by a Member State to the Office, shall comprise:</del>  (incorporated into Article 18(1))	1. <del>For geographical indications concerning products originating in the Union, the Union application for registration submitted by a Member State to the Office, shall comprise:</del> Deleted
Article 17(1), point (a)				
197	(a) the single document referred to in Article 8;	(a) the single document referred to in Article 8;	<del>(a) the single document referred to in Article 8;</del>	(a) <del>the single document referred to in Article 8;</del> Deleted
Article 17(1), point (b)				
198				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(b) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;	(b) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;	(b) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;	(b) <del>the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 17(1), point (c)				
199	(c) declaration by the Member State to which the application was initially addressed, confirming that the application meets the conditions for registration under this Regulation;	(c) declaration by the Member State to which the application was initially addressed, confirming that the application meets the conditions for registration under this Regulation;	(e) <del>declaration by the Member State to which the application was initially addressed, confirming that the application meets the conditions for registration under this Regulation;</del>	(c) <del>declaration by the Member State to which the application was initially addressed, confirming that the application meets the conditions for registration under this Regulation;</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 17(1), point (d)				
200	(d) the electronic publication reference of the product specification referred to in Article 7.	(d) the electronic publication reference of the product specification referred to in Article 7.	(d) <del>the electronic publication reference of the product specification referred to in Article 7.</del>	(d) <del>the electronic publication reference of the product specification referred to in Article 7.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 17(2)				
201	2. The electronic publication referred to in paragraph 1, point (d), shall be kept up to date.	2. The electronic publication referred to in paragraph 1, point (d), shall be kept up to date.	2. <del>The electronic publication referred to in paragraph 1, point (d), shall be kept up to date.</del> (moved to Article 18(3))	2. <del>The electronic publication referred to in paragraph 1, point (d), shall be kept up to date.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 17(3)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
202	3. For geographical indications concerning products originating in a third country or countries the application for registration is submitted to the Office, such application for registration shall comprise:	3. For geographical indications concerning products originating in a third country or countries the application for registration is submitted to the Office, such application for registration shall comprise <u>the following documents in one of the official languages of the Union or translated into one of the official languages of the Union</u> :	3. For geographical indications concerning products originating in a third country or countries the application for registration is submitted to the Office, such application for registration shall comprise:  (moved to Article 18(2a))	3. <del>For geographical indications concerning products originating in a third country or countries the application for registration is submitted to the Office, such application for registration shall comprise:</del> <u>Deleted</u>
Article 17(3), point (a)				
203	(a) the product specification referred to in Article 7 together with its publication reference;	(a) the product specification referred to in Article 7 together with its publication reference;	(a) the product specification referred to in Article 7 together with its publication reference;	(a) <del>the product specification referred to in Article 7 together with its publication reference;</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 17(3), point (b)				
204	(b) the single document referred to in Article 8;	(b) the single document referred to in Article 8;	(b) the single document referred to in Article 8;	(b) <del>the single document referred to in Article 8;</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 17(3), point (c)				
205	(c) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;	(c) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;	(e) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;	(c) <del>the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 17(3), point (d)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
206	(d) legal proof of protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin;	(d) legal proof of protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin;	(d) legal proof of protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin;	(d) <del>legal proof of protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin;</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 17(3), point (e)				
207	(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.	(e) <del>a power of attorney where the applicant is represented by an agent.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 17(4)				
208	4. A joint application for registration referred to in Article 6(4) shall be submitted to the Office by one of the Member States concerned or by the applicant producer group in a third country, directly or by the competent authority of that third country. If the cross-border area concerns any Member State and a third country, the joint application shall be submitted by the Member State concerned.	4. A joint application for registration referred to in Article 6(4) shall be submitted to the Office by one of the Member States concerned or by the applicant <del>producer group</del> in a third country, directly or by the competent authority of that third country. If the cross-border area concerns any Member State and a third country, the joint application shall be submitted by the Member State concerned.	4. A joint application for registration referred to in Article 6(4) shall be submitted to the Office by one of the Member States concerned or by the applicant producer group in a third country, directly or by the competent authority of that third country. If the cross-border area concerns any Member State and a third country, the joint application shall be submitted by the Member State concerned.  (moved to Article 18(2b))	4. <del>A joint application for registration referred to in Article 6(4) shall be submitted to the Office by one of the Member States concerned or by the applicant producer group in a third country, directly or by the competent authority of that third country. If the cross-border area concerns any Member State and a third country, the joint application shall be submitted by the Member State concerned.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 17(5)				
209	5. The joint application referred to in Article 6(4) shall include,	5. The joint application referred to in Article 6(4) shall include,	5. The joint application referred to in Article 6(4) shall include, where	5. <del>The joint application referred to in Article 6(4) shall include, where</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	where relevant, the documents listed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, from the Member States or third countries concerned. The related national procedure for application, the examination and opposition procedure referred to in Articles 11, 12 and 13 shall be carried out in all the Member States and third countries concerned.	<del>where relevant,</del> the documents listed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, from the Member States or third countries concerned. The related national procedure for application, the examination and opposition procedure referred to in Articles 11, 12 and 13 shall be carried out in all the Member States and third countries concerned.	relevant, the documents listed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, from the Member States or third countries concerned. The related national procedure for application, the examination and opposition procedure referred to in Articles 11, 12 and 13 shall be carried out in all the Member States and third countries concerned.  (moved to Article 18(2c))	<del>relevant, the documents listed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, from the Member States or third countries concerned. The related national procedure for application, the examination and opposition procedure referred to in Articles 11, 12 and 13 shall be carried out in all the Member States and third countries concerned.</del> <del>deleted</del>
Article 17(6)				
210	6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts 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 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 defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of Union applications for registration.  (moved to Article 18(3a))	6. <del>The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of Union applications for registration.</del> <del>deleted</del>
Article 17(7)				
211	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	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	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	7. <del>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.</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	national territory. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	national territory. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2). (moved to Article 18(3b))	<del>Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 18				
212	Article 18 Submission of the Union application	Article 18 Submission of the Union application	Article 18 Submission of the Union application <b>application to the Union phase</b>	Article 18 Submission of the <del>Union application</del> <u>application to the Union phase</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 18(1)				
213	1. A Union application for the registration of a geographical indication, including the direct registration referred to in Article 15, shall be submitted to the Office electronically, through a digital system by the competent authority of the Member State or where Article 15 applies, by the producer group concerned. The digital system shall have the capacity to allow the submission of applications to competent authorities of a Member State, and to be used	1. A Union application for the registration of a geographical indication, including the direct registration referred to in Article 15, shall be submitted to the Office electronically, through a digital system by the competent authority of the Member State or where Article 15 applies, by the <del>producer group</del> <u>applicant</u> concerned. The digital system shall have the capacity to allow the submission of applications to competent authorities of a Member State, and to be used by	1. <del>A Union</del> <b>In cases referred to in Article 17(a), an</b> application for the registration of a geographical indication, <del>including the direct registration referred to in Article 15</del> <b>concerning a product originating in the Union,</b> shall be submitted to the Office electronically, through a digital system by the competent authority of the Member State <del>or where Article 15 applies, by the producer group concerned. The digital system shall have the capacity to allow the submission of applications to competent authorities of a Member</del>	1. <del>A Union</del> <b>In cases referred to in Article 17(a), an</b> application for the registration of a geographical indication, <del>including the direct registration referred to in Article 15</del> <b>concerning a product originating in the Union,</b> shall be submitted to the Office <del>electronically, through a digital system</del> by the competent authority of the Member State <del>or where Article 15 applies, by the producer group concerned. The digital system shall have the capacity to allow the submission of applications to competent authorities of a Member</del>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	by the Member State in its national procedure.	the Member State in its national procedure. <u>The digital system shall be available in all the official languages of the Union.</u>	State, and to be used by the Member State in its national procedure.  (direct registration moved to paragraph 1a; electronic submission moved to paragraph 2d; sentence on digital system moved to Article 64(2))	<del>State, and to be used by the Member State in its national procedure.</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 18(1), unnumbered paragraph				
G 213a			The application shall comprise:  (Moved from Article 17(1))	<u>The application shall comprise:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 18(1), point (a)				
G 213b			(a) the single document referred to in Article 8;	<u>(a) the single document referred to in Article 8;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 18(1), point (b)				
G 213c			(b) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;	<u>(b) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 18(1), point (c)			
G 213d			(c) declaration by the Member State to which the application was initially addressed, confirming that the application meets the conditions for registration under this Regulation;	<p><u>(c) declaration by the Member State to which the application was initially addressed, confirming that the application meets the conditions for registration under this Regulation;</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 18(1), point (d)			
G 213e			(d) the reference to the electronic publication of the product specification published in accordance with Article 14(2).	<p><u>(d) the reference to the electronic publication of the product specification published in accordance with Article 14(2).</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 18(1), unnumbered paragraph			
G 213f			1a. An application for direct registration pursuant to Article 15a, as referred to in Article 17(b), shall be submitted to the Office by the applicant and shall comprise the documents listed in Article 6a.	<p><u>1a. An application for direct registration pursuant to Article 15a, as referred to in Article 17(b), shall be submitted to the Office by the applicant and shall comprise the documents listed in Article 11(3).</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 18(2)				
214	<p>2. Where the application for registration relates to a geographical area in a third country, the application shall be submitted to the Office, either directly by the applicant producer group or by the competent authority of the third country concerned. The digital system, referred to in paragraph 1, shall have capacity to allow the submission of those applications by an applicant producer group established in a third country and by the competent authorities in the third country concerned. The applicant producer group and the competent authorities of the third country concerned shall be considered a party to the procedure.</p>	<p>2. Where the application for registration relates to a geographical area in a third country, the application shall be submitted to the Office, either directly by the applicant <del>producer group</del> or by the competent authority of the third country concerned. The digital system, referred to in paragraph 1, shall have capacity to allow the submission of those applications by an applicant <del>producer group</del> established in a third country and by the competent authorities in the third country concerned. The applicant <del>producer group</del> and the competent authorities of the third country concerned shall be considered a party to the procedure.</p>	<p>2. <del>Where the</del> <b>In cases referred to in Article 17(c),</b> an application for registration <del>relates to of</del> a geographical <del>area in a third country, the</del> <b>application indication concerning a product originating in a third-country</b> shall be submitted to the Office; either directly by the applicant <del>producer group</del> or by the competent authority of the third country concerned. <del>The digital system, referred to in paragraph 1, shall have capacity to allow the submission of those applications by an applicant producer group established in a,</del> <b>whichever the</b> third country <del>and by the competent authorities in the third country concerned</del> <b>allows</b>. The applicant <del>producer group</del> and the competent <del>authorities</del> <b>authority</b> of the third country concerned shall be considered <del>a party</del> <b>to be parties</b> to the procedure.</p> <p>(second sentence of Article 18(2) deleted – covered by Article 64(2), in conjunction with Article 17(c))</p>	<p>2. <del>Where the</del> <b>In cases referred to in Article 17(c),</b> an application for registration <del>relates to of</del> a geographical <del>area in a third country, the</del> <b>application indication concerning a product originating in a third-country</b> shall be submitted to the Office; either directly by the applicant <del>producer group</del> or by the competent authority of the third country concerned. <del>The digital system, referred to in paragraph 1, shall have capacity to allow the submission of those applications by an applicant producer group established in a,</del> <b>whichever the</b> third country <del>and by the competent authorities in the third country concerned</del> <b>allows</b>. The applicant <del>producer group</del> and the competent <del>authorities</del> <b>authority</b> of the third country concerned shall be considered <del>a party</del> <b>to be parties</b> to the procedure.</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 18(2a)			
214a			<p>2a. An application for registration submitted to the Office pursuant to paragraph 2 shall comprise:</p> <p>(moved from Article 17(3))</p>	<p><u>2a. An application for registration submitted to the Office pursuant to paragraph 2 shall comprise:</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 18(2a), point (a)			
214b			<p>(a) the product specification referred to in Article 7;</p>	<p><u>(a) the product specification referred to in Article 7;</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 18(2a), point (b)			
214c			<p>(b) the single document referred to in Article 8;</p>	<p><u>(b) the single document referred to in Article 8;</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 18(2a), point (c)			
214d			<p>(c) the accompanying documentation referred to in</p>	<p><u>(c) the accompanying documentation referred to in Article 9;</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Article 9;	Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 18(2a), point (d)			
G	214e		(d) legal proof of protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin;	<u>(d) legal proof of protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 18(2a), point (e)			
G	214f		(e) a power of attorney where the applicant is represented by an agent.	<u>(e) a power of attorney where the applicant is represented by an agent.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 18(2a), point (f)			
G	214g		2b. A joint application for registration as referred to in Article 6(4) shall be submitted to the Office by the competent authority of one of the Member States concerned or, where the cross-border area concerns only third countries, by the applicant in a third country,	<u>2b. A joint application for registration as referred to in Article 6(4) shall be submitted to the Office by the competent authority of one of the Member States concerned or, where the cross-border area concerns only third countries, by the applicant in a third country, directly or by the</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>directly or by the competent authority of that third country. If the cross-border area concerns a Member State and a third country, the joint application shall be submitted by the competent authority of the Member State concerned.</p> <p>(moved from Article 17(4))</p>	<p><u>competent authority of that third country. If the cross-border area concerns a Member State and a third country, the joint application shall be submitted by the competent authority of the Member State concerned.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 18(2a), point (g)			
g	214h		<p>2c. A joint application as referred to in Article 6(4) shall include, as applicable, the documents listed in paragraphs 1, 1a and 2a of this Article, from the Member States or third countries concerned. The related national phase of the procedure referred to in Articles 11, 12 and 13 shall be conducted in all the Member States concerned, except where Article 11(4) applies.</p> <p>(moved from Article 17(5))</p>	<p><u>2c. A joint application as referred to in Article 6(4) shall include, as applicable, the documents listed in paragraphs 1, 1a and 2a of this Article, from the Member States or third countries concerned. The related national phase of the procedure referred to in Articles 11, 12 and 13 shall be conducted in all the Member States concerned, except where Article 11(4) applies.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 18(2a), point (h)			
g	214i		<p>2d. The application shall be submitted electronically, using the</p>	<p><u>2d. The application shall be submitted electronically, using the</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			digital system of the Office referred to in Article 64.  (moved from Article 18(1))	<u>digital system of the Office referred to in Article 64.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 18(3)				
215	3. Upon submission, the Office shall publish the Union application in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	3. Upon submission, the Office shall publish the Union application in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	3. Upon submission <b>of the application</b> , the Office shall <del>publish the Union application</del> <b>make it public</b> in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products ( <b>'the Union register'</b> ) referred to in Article 34a. The product specification referred to in paragraph 1, point (d) shall be kept updated.  (last sentence moved from Article 17(2))	3. Upon submission <u>of the application</u> , the Office shall <del>publish the Union application</del> <b>make it public</b> in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products ( <b>'the Union register'</b> ) <u>referred to in Article 34a. The product specification referred to in paragraph 1, point (d) shall be kept updated.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 18(3a)				
215a			<b>3a. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of applications for registration at the Union phase.</b>  (moved from Article 17(6))	<u><b>3a. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts defining procedures and conditions applicable to the preparation and submission of applications for registration at the Union phase.</b></u>  Text Origin: Council



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Mandate
Article 18(3b)				
215b			<p>3b. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of applications for registration at the Union phase, 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 65(2).</p> <p>(moved from Article 17(7))</p>	<p><u>3b. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, the form and presentation of applications for registration at the Union phase, 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 65(2).</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 19				
216	Article 19 Examination and publication for opposition	Article 19 Examination and publication for opposition	Article 19 Examination and publication for opposition	<p>Article 19 Examination and publication for opposition</p> <p>Text Origin: Commission Proposal</p>
Article 19(1)				
217	1. The Office shall examine any	1. The Office shall examine any	1. <del>The Office shall examine any</del> In its	1. <del>The Office shall examine any</del> In its

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	application for registration that it receives under Article 17(1). Such examination shall consist of a check that:	application for registration that it receives under Article 17(1). Such examination shall consist of a check that:	<b>examination of an</b> application for registration <del>that it receives</del> <b>received</b> under Article 17(1). Such <del>examination</del> <b>18, the Office</b> shall consist of a check that:	<u><b>examination of an</b></u> application for registration <del>that it receives</del> <u><b>received</b></u> under Article <del>17(1).</del> <u><b>18, the Office</b></u> shall <del>consist of a</del> check that:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 19(1), point (a)			
218	(a) there are no manifest errors;	(a) there are no manifest errors;	(a) there are no manifest errors;	
	Article 19(1), point (b)			
219	(b) the information provided in accordance with Article 17 is complete; and	(b) the information provided in accordance with Article 17 is complete; and	(b) the information provided <del>in accordance with Article 17</del> <b>pursuant to Article 18(1), (1a) and (2a), as applicable,</b> is complete; and	(b) the information provided <del>in accordance with Article 17</del> <u><b>pursuant to Article 18(1), (1a) and (2a), as applicable,</b></u> is complete; and  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 19(1), point (c)			
220	(c) the single document is precise and technical in nature and in accordance with Article 8.	(c) the single document is precise and technical in nature and in accordance with Article 8.	(c) the single document is precise and technical in nature and in accordance with Article 8.	(c) the single document is precise and technical in nature and in accordance with Article 8.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 19(2)			
221	2. The examination shall take into account the outcome of the preliminary national procedure carried out by the Member State concerned, unless Article 15 is applied.	2. The examination shall take into account the outcome of the preliminary national procedure carried out by the Member State concerned, unless Article 15 is applied.	2. The examination <b>pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be carried by the Geographical Indication Division referred to in Article 32</b> and shall take into account the outcome of the preliminary national procedure carried out by the Member State concerned, unless Article 15 is applied <b>15a applies</b> .	2. The examination <u>pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be carried by the Geographical Indication Division referred to in Article 32</u> and shall take into account the outcome of the <del>preliminary</del> national procedure carried out by the Member State concerned, unless Article <del>15 is applied</del> <b>15a applies</b> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 19(3)			
222	3. The examination carried out pursuant to paragraph 1 shall not exceed a period of 6 months. Where the examination period exceeds or is likely to exceed 6 months, the Office shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing.	3. The examination carried out pursuant to paragraph 1 shall not exceed a period of 6 months. Where the examination period exceeds or is likely to exceed 6 months, the Office shall inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay in writing.	3. The examination <del>carried out</del> pursuant to paragraph 1 shall <del>not</del> <del>exceed a period of 6</del> <b>be carried out within six months</b> . <del>Where</del> <b>In the event that</b> the examination period exceeds or is likely to exceed <del>6</del> <b>six</b> months, the Office shall inform the applicant <b>in writing</b> of the reasons for the delay <del>in writing</del> .	3. The examination <del>carried out</del> pursuant to paragraph 1 shall <del>not</del> <del>exceed a period of 6</del> <b>be carried out within six</b> months. <del>Where</del> <b>In the event that</b> the examination period exceeds or is likely to exceed <del>6</del> <b>six</b> months, the Office shall inform the applicant <b>in writing</b> of the reasons for the delay <del>in writing</del> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 19(4)			

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223	4. The Office may seek supplementary information from the Member State concerned. If the application is lodged by a producer group from a third country or by the competent authority of a third country, such producer group or competent authority shall provide supplementary information where requested to do so by the Office.	4. The Office may seek supplementary information from the Member State concerned. If the application is lodged by <del>a producer group</del> <u>an applicant</u> from a third country or by the competent authority of a third country, such <del>producer group</del> <u>applicant</u> or competent authority shall provide supplementary information where requested to do so by the Office.	4. The Office may seek supplementary information from the <b>competent authority of the</b> Member State concerned. If the application is lodged by <del>a producer group</del> <b>an applicant</b> from a third country or by the competent authority of a third country, such <del>producer group</del> <b>applicant</b> or competent authority shall <b>be required to</b> provide supplementary information, where requested <del>to do so</del> by the Office.	4. The Office may seek supplementary information from the <u>competent authority of the</u> Member State concerned. If the application is lodged by <del>a producer group</del> <u>an applicant</u> from a third country or by the competent authority of a third country, such <del>producer group</del> <u>applicant</u> or competent authority shall provide supplementary information, where requested <del>to do so</del> by the Office.
Article 19(5)				
224	5. When the Office consults the Advisory Board as referred to in Article 33, the applicant shall be notified thereof and the period referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be suspended.	5. When the Office consults the Advisory Board as referred to in Article 33, the applicant shall be notified thereof and the period referred to in paragraph <del>2</del> <u>3</u> of this Article shall be suspended.	5. When the <del>Office</del> <b>Geographical Indication Division</b> consults the Advisory Board as referred to in Article 33, the applicant shall be notified thereof and the period referred to in paragraph <del>2</del> <u>3</u> of this Article shall be suspended.	5. When the <del>Office</del> <u>Geographical Indication Division</u> consults the Advisory Board <del>as</del> referred to in Article 33, the applicant shall be notified thereof and the period referred to in paragraph <del>2</del> <u>3</u> of this Article shall be suspended.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 19(6)				
225	6. Where, based on the examination carried out	6. Where, based on the examination carried out pursuant	6. Where, based on the examination carried out pursuant to paragraph 1,	6. Where, based on the examination carried out pursuant to paragraph 1,

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>pursuant to paragraph 1, the Office finds that the application is incomplete or incorrect, the Office shall send its observations to the Member State or in case of third country applications, to the relevant producer group or competent authority that has submitted the Union application, from where that application originates and request to complete or to correct the application within 60 days. If the Member State, or in case of third country applications, the relevant producer group or competent authority, does not complete the application within the deadline, the application shall be considered to be withdrawn, or if not corrected, it shall be rejected pursuant to Article 24(2).</p>	<p>to paragraph 1, the Office finds that the application is incomplete or incorrect, the Office shall send its observations to the Member State or in case of third country applications, to the relevant <del>producer</del> <u>group applicant</u> or competent authority that has submitted the Union application, <del>from where that application originates</del> and request to complete or to correct the application within 60 days. If the Member State, or in case of third country applications, the relevant <del>producer</del> <u>group applicant</u> or competent authority, does not complete <u>or correct</u> the application within the deadline, the application shall be <del>considered to be withdrawn, or if not corrected, it shall</del> <u>suspended and the Office shall inform the applicant that the application will be rejected pursuant to Article 24(2) if not completed or corrected within the following 14 days. The Office shall publish rejected applications.</u></p>	<p>the Office finds that the application is incomplete or incorrect, the Office shall send its observations to the <b>competent authority of the</b> Member State or, <del>in the -in case of third country applications</del> <b>a third-country application</b>, to the relevant producer group <del>applicant</del> or competent authority that has submitted the Union application, <del>from where that application originates</del> <b>to the Office</b>, and request to complete or to correct the application within <del>two months-60</del> <b>two months</b>. If the Member State, or, <b>in the event of a third-country application, the applicant</b> <del>in case of third country applications, the relevant producer group or competent authority</del> <b>concerned</b>, does not complete <b>or correct</b> the application within the deadline, the application shall be considered to be withdrawn, or if not corrected, it shall be rejected pursuant to Article 24(2) <b>rejected, pursuant to Article 24(2). Upon request, the time limit may be extended by two months.</b></p>	<p>the Office finds that the application is incomplete or incorrect, the Office shall send its observations to the <u>competent authority of the</u> Member State or, <del>in the -in case of third country applications</del> <u>a third-country application</u>, to the <del>relevant producer</del> <u>group applicant</u> or competent authority that has submitted the <del>Union</del> application, <del>from where that application originates</del> <u>to the Office</u>, and request to complete or <del>to correct</del> the application within <del>60 days</del> <u>two months</u>. If the Member State, or, <u>in the event of a third-country application, the applicant</u> <del>in case of third country applications, the relevant producer group or competent authority</del> <u>concerned</u>, does not complete <u>or correct</u> the application within the deadline, the application shall be <del>considered to be withdrawn, or if not corrected, it shall</del> <u>rejected pursuant to Article 24(2). The Office shall inform the applicant that the application will be rejected pursuant to Article 24(2) if it is not completed or corrected within the set deadline.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p>
	Article 19(7)			
G	226			G

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	<p>7. Where, based on the examination carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, the Office considers that the conditions laid down in this Regulation are fulfilled, it shall publish for the purposes of opposition in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products the single document and the reference to the product specification on the webpage of the Member State concerned. The single document shall be published in the official languages of the Union.</p>	<p>7. Where, based on the examination carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, the Office considers that the conditions laid down in this Regulation are fulfilled, it shall publish for the purposes of opposition in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products the single document and the reference to the product specification on the webpage of the Member State concerned. The single document shall be published in the official languages of the Union.</p>	<p>7. Where, based on the examination carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, the Office considers that the conditions laid down in this Regulation are fulfilled, it shall publish, for the purposes of opposition, in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, the single document and the reference to the product specification on the webpage of the Member State concerned <b>electronic publication of the product specification published in accordance with Article 14(2)</b> . The single document shall be published in the official languages of the Union.</p>	<p>7. Where, based on the examination carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, the Office considers that the conditions laid down in this Regulation are fulfilled, it shall publish, for the purposes of opposition, in the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del>, the single document and the reference to the <del>product specification on the webpage of the Member State concerned</del> <b>electronic publication of the product specification published in accordance with Article 14(2)</b> . The single document shall be published in the official languages of the Union.</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 20				
227	<p>Article 20 National challenge to an application</p>	<p>Article 20 National challenge to an application</p>	<p>Article 20 <del>National Challenge to an application</del> <b>against the decision at national phase</b></p>	<p>Article 20 <del>National Challenge to an application</del> <b>against the decision at national phase</b></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 20(1)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
228	1. Member States shall keep the Office informed of any national administrative and judicial proceedings that may affect the registration of a geographical indication.	1. Member States shall <del>keep</del> <u>immediately inform</u> the Office <del>informed</del> of any national administrative and judicial proceedings, that may affect the registration of a geographical indication.	1. <b>The competent authority of the Member States</b> shall keep the Office informed of any national administrative and judicial proceedings <b>against that competent authority's decision</b> that may affect the registration of a geographical indication.	1. <u>The competent authority of the Member States</u> shall <del>keep</del> <u>without undue delay inform</u> the Office <del>informed</del> of any national administrative and judicial proceedings <u>against that competent authority's decision</u> that may affect the registration of a geographical indication.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 20(2)				
229	2. The Office shall be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline to perform the examination laid down in Article 19(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 14(1), which:	2. The Office shall be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline to perform the examination laid down in Article <del>19(2) and to</del> <u>19(3) and shall</u> inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay, where <del>it receives a communication from</del> <u>the Member State, concerning an application for registration in accordance with Article 14(1), which:</u>	2. The Office shall be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline <del>to perform</del> <u>for completing</u> the examination laid down in Article 19(2) <del>and to</del> <u>19(3), and shall</u> inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay, where <del>it receives a communication from</del> <u>the competent authority of a Member State,</u> concerning an application for registration in accordance with Article 14(1), which:	2. The Office shall be exempted from the obligation to meet the deadline <del>to perform</del> <u>for completing</u> the examination laid down in Article <del>19(2) and to</del> <u>19(3), and shall</u> inform the applicant of the reasons for the delay, where <del>it receives a communication from</del> <u>the competent authority of a Member State,</u> concerning an application for registration in accordance with Article 14(1), which:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 20(2), point (a)				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
230	(a) informs the Office that the decision referred to in Article 14(1) has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable, but not final, judicial decision; or	(a) informs the Office that the decision referred to in Article 14(1) has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable, but not final, judicial decision; or	(a) informs the Office that the decision referred to in Article 14(1) has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable, but not final, <b>administrative or</b> judicial decision; or	(a) informs the Office that the decision referred to in Article 14(1) has been invalidated at national level by an immediately applicable, but not final, <u>administrative or</u> judicial decision; or  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 20(2), point (b)				
231	(b) requests the Office to suspend the examination 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.	(b) requests the Office to suspend the examination 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.	(b) requests the Office to suspend the examination because national administrative or judicial proceedings have been initiated to challenge the validity of the application <del>and the Member State considers that those proceedings are based on valid grounds.</del>	(b) requests the Office to suspend the examination because national administrative or judicial proceedings have been initiated to challenge the validity of the application <del>and the Member State considers that those proceedings are based on valid grounds.</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 20(3)				
232	3. The exemption set out in paragraph 2 shall have effect until the Office is informed by the Member State that the original application has been	3. The exemption set out in paragraph 2 shall have effect until the Office is informed by the <u>competent authority of the</u> Member State that the original	<del>3. The exemption set out in paragraph 2 shall have effect until the Office is informed by the Member State that the original application has been restored or that the Member State</del>	<del>3. The exemption set out in paragraph 2 shall have effect until the Office is informed by the Member State that the original application has been restored or that the Member State withdraws</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	restored or that the Member State withdraws its request for suspension.	application has been restored or that the Member State withdraws its request for suspension.	withdraws its request for suspension. (moved to paragraph 4a)	<del>its request for suspension.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 20(4)				
233	4. If the judicial decision referred to in paragraph 2 has acquired the force of res judicata, the Member State shall, as necessary, withdraw or modify the application.	4. If the judicial decision referred to in paragraph 2 has acquired the force of res judicata, the <u>competent authority of the</u> Member State shall, as necessary, withdraw or modify the application.	4. <del>If the</del> <b>When the administrative or</b> judicial decision referred to in paragraph 2 has <del>acquired the force of res judicata,</del> <b>become final, the competent authority of the Member State shall, as necessary, withdraw or modify the application inform the Office accordingly.</b>	4. <del>If the</del> <u>When the administrative or</u> judicial decision referred to in paragraph 2 has <del>acquired the force of res judicata,</del> <u>become final, the competent authority of the Member State shall, as necessary, withdraw or modify the application inform the Office accordingly.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 20(4a)				
233a			4a. The exemption set out in paragraph 2 shall have effect until the Office is informed by the competent authority of the Member State that the reason for the suspension no longer exists. (moved from paragraph 3)	<u>4a. The exemption set out in paragraph 2 shall have effect until the Office is informed by the competent authority of the Member State that the reason for the suspension no longer exists.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 21				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
234	Article 21 Opposition and comments procedure	Article 21 <del>Opposition and comments</del> <u>Union level opposition</u> procedure	Article 21 Opposition and comments procedure	Article 21 <del>Opposition and comments</del> <u>Union level opposition</u> procedure  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 21(1)				
235	1. Within 3 months from the date of publication of the single document and the reference to the product specification referred to in Article 7 in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products an opponent may lodge an opposition or notice of comment with the Office. The applicant and the opponent shall be considered a party to the procedure.	1. Within 3 months from the date of publication of the single document and the reference to the product specification referred to in Article 7 in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products an opponent may lodge an opposition <del>or notice of comment with the Office</del> <u>with the Office in accordance with Article 22 of this Regulation</u> . The applicant and the opponent shall be considered a party to the procedure.  (deleted part moved to Article 22 a)	1. Within <del>3</del> <b>three</b> months from the date of publication of the single document and the <del>reference to the product specification referred to in Article 7</del> in the Union register of <del>geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> , an opponent may lodge an opposition or notice of comment with the Office. The applicant and the opponent shall be considered <del>a party</del> <b>to be the parties</b> to the procedure.	1. Within <del>3</del> <u>three</u> months from the date of publication of the single document and the <del>reference to the product specification referred to in Article 7</del> in the Union register of <del>geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> , an opponent may lodge an opposition <del>or notice of comment</del> with the Office. The applicant and the opponent shall be considered <del>a party</del> <u>to be the parties</u> to the procedure.
Article 21(2)				
236	2. An opponent may be the competent authorities of a	2. An opponent may be the competent authorities of a	2. An opponent may be the competent <del>authorities</del> <b>authority</b> of a	2. An opponent may be the competent <del>authorities</del> <u>authority</u> of a Member

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Member State, or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having legitimate interest and established or resident in a third country or in another Member State that does not qualify as a national opponent pursuant to Article 13(1).	Member State, or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having legitimate interest and established or resident in a third country or in another Member State that does not qualify as a national opponent pursuant to Article 13(1).	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 <del>that does not qualify as</del> , <b>except</b> a national opponent <del>pursuant to</del> <b>referred to in</b> Article 13(1).	State, or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having <u>a</u> legitimate interest and established or resident in a third country or in another Member State <del>that does not qualify as</del> , <b>except</b> a national opponent <del>pursuant to</del> <b>referred to in</b> Article 13(1).  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 21(3)				
237	3. The Office shall check the admissibility of the opposition. If the Office considers that the opposition is admissible, it shall, within 60 days after the receipt of that opposition, invite the opponent and the applicant to engage in consultations for a reasonable period not exceeding 3 months. At any time during that period, the Office may, at the request of either party, extend the time limit for the consultations by a maximum of 3 months. The Office may offer mediation for the consultations between the applicant and the opponent pursuant to Article 170 of Regulation (EU)	3. The Office shall check the admissibility of the opposition. If the Office considers that the opposition is admissible, it shall, within <del>60</del> <u>30</u> days after the receipt of that opposition, invite <u>in writing</u> the opponent and the applicant to engage in consultations for a reasonable period not exceeding 3 months. At any time during that period, the Office may, at the request of either party, extend the time limit for the consultations by a maximum of 3 months. The Office <del>may</del> <u>shall</u> offer mediation for the consultations between the applicant and the opponent pursuant to Article 170 of	3. The Office shall check the admissibility of the opposition. <del>If the Office considers that the opposition is admissible, it shall, within 60 days after the receipt of that opposition, invite the opponent and the applicant to engage in consultations for a reasonable period not exceeding 3 months. At any time during that period, the Office may, at the request of either party, extend the time limit for the consultations by a maximum of 3 months. The Office may offer mediation for the consultations between the applicant and the opponent pursuant to Article 170 of Regulation (EU) 2017(1001), in</del> <b>accordance with Article 22.</b>	3. The Office shall check the admissibility of the opposition. <del>If the Office considers that the opposition is admissible, it shall, within 60 days after the receipt of that opposition, invite the opponent and the applicant to engage in consultations for a reasonable period not exceeding 3 months. At any time during that period, the Office may, at the request of either party, extend the time limit for the consultations by a maximum of 3 months. The Office may offer mediation for the consultations between the applicant and the opponent pursuant to Article 170 of Regulation (EU) 2017(1001), in</del> <b>accordance with Article 22.</b>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	2017(1001).	Regulation (EU) 2017(1001).	(remaining part of this paragraph moved to paragraph 3a)	Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 21(3a)				
G 237a			<p>3a. Where the Office considers the opposition to be admissible, it shall, within two months after receipt of that opposition, invite the opponent and the applicant to engage in consultations for a reasonable period not exceeding three months. At any time during that period, the Office may, at the request of either party, extend the time limit for the consultations by a maximum of three months. The Office may offer mediation for the consultations between the applicant and the opponent pursuant to Article 170 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001.</p>	<p><u>3a. Where the Office considers the opposition to be admissible, it shall, within two months after receipt of that opposition, invite the opponent and the applicant to engage in consultations for a reasonable period not exceeding three months with a view to a friendly settlement. At any time during that period, the Office may, at the joint request of the opponent and the applicant, extend the time limit for the consultations by a maximum of three months. The Office shall offer alternative dispute resolution, such as mediation for the consultations between the applicant and the opponent as referred to Article 170 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p>
Article 21(4)				
G 238	4. The applicant and the opponent shall provide each	4. The applicant and the opponent shall provide each	4. <b>During the consultation</b> , the applicant and the opponent shall	4. <u>During the consultation</u> , the applicant and the opponent shall

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	other during the consultation with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with the conditions set out in this Regulation.	other during the consultation with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with the conditions set out in this Regulation.	provide each other <del>during the consultation</del> with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with the conditions set out in this Regulation.	provide each other <del>during the consultation</del> with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with the conditions set out in this Regulation.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 21(5)				
239	5. The Office may at any stage of the opposition procedure consult the Advisory Board as referred to in Article 33, in which case the parties shall be notified and the period referred to in paragraph 2 shall be suspended.	5. The Office may at any stage of the opposition procedure consult the Advisory Board as referred to in Article 33, in which case the parties shall be notified and the period referred to in paragraph <del>23</del> shall be suspended.	5. The <del>Office</del> <b>Geographical Indication Division</b> may at any stage of the opposition procedure consult the Advisory Board as referred to in Article 33, in which case the parties shall be notified and the period referred to in paragraph <del>23a</del> shall be suspended.	5. The <del>Office</del> <b>Geographical Indication Division</b> may at any stage of the opposition procedure consult the Advisory Board <del>as</del> referred to in Article 33, in which case the parties shall be notified and the period referred to in paragraph <del>23a</del> shall be suspended.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 21(6)				
240	6. Within 1 month from the end of the consultations referred to in paragraph 2, the applicant established in the third country or the competent authority of the Member State or of the third	6. Within 1 month from the end of the consultations referred to in paragraph <del>23</del> , the applicant established in the third country or the competent authority of the Member State or of the third	6. Within <del>one</del> month from the end of the consultations referred to in paragraph <del>23a</del> , the applicant established in the third country or the competent authority of the Member State or of the third country from	6. Within <del>one</del> month from the end of the consultations referred to in paragraph <del>23a</del> , the applicant established in the third country or the competent authority of the Member State or of the third country from

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	country from which the application for Union registration was lodged shall notify the Office of the result of the consultations, whether an agreement was reached with one or all of the opponents, and of any consequent changes to the application made by that applicant. The opponent may also notify the Office of its position at the end of the consultations.	country from which the application for Union registration was lodged shall notify the Office of the result of the consultations, whether an agreement was reached with one or all of the opponents, and of any consequent changes to the application made by that applicant. The opponent may also notify the Office of its position at the end of the consultations.	<del>which the application for Union registration was lodged shall notify the Office of the result of the consultations, whether an agreement was reached with one or all of the opponents, and of any consequent changes to the application made by that applicant. The opponent may also notify the Office of its position at the end of the consultations.</del> <b>communicate the outcome</b> of the consultations;	<del>which the application for Union registration was lodged shall notify the Office of the result of the consultations, whether an agreement was reached with one or all of the opponents, and of any consequent changes to the application made by that applicant. The opponent may also notify the Office of its position at the end of the consultations.</del> <b>communicate the outcome</b> of the consultations;
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 21(7)				
241	7. Where, following the end of the consultations, the data published in accordance with Article 19(6) have been modified, the Office shall carry out a new examination of the modified application. Where the application for registration has been modified in a substantial manner, and the Office considers that the modified application meets the conditions for registration, it shall publish the modified application in accordance with that paragraph.	7. Where, following the end of the consultations, the data published in accordance with Article <del>19(6)</del> <b>19(7)</b> have been modified, the Office shall carry out a new examination of the modified application. Where the application for registration has been modified in a substantial manner, and the Office considers that the modified application meets the conditions for registration, it shall publish the modified application in accordance with that paragraph.	7. Where, following the end of the consultations, the data published in accordance with Article <del>19(6)</del> <b>19(7)</b> have been modified, the Office shall carry out a new examination of the modified application. Where the application for registration has been modified in a substantial manner, and the Office considers that the modified application meets the conditions for registration, it shall publish the modified application, in accordance with <del>that paragraph</del> <b>Article 19(7)</b> .	7. Where, following the end of the consultations, the data published in accordance with Article <del>19(6)</del> <b>19(7)</b> have been modified, the Office shall carry out a new examination of the modified application. Where the application for registration has been modified in a substantial manner, and the Office considers that the modified application meets the conditions for registration, it shall publish the modified application, in accordance with <del>that paragraph</del> <b>Article 19(7)</b> .
				Text Origin: Council Mandate



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 21(8)			
242	8. The authorities and persons that may act as an opponent may lodge a notice of comment with the Office. The competent authority or person that lodged a notice of comment shall not be considered to be a party to the procedure.	<i>deleted</i> (moved to Article 22 a)	8. The authorities and persons that <del>may</del> <b>eligible to</b> act as an opponent may lodge, <b>with the Office</b> , a notice of comment <del>with the Office</del> <b>as defined in Article 3(k). Such notice shall not be based on the grounds for opposition referred to in Article 22.</b> The competent authority or person that lodged a notice of comment shall not be considered to be a party to the procedure.	8. <del>The authorities and persons that may act as an opponent may lodge a notice of comment with the Office. The competent authority or person that lodged a notice of comment shall not be considered to be a party to the procedure.</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 21(9)			
243	9. The Office may share the notice of comment with the applicant and the opponent.	<i>deleted</i> (moved to Article 22 a)	9. The Office <del>may</del> <b>shall</b> share the notice of comment with the applicant <del>and the opponent.</del>	9. <del>The Office may share the notice of comment with the applicant and the opponent.</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 21(10)			
244	10. In order to facilitate the official submission of comments and to improve management of the opposition procedure, the Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down the necessary rules to provide	10. In order to <del>facilitate the official submission of comments and to</del> improve management of the opposition procedure, the Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down the necessary rules to <del>provide for</del>	10. In order to facilitate the <del>official submission of comments and to</del> improve management of the opposition procedure, the Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down <del>the necessary rules to provide for</del> on the submission of	10. In order to facilitate the <del>official submission of comments and to</del> improve management of the opposition procedure, the Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down <del>the necessary rules to provide for</del> on the submission of such <del>official</del>

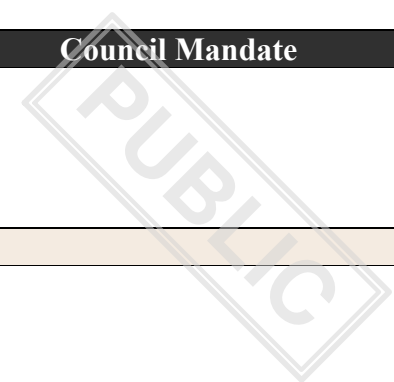
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	for the submission of such official comments and specifying the format and online presentation of oppositions and any comments procedure. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	<del>the submission of such official comments and specifying</del> specify the format and online presentation of oppositions <del>and any comments</del> procedure. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).  (deleted part moved to Article 22 a)	<del>such official comments and specifying the format and online presentation of oppositions and any comments procedure.</del> Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	<del>comments and</del> <u>opposition</u> specifying the format and <del>the</del> online presentation of <del>oppositions and any comments procedure</del> <u>the reasoned statement of opposition</u> . Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 22				
245	Article 22 Admissibility and grounds for opposition	Article 22 Admissibility and grounds for opposition	Article 22 Admissibility <del>and grounds</del> for opposition	Article 22 Admissibility and grounds for opposition  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 22(1)				
246	1. An opposition lodged in accordance with Article 21 shall be admissible only if it contains a declaration that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article and give justification in a reasoned statement of opposition drawn up in	1. An opposition lodged in accordance with Article 21 shall be admissible only if it contains a declaration that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article and give justification in a reasoned statement of opposition drawn up in accordance with the	1. An opposition lodged in accordance with Article 21 shall be admissible only if it contains <del>a declaration that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article and give justification in a reasoned statement of opposition drawn up in accordance with</del> <b>all the information specified</b>	1. An opposition lodged in accordance with Article 21 shall be admissible only if it contains <del>a declaration that the application could infringe the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article and give justification in a</del> <u>all the information as provided for in the</u> reasoned statement of opposition <del>drawn up in accordance</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	accordance with the form set out in Annex 3. An opposition that does not contain the reasoned statement of opposition shall be void.	form set out in Annex 3. An opposition that does not contain the reasoned statement of opposition shall be void <u>and therefore be rejected</u> .	in the form set out in Annex 3. An opposition that does not contain the reasoned statement of opposition shall be void <u>III</u> , and if it is based on one or more of the following grounds for opposition:	<del>with the form</del> set out in Annex <del>3. An opposition that does not contain the reasoned statement of opposition shall be void</del> <u>III</u> .  LL may need to polish  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 22(1), point (a)			
G	246a		(a) the requested geographical indication does not comply with the requirements for protection laid down in this Regulation;	<u>(a) deleted</u>  Moved to 248
	Article 22(1), point (b)			
G	246b		(b) the registration of the requested geographical indication would be contrary to Articles 37 and 38 or Article 39(1); or	<u>(b) deleted</u>  Moved to 249
	Article 22(1), point (c)			
G	246c		(c) the registration of the requested geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of an identical or similar name used in trade or of a trade mark, or the	<u>(c) No text</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate

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			existence of products that have been legally on the market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication of the application provided for in Article 18(3).	
Article 22(2)				
247	2. Upon opposition, the name for which there has been an application for registration shall not be registered, if:	2. <del>Upon</del> <u>An</u> opposition, <del>the name for which there has been an application for registration shall not be registered, if</del> <u>shall be based on one or more of the following grounds for opposition:</u>	2. Upon opposition, the name for which there has been an application for registration shall not be registered, if:  (moved to paragraph 1)	2. <del>Upon</del> <u>An</u> opposition, <del>the name for which there has been an application for registration shall not be registered, if</del> <u>shall be based on one or more of the following grounds for opposition:</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 22(1), point (a)				
248	(a) the proposed geographical indication does not comply with the requirements for protection laid down in this Regulation;	(a) the proposed geographical indication does not comply with the requirements for protection laid down in this Regulation;	<del>(a) the proposed geographical indication does not comply with the requirements for protection laid down in this Regulation;</del>	(a) the <del>proposed</del> <u>requested</u> geographical indication does not comply with the requirements for protection laid down in this Regulation;
Article 22(1), point (b)				
249	(b) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would be contrary to Articles 37, 38 or 39;	(b) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would be contrary to Articles 37, 38 or 39; <u>or</u>	<del>(b) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would be contrary to Articles 37, 38 or 39;</del>	(b) the registration of the <del>proposed</del> <u>requested</u> geographical indication would be contrary to Articles 37, <u>and</u> 38 or <del>39</del> <u>Article 39(2)</u> ;

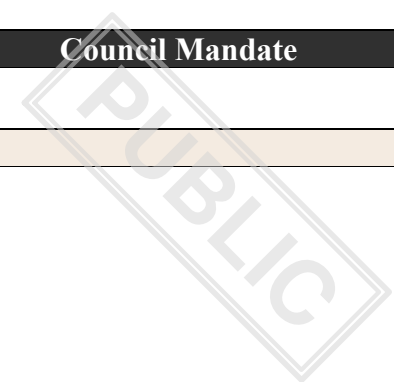
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>or</u>
	Article 22(1), point (c)			
250	(c) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of, an entirely, or partly identical name or of a trade mark, or the existence of products which have been legally on the market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 18(3).	(c) the registration of the proposed geographical indication would <del>jeopardise the existence of, an entirely, or partly identical</del> <u>be detrimental to the use of an identical or similar</u> name or of a trade mark, or the <del>existence</del> <u>use</u> of products which have been legally on the market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 18(3).	(e) <del>the registration of the proposed 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 18(3).</del>	(c) <u>the registration of the requested geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of an identical or similar name used in trade or of a trade mark, or the existence of products that have been legally on the market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication of the application provided for in Article 18(3).</u> <del>the registration of the proposed 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 18(3).</del>  Moved from row 246c
	Article 22(3)			
251	3. The admissibility and the grounds of an opposition shall be assessed by the Office in relation to the territory of the	3. The admissibility and the grounds of an opposition shall be assessed by the Office in relation to the territory of the Union.	3. <del>The admissibility and the grounds of an opposition shall be assessed by the Office in relation to the territory of the Union</del> <u>that is not admissible in</u>	3. <del>The admissibility and the grounds of an opposition shall be assessed by the Office in relation to the territory of the Union</del> <u>that is not admissible in</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Union.		accordance with paragraph 1 shall be rejected.  (first sentence partly moved to Article 24(5))	<u>accordance with paragraph 1 shall be rejected.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 22(3a)				
251a		<u>Article 22a</u> <u>Notice of comment procedure</u>		<u>Article 22a</u> <u>Notice of comment procedure</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 22(3b)				
251b		<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 another member State or in a third country may lodge a notice of comment with the Office within three months of the date of publication of the single document and the product specification reference in the Union register.</u>		<u>1. Within three months of the date of publication of the single document and the product specification reference in the Union register, 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 another member State or in a third country may lodge a notice of comment with the Office.</u>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		(moved partially from Article 21 (1) and Article 21 (8))		
Article 22(3c)				
251c		<p><u>2. The notice of comment referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be based on the grounds for opposition referred to in Article 22. The competent authority or natural or legal person that lodges a notice of comment shall not be considered to be a party to the procedure.</u></p> <p>(moved from Article 21 (8))</p>		<p><u>2. A notice of comments shall point out any inaccuracy or contain additional information in relation to the application for registration, including possible infringement of other Union legislation. It shall not confer any rights on the sender nor trigger an opposition procedure. The notice of comment shall not be based on the grounds for opposition and the authority or o person that lodges thenotice of comment shall not be considered to be a party to the procedure.</u></p>
Article 22(3d)				
251d		<p><u>3. The Office shall share the notice of comment with the applicant and shall take it into consideration when deciding on the application for registration, unless the notice of comment is unclear or obviously incorrect.</u></p> <p>(moved from Article 21(9))</p>		<p><u>3. The Office shall share the notice of comment with the applicant and shall take it into consideration when deciding on the application for registration, unless the notice of comment is unclear or obviously incorrect.</u></p>





	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 22(3e)			
251e		<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 examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</u></p> <p>(moved partially from Article 21 (10))</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 examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</u></p>
	Article 23			
252	Article 23 Transitional period for the use of geographical indications	Article 23 Transitional period for the use of geographical indications	Article 23 Transitional period for the use of a geographical <del>indications</del> <b>indication</b>	Article 23 Transitional period for the use of a geographical <del>indications</del> <u>indication</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 23(1)			
253				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	1. Without prejudice to Article 42, at the time of registration, the Office may decide to grant 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 35, the continued use of that designation, under which they were marketed, provided that an admissible and grounded opposition, under Article 13 or Article 21, to the application for registration of the geographical indication whose protection is contravened shows that:	1. Without prejudice to Article 42, at the time of registration, the Office may decide to grant 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 35, the continued use of that designation, under which they were marketed, provided that an admissible and grounded opposition, under Article 13 or Article 21, to the application for registration of the geographical indication whose protection is contravened shows that:	1. Without prejudice to Article <del>42</del> <b>39(3) to (7)</b> , at the time of registration <b>of the geographical indication</b> , the Office may decide to grant a transitional period of up to <del>5</del> <b>five</b> 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 35, the continued use of <del>that</del> <b>the</b> designation, under which they were marketed, provided that an admissible <del>and grounded</del> opposition, under Article 13 or Article 21, to the application for registration of the geographical indication whose protection is contravened <del>shows</del> <b>has shown</b> that:	1. Without prejudice to Article <del>42</del> <b>39(3) to (7)</b> , at the time of registration <b>of the geographical indication</b> , the Office may decide to grant a transitional period of up to <del>5</del> <b>five</b> 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 35, the continued use of <del>that</del> <b>the</b> designation, under which they were marketed, provided that an admissible <del>and grounded</del> opposition, under Article 13 or Article 21, to the application for registration of the geographical indication whose protection is contravened <del>shows</del> <b>has shown</b> that:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 23(1), point (a)				
254	(a) the registration of the geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of the entirely or partially identical name in the product designation;	(a) the registration of the geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of the entirely or partially identical name in the product designation;	(a) the registration of the geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of <del>the entirely or partially identical name</del> <b>an identical or similar name used in trade</b> in the product designation; <b>or</b>	(a) the registration of the geographical indication would jeopardise the existence of <del>the entirely or partially identical name</del> <b>an identical or similar name used in trade</b> in the product designation; <b>or</b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 23(1), point (b)			
255	(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 date of the publication provided for in Article 18(3);	(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 date of the publication provided for in Article 18(3);	(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 date of the publication <b>of the application</b> provided for in Article 18(3);	(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 date of the publication <u>of the application</u> provided for in Article 18(3);  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 23(2)			
256	2. The Office may decide to extend the transitional period granted under paragraph 1 up to 15 years, or allowing continued use for up to 15 years, provided it is additionally shown that:	2. The Office may decide to extend the transitional period granted under paragraph 1 up to 15 years, or allowing continued use for up to 15 years, provided it is additionally shown that:	2. The Office may decide to extend the transitional period granted under paragraph 1 up to 15 years <b>in total, or allow, or allowing</b> continued use for up to 15 years, provided it is additionally shown that:	2. The Office may decide to extend the transitional period granted under paragraph 1 up to 15 years <u>in total, or allow, or allowing</u> continued use for up to 15 years, provided it is additionally shown that:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 23(2), point (a)			
257	(a) the name in the designation referred to in paragraph 1 has been in legal use consistently	(a) the name in the designation referred to in paragraph 1 has been in legal use consistently	(a) the name in the designation referred to in paragraph 1 has been in legal use consistently and fairly for at	(a) the name in the designation referred to in paragraph 1 has been in legal use consistently and fairly for at

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	and fairly for at least 25 years before the application for registration of the concerned geographical indication was submitted to the Office;	and fairly for at least 25 years before the application for registration of the concerned geographical indication was submitted to the Office;	least 25 years before the application for registration of the concerned geographical indication was submitted to the Office;	least 25 years before the application for registration of the concerned geographical indication was submitted to the Office;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 23(2), point (b)				
258	(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	(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  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 23(2), point (c)				
259	(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.	(c) the consumer has not been or could not have been misled as to the true origin of the product.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 23(3)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
260	3. The decision granting a transitional period referred to in paragraph 1 shall be published in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	3. The decision granting a transitional period referred to in paragraph 1 shall be published in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	3. The decision granting <b>Decisions granting or extending</b> a transitional period, <b>as</b> referred to in <del>paragraph 1</del> <b>paragraphs 1 and 2</b> , shall be published in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	3. <del>The decision granting</del> <b>Decisions granting or extending</b> a transitional period, <b>as</b> referred to in <del>paragraph 1</del> <b>paragraphs 1 and 2</b> , shall be published in the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 23(4)				
261	4. When using a designation referred to in paragraph 1, the indication of the country of origin shall clearly and visibly appear on the labelling.	4. When using a designation referred to in paragraph 1, <b><u>for the purpose of the transitional period,</u></b> the indication of the country of origin shall clearly and visibly appear on the labelling <b><u>and where applicable, on the production description when it is marketed on an online sales website.</u></b>	4. When using a designation referred to in paragraph 1, the indication of the country of origin shall clearly and visibly appear on the labelling.	4. When using a designation referred to in paragraph 1, <b><u>for the purpose of the transitional period,</u></b> the indication of the country of origin shall clearly and visibly appear on the labelling <b><u>and where applicable, as part of the description of the product when it is marketed on an online sales website.</u></b>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 23(5)				
262	5. To overcome temporary difficulties with the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers of a product designated under a geographical	5. To overcome temporary difficulties with the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers of a product designated under a geographical	5. <del>To overcome temporary difficulties with</del> <b>With a view to</b> the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers of a product <del>designated under</del> <b>protected by</b> a geographical	5. <del>To overcome temporary difficulties with</del> <b>With a view to</b> the long-term objective of ensuring that all producers of a product <del>designated under</del> <b>protected by</b> a geographical

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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 Office, 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 13.	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 <del>lodged with</del> <u>registered by</u> the Office, 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 13.	indication in the area concerned comply with the related product specification, a Member State may grant a transitional period for compliance, of up to <del>10</del> <u>ten</u> years, <del>with</del> <u>taking</u> effect from the date on which the application is lodged with the Office, provided that the operators concerned have legally marketed the products in question, using the names concerned continuously for at least <del>5</del> <u>five</u> years preceding the lodging of the application to the <del>authorities</del> <u>competent authority</u> of that Member State and have referred to that fact in the national opposition procedure referred to in Article 13.	indication in the area concerned comply with the related product specification, a Member State may grant a transitional period for compliance, of up to <del>10</del> <u>ten</u> years, <del>with</del> <u>taking</u> effect from the date on which the application is lodged with the Office, provided that the operators concerned have legally marketed the products in question, using the names concerned continuously for at least <del>5</del> <u>five</u> years preceding the lodging of the application to the <del>authorities</del> <u>competent authority</u> of that Member State and have referred to that fact in the national opposition procedure referred to in Article 13.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 23(6)				
263	6. Paragraph 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a geographical indication referring to a geographical area situated in a third country, with the exception of the opposition procedure.	6. Paragraph 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a geographical indication referring to a geographical area situated in a third country, with the exception of the opposition procedure.	6. Paragraph 5, <b>with the exception of the need to have raised the use of the name in the national opposition procedure</b> , shall apply, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , to a geographical indication referring to a geographical area situated in a third country, <del>with the exception of the</del> opposition procedure.	6. Paragraph 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis, to a geographical indication referring to a geographical area situated in a third country, <del>with the exception of the</del> . <u>The obligation to refer in the national opposition procedure to the continuous use as referred to in Paragraph 5 shall not apply to geographical indications referring to a geographical area in a</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>third country</u> . Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 24				
264	Article 24 Decisions by the Office on the application for registration	Article 24 Decisions by the Office on the application for registration	Article 24 <del>Decisions by</del> <b>Decision of</b> the Office on the application for registration	Article 24 <del>Decisions by</del> <b>Decision of</b> the Office on the application for registration  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 24(1)				
265	1. After completion of the opposition and notice of comments procedure, the Office shall finalise its examination, taking into account any provisional periods, the outcome of any opposition procedure, any notice of comments received and any other matters that come to light in the course of the examination that may give rise to a change in the single document.	1. After completion of the opposition and notice of comments procedure, the Office shall finalise its examination, taking into account any provisional periods, the outcome of any opposition procedure, any notice of comments received and any other matters that come to light in the course of the examination that may give rise to a change in the single document.	<del>1. After completion of the opposition and notice of comments procedure, the Office shall finalise its examination, taking into account any provisional periods, the outcome of any opposition procedure, any notice of comments received and any other matters that come to light in the course of the examination that may give rise to a change in the single document.</del>	1. <del>After completion of the opposition and notice of comments procedure, the Office shall finalise its examination, taking into account any provisional periods, the outcome of any opposition procedure, any notice of comments received and any other matters that come to light in the course of the examination that may give rise to a change in the single document.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 24(2)				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
266	2. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Office from the examination carried out pursuant to Article 19, the Office considers that any of the requirements referred to in that Article is not fulfilled, it shall adopt a decision rejecting the application for registration.	2. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Office from the examination carried out pursuant to Article 19, the Office considers that any of the requirements referred to in that Article is not fulfilled, it shall adopt a decision rejecting the application for registration.	2. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Office from the examination carried out pursuant to Article 19, the Office considers that any of the requirements referred to in that Article is not fulfilled, it shall <del>adopt a decision rejecting</del> <b>reject</b> the application for registration.	2. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Office from the examination carried out pursuant to Article 19, the Office considers that any of the requirements referred to in that Article is not fulfilled, it shall <del>adopt a decision rejecting</del> <b>reject</b> the application for registration.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 24(3)				
267	3. Where the application meets the requirements laid down in Article 17 and the Office receives no admissible and grounded opposition, the Office shall adopt a decision registering the name.	3. Where the application meets the requirements laid down in Article 17 and the Office receives no admissible and grounded opposition, the Office shall adopt a decision registering the name.	3. Where, <b>on the basis of the information available to the Office from the examination carried out pursuant to the application meets the requirements laid down in Article 17 and 19</b> , the Office <del>receives</del> <b>considers that the requirements of this Regulation are met and</b> no admissible <del>and grounded opposition</del> <b>opposition is received</b> , the Office shall <del>adopt a decision registering the name</del> <b>register the geographical indication</b> .	3. Where, <u>on the basis of the information available to the Office from the examination carried out pursuant to the application meets the requirements laid down in Article 17 and 19</u> , the Office <del>receives</del> <u>considers that the requirements of this Regulation are met and</u> no admissible <del>and grounded opposition</del> <u>opposition is received</u> , the Office shall <del>adopt a decision registering the name</del> <u>register the geographical indication</u> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 24(4)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
268	4. Where the Office receives an admissible and grounded opposition, and following the consultations referred to in Article 21(3) an agreement has been reached, the Office, after checking that the agreement complies with Union law, shall adopt a decision registering the name. If necessary, in case of standard amendments referred to in Article 28(2), point (b), the Office shall adopt a decision amending the information published pursuant to Article 19(6).	4. Where the Office receives an admissible and grounded opposition, and following the consultations referred to in Article 21(3) an agreement has been reached, the Office, after checking that the agreement complies with Union law, shall adopt a decision registering the name. If necessary, in case of standard amendments referred to in Article 28(2), point (b), the Office shall adopt a decision amending the information published pursuant to Article 19(6).	4. Where the Office receives an admissible <del>and grounded</del> opposition, and following the consultations referred to in Article <del>21(3)</del> <b>21(3a)</b> an agreement has been reached, the Office, after checking that the agreement complies with Union law, shall <del>adopt a decision registering the name</del> <b>register the geographical indication</b> . If necessary, in <del>case of standard</del> <b>the event of non-substantial</b> amendments referred to in Article 28(2), point (b), the Office shall <del>adopt a decision amending</del> <b>amend</b> the information published pursuant to Article <del>19(6)</del> <b>19(7)</b> .	4. Where the Office receives an admissible <del>and grounded</del> opposition, and following the consultations referred to in Article <del>21(3)</del> <b>21(3a)</b> an agreement has been reached, the Office, after checking that the agreement complies with Union law, shall <del>adopt a decision registering the name</del> <b>register the geographical indication</b> . If necessary, in <del>case the</del> <b>event</b> of standard amendments referred to in Article 28(2), point (b), the Office shall <del>adopt a decision amending</del> <b>amend</b> the information published pursuant to Article <del>19(6)</del> <b>19(7)</b> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 24(5)				
269	5. Where an admissible and grounded opposition had been received but no agreement has been reached following the consultations referred to in Article 21(3), the Office shall adopt a decision on registration.	5. Where an admissible <del>and grounded</del> opposition had been received but no agreement has been reached following the consultations referred to in Article 21(3), the Office shall <del>examine if the opposition is grounded. On the basis of that examination, the Office shall reject the opposition or</del> adopt a	5. Where an admissible <del>and grounded</del> opposition <del>had</del> <b>has</b> been received, but no agreement has been reached following the consultations referred to in Article <del>21(3)</del> <b>21(3a)</b> , the Office shall <del>adopt a decision on registration</del> <b>examine whether the opposition is well-founded. The Office shall assess the grounds for opposition in relation to the</b>	5. Where an admissible <del>and grounded</del> opposition <del>had</del> <b>has</b> been received, but no agreement has been reached following the consultations referred to in Article <del>21(3)</del> <b>21(3a)</b> , the Office shall <del>adopt a decision on registration</del> <b>examine whether the opposition is well-founded. The Office shall assess the grounds for opposition in relation to the territory</b>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		decision on registration.	territory of the Union. Based on this assessment, the Office shall either reject the opposition and register the name protected as a geographical indication, or reject the application.	<u>of the Union. Based on this assessment, the Office shall either reject the opposition and register the name protected as a geographical indication, or reject the application.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 24(6)				
270	6. Decisions on registration made pursuant to paragraphs 3 to 5 adopted by the Office shall provide, where appropriate, for any conditions applicable to the registration and for the republication for information purposes of the information published for opposition pursuant to Article 19(7) in the Union register of geographical indications, in case of any necessary amendments that are not substantial.	6. Decisions on registration made pursuant to paragraphs 3 to 5 adopted by the Office shall provide, where appropriate, for any conditions applicable to the registration and for the republication for information purposes of the information published for opposition pursuant to Article 19(7) in the Union register of geographical indications, in case of any necessary amendments that are not substantial.	6. Decisions <b>of the Office</b> on registration made pursuant to paragraphs 3 to 5 <del>adopted by the Office shall provide</del> , where appropriate, <del>for</del> <b>specify</b> any conditions applicable to the registration and, <b>in the event of any necessary amendments that are non-substantial, republish, for information purposes, the information already published in the Union register pursuant to Article 19(7) for the republication for information purposes of the information published for opposition pursuant to Article 19(7) in the Union register of geographical indications, in case of any necessary amendments that are not substantial.</b>	6. Decisions <u>of the Office</u> on registration made pursuant to paragraphs 3 to 5 <del>adopted by the Office shall provide</del> , where appropriate, <del>for</del> <b>specify</b> any conditions applicable to the registration and, <u>in the event of any necessary amendments that are standard, republish, for information purposes, the information already published in the Union register pursuant to Article 19(7) for the republication for information purposes of the information published for opposition pursuant to Article 19(7) in the Union register of geographical indications, in case of any necessary amendments that are not substantial.  Text Origin: Council Mandate</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 24(7)				
271	7. Decisions adopted by the Office shall be published in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in all the official languages of the Union. The reference to the name of the product, class of the product, indications of the country or countries of origin and the reference to the decision published in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.	7. Decisions adopted by the Office shall be published in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in all the official languages of the Union. The reference to the name of the product, <del>class of the</del> <u>type of</u> product, indications of the country or countries of origin and the reference to the decision published in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.	7. Decisions adopted by the Office shall be published in the Union register of geographical indications <del>for craft and industrial products in all</del> in the official languages of the Union. The reference to the <del>name of the product, class of the product,</del> indications of the country or countries of origin and the reference to the decision published in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall be published <del>shall be published in the</del> <b>official languages of the Union</b> in the <b>Official Journal of the European Union</b> <del>Official Journal of the European Union.</del>	7. Decisions adopted by the Office shall be published in the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in all</del> <u>in</u> the official languages of the Union. The reference to the <del>name of the product, class of the product,</del> <del>indications of the country or countries of origin and the reference to the</del> decision published in the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall be published</del> <u>shall be published in the official languages of the Union</u> in the <u>Official Journal of the European Union</u> <del>Official Journal of the European Union.</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 25				
272	Article 25 Decision by the Commission	Article 25 Decision by the Commission	Article 25 Decision <del>by</del> <u>of</u> the Commission	Article 25 Decision <del>by</del> <u>of</u> the Commission  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 25(1)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
273	<p>1. Concerning applications for registration referred to in Article 17, the Commission may take over from the Office, at any time before the end of the procedure, on its own initiative, on the initiative of a Member State or the Office, the power to decide on the application for registration of the proposed geographical indication where such decision may jeopardise the public interest or the Union's trade or external relations. The Office shall submit a proposal to the Commission for a decision pursuant to Article 24(2) to 24(6). The Commission shall adopt the final act on the application for registration. This paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cancellation and the amendment of the product specification.</p>	<p>1. Concerning applications for registration referred to in <del>Article</del><u>Articles 15 and</u> 17, the Commission may take over from the Office, at any time before the end of the procedure, on its own initiative, on the initiative of a Member State or the Office, the power to decide on the application for registration of the proposed geographical indication where such decision may jeopardise the public interest or the Union's trade or external relations. The Office shall submit a proposal to the Commission for a decision pursuant to Article 24(2) to 24(6). The Commission shall adopt the final act on the application for registration. This paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cancellation and the amendment of the product specification.</p>	<p>1. Concerning applications for registration referred to in Article 17, the Commission may take over from the Office, at any time before the end of the procedure, on its own initiative, <del>on the initiative or</del> <b>at the request of the competent authority</b> of a Member State or <del>of</del> the Office, the power to decide on the application for registration of <del>the proposed</del> a geographical indication where such <del>decision may jeopardise the public interest or the Union's trade or external relations.</del> The Office shall submit a proposal to the Commission for a decision pursuant to Article 24(2) to 24(6). The Commission shall adopt the final act on the application <del>for</del> <b>registration of the requested geographical indication might be contrary to public policy, or its registration.</b> This paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cancellation and the amendment of the product specification <b>or rejection might jeopardise the Union's trade or external relations.</b></p> <p>(last two sentences of this paragraph moved to paragraph 1a and 1b)</p>	<p>1. Concerning applications for registration referred to in Article 17, the Commission may take over from the Office, at any time before the end of the procedure, on its own initiative, <del>on the initiative or</del> <b>at the request of the competent authority</b> of a Member State or <del>of</del> the Office, the power to decide on the application for registration of <del>the proposed</del> a geographical indication where such <del>decision may jeopardise the public interest or the Union's trade or external relations.</del> <del>The Office shall submit a proposal to the Commission for a decision pursuant to Article 24(2) to 24(6). The Commission shall adopt the final act on the application for</del> <b>registration of the requested geographical indication might be contrary to public policy, or its registration.</b> <del>This paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cancellation and the amendment of the product specification</del> <b>or rejection might jeopardise the Union's trade or external relations.</b></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 25(1a)			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
273a			1a. Where, pursuant to paragraph 1 the Commission has taken over the procedure, the Office shall provide the Commission with a draft for the decision referred to in paragraphs 2 to 6 of Article 24.	<u>1a. Where, pursuant to paragraph 1 the Commission has taken over the procedure, the Office shall provide the Commission with a draft for the decision referred to in paragraphs 2 to 6 of Article 24.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 25(1b)				
273b			1b. The Commission shall adopt any decision to take over the procedure, as referred to in paragraph 1, and any decisions on the application for registration, as referred to in paragraph 1a, by means of an implementing act. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2) and shall be published in the Union register referred to in Article 34a.	<u>1b. The Commission shall adopt any decision to take over the procedure, as referred to in paragraph 1, and any decisions on the application for registration, as referred to in paragraph 1a, by means of an implementing act. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2) and shall be published in the Union register referred to in Article 34a.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 25(1c)				
273c			1c. Paragraphs 1, 1a and 1b shall	<u>1c. Paragraphs 1, 1a and 1b shall</u>

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			apply, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , to the cancellation of a geographical indication and any amendment to the product specification.	<u>apply, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, to the cancellation of a geographical indication and any amendment to the product specification.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 25(1d)				
273d			1d. For the purposes of paragraph 1, 1a and 1b, the Office shall ensure that the Commission has access, through the digital system referred to in Article 64, to documents concerning applications for registration, any amendments to the product specification and cancellations.  (moved from paragraph 3)	<u>1d. For the purposes of paragraph 1, 1a and 1b, the Office shall ensure that the Commission has access, through the digital system referred to in Article 64, to documents concerning applications for registration, any amendments to the product specification and cancellations.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 25(2)				
274	2. In situations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts on the protection of the geographical indication. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in	2. In situations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts on the protection of the geographical indication. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in	2. <del>In situations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article,</del> The Commission shall adopt implementing acts <del>on the protection of the geographical indication</del> <b>setting out the procedures applicable to the situations referred to in paragraph</b>	2. <del>In situations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article,</del> The Commission shall adopt implementing acts <del>on the protection of the geographical indication</del> <u><b>setting out the procedures applicable to the situations referred to in paragraph 1.</b></u>



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	accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2) and shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union and in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2) and shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union and in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2) and shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union and in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2) <del>and shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union and in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 25(3)				
275	3. The Office shall ensure that the Commission has access to the documents concerning the applications for registration, any amendment of the product specification and cancellation through the digital system referred to in Article 18(1) and Article 26(1).	3. The Office shall ensure that the Commission has access to the documents concerning the applications for registration, any amendment of the product specification and cancellation through the digital system referred to in Article 18(1) and Article 26(1).	<del>3. The Office shall ensure that the Commission has access to the documents concerning the applications for registration, any amendment of the product specification and cancellation through the digital system referred to in Article 18(1) and Article 26(1).</del>  (moved to paragraph 1d.)	<del>3. The Office shall ensure that the Commission has access to the documents concerning the applications for registration, any amendment of the product specification and cancellation through the digital system referred to in Article 18(1) and Article 26(1).</del> <del>deleted</del>  Moved
Article 26				
276	Article 26 The Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products	Article 26 The Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products	Article 26 The Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products  (deleted – moved to Article 34a)	Article 26 <del>The Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> <del>deleted</del>

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	Article 26(1)			
277	1. A publicly accessible electronic Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall be developed, kept and maintained by the Office for the management of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	1. <del>A publicly accessible</del> <u>An</u> electronic Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products <u>shall be made easily accessible to the public and in a machine-readable format. It</u> shall be developed, kept and maintained by the Office for the management of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	1. A publicly accessible electronic Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall be developed, kept and maintained by the Office for the management of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	1. <del>A publicly accessible electronic Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall be developed, kept and maintained by the Office for the management of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.</del>  Agreed text moved to row 355b  Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 26(2)			
278	2. Each geographical indication of craft and industrial products shall be identified in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products as a 'protected geographical indication'.	2. Each geographical indication of craft and industrial products shall be identified in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products as a 'protected geographical indication'.	2. Each geographical indication of craft and industrial products shall be identified in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products as a 'protected geographical indication'.	2. <del>Each geographical indication of craft and industrial products shall be identified in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products as a 'protected geographical indication'.</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 26(3)			
279	3. Upon the entry into force of a decision registering a	3. Upon the entry into force of a decision registering a protected	3. Upon the entry into force of a decision registering a protected	3. <del>Upon the entry into force of a decision registering a protected</del>

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	protected geographical indication, the Office shall record the following data in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products:	geographical indication, the Office shall record the following data in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products:	geographical indication, the Office shall record the following data in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products:	<del>geographical indication, the Office shall record the following data in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products:</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 26(3), point (a)			
280	(a) the registered name of the product;	(a) the registered name of the product;	(a) the registered name of the product;	(a) <del>the registered name of the product;</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 26(3), point (b)			
281	(b) the class of the product;	(b) the <del>class</del> <u>type</u> of the product;	(b) <del>the class of the product;</del>	(b) <del>the class of the product;</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 26(3), point (c)			
282	(c) the reference to the instrument registering the name;	(c) the reference to the <u>legal</u> instrument registering the name;	(e) the reference to the instrument registering the name;	(c) <del>the reference to the instrument registering the name;</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 26(3), point (d)			
283	(d) indication of the country or countries of origin.	(d) indication of the country or countries of origin.	(d) <del>indication of the country or countries of origin.</del>	(d) <del>indication of the country or countries of origin.</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 26(4)			
284	4. Geographical indications	4. Geographical indications	4. Geographical indications	4. <del>Geographical indications</del>

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	concerning products from third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Geographical indications other than those protected in the Union pursuant to Article 7 Regulation EU 2019/5713 shall be registered by means of implementing acts adopted by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	concerning products from third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party <del>shall</del> <u>may</u> be entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Geographical indications other than those protected in the Union pursuant to Article 7 Regulation EU <del>2019/5713</del> <u>2019/1753</u> shall be registered by means of implementing acts adopted by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	concerning products from third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Geographical indications other than those protected in the Union pursuant to Article 7 Regulation EU 2019/5713 shall be registered by means of implementing acts adopted by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	<del>concerning products from third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Geographical indications other than those protected in the Union pursuant to Article 7 Regulation EU 2019/5713 shall be registered by means of implementing acts adopted by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 26(5)				
285	5. Each geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products 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 for	5. Each geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products 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 for craft	5. Each geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products 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 for craft and industrial products and shall have equal status.	5. <del>Each geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products 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 for craft and industrial products and shall have equal status.</del> <u>deleted</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	craft and industrial products and shall have equal status.	and industrial products and shall have equal status.		
Article 26(6)				
286	6. The Commission shall make public and regularly update both the list of the international agreements referred to in paragraph 2 and the list of geographical indications protected under those agreements.	6. The <del>Commission</del> <u>Office</u> shall make public and, <u>in the event of changes,</u> <del>regularly</del> update both the list of the international agreements referred to in paragraph <del>24</del> and the list of geographical indications protected under those agreements.	6. The Commission shall make public and regularly update both the list of the international agreements referred to in paragraph 2 and the list of geographical indications protected under those agreements.	6. <del>The Commission shall make public and regularly update both the list of the international agreements referred to in paragraph 2 and the list of geographical indications protected under those agreements.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 26(7)				
287	7. The Office shall retain documentation related to the registration of a geographical indication in digital or paper form for the period of validity of the geographical indication, and in case of cancellation for 10 years thereafter.	7. The Office shall retain documentation related to the registration of a geographical indication in digital or paper form for the period of validity of the geographical indication, and in case of cancellation <u>or rejection of the application for registration,</u> for 10 years thereafter.	7. The Office shall retain documentation related to the registration of a geographical indication in digital or paper form for the period of validity of the geographical indication, and in case of cancellation for 10 years thereafter.	7. <del>The Office shall retain documentation related to the registration of a geographical indication in digital or paper form for the period of validity of the geographical indication, and in case of cancellation for 10 years thereafter.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 26(8)				
288	8. The Commission may adopt	8. The Commission may adopt	8. The Commission may adopt	8. <del>The Commission may adopt</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	implementing acts defining the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	implementing acts defining the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	implementing acts defining the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	<del>implementing acts defining the content and presentation of the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 27				
289	Article 27 Extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products	Article 27 Extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products	Article 27 Extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products  (deleted – moved to Article 34b)	Article 27 <del>Extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> <u>Deleted</u>  Moved to art. 34 b - row 355q
Article 27(1)				
290	1. The Office shall ensure that any person is able to download an official extract from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products that provides proof of registration of the geographical indication, and the relevant data including the date of application for the registration of the geographical	1. The Office shall ensure that any person is able to <u>easily</u> download <u>in a machine-readable format and free of charge</u> an official extract from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products that provides proof of registration <u>or rejection</u> of the geographical indication, and <del>the</del> relevant data	1. The Office shall ensure that any person is able to download an official extract from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products 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. The official extract may be used as an	1. <del>The Office shall ensure that any person is able to download an official extract from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products 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. The official extract may be used as an</del>

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	indication or other priority date. The official extract may be used as an authentic certificate in legal proceedings, in a court of law, in a court of arbitration or similar body.	including the date of application for the registration of the geographical indication or other priority date. The official extract may be used as an authentic certificate in legal proceedings, in a court of law, in a court of arbitration or similar body.	authentic certificate in legal proceedings, in a court of law, in a court of arbitration or similar body.	<del>authentic certificate in legal proceedings, in a court of law, in a court of arbitration or similar body.</del>  Agreed text moved to row 355r.
Article 27(2)				
291	2. The applicant producer group or where Article 6(3) applies, the single producer shall be identified as the holder of the registration in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products and in the official extract referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.	2. The applicant <del>producer group or where Article 6(3) applies, the single producer</del> shall be identified as the holder of the registration <del>in the Union register</del> of geographical indications for craft and industrial products <del>in the Union register</del> and in the official extract referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.	2. The applicant producer group or where Article 6(3) applies, the single producer shall be identified as the holder of the registration in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products and in the official extract referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.	2. <del>The applicant producer group or where Article 6(3) applies, the single producer shall be identified as the holder of the registration in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products and in the official extract referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.</del> <del>deleted</del>
Article 27(3)				
292	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Those implementing acts shall be	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with	3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination	3. <del>The Commission may adopt implementing acts defining the format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination</del>



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	adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	<del>procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</del> <del>deleted</del> moved to row 355t
Article 28				
293	Article 28 Amendments to a product specification	Article 28 Amendments to a product specification	Article 28 Amendments to a product specification	Article 28 Amendments to a product specification  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 28(1)				
294	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 producer group <u>or a producer or an authority designated by a Member State</u> having a legitimate interest may apply for the approval of an amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication.	1. <b>The applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered, or</b> a producer group <b>or producer</b> having a legitimate interest, <b>may request</b> <del>may apply for</del> the approval of an amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication.	1. <u>The applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered, or</u> a producer <del>group having a legitimate interest may apply for</del> <u>using a geographical indication in accordance with article 43 para 1, may request</u> the approval of an amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication.
Article 28(2)				
295	2. Amendments to a product specification shall be classified	2. Amendments to a product specification shall be classified	2. Amendments to a product specification shall be classified into	2. Amendments to a product specification shall be classified into

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	into two categories:	into two categories:	two categories:	two categories: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 28(2), point (a)				
296	(a) Union amendments, requiring an opposition procedure at the Union level, and	(a) Union amendments, requiring an opposition procedure at the Union level, and	(a) <del>Union</del> <b>substantial</b> amendments as referred to in paragraph 3, requiring an opposition procedure at the Union level; and	(a) Union amendments <u>as referred to in paragraph 3</u> , requiring an opposition procedure at the Union level, and Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 28(2), point (b)				
297	(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) <del>standard</del> <b>non-substantial</b> amendments, to be dealt with at Member State or <del>third country</del> <b>third-country</b> level.	(b) standard amendments to be dealt with at Member State or <del>third country</del> <u>third-country</u> level. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 28(3)				
298	3. An amendment shall be considered a Union amendment if it concerns a revision of the single document and if any of the following conditions are	3. An amendment shall be considered a Union amendment if it concerns a revision of the single document and if any of the following conditions are met:	3. An amendment shall be considered a <del>Union</del> <b>substantial</b> amendment if it concerns a revision of the single document and if any of the following conditions are met:	3. An amendment shall be considered a Union amendment if it concerns a revision of the single document and if any of the following conditions are met:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	met:			Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 28(3), point (a)				
299	(a) the amendment includes a change in the name, or in the use of the name,	(a) the amendment includes a change in the name, or in the use of the name,	(a) the amendment includes a change in the name <b>of the geographical indication</b> , or in the use of the name;	(a) the amendment includes a change in the name <u>of the geographical indication</u> , or in the use of the name; Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 28(3), point (b)				
300	(b) the amendment risks voiding the link to the geographical area referred to in the single document,	(b) the amendment risks voiding the link to the geographical area referred to in the single document,	(b) the amendment risks <del>voiding</del> <b>undermining</b> the link to the geographical area referred to in the single document; <b>or</b>	(b) the amendment risks <del>voiding</del> <u>undermining</u> the link to the geographical area referred to in the single document; <u>or</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 28(3), point (c)				
301	(c) the amendment entails further restrictions on the marketing of the product.	(c) the amendment entails further restrictions on the marketing of the product.	(c) the amendment entails further restrictions on the marketing of the product.	(c) the amendment entails further restrictions on the marketing of the product. Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 28(4)			
302	4. Union amendments shall be approved by the Office or, where Article 25 applies, the Commission. The approval procedure shall follow mutatis mutandis the procedure and publication requirements laid down in Articles 6 to 25.	4. Union amendments shall be approved by the Office or, where Article 25 applies, the Commission. The approval procedure shall follow mutatis mutandis the procedure and publication requirements laid down in Articles 6 to 25.	4. Union amendments shall be approved by the Office or, where Article 25 applies, the Commission. <del>The approval procedure</del> <b>In the examination of substantial amendments, the steps of the national and Union phase as set out in Articles 6, 12 to 15, and Articles 19 to 25 shall follow apply mutatis mutandis. Decisions on substantial amendments shall be taken by the Office or, where Article 25 applies, the Commission.</b> <del>mutatis mutandis the procedure and publication requirements laid down in Articles 6 to 25.</del>	4. <u><b>In the examination of</b></u> Union amendments, <u><b>the steps of the national and Union phase as set out in Articles 6, 12 to 15a, and Articles 17 to 25</b></u> <del>shall be approved by the Office or, where Article 25 applies, the Commission. The approval procedure</del> shall <u><b>follow apply mutatis mutandis. Decisions on Union amendments shall be taken by the Office or, where Article 25 applies, the Commission.</b></u> <del>mutatis mutandis the procedure and publication requirements laid down in Articles 6 to 25.</del>  Agreed change - inclusion of cross-ref to art. 17 and 18 cross ref to 15 changed to 15a, to align with Art 29.3  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 28(5)			
303	5. Any other amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical	5. Any other amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical	5. Any <del>other</del> amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication, <b>other than</b>	5. Any <del>other</del> amendment to the product specification of a registered geographical indication, <u><b>other than</b></u>

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	indication that is not a Union amendment in accordance with paragraph 3, shall be considered as a standard amendment.	indication that is not a Union amendment in accordance with paragraph 3, shall be considered as a standard amendment.	those referred to in paragraph 3, shall be considered a non-substantial <del>that is not a Union</del> amendment, which shall fall within the competence of the Member States or third countries in whose territory the product originates. Non-substantial amendments, once approved in accordance with paragraph 3, shall be considered as a standard amendment communicated to the Office. Where Article 15a applies, non-substantial amendments shall be approved by the Office.	<u>those referred to in paragraph 3, shall be considered a standard</u> <del>that is not a Union</del> amendment, <u>which shall fall within the competence of the Member States or third countries in whose territory the product originates. Standard amendments, once approved</u> <del>in accordance with paragraph 3</del> , shall be <del>considered as</del> <u>communicated to the Office. Where Article 15a applies, standard amendments shall be approved by the Office</u> <del>amendment</del> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 28(5a)				
G 303a		<u>5a. A temporary amendment shall be considered as a standard amendment when it concerns a temporary change in the product specification resulting from the imposition of obligatory sanitary measures by the public authorities, or from a natural disaster or from adverse weather conditions recognised by the competent authorities, or from a man-made disaster.</u>		<u>5a. A standard amendment shall be considered temporary when it concerns a temporary change in the product specification resulting from the imposition of obligatory sanitary measures by the public authorities, or from a natural disaster or from adverse weather conditions recognised by the competent authorities, or from a man-made disaster such as a war, a threat of a war or a terrorist attack.</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 28(6)			
304	6. Applications for amendments referred to in paragraph 2 submitted by a third country or by producers established in a third country shall contain proof that the requested amendment complies with the laws on the protection of geographical indications in force in that third country.	6. Applications for amendments referred to in paragraph 2 submitted by a third country or by producers established in a third country shall contain proof that the requested amendment complies with the laws on the protection of geographical indications in force in that third country.	6. <del>Applications</del> <b>Requests</b> for amendments referred to in paragraph 2 submitted by <b>the competent authority</b> of a third country or by producers established in a third country shall contain proof that the requested amendment complies with the laws on the protection of geographical indications in force in that third country.	6. <del>Applications</del> <b>Requests</b> for amendments referred to in paragraph 2 submitted by <b>the competent authority</b> of a third country or by producers established in a third country shall contain proof that the requested amendment complies with the laws on the protection of geographical indications in force in that third country.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 28(7)			
305	7. If an application for a Union amendment concerning a geographical indication of a Member State also relates to standard amendments, the Office shall examine the Union amendments only. Any standard amendments shall be deemed as not having been submitted. The examination of such applications shall focus on the proposed Union amendments. Where appropriate, the Member	7. If an application for a Union amendment concerning a geographical indication of a Member State also relates to standard amendments, the Office shall examine the Union amendments only. Any standard amendments shall be deemed as not having been submitted. The examination of such applications shall focus on the proposed Union amendments. Where appropriate, the Member State	7. <del>If an application</del> <b>Where a request</b> for a Union <del>substantial</del> <b>non-substantial</b> amendment concerning a geographical indication of a Member State also relates to standard amendments, <del>the Office shall examine the Union amendments only. Any standard</del> <b>only the substantial</b> amendments shall be <del>deemed as not having been submitted. The examination of such applications shall focus on the proposed Union</del> <b>amendments. Where appropriate, the</b>	7. <del>If an application</del> <b>Where a request</b> for a Union <del>substantial</del> <b>non-substantial</b> amendment concerning a geographical indication of a Member State also relates to standard amendments, <del>the Office shall examine the Union amendments only. Any standard amendments shall be deemed as not having been submitted. The examination of such applications shall focus on the proposed Union</del> <b>amendments. Where appropriate, the Member State concerned or the Office may invite the</b>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	State concerned or the Office may invite the applicant to modify other elements of the product specifications.	concerned or the Office may invite the applicant to modify other elements of the product specifications.	Member State concerned or the Office may invite the applicant to modify other elements of the product specifications. <b>examined in accordance with paragraph 4.</b>  (deleted last sentence moved to paragraph 7a)	<del>applicant to modify other elements of the product specifications.</del> <b>examined in accordance with paragraph 4.</b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 28(7a)				
305a			7a. Where appropriate, the competent authority of the Member State concerned or the Office may invite the applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered to modify other elements of the product specification.  (moved from paragraph 7)	<u>7a. Where appropriate, the competent authority of the Member State concerned or the Office may invite the applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered to modify other elements of the product specification.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 28(8)				
306	8. Standard amendments shall be approved by Member States or third countries in whose territory the geographical area of the product concerned is located. Such amendments shall be communicated to the Office. Where Article 25 applies, the	8. Standard amendments shall be approved by Member States or third countries in whose territory the geographical area of the product concerned is located. Such amendments shall be communicated to the Office. Where Article 25 applies, the	8. Standard amendments shall be approved by Member States or third countries in whose territory the geographical area of the product concerned is located. Such <b>Substantial and non-substantial</b> amendments shall be communicated to the Office. Where	8. <del>Standard amendments shall be approved by Member States or third countries in whose territory the geographical area of the product concerned is located. Such</del> <b>Union and standard</b> amendments <del>shall be communicated to the Office. Where Article 25 applies, the Office, once</del>



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	Office shall approve the standard amendments. The Office shall make those amendments public in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	Office shall approve the standard amendments. The Office shall make those amendments public in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	Article 25 applies, the Office, <b>once approved</b> , shall approve the standard amendments <b>be made public by</b> the Office <del>shall make those amendments public</del> in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	<u>approved</u> , shall <del>approve the standard amendments</del> <u>be made public by</u> the Office <del>shall make those amendments public</del> in the Union register of <del>geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 28(9)				
307	9. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of an amendment application for Union amendment and on procedures, form and communication of standard amendments to the Office. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	9. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of an amendment application for Union amendment and on procedures, form and communication of standard amendments to the Office. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	9. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of an amendment application for Union <b>substantial</b> amendment and on procedures, form and communication of <del>standard</del> <b>non-substantial</b> amendments to the Office. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	9. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures, form and presentation of an amendment application for Union amendment and on procedures, form and communication of standard amendments to the Office. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 29				
308	Article 29 Cancellation of the registration	Article 29 Cancellation of the registration	Article 29 Cancellation of the registration	Article 29 Cancellation of the registration

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 29(-1)				
308a				<u>-1. A registered geographical indication shall be cancelled where it was registered in breach of Article 37(1), Article 38(1) or (2), or Article 39(2).</u>
Article 29(1)				
309	1. The Office may, own 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, decide to cancel the registration of a geographical indication in the following cases:	1. The Office may, <del>own</del> <u>on</u> 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, decide to cancel the registration of a geographical indication in the following cases:	1. The Office may, own 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, decide to cancel the registration of a <del>A</del> <b>registered</b> geographical indication in the following cases <del>may be cancelled</del> , where:	1. <del>The Office may, own 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, decide to cancel the registration of a</del> <u><b>registered</b></u> geographical indication <del>in the following cases</del> <u>may be cancelled</u> , where:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 29(1), point (a)				
310	(a) where compliance with the requirements for the product specification can no longer be	(a) where compliance with the requirements for the product specification can no longer be	(a) <del>where</del> compliance with the requirements for the product specification can no longer be	(a) <del>where</del> compliance with the requirements for the product specification can no longer be

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	ensured;	ensured;	ensured;	ensured; Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 29(1), point (b)				
311	(b) where no product has been placed on the market under the geographical indication for at least a consecutive period of 7 years.	(b) where no product has been placed on the market under the geographical indication for at least a consecutive period of <del>7</del> <sup>5</sup> years.	(b) <del>where</del> no product has been placed on the market under the geographical indication for <del>at least</del> a consecutive period of <del>7</del> <sup>at least seven</sup> years.; <b>or</b>	(b) where no product has been placed on the market under the geographical indication for at least a consecutive period of <del>7</del> <sup>at least 5</sup> years. Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 29(1), point (c)				
311a			(c) it was registered in breach of Article 37(1), Article 38(1) or (2), or Article 39(1).	(c) <u>No text</u> Moved up to row 308a Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 29(2)				
312	2. The Office may, at the request of the producer group of the product marketed under the registered name, decide to cancel the corresponding registration.	2. The Office may, at the request of the producer group <u>or a producer</u> of the product marketed under the registered name, decide to cancel the corresponding registration.	2. <del>The Office may, at the request of the producer group</del> A geographical indication may also be cancelled at <b>the request</b> of the product marketed under the registered name, decide to <del>cancel the corresponding</del>	2. <del>The Office may, at the request of the producer group</del> A geographical indication may also be cancelled at <u>the request</u> of the <del>product marketed under the registered name, decide to cancel the corresponding</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>registration applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered.</p>	<p><del>registration</del> <u>applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 29(2a)				
312a			<p>2a. A request for cancellation pursuant to paragraph 1 may be submitted by the competent authority of a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest.</p>	<p><u>2a. A request for cancellation pursuant to paragraphs -1 and 1 may be submitted by the competent authority of a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 29(2b)				
312b			<p>2b. The Commission or the Office may initiate a cancellation procedure on its own initiative, on the basis of the grounds set out in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1.</p>	<p><u>2b. The Commission or the Office may initiate a cancellation procedure on its own initiative, on the basis of the grounds set out in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 29(3)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
313	3. Article 6 and Articles 19 to 25 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cancellation procedure.	3. Article 6 and Articles <u>12 to 15 and Articles</u> 19 to 25 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cancellation procedure.	3. <del>Article 6 and</del> <b>The steps of the national and Union phase as set out in Articles 6, 12 to 14, 15a, and 19 to 25 shall apply, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, <del>mutatis mutandis</del> to the cancellation procedure.</b>	3. <del>Article 6 and</del> <u>The steps of the national and Union phase as set out in</u> Articles <del>196, 12 to 14, 15a, and 17</del> to 25 shall apply, <u>mutatis mutandis</u> , <del>mutatis mutandis</del> to the cancellation procedure.  Agreed change - inclusion of cross-ref to art. 17 and 18  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 29(4)				
314	4. Before deciding to cancel the registration of a geographical indication, the Office shall consult the competent authority of the Member State, the competent authorities of the third country or, where possible, the third country producer group which had applied for the registration of the geographical indication concerned, unless the cancellation is directly requested by the original applicants. If the geographical indication was registered pursuant to Article 15, the Office shall consult the	4. Before deciding to cancel the registration of a geographical indication, the Office shall consult the competent authority of the Member State, the competent authorities of the third country or, where possible, the third country producer group which had applied for the registration of the geographical indication concerned, unless the cancellation is directly requested by the original applicants. If the geographical indication was registered pursuant to Article 15, the Office shall consult the Advisory Board referred to in	4. Before deciding to cancel the registration of a geographical indication, the Office shall <del>consult the competent authority of the Member State, the competent authorities of the third country or, where possible, the third country producer group which had applied for,</del> <b>in the cases referred to in paragraphs 2a and 2b, inform the applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered. Before deciding to cancel the registration of the a third-country geographical indication, the Office shall consult the competent authorities of the third country concerned</b> <del>concerned, unless the</del>	4. Before deciding to cancel the registration of a geographical indication, the Office shall <del>consult the competent authority of the Member State, the competent authorities of the third country or, where possible, the third country producer group which had applied for,</del> <u>in the cases referred to in paragraphs 2a and 2b, inform the applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered. Before deciding to cancel the registration of the a third-country geographical indication, the Office shall consult the competent authorities of the third country concerned</u> <del>concerned, unless the</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Advisory Board referred to in Article 33.	Article 33.	cancellation is directly requested by the original applicants. If the geographical indication was registered pursuant to Article 15, the Office shall <del>shall</del> <b>15a, the Geographical Indication Division</b> may consult the Advisory Board referred to in Article 33 and the single point of contact referred to in Article 15(6) of the Member State concerned.	<del>cancellation is directly requested by the original applicants.</del> If the geographical indication was registered pursuant to Article <del>15, the Office shall</del> <b>15a, the Geographical Indication Division</b> may consult the Advisory Board referred to in Article 33 <u>and the single point of contact referred to in Article 15(6) of the Member State concerned.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 29(4a)				
G	314a		4a. The Union register shall be updated accordingly when a geographical indication is cancelled.	<u>4a. The Union register shall be updated accordingly when a geographical indication is cancelled.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 29(4b)				
G	314b		4b. This Article shall not apply to third-country geographical indications that are protected in the Union under the Geneva Act or under another international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party.	<u>4b. This Article shall not apply to third-country geographical indications that are protected in the Union under the Geneva Act or under another international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 29(5)				
315	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation process, as well as on the presentation of the requests referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation process, as well as on the presentation of the requests referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	5. The Commission <del>may</del> <b>shall</b> adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation process, as well as on the presentation of the requests referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	5. The Commission <del>may</del> <b>shall</b> adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on procedures and form of the cancellation process, as well as on the presentation of the requests referred to in paragraphs <del>-1,</del> 1 and 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 30				
316	Article 30 Appeal	Article 30 Appeal	Article 30 Appeal	Article 30 Appeal  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 30(1)				
317	1. Any party to a procedure	1. Any party to a procedure	1. Any party to a procedure regulated	1. Any party to a procedure regulated



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	regulated in this Regulation that is adversely affected by the decision taken by the Office in that procedure may lodge an appeal to the Boards of Appeal referred to in Article 34 against the decision. The appealed decisions of the Office shall take effect only as from the date of expiration of the appeal period referred to in paragraph 3. The filing of the appeal shall have suspensive effect. Member States shall also have the right to join the procedure.	regulated in this Regulation that is adversely affected by the decision taken by the Office in that procedure may lodge an appeal to the Boards of Appeal referred to in Article 34 against the decision. The appealed decisions of the Office shall take effect only as from the date of expiration of the appeal period referred to in paragraph 3. The filing of the appeal shall have suspensive effect. Member States shall also have the right to join the procedure.	in this Regulation that is adversely affected by <del>the</del> decision taken by the Office in that procedure may lodge an appeal to the Boards of Appeal referred to in Article 34 against the decision. <del>The appealed decisions of the Office shall take effect only as from the date of expiration of the appeal period referred to in paragraph 3. The filing of the appeal shall have suspensive effect.</del> Member States shall <del>also</del> have the right to join the <b>appeal</b> procedure.  (second and third sentences moved to paragraph 1a)	in this Regulation that is adversely affected by <del>the</del> <u>g</u> decision taken by the Office in that procedure may lodge an appeal to the Boards of Appeal referred to in Article 34 against the decision. <del>The appealed decisions of the Office shall take effect only as from the date of expiration of the appeal period referred to in paragraph 3. The filing of the appeal shall have suspensive effect.</del> Member States shall <del>also</del> have the right to join the <u>appeal</u> procedure.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 30(1a)				
317a			1a. The filing of the appeal shall have suspensive effect. A decision of the Office that has not been contested shall take effect on the day following the date of expiry of the appeal period referred to in paragraph 3.  (moved from paragraph 1)	<u>1a. The filing of the appeal shall have suspensive effect. A decision of the Office that has not been contested shall take effect on the day following the date of expiry of the appeal period referred to in paragraph 3.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 30(2)				
318	2. A decision which does not	2. A decision which does not	2. A decision <del>which</del> <u>that</u> does not	2. A decision <del>which</del> <u>that</u> does not

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	terminate proceedings as regards one of the parties shall only be appealed together with the final decision.	terminate proceedings as regards one of the parties shall only be appealed together with the final decision.	terminate proceedings as regards one of the parties shall only be appealed together with the final decision.	terminate proceedings as regards one of the parties shall only be appealed together with the final decision.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 30(3)				
319	3. Notice of appeal shall be filed in writing at the Office within 2 months of the date of publication of the decision. The notice shall be deemed to be have been filed only when the fee for appeal has been paid. In case of an appeal, a written statement setting out the grounds of appeal shall be filed within 4 months of the date of publication of the decision.	3. Notice of appeal shall be filed in writing at the Office within 2 months of the date of publication of the decision. The notice shall be deemed to be have been filed only when the fee for appeal has been paid. In case of an appeal, a written statement setting out the grounds of appeal shall be filed within 4 months of the date of publication of the decision.	3. <b>The</b> notice of appeal shall be filed in writing <del>at</del> <b>with</b> the Office within <del>2</del> <b>two</b> months of the date of publication of the decision. The notice shall be deemed to <del>be</del> have been filed only when the fee for appeal has been paid. In <del>case</del> <b>the event</b> of an appeal, a written statement setting out the grounds of appeal shall be filed within <del>4</del> <b>four</b> months of the date of publication of the decision.	3. <b>The</b> notice of appeal shall be filed in writing <del>at</del> <b>with</b> the Office within <del>2</del> <b>two</b> months of the date of publication of the decision. The notice shall be deemed to <del>be</del> have been filed only when the fee for appeal has been paid. In <del>case</del> <b>the event</b> of an appeal, a written statement setting out the grounds of appeal shall be filed within <del>4</del> <b>four</b> months of the date of publication of the decision.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 30(4)				
320	4. The Boards of Appeal shall examine whether the appeal is admissible.	4. The Boards of Appeal shall examine whether the appeal is admissible.	<del>4. The Boards of Appeal shall examine whether the appeal is admissible.</del>  (covered by paragraph 5)	<del>4. The Boards of Appeal shall examine whether the appeal is admissible.</del>  Text Origin: EP Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 30(5)				
321	<p>5. Following an examination of admissibility of the appeal, the Boards of Appeal shall decide on the appeal. The Boards of Appeal shall either exercise any power within the competence of the geographical indications division which was responsible for the decision appealed or remit the case to that geographical indication division for further prosecution. The Boards of Appeal may, on its own initiative or upon the written, reasoned request of a party, consult the Advisory Board as referred to in Article 33. The Office may offer mediation services pursuant to Article 170 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001, with a view of assisting the parties reach an amicable settlement.</p>	<p>5. Following an examination of admissibility of the appeal, the Boards of Appeal shall decide on the appeal. The Boards of Appeal shall either exercise any power within the competence of the geographical indications division which was responsible for the decision appealed or remit the case to that geographical indication division for further prosecution. The Boards of Appeal may, on its own initiative or upon the written, reasoned request of a party, consult the Advisory Board as referred to in Article 33. The Office <del>may</del><u>shall</u> offer <u>alternative dispute resolution procedures, such as</u> mediation services pursuant to Article 170 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001, with a view of assisting the parties reach an amicable settlement.</p>	<p>5. Following an examination of admissibility of the appeal, the Boards of Appeal shall decide on the <b>merits of the</b> appeal. The Boards of Appeal shall either exercise any power within the competence of the Geographical Indications Division <b>referred to in Article 32</b>, which was responsible for the <del>decision appealed</del><b>contested decision</b>, or remit the case to that Geographical <del>indication</del><b>Indications</b> Division <del>for further prosecution</del>. The Boards of Appeal may, on <del>its</del><b>their</b> own initiative or upon the written, reasoned request of a party, consult the Advisory Board as referred to in Article 33. The Office may offer mediation services pursuant to Article 170 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001, with a view of assisting the parties reach an amicable settlement.</p>	<p>5. Following an examination of admissibility of the appeal, the Boards of Appeal shall decide on the <u>merits of the</u> appeal. The Boards of Appeal shall either exercise any power within the competence of the Geographical Indications Division <u>referred to in Article 32</u>, which was responsible for the <u>contested</u> decision <del>appealed</del>, or remit the case to that Geographical <del>indication</del><u>Indications</u> Division <del>for further prosecution</del>. The Boards of Appeal may, on <del>its</del><u>their</u> own initiative or upon the written, reasoned request of a party, consult the Advisory Board as referred to in Article 33. The Office <u>shall offer alternative dispute resolution procedures, such as</u> <del>may offer</del> mediation services <u>pursuant as referred</u> to Article 170 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001, with a view of assisting the parties reach an amicable settlement.</p>
Article 30(6)				
322	<p>6. Actions may be brought before the General Court against</p>	<p>6. Actions may be brought before the General Court against</p>	<p>6. Actions may be brought before the General Court <b>of the European</b></p>	<p>6. Actions may be brought before the General Court <u>of the European Union</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>decisions of the Boards of Appeal in relation to appeals, within two months of the date of publication of the decision of the Boards of Appeal, on grounds of infringement of an essential procedural requirement, infringement of the TFEU, infringement of this Regulation or of any rule of law relating to their application or misuse of power. The action shall be open to any party to proceedings before the Boards of Appeal adversely affected by its decision and to any Member State. The General Court shall have jurisdiction to annul or to alter the contested decision.</p>	<p>decisions of the Boards of Appeal in relation to appeals, within two months of the date of publication of the decision of the Boards of Appeal, on grounds of infringement of an essential procedural requirement, infringement of the TFEU, infringement of this Regulation or of any rule of law relating to their application or misuse of power. The action shall be open to any party to proceedings before the Boards of Appeal adversely affected by its decision and to any Member State. The General Court shall have jurisdiction to annul or to alter the contested decision.</p>	<p><b>Union</b> against decisions of the Boards of Appeal in relation to appeals, within two months of the date of <del>publication</del><b>notification</b> of the decision of the Boards of Appeal, on grounds of infringement of an essential procedural requirement, infringement of the <del>TFEU</del><b>Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union</b>, infringement of this Regulation or of any rule of law relating to their application or misuse of power. The action shall be open to any party to <del>the</del> proceedings before the Boards of Appeal adversely affected by its decision and to any Member State. The General Court shall have jurisdiction to annul or to alter the contested decision.</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>	<p>against decisions of the Boards of Appeal in relation to appeals, within two months of the date of <del>publication</del><b>notification</b> of the decision of the Boards of Appeal, on grounds of infringement of an essential procedural requirement, infringement of the <del>TFEU</del><b>Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union</b>, infringement of this Regulation or of any rule of law relating to their application or misuse of power. The action shall be open to any party to <del>the</del> proceedings before the Boards of Appeal adversely affected by its decision and to any Member State. The General Court shall have jurisdiction to annul or to alter the contested decision.</p>
Article 30(7)				
323	<p>7. The decisions of the Boards of Appeal shall take effect only as from the date of expiry of the appeal period or, if an action has been brought before the General Court within that period, as from the date of dismissal of such action or of any appeal</p>	<p>7. The decisions of the Boards of Appeal shall take effect only as from the date of expiry of the appeal period or, if an action has been brought before the General Court within that period, as from the date of dismissal of such action or of any appeal filed with</p>	<p>7. The decisions of the Boards of Appeal shall take effect <del>only as from</del> <b>on the day following</b> the date of expiry of the <del>appeal</del> period <b>referred to in paragraph 6</b> or, if an action has been brought before the General Court within that period, as from the date <b>following the day</b> of dismissal of</p>	<p>7. The decisions of the Boards of Appeal shall take effect <del>only as from</del> <b>on the day following</b> the date of expiry of the <del>appeal</del> period <b>referred to in paragraph 6</b> or, if an action has been brought before the General Court within that period, as from the date <b>following the day</b> of dismissal of such</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	filed with the Court of Justice against the decision of the General Court.	the Court of Justice against the decision of the General Court.	such action or of <b>dismissal of</b> any appeal filed with the Court of Justice <b>of the European Union</b> against the decision of the General Court. <b>The Office shall take the necessary measures to comply with the judgement of the General Court or, in the event of an appeal against that judgement, the Court of Justice.</b>	action or of <u>dismissal of</u> any appeal filed with the Court of Justice <u>of the European Union</u> against the decision of the General Court. <u>The Office shall take the necessary measures to comply with the judgement of the General Court or, in the event of an appeal against that judgement, the Court of Justice.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 30(8)				
324	8. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 66 to supplement this Regulation by specifying:	8. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 66 to supplement this Regulation by specifying:	8. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts <del>in accordance with Article 66 to supplement</del> <b>supplementing</b> this Regulation by specifying:	8. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 66 to supplement this Regulation by specifying:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 30(8), point (a)				
325	(a) the content of the notice of appeal referred to in paragraph 3 and the procedure for the filing and the examination of an appeal and	(a) the content of the notice of appeal referred to in paragraph 3 and the procedure for the filing and the examination of an appeal and	(a) the content of the notice of appeal referred to in paragraph 3 and the procedure for the filing and the examination of an appeal; and	(a) the content of the notice of appeal referred to in paragraph 3 and the procedure for the filing and the examination of an appeal; and  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 30(8), point (b)			
326	(b) the content and the form of the Board of Appeal's decisions as referred to in paragraph 5.	(b) the content and the form of the Board of Appeal's decisions as referred to in paragraph 5.	(b) the content and the form of the <del>Board</del> <b>Boards</b> of Appeal's decisions as referred to in paragraph 5.	(b) the content and the form of the <del>Board</del> <b>Boards</b> of Appeal's decisions as referred to in paragraph 5.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 31			
327	Article 31 Establishment of a domain name information and alert system	Article 31 Establishment of a domain name information and alert system	<del>Article 31</del> Establishment of a domain name information and alert system	Article 31 <del>Establishment of a domain name information and alert system</del>  Trilogue agreed text
	Article 31(1)			
328	1. For domain names registered under a country-code top-level domain name, administered or managed by a registry established in the Union, the Office shall provide a domain name information and alert system. Upon submission of an application for a geographical indication, the information and alert system shall inform	1. For domain names registered under a country-code top-level domain name <u>and other top-level domain names</u> , administered or managed by a registry established in the Union, the Office shall provide a domain name information and alert system. <del>Upon</del> <b>After</b> submission of an application for a geographical indication, the	<del>1. For domain names registered under a country-code top-level domain name, administered or managed by a registry established in the Union, the Office shall provide a domain name information and alert system. Upon submission of an application for a geographical indication, the information and alert system shall inform applicants for a geographical indication about the availability of</del>	<del>1. For domain names registered under a country-code top-level domain name, administered or managed by a registry established in the Union, the Office shall provide a domain name information and alert system. Upon submission of an application for a geographical indication, the information and alert system shall inform applicants for a geographical indication about the</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	applicants for a geographical indication about the availability of their geographical indication as a domain name, and on an optional basis once a domain name containing an identical or similar name with their geographical indication is registered (domain name alerts).	information and alert system shall inform applicants for a geographical indication about the availability of their geographical indication as a domain name, and on an optional basis once a domain name containing an identical or similar name with their geographical indication is registered (domain name alerts).	their geographical indication as a domain name, and on an optional basis once a domain name containing an identical or similar name with their geographical indication is registered (domain name alerts).	<del>availability of their geographical indication as a domain name, and on an optional basis once a domain name containing an identical or similar name with their geographical indication is registered (domain name alerts).</del> <u>deleted</u> Trilogue agreed text
Article 31(2)				
329	2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, country-code top-level domain name registries, established in the Union, shall provide the Office with all information and data in their possession necessary to run the domain name information and alert system.	2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, country-code top-level domain name <u>and other top-level domain names</u> registries, established in the Union, shall provide the Office with all information and data in their possession necessary to run the domain name information and alert system.	2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, country-code top-level domain name registries, established in the Union, shall provide the Office with all information and data in their possession necessary to run the domain name information and alert system.	<del>2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, country-code top-level domain name registries, established in the Union, shall provide the Office with all information and data in their possession necessary to run the domain name information and alert system.</del> <u>deleted</u> Trilogue agreed text
Section 2				
330	Section 2 Organisation and tasks of the Office in relation to the geographical indications	Section 2 Organisation and tasks of the Office in relation to the geographical indications	Section 2 Organisation and tasks of the Office in relation to the geographical indications	Section 2 Organisation and tasks of the Office <del>in relation to the geographical indications</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 32			
331	Article 32 Geographical Indications Division	Article 32 Geographical Indications Division	Article 32 Geographical Indications Division <b>for craft and industrial products</b>	Article 32 Geographical Indications Division <u>for craft and industrial products</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 32(1)			
332	1. A Geographical Indications Division, as a department of the Office, shall be responsible for taking decisions on behalf of the Office in relation to:	1. A Geographical Indications Division, as a department of the Office, shall be responsible for taking decisions on behalf of the Office in relation to:	1. A Geographical Indications Division, <del>as a department of</del> <b>for craft and industrial products ('the Geographical Indications Division')</b> <b>shall be established within</b> the Office. <b>That Division</b> shall be responsible for taking decisions <del>on behalf of the Office</del> in relation to:	1. A Geographical Indications Division, <del>as a department of</del> <u>for craft and industrial products ('the Geographical Indications Division')</u> <u>shall be established within</u> the Office. <u>That Division</u> shall be responsible for taking decisions <del>on behalf of the Office</del> in relation to:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 32(1), point (a)			
333	(a) an application for registration of a geographical indication;	(a) an application for registration of a geographical indication;	(a) an application for registration of a geographical indication;	(a) an application for registration of a geographical indication;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 32(1), point (b)			
334	(b) an application for amendment of a geographical indication;	(b) an application for amendment of a geographical indication;	(b) an application for amendment <del>of</del> to a geographical indication;	(b) an application for amendment <del>of</del> to a geographical indication; Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 32(1), point (c)			
335	(c) an opposition to an application to register or amend a geographical indication;	(c) an opposition to an application to register or amend a geographical indication;	(c) an opposition to an application to register or amend a geographical indication;	(c) an opposition to an application to register or amend a geographical indication; Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 32(1), point (d)			
336	(d) entries in the Union register of geographical indication for craft and industrial products;	(d) entries in the Union register of geographical indication for craft and industrial products;	(d) entries in the Union register <del>of geographical indication for craft and industrial products;</del>	(d) entries in the Union register <del>of geographical indication for craft and industrial products;</del> Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 32(1), point (e)			
337	(e) requests for cancellation of	(e) requests for cancellation of a	(e) requests for cancellation of a	(e) requests for cancellation of a

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	a geographical indication.	geographical indication.	geographical indication.	geographical indication. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 32(2)				
338	2. Opposition and cancellation decisions shall be taken by a panel of three members. At least one member shall be legally qualified. All other decisions of paragraph 1 shall be taken by a single member.	2. Opposition and cancellation decisions shall be taken by a panel of <u>at least</u> three members. At least one member shall be legally qualified. <del>All other decisions of paragraph 1 and one</del> shall <del>be taken by a single member</del> <u>have appropriate technical knowledge.</u>	<del>2. Opposition and cancellation decisions shall be taken by a panel of three members. At least one member shall be legally qualified. All other decisions of paragraph 1 shall be taken by a single member.</del>	2. Opposition and cancellation decisions shall be taken by a panel of three members. At least one member shall be legally qualified. All other decisions <del>of</del> <u>under</u> paragraph 1 shall be taken by a single member <u>having appropriate qualifications.</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 33				
339	Article 33 Geographical Indications Advisory Board	Article 33 Geographical Indications Advisory Board	Article 33 <del>Geographical Indications</del> Advisory Board	Article 33 <del>Geographical Indications</del> Advisory Board Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 33(1)				
340	1. An Advisory Board is set up to deliver an opinion where provided for in this Regulation.	1. An Advisory Board is set up to deliver an opinion where provided for in this Regulation.	1. An Advisory Board <del>is</del> <u>shall be</u> set up to deliver an opinion where provided for in this Regulation.	1. An Advisory Board <del>is</del> <u>shall be</u> set up to deliver an opinion where provided for in this Regulation.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 33(2)				
341	2. The Geographical Indications Division and the Boards of Appeal as referred to in Article 32 and 34 may, and, at the request of the Commission shall, consult the Advisory Board concerning individual applications at any stage of the examination, opposition or the appeal procedure as referred to in Articles 19, 21 and 30 as well as concerning the following matters:	2. The Geographical Indications Division and the Boards of Appeal as referred to in Article 32 and 34 may, and, at the request of the Commission shall, consult the Advisory Board concerning individual applications at any stage of the examination, opposition or the appeal procedure as referred to in Articles 19, <del>21</del> 22, 24, 28, 29 and 30 as well as concerning the following matters:	2. The Geographical Indications Division and the Boards of Appeal as referred to in Article 32 and 34 may, and, at the request of the Commission shall, consult the Advisory Board <b>on questions</b> concerning <del>individual applications</del> <b>an application</b> at any stage of the examination, opposition or <del>the</del> appeal procedure as referred to in Articles 19, 21, <b>22, 24, 28, 29</b> and 30. <b>The Advisory Board may also be consulted on horizontal</b> <del>as well as concerning the following</del> matters, <b>such as:</b>	2. The Geographical Indications Division and the Boards of Appeal as referred to in Article 32 and 34 may, and, at the request of the Commission shall, consult the Advisory Board <u>on questions</u> concerning <del>individual applications</del> <u>an application</u> at any stage of the examination, opposition or <del>the</del> appeal procedure as referred to in Articles 19, 21, <u>22, 24, 28, 29</u> and 30. <u>The Advisory Board may also be consulted on horizontal</u> <del>as well as concerning the following</del> matters, <u>such as:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 33(2), point (a)				
342	(a) the assessment of the quality criteria;	(a) the assessment of the quality criteria;	(a) the assessment of the quality criteria;	(a) the assessment of the quality criteria;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 33(2), point (b)				
343	(b) the establishment of reputation and renown;	(b) the establishment of reputation <del>and renown</del> <u>of a geographical indication</u> ;	(b) the establishment of reputation <del>and renown</del> <u>of the geographical indication</u> ;	(b) the establishment of reputation <del>and renown</del> <u>of the geographical indication</u> ;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 33(2), point (c)				
344	(c) the determination of the generic nature of the name;	(c) the determination of the generic nature of the name;	(c) the determination of the generic nature of the name <b>of the geographical indication</b> ;	(c) the determination of the generic nature of the name <u>of the geographical indication</u> ;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 33(2), point (ca)				
344a		<u>(ca) the assessment of the link between the product and its geographical origin</u> ;		<u>(ca) the assessment of the link between the product characteristics and its geographical origin</u> ;  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 33(2), point (d)				
345	(d) the assessment of fair competition in commercial transactions and the risk of	(d) the assessment of fair competition in commercial transactions and the risk of	(d) <del>the assessment of fair competition in commercial transactions and the</del> risk of confusing consumers in cases	(d) <del>the assessment of fair competition in commercial transactions and the</del> risk of confusing consumers in cases

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	confusing consumers in cases of conflict between geographical indications and trade marks, homonyms or existing products which are legally marketed.	confusing consumers in cases of conflict between geographical indications and trade marks, homonyms or existing products which are legally marketed.	of conflict between geographical indications and trade marks, homonyms or existing products <del>which</del> that are legally marketed.	of conflict between geographical indications and trade marks, homonyms or existing products <del>which</del> that are legally marketed.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 33(3)				
346	3. The Geographical Indications Division and the Boards of Appeal shall consult the Advisory Board concerning the possible registration of all individual applications submitted through the direct registration procedure referred to in Article 15.	3. The Geographical Indications Division and the Boards of Appeal <del>shall</del> may consult the Advisory Board concerning the possible registration of <del>all individual</del> applications submitted through the direct registration procedure referred to in Article 15.	3. The Geographical Indications Division <b>referred to in Article 32 and, as applicable,</b> and the Boards of Appeal <del>shall</del> <b>referred in Article 34,</b> may consult the Advisory Board concerning the possible registration of <del>all individual</del> applications submitted through the direct registration procedure referred to in Article <del>15</del> <b>15a.</b>	3. The Geographical Indications Division <b>referred to in Article 32 and, as applicable,</b> and the Boards of Appeal <del>shall</del> <b>referred in Article 34,</b> may consult the Advisory Board concerning the possible registration of <del>all individual</del> applications submitted through the direct registration procedure referred to in Article <del>15</del> <b>15a.</b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 33(4)				
347	4. The opinions of the Advisory Board shall not be binding on the Geographical Indications Division and the Boards of Appeal.	4. The opinions of the Advisory Board shall not be binding on the Geographical Indications Division and the Boards of Appeal.	4. The opinions of the Advisory Board shall not be binding on the Geographical Indications Division and the Boards of Appeal.	4. The opinions of the Advisory Board shall not be binding on the Geographical Indications Division and the Boards of Appeal.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 33(5)			
348	5. The Advisory Board shall be composed of one representative of each Member State and one representatives of the Commission and their respective alternates.	5. The Advisory Board shall be composed of one representative of each Member State, and one <del>representatives</del> <u>representative</u> of the Commission and their respective alternates. <u>If deemed necessary, recognised experts in the field of geographical indications or of the concerned product category, including representatives of regions and academia shall be invited to join the Board on an ad hoc basis.</u>	5. The Advisory Board shall be composed of one representative of each Member State and one <del>representatives</del> <u>representative</u> of the Commission and their respective alternates.	5. The Advisory Board shall be composed of one representative of each Member State, and one <del>representatives</del> <u>representative</u> of the Commission and their respective alternates. <u>If deemed necessary, recognised experts in the field of geographical indications or of the concerned product category, including representatives of regions and academia shall be invited to provide expertise to the Board.</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 33(6)			
349	6. The opinion of the Advisory Board shall be delivered in a panel of three members.	6. The opinion of the Advisory Board shall be delivered in a panel of three members.	6. The opinion of the Advisory Board shall be delivered in a panel of three members.	6. The opinion of the Advisory Board shall be delivered in a panel of three members.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 33(7)			
350	7. The Office shall make public the list of members of the	7. The Office shall make public the list of members of the	7. The Office shall make public the list of members of the Advisory Board	7. The Office shall make public the list of members of the Advisory Board



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Advisory Board on its website and shall keep that list up-to-date.	Advisory Board on its website and shall keep that list up-to-date.	on its website and shall keep that list up-to-date.	on its website and shall keep that list up-to-date.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 33(8)				
351	8. Procedures concerning the appointment of the members of the Advisory Board and its operation shall be specified in its rules of procedures as approved by the Management Board and shall be made public.	8. Procedures concerning the appointment of the members of the Advisory Board and its operation shall be specified in its rules of procedures as approved by the Management Board, <u>shall ensure that no member can find himself or herself in a conflict of interest</u> , and shall be made public.	8. Procedures concerning the appointment of the members of the Advisory Board and its operation shall be specified in its rules of procedures as approved by the Management Board <b>instituted by Article 153 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001</b> , and shall be made public.	8. Procedures concerning the appointment of the members of the Advisory Board and its operation shall be specified in its rules of procedures as approved by the Management Board <u>instituted by Article 153 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001</u> and shall be made public. <u>Members of the Board shall not have any conflict of interest.</u>
Article 33(9)				
352	9. The mandates of members of the Advisory Board shall be up to 5 years. Those mandates may be renewable.	9. The mandates of members of the Advisory Board shall be up to 5 years. Those mandates may be <del>renewable</del> <u>renewed once</u> .	9. The mandates of members of the Advisory Board shall be up to <del>5</del> <b>five</b> years. Those mandates may be renewable.	9. The mandates of members of the Advisory Board shall be up to <del>5</del> <u>five</u> years. Those mandates may be renewable.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 33(10)				
353				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	10. The Office shall provide the logistic support necessary for the Advisory Board and provide a secretariat for its meetings.	10. The Office shall provide the logistic support necessary for the Advisory Board and provide a secretariat for its meetings.	10. The Office shall provide the logistic support necessary for the Advisory Board and provide a secretariat for its meetings.	10. The Office shall provide the logistic support necessary for the Advisory Board and provide a secretariat for its meetings.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 34				
354	Article 34 Boards of Appeal	Article 34 Boards of Appeal	Article 34 Boards of Appeal	Article 34 Boards of Appeal  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 34, first paragraph				
355	In addition to the powers conferred upon it by Article 165 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001, the Boards of Appeal instituted by that Regulation shall be responsible for deciding on appeals from decisions of the Geographical Indications Division as regards their decisions concerning geographical indications subject to Article 28 of this Regulation.	In addition to the powers conferred upon it by Article 165 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001, the Boards of Appeal instituted by that Regulation shall be responsible for deciding on appeals from decisions of the Geographical Indications Division as regards their decisions concerning geographical indications subject to Article 28 of this Regulation.	<del>In addition to the powers conferred upon it</del> <b>The Boards of Appeal</b> instituted by Article 165 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001, <del>the Boards of Appeal instituted by that Regulation</del> shall be responsible for deciding on appeals <del>from decisions of the Geographical Indications Division as regards their</del> <b>against</b> decisions concerning geographical indications <del>subject to Article 28 of</del> <b>adopted by the Office under</b> this Regulation.	<del>In addition to the powers conferred upon it</del> <b>The Boards of Appeal</b> instituted by Article 165 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001, <del>the Boards of Appeal instituted by that Regulation</del> shall be responsible for deciding on appeals <del>from decisions of the Geographical Indications Division as regards their</del> <b>against</b> decisions concerning geographical indications <del>subject to Article 28 of</del> <b>adopted by the Office under</b> this Regulation.  Text Origin: Council

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Mandate
Article 34, first paragraph a				
G 355a			<p>Article 34a</p> <p>Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</p> <p>(ex Article 26)</p>	<p><u>Article 34a Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 34, first paragraph b				
G 355b			<p>1. A publicly accessible electronic Union register shall be developed, kept and maintained by the Office for geographical indications for craft and industrial products.</p>	<p><u>1. An electronic Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products ("Union Register") shall be made easily accessible to the public and in a machine-readable format. It shall be developed, kept and maintained by the Office for the management of geographical indications for craft and industrial products.</u></p> <p>Agreed text moved from art. 26 / row 277</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 34, first paragraph c				
G 355c				G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			2. The Union register shall contain the entries referred to in this Regulation.	<u>deleted</u>
Article 34, first paragraph d				
G	355d		3. Upon the entry into force of a decision registering a geographical indication in accordance with Article 24 or 25, the Office shall enter the following data in the Union register:	<u>2. Upon the entry into force of a decision registering a geographical indication in accordance with Article 24 or 25, the Office shall enter the following data in the Union register:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 34, first paragraph d, point (a)				
G	355e		(a) the name of the geographical indication registered as a ‘protected geographical indication’;	<u>(a) the name of the geographical indication registered as a ‘protected geographical indication’;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 34, first paragraph d, point (b)				
G	355f		(b) the product type;	<u>(b) type of product;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 34a(3), point (ba)				
G	355g		<p>(ba) the name of the applicant in whose name the geographical indication is registered;</p> <p>(new point (ba) added to former Article 26(3) of Commission proposal)</p>	<p><u>(ba) the name of the applicant in whose name the geographical indication is registered;</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 34a(3), point (c)				
G	355h		<p>(c) the reference to the legal act registering the name of the geographical indication</p>	<p><u>(c) the reference to the legal act registering the name of the geographical indication</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 34a(3), point (d)				
G	355i		<p>(d) the country or countries of origin of the geographical indication.</p>	<p><u>(d) the country or countries of origin of the geographical indication.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 34, first paragraph d, point (f)				
G	355j		<p>4. Geographical indications concerning craft and industrial products from third countries that</p>	<p><u>3. Geographical indications concerning products from third countries that are protected in the</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>are protected in the Union under the Geneva Act following a decision in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 shall be entered in the Union register.</p> <p>(Second sentence moved to paragraph 4a)</p>	<p><u>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 geographical indications shall be entered in the Union register, as protected geographical indications, by the Office on the basis of an implementing act adopted by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 34a(4a)				
G 355k			<p>4a. Geographical indications concerning craft and industrial products from third countries that are protected in the Union under an international agreement – other than the Geneva Act – to which the Union is a contracting party shall be entered in the Union register on the basis of implementing acts adopted by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</p>	<p><u>deleted</u></p> <p>Text merged with row 355j</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			(Moved from paragraph 4 of Article 26 of the Commission proposal)	
Article 34a(5)				
G 355l			<p>5. Each geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register 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 and shall have equal status.</p>	<p><u>4. Each geographical indication shall be entered in the Union register 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 and shall have equal status.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 34a(7)				
G 355m			<p>7. The Office shall retain documentation related to the registration of a geographical indication in digital or paper form for the period of validity of the geographical indication, and in the event of cancellation for ten years thereafter.</p>	<p><u>5. The Office shall retain documentation related to the registration of a geographical indication in digital or paper form for the period of validity of the geographical indication, and in the event of cancellation or rejection of the application for registration for ten years thereafter.</u></p>
Article 34a(7), point (a)				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement	
G	355n		7a. The running costs of the register shall be covered by the Office's operational budget.	<u>6. The running costs of the register shall be covered by the Office's operational budget.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Article 34a(8)					
G	355o		8. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts setting out the IT architecture and presentation of the Union register. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	<u>7. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out the IT architecture and presentation of the Union register. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Article 34a(6)					
G	355p		(paragraph 6 of former Article 26 deleted and moved to Article 34c(2))	<u>No text</u>  Please see row 355 y below	G
Article 34, first paragraph d, point (m)					
G	355q		Article 34b	<u>Article 34b</u> <u>Extracts from the Union</u>	G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Extracts from the Union register (moved from Article 27)	<a href="#">register</a> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 34, first paragraph d, point (n)				
355r			1. The Office shall ensure that any person has the possibility to download from the Union register an official extract 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. The official extract may be used as an authentic certificate.	<a href="#">1. The Office shall ensure that any person has the possibility to easily download in a machine-readable format and free of charge from the Union register an official extract that provides proof of registration of the geographical indication, and relevant data including the date of application for the registration of the geographical indication or other priority date. The official extract may be used as an authentic certificate.</a>
Article 34, first paragraph d, point (o)				
355s			(paragraph 2 of former Article 27 deleted)	<a href="#">2. deleted</a> Council deletion of Art 27(2) agreed.
Article 34, first paragraph d, point (p)				
355t			3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts defining the	<a href="#">3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts defining the</a>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	<u>format and online presentation of extracts from the Union register. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</u>
Article 34a				
355u			Article 34c Technical support  (moved from Article 62)	<u>Article 34c</u> <u>Technical support</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 34a(1)				
355v			1. Upon request by the Commission, the Office shall carry out the examination of, and related administrative tasks pertaining to, third-country geographical indications for craft and industrial products:	<u>1. Upon request by the Commission, the Office shall carry out the examination of, and related administrative tasks pertaining to, third-country geographical indications for craft and industrial products:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 34a(1), point (a)				
355w			(a) protected or proposed for	<u>(a) protected or proposed for</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			protection under an international agreement to which the Union is a party, other than the Geneva Act; or	<u>protection under an international agreement to which the Union is a party, other than the Geneva Act; or</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 34a(1), point (b)				
355x			(b) proposed for protection under an international agreement under negotiation by the Union.	<u>(b) proposed for protection under an international agreement under negotiation by the Union.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 34a(2)				
355y			2. On the basis of information received from the Commission, the Office shall make public, and regularly update, the list of the international agreements protecting geographical indications for craft and industrial products to which the Union is a contracting party, as well as the list of geographical indications protected under those agreements.  (moved from Article 26(6))	<u>2. On the basis of information received from the Commission, the Office shall make public, and, in case of changes, update, the list of the international agreements protecting geographical indications for craft and industrial products to which the Union is a contracting party, as well as the list of geographical indications protected under those agreements.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
TITLE III				
356	TITLE III PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS	TITLE III PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS	TITLE III PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS	TITLE III PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 35				
357	Article 35 Protection of geographical indications	Article 35 Protection of geographical indications	Article 35 Protection of geographical indications	Article 35 Protection of geographical indications  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 35(1)				
358	1. Geographical indications entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall be protected against:	1. Geographical indications entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall be protected against:	1. Geographical indications entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall be protected against:	1. Geographical indications entered in the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> shall be protected against:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 35(1), point (a)				
359	(a) any direct or indirect commercial use of the	(a) any direct or indirect commercial use of the	(a) any direct or indirect commercial use of the geographical indication in	(a) any direct or indirect commercial use of the geographical indication in

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	geographical indication in respect of products not covered by the registration, where those products are identical or similar to the products registered under that geographical indication or where use of the name exploits, weakens, dilutes, or is detrimental to the reputation of, the protected geographical indication;	geographical indication in respect of products not covered by the registration, where those products are identical or similar to the products registered under that geographical indication or where use of the name exploits, weakens, dilutes, or is detrimental to the reputation of, the protected geographical indication;	respect of products not covered by the registration, where those products are <del>identical or similar</del> <b>comparable</b> to the products registered under <del>that</del> <b>protected by the</b> geographical indication, or where use of the name exploits, weakens, dilutes, or is detrimental to the reputation of, the protected geographical indication;	respect of products not covered by the registration, where those products are <del>identical or similar</del> <b>comparable</b> to the products <del>registered under</del> <b>that protected by the</b> geographical indication or where use of the name exploits, weakens, dilutes, or is detrimental to the reputation of, the protected geographical indication;  Align language in recital 28  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 35(1), point (b)				
360	(b) any misuse, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the products or services is indicated or if the protected geographical indication is translated or accompanied by an expression such as 'style', 'type', 'method', 'as produced in', 'imitation', 'flavour', 'like' or similar;	(b) any misuse, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the products or services is indicated or if the protected geographical indication is translated or accompanied by an expression such as 'style', 'type', 'method', 'as produced in', 'imitation', <del>'flavour'</del> <b>'fragrance'</b> , 'like' or similar;	(b) any misuse, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the products or services is indicated or if the protected geographical indication is translated or accompanied by an expression such as 'style', 'type', 'method', 'as produced in', 'imitation', 'flavour', 'like' or similar;	(b) any misuse, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the products or services is indicated or if the protected geographical indication is translated or accompanied by an expression such as 'style', 'type', 'method', 'as produced in', 'imitation', <b>'flavour'</b> , <del>'fragrance'</del> <b>'flavour'</b> , 'like' or similar;  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 35(1), point (c)				
361	(c) any other false or	(c) any other false or misleading	(c) any other false or misleading	(c) any other false or misleading

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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 the products, and the packing of the products in a container liable to convey a false impression as to their origin;	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 applications</u> relating to the products, and the packing of the products in a container liable to convey a false impression as to their origin;	indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of the product that is used on the inner or outer packaging, <del>on advertising material, materials, in</del> documents or information provided on <del>websites</del> <u>online interfaces</u> relating to the <del>products, and</del> <b>product, as well as</b> the packing of the <del>products</del> <b>product</b> in a container liable to convey a false impression as to their origin;	indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of the product that is used on the inner or outer packaging, <u>on</u> advertising <del>material, materials, in</del> documents or information provided on <del>websites</del> <u>online interfaces</u> relating to the <del>products, and</del> <u>product, as well as</u> the packing of the <del>products</del> <u>product</u> in a container liable to convey a false impression as to their origin;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 35(1), point (d)				
362	(d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the products.	(d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the products.	(d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the <del>products</del> <b>product</b> .	(d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the <del>products</del> <u>product</u> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 35(2)				
363	2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, point (b), the evocation of a geographical indication shall be deemed to arise, in particular, where a term, sign, or other labelling or	2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, point (b), the evocation of a geographical indication shall be deemed to arise, in particular, where a <del>term, sign, or other labelling or packaging device</del>	2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, point (b), the evocation of a geographical indication shall be deemed to arise, in particular, where a term, sign, or other labelling or packaging device presents a	2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, point (b), the evocation of a geographical indication shall be deemed to arise, in particular, where a <del>term, sign, or other labelling or packaging device presents</del>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	<del>presents a</del> 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.	<b>sufficiently</b> direct and clear link with the product covered by the registered geographical indication in the mind of the <del>reasonably circumspect</del> <b>average European</b> consumer, <del>thereby exploiting, weakening, diluting or being detrimental to the reputation of the registered name who is</del> <b>reasonably well-informed and reasonably observant and circumspect.</b>	<del>a</del> <b>sufficiently</b> direct and clear link with the product covered by the registered geographical indication <b><u>is produced</u></b> in the mind of the <del>reasonably circumspect</del> <b><u>average European</u></b> consumer, <del>thereby exploiting, weakening, diluting or being detrimental to the reputation of the registered name who is</del> <b><u>reasonably well-informed and reasonably observant and circumspect.</u></b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 35(3)				
364	3. Paragraph 1 shall also apply to a domain name containing or consisting of the registered geographical indication.	3. Paragraph 1 shall also apply to a domain name containing or consisting of the registered geographical indication.	3. <del>Paragraph 1</del> <b>The protection of geographical indications</b> shall also apply to <b>any use of</b> a domain name <del>containing or consisting of the registered geographical indication that</del> <b>is in breach of paragraph 1.</b>	3. <del>Paragraph 1</del> <b><u>The protection of geographical indications</u></b> shall also apply to <b><u>any use of</u></b> a domain name <del>containing or consisting of the registered geographical indication that</del> <b><u>is in breach of paragraph 1.</u></b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 35(4)				
365	4. The protection referred to in paragraph 1 shall also apply to:	4. The protection referred to in paragraph 1 shall also apply to:	4. The protection referred to in paragraph 1 shall also apply to:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 35(4), point (a)			
366	(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	
	Article 35(4), point (b)			
367	(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.	
	Article 35(5)			
368	5. The producer group or any producer that is entitled to use the 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 contrary to paragraph 1.	5. The producer group, <u>the holder of the registration of the geographical indication</u> or any producer that is entitled to use the 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 contrary to paragraph 1.	5. The producer group or any producer that is entitled to use the 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 contrary to paragraph 1.	5. The producer group or any producer that is entitled to use the 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 contrary to paragraph 1.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 35(6)				
369	6. Geographical indications protected under this Regulation shall not become generic within the Union.	6. Geographical indications protected under this Regulation shall not become generic within the Union.	6. Geographical indications protected under this Regulation shall not become generic within the Union.	6. Geographical indications protected under this Regulation shall not become generic within the Union.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 35(7)				
370	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, points (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, points (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, points (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, points (a) and (b).  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 36				
371	Article 36 Parts or components in manufactured products	Article 36 Parts or components in manufactured products	Article 36 Parts or components in manufactured products	Article 36 Parts or components in manufactured products  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 36(1)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
372	1. Article 35 is without prejudice to the use of a geographical indication by producers in conformity with Article 43 to indicate that a manufactured product contains, as a part or component, 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 35 is without prejudice to the use of a geographical indication by producers in conformity with Article 43 to indicate that a manufactured product contains <u>or integrates</u> , as a part or component, 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 35 is without prejudice to the use of a geographical indication by producers, in conformity with Article 43, to indicate that a manufactured product contains, as a part or component, a product designated by that geographical indication, provided that such use is made in accordance with honest commercial practices and does not <b>exploit</b> , weaken, dilute, or is not detrimental to, the reputation of the geographical indication.	1. Article 35 is without prejudice to the use of a geographical indication by producers in conformity with Article 43 to indicate that a manufactured product contains <u>or integrates</u> , as a part or component, a product designated by that geographical indication provided that such use is made in accordance with honest commercial practices and does not <u>exploit</u> , weaken, dilute, or is not detrimental to, the reputation of the geographical indication.  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 36(2)				
373	2. The geographical indication designating a product's part or component shall not be used in the sales designation of the manufactured product, except in cases of agreement with a producer group or, in situations referred to in Article 6(3), a single producer.	2. The geographical indication designating a product's part or component shall not be used in the sales designation of the manufactured product, except in cases of agreement with a producer group or, in situations referred to in Article 6(3), a single producer.	2. The geographical indication designating a product's part or component shall not be used in the sales designation of the manufactured product, except <del>in cases of agreement with a producer group or, in situations referred to in Article 6(3), a single producer</del> <b>where the applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered has given its agreement to such use.</b>	2. The geographical indication designating a product's part or component shall not be used in the sales designation of the manufactured product, except <del>in cases of agreement with a producer group or, in situations referred to in Article 6(3), a single producer</del> <u>where the applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered has given its agreement to such use.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 37			
374	Article 37 Generic terms	Article 37 Generic terms	Article 37 Generic terms	Article 37 Generic terms  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 37(1)			
375	1. Generic terms shall not be registered as a geographical indication.	1. Generic terms shall not be registered as a geographical indication.	1. A generic <del>term</del> <b>term</b> shall not be registered as a geographical indication.	1. <u>A</u> generic <del>terms</del> <b>term</b> shall not be registered as a geographical indication.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 37(2)			
376	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:	2. To establish whether or not a term has become generic, account shall be taken of all relevant factors, in particular:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 37(2), point (a)			
377				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(a) the existing situation in areas of consumption;	(a) the existing situation in areas of consumption;	(a) the existing situation in areas of consumption;	(a) the existing situation in areas of consumption; Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 37(2), point (b)				
378	(b) the relevant Union or national legal acts.	(b) the relevant Union or national legal acts.	(b) the relevant Union or national legal acts.	(b) the relevant Union or national legal acts. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 38				
379	Article 38 Homonymous geographical indications	Article 38 Homonymous geographical indications	Article 38 <del>Homonymous geographical indications</del> <b>Homonyms</b>	Article 38 <del>Homonymous geographical indications</del> <u><b>Homonyms</b></u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 38(1)				
380	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 registered	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 registered	1. A geographical indication that has been applied for after a wholly or partly homonymous <del>geographical indication</del> <b>name</b> has been applied for or protected <b>as a geographical indication</b> in the Union shall not be	1. A geographical indication that has been applied for after a wholly or partly homonymous <del>geographical indication</del> <b>name</b> <u>has</u> been applied for or protected <u>as a geographical indication</u> in the Union shall not be

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	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 <del>names</del> , taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and <b>the need to ensure</b> 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 <del>indications</del> <u>names</u> , taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and <u>the need to ensure</u> that consumers are not misled as to the true identity or geographical origin of the products.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 38(2)				
381	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 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 <del>which misleads</del> <b>that is liable to mislead</b> 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 <del>which misleads</del> <u>that is liable to mislead</u> 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.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 38(3)				
382	3. For the purpose of this	3. For the purpose of this	3. For the purpose of this Article, a	3. For the purpose of this Article, a

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article, a geographical indication applied for or protected in the Union refers to:	Article, a <u>homonymous</u> geographical indication applied for or protected in the Union refers to:	geographical indication applied for or protected in the Union refers to:	geographical indication applied for or protected in the Union refers to:  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 38(3), point (a)				
383	(a) geographical indications that are entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products;	(a) geographical indications that are entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products;	(a) geographical indications that are entered in the Union register of <del>geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> ;	(a) geographical indications that are entered in the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> ;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 38(3), point (b)				
384	(b) geographical indications that have been applied for provided that they are subsequently entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products;	(b) geographical indications that have been applied for provided that they are subsequently entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products;	(b) geographical indications that have been applied for, provided that they are subsequently entered in the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> ;	(b) geographical indications that have been applied for, provided that they are subsequently entered in the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> ;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 38(3), point (c)				
385	(c) appellations of origin and geographical indications protected in the Union pursuant	(c) appellations of origin and geographical indications protected in the Union pursuant	(c) appellations of origin and geographical indications protected in the Union pursuant to <del>the</del> Regulation	(c) appellations of origin and geographical indications protected in the Union pursuant to <del>the</del> Regulation



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	to the Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 <sup>1</sup> ; and  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. 1–11)	to the Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 <sup>1</sup> ; and  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. 1–11)	(EU) 2019/1753 <sup>1</sup> ; and  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. 1–11)	(EU) 2019/1753 <sup>1</sup> ; and  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. 1–11)  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 38(3), point (d)			
386	(d) geographical indications, names of origin and equivalent terms protected pursuant to an international agreement between the Union and one or more third countries.	(d) geographical indications, names of origin and equivalent terms protected pursuant to an international agreement between the Union and one or more third countries.	(d) geographical indications, names of origin and equivalent terms protected pursuant to an international agreement between the Union and one or more third countries.	(d) geographical indications, names of origin and equivalent terms protected pursuant to an international agreement between the Union and one or more third countries.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 38(4)			
387	4. The Office shall cancel the geographical indications registered in breach of	4. The Office shall cancel <u>and remove from the Union register any the</u> geographical indications	4. The Office shall cancel, pursuant to Article 29(1)(c), any the geographical indicationsindication	4. <del>The Office shall cancel the geographical indications registered in breach of paragraphs 1 and 2.</del> <u>No text</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	paragraphs 1 and 2.	<u>that have been</u> registered in breach of paragraphs 1 and 2.	<b>that has been</b> registered in breach of paragraphs 1 and 2, <b>after having informed the applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered.</b>	Moved to row 308a  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 39				
388	Article 39 Trade marks	Article 39 <u>Relationship between geographical indications and trade marks</u>  (moved from Article 42)	Article 39 <b>Relationship between geographical indications and trade marks</b>  (integrates most of former Article 42)	Article 39 <u>Relationship between geographical indications and trade marks</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 39, first paragraph -a				
388a		<u>1. An application for the registration of a trade mark, the use of which would contravene Article 35, shall be rejected if the application for registration of the trade mark is submitted after the date of submission to the Office of the application for the registration of the geographical indication. Where applicable, the Office shall take account of any priority claimed in that trade mark application.</u>  (moved from Article 42)		<u>1. An application for the registration of a trade mark, the use of which would contravene Article 35, shall be rejected if this application is submitted after the date on which the application for the registration of the geographical indication has been submitted to the Office. Where applicable, any priority claimed in the trade mark application shall be taken into account.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 39(1)			
389	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 mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product.	<del>2. A name shall not be registered as</del> <u>An application for the registration of a geographical indication shall be rejected</u> where, in the light of a <del>trade mark's reputation and renown, registration</del> <u>well-known character or of the reputation</u> of the <del>trade mark, the</del> name proposed as a geographical indication <del>could</del> <u>is liable to</u> mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product.	<del>1. A name shall not be registered as</del> <b>An application for the registration of a geographical indication shall be rejected</b> where, in the light of a trade mark's <del>with a reputation and renown, registration</del> <b>for a well-known mark</b> , the name proposed as a geographical indication <del>could</del> <b>would be liable to</b> mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product.	<del>2. A name shall not be registered as</del> <u>An application for the registration of a geographical indication shall be rejected</u> where, in the light of a trade mark's <del>with a reputation and renown, registration of</del> <u>for a well-known mark</u> , the name proposed as a geographical indication <del>could</del> <u>would be liable to</u> mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product.
	Article 39, first paragraph a			
389a		<u>3. The Office shall cancel and remove from the Union register any geographical indication that has been registered in breach of paragraph 2.</u>  (moved from Article 42)		<u>3. No text</u>  Moved to row 308a
	Article 39(2)			
389b			<b>2. The Office shall cancel, pursuant to Article 29(1)(c), any geographical</b>	<u>No text</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			indication that has been registered in breach of paragraph 1, after having informed the applicant in whose name the geographical indication has been registered.	Council text moved up to row 389a
Article 39, first paragraph c				
389c		<p><u>4. The Office and, as applicable, the national competent authorities shall, upon request, invalidate trade marks registered in breach of paragraph 1.</u></p> <p>(moved from Article 42)</p>		<p><u>4. The Office and, as applicable, the national competent authorities shall, upon request, invalidate trade marks registered in breach of paragraph 1.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: EP Mandate</p>
Article 39(3)				
389d			<p>3. An application for the registration of a trade mark, the use of which would contravene Article 35, shall be rejected if this application is submitted after the date on which the application for the registration of the geographical indication has been submitted to the Office.</p> <p>(moved from Article 42(1))</p>	<p><u>No text</u></p> <p>Moved to row 388a</p>
Article 39, first paragraph e				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 389e		<p><u>5. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article, a trade mark the use of which contravenes Article 35, 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 Office, 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council or under Regulation (EU) 2017/1001. In such cases, the use of the geographical indication and that of the relevant trade mark shall be permitted.</u></p> <p>(moved from Article 42)</p>		<p><u>5. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article, a trade mark, the use of which contravenes Article 35, 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 Office, may continue to be used and renewed notwithstanding the registration of the geographical indication, provided that no grounds for invalidity or revocation of the trade mark exist under Directive (EU) 2015/2436<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council or Regulation (EU) 2017/1001. In such cases, the use of the geographical indication and that of the relevant trade mark shall be permitted.</u></p> <p><u>1. [1] Directive (EU) 2015/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2015 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks (OJ L 336, 23.12.2015, p. 1).</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Cross-ref corrected
Article 39(4)				
389f			<p>4. The Office and, as applicable, the national competent authorities shall, upon request, invalidate trade marks registered in breach of paragraph 3.</p> <p>(moved from Article 42(2))</p>	<p><u>No text</u></p> <p>Covered by row 389c</p>
Article 39, first paragraph g				
389g		<p><u>6. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 5 of this Article, for geographical indications registered further to the procedure set up in Article 67, the first day of protection, following the one year transitional period since [the date of entry into force of this Regulation], shall be deemed to be the day on which the Member States have informed the Office and the Commission.</u></p> <p>(moved from Article 42)</p>		<p><u>No text</u></p> <p>Agreed to keep Council text in 606a</p>
Article 39(5)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 389h			<p>5. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article, a trade mark, the use of which contravenes Article 35, 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 Office, may continue to be used and renewed notwithstanding the registration of the geographical indication, provided that no grounds for invalidity or revocation of the trade mark exist under Directive (EU) 2015/2436<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council or Regulation (EU) 2017/1001. In such cases, the use of the geographical indication and that of the relevant trade mark shall be permitted.</p> <p>1. Directive (EU) 2015/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2015 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks (OJ L 336, 23.12.2015, p. 1).</p>	<p><u>No text</u></p> <p>Text moved up to row 389e</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			(moved from Article 42(4))	
Article 39, first paragraph i				
389i		<p><u>7. 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 and packaging devices, together with the geographical indication.</u></p> <p>(moved from Article 42)</p>		<p><u>6. Guarantee or certification marks referred to in Article 28(4) of Directive (EU) 2015/2436 and in Article 83 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 and collective marks referred to in Article 29(3) of that Directive and in Article 74 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 may be used on labels and packaging devices, together with the geographical indication.</u></p>
Article 39(6)				
389j			<p>6. 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 and packaging devices, together with the geographical indication.</p> <p>(moved from Article 42(5))</p>	<p><u>No text</u></p> <p>Moved up to row 389 i</p>
Article 40				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
390	Article 40 Producer groups	Article 40 Producer groups	Article 40 Producer groups	Article 40 Producer groups  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 40(1)				
391	1. 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 work of the producer group.	1. Member States shall <u>regularly</u> 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 work of the producer group.	1. <del>Member States</del> <b>Producer groups</b> shall <del>verify that the producer group operates</del> <b>operate</b> in a transparent, <b>open and non-discriminatory</b> and democratic manner <del>and that</del> , <b>allowing</b> all producers of the product designated by the geographical indication <del>enjoy right of membership in the group</del> <b>to join the group at any point in time</b> . Member States may provide that public <del>officials</del> <b>bodies</b> , and other stakeholders such as consumer groups, retailers and suppliers, <b>may</b> also participate in the work of the producer group.	1. <del>Member States</del> <b>Producer groups</b> shall <del>verify that the producer group operates</del> <b>operate</b> in a transparent, <b>open and non-discriminatory</b> <del>and democratic</del> manner <del>and that</del> , <b>allowing</b> all producers of the product designated by the geographical indication <del>enjoy right of membership in the group</del> <b>to join the group at any point in time</b> . Member States may provide that public <del>officials</del> <b>bodies</b> , and other stakeholders such as consumer groups, retailers and suppliers, <b>may</b> also participate in the work of the producer group.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 40(2)				
392	2. A producer group may, in particular, exercise the	2. A producer group may, in particular, exercise the following	2. A producer group may, in particular, exercise the following	2. <u>Producer groups shall ensure that producers within the group</u>

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	following powers and responsibilities:	powers and responsibilities:	powers and responsibilities	<u>continuously comply with the relevant product specification when using the name and symbol in the market.</u> A producer group may, in particular, exercise the following powers and <del>responsibilities</del> <u>tasks</u> :  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 40(2), point (a)				
393	(a) develop the product specification and manage internal controls that ensure compliance of production steps of product designated by the geographical indication with that specification;	(a) develop <u>and amend</u> the product specification and manage internal controls that ensure compliance of production steps of product designated by the geographical indication with that specification;	(a) develop <b>and amend</b> the product specification and <del>manage</del> <b>set up</b> internal <del>controls</del> <b>compliance checks</b> that ensure compliance of production steps <b>with the product specification of the</b> of product designated by the geographical indication <del>with that specification</del> ;	(a) develop <u>and amend</u> the product specification and <del>manage</del> <u>set up</u> internal <del>controls</del> <u>compliance checks</u> that ensure compliance of production steps <u>with the product specification of the</u> of product designated by the geographical indication <del>with that specification</del> ;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 40(2), point (b)				
394	(b) take legal action to ensure the protection of the geographical indication and of the intellectual property rights that are directly connected with it;	(b) take legal action to ensure the protection of the geographical indication and of the intellectual property rights that are directly connected with it;	(b) take legal action to ensure the protection of the geographical indication and of <del>the</del> <b>any other</b> intellectual property <del>rights that</del> <b>are right that is</b> directly connected with <del>it</del> <b>the product</b> ;	(b) take legal action to ensure the protection of the geographical indication and of <del>the</del> <u>any other</u> intellectual property <del>rights that</del> <u>are right that is</u> directly connected with <del>it</del> <u>the product</u> ;

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				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 40(2), point (c)				
395	(c) agree sustainability undertakings, whether or not included in the product specification or as a separate initiative, including arrangements for verification of compliance with these undertakings and assuring adequate publicity for them in particular 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 these undertakings and assuring adequate publicity for them in particular 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 these undertakings and assuring adequate publicity for them in particular 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 these undertakings and assuring adequate publicity for them in particular in an information system provided by the Commission;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 40(2), point (d)				
396	(d) take action to improve the performance of the geographical indication, including:	(d) take action to improve the performance of the geographical indication, including:	(d) take action to improve the performance of the geographical indication, including:	(d) take action to improve the performance of the geographical indication, including:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 40(2), point (d)(i)				
397	(i) development, organisation	(i) development, organisation	(i) development, organisation and	(i) development, organisation and

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	and conduct of collective marketing and advertising campaigns;	and conduct of collective marketing and advertising campaigns;	conduct of collective marketing and advertising campaigns;	conduct of collective marketing and advertising campaigns;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 40(2), point (d)(ii)				
398	(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;	(ii) dissemination of information and promotion activities aiming at communicating <b>to consumers</b> the attributes of the product designated by a geographical indication <del>to consumers</del> ;	(ii) dissemination of information and promotion activities aiming at communicating <b>to consumers</b> the attributes of the product designated by a geographical indication <del>to consumers</del> ;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 40(2), point (d)(iii)				
399	(iii) carrying out analyses into the economic performance, sustainability of production, technical characteristics of the product designated by the geographical indication;	(iii) carrying out analyses into the economic <b>and ecological</b> performance, sustainability of production, technical characteristics of the product designated by the geographical indication;	(iii) carrying out analyses into the economic performance, sustainability of production, technical characteristics of the product designated by the geographical indication;	(iii) carrying out analyses into the economic performance, sustainability of production, technical characteristics of the product designated by the geographical indication;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 40(2), point (d)(iv)				
400				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(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	(iv) dissemination of information on the geographical indication and the relevant Union symbol; and  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 40(2), point (d)(v)				
401	(v) providing advice and training to current and future producers, including on gender mainstreaming and equality; and	(v) providing advice and training to current and future producers, including on gender mainstreaming and equality; and	(v) providing advice and training to current and future producers; <del>including on gender mainstreaming and equality; and</del>	(v) providing advice and training to current and future producers, including on gender mainstreaming and equality; and  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 40(2), point (e)				
402	(e) combat counterfeiting and suspected fraudulent uses on the internal market of a geographical indication that is 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,	(e) combat counterfeiting and suspected fraudulent uses on the internal market of a geographical indication that is 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, informing	(e) combat counterfeiting and suspected fraudulent uses <del>on</del> in the internal market of a geographical indication that is not in compliance with the product specification by monitoring the use of the geographical indication across the internal market and <b>in third-country</b> <del>on third countries'</del> markets where the geographical indications are protected, including on <del>the internet</del> <b>online interfaces</b> , and, as necessary, <b>by</b> informing enforcement	(e) combat counterfeiting and suspected fraudulent uses <del>on</del> <b>in</b> the internal market of a geographical indication that is not in compliance with the product specification by monitoring the use of the geographical indication across the internal market and <b>in third-country</b> <del>on third countries'</del> <b>countries'</b> markets where the geographical indications are protected, including on <del>the internet</del> <b>online interfaces</b> , and, as necessary, <b>by</b> informing enforcement authorities

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	informing enforcement authorities using confidential systems available.	enforcement authorities using confidential systems available.	authorities using confidential systems available.	<del>using confidential systems available.</del> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 40(2), point (ea)				
G 402a				<u>(f) develop activities related to ensuring compliance of a product designated by a geographical indication with its product specification;</u>  Moved from Art. 47 row 449b
Article 40(2), point (eb)				
G 402b				<u>(g) take action to ensure adequate legal protection of the geographical indication, including, where appropriate, by notifying the competent authorities, in accordance with Articles 46(6), 46a(3) and 46c(2).</u>  Moved from Art. 47 row 449d check cross refs
Article 40(2a), first subparagraph				
G 402c		<u>2a. Producer groups shall</u>		<u>Deleted</u>

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		<p><u>ensure that producers within the group continuously comply with the relevant product specification when using the name and symbol in the market. Producer groups may:</u></p> <p>(moved from Article 47)</p>		<p>Moved up to row 392</p> <p>Text Origin: EP Mandate</p>
	Article 40(2a), second subparagraph			
G	402d	<p><u>(a) monitor the commercial use of the geographical indication in the market;</u></p> <p>(moved from Article 47)</p>		<p><u>Deleted</u></p> <p>covered by row 402</p>
	Article 40(2b)			
G	402e	<p><u>(b) develop activities related to ensuring compliance of a product designated by a geographical indication with its product specification;</u></p> <p>(moved from Article 47)</p>		<p><u>Deleted</u></p> <p>Moved up to row 402a</p>
	Article 40(2c)			
G	402f	<p><u>(c) take action to ensure adequate legal protection of the</u></p>		<p><u>Deleted</u></p>

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		<u>geographical indication, including, where appropriate, informing the competent authorities designated under Article 45(1).</u>  (moved from Article 47)		Moved to row 402b
Article 41				
403	Article 41 Protection of geographical indication rights in domain names	Article 41 Protection of geographical indication rights in domain names	Article 41- Protection of geographical indication rights in domain names  (deleted – partly moved to recital (33))	Article 41 Protection of geographical indication rights in domain names  Trilogue agreed text  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 41(1)				
404	1. Country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union may, upon 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 producer group of the products with the geographical indication concerned, following an	1. Country-code top-level domain name <u>and other top-level domain name</u> registries established in the Union may, upon request of a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest or rights, revoke or transfer a domain name registered under such <del>country-code</del> top-level domain to the producer group of the products with the geographical indication	1. <del>Country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union may, upon 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 producer group of the products with the geographical indication concerned, following an appropriate alternative dispute resolution procedure or judicial procedure, if</del>	1. <del>Country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union may, upon 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 producer group of the products with the geographical indication concerned, following an appropriate alternative dispute resolution procedure or judicial procedure, if</del>



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	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 35.	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 35.	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 35.  (deleted – partly moved to recital (33))	<del>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 35.</del> <del>deleted</del>  Trilogue agreed text
Article 41(2)				
405	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 domain name <u>and other top-level domain name</u> 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.	<del>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.</del>  (deleted – partly moved to recital (33))	2. Country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union shall ensure that any alternative dispute resolution <del>procedure</del> <u>established to solve disputes relating to the registration of procedures for</u> domain names <del>referred to in paragraph 1, shall recognise</del> <u>recognise registered</u> geographical indications as <del>rights that may prevent a domain name from being registered or used in bad faith</del> <u>a right that can be invoked in these procedures.</u>  Trilogue agreed text  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 42				

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406	Article 42 Conflicting trade marks	<del>Article 42</del>  deleted  (moved to Article 39)	Article 42 Conflicting trade marks  (moved to Article 39, except for Article 42(3), which has been integrated into Article 67(2a) and recital (31))	Article 42 <del>Conflicting trade marks</del> Deleted  Issues in this article are all now covered by Art. 39
Article 42(1)				
407	1. The registration of a trade mark the use of which would contravene Article 35 shall be rejected if the application for registration of the trade mark is submitted after the date of submission to the Office of the application for the registration of the geographical indication.	deleted  (moved to Article 39)	1. The registration of a trade mark the use of which would contravene Article 35 shall be rejected if the application for registration of the trade mark is submitted after the date of submission to the Office of the application for the registration of the geographical indication.  (moved to Article 39)	1. <del>The registration of a trade mark the use of which would contravene Article 35 shall be rejected if the application for registration of the trade mark is submitted after the date of submission to the Office of the application for the registration of the geographical indication.</del> Deleted
Article 42(2)				
408	2. The Office and, when applicable, the competent national authorities shall invalidate trade marks registered in breach of paragraph 1.	deleted  (moved to Article 39)	2. The Office and, when applicable, the competent national authorities shall invalidate trade marks registered in breach of paragraph 1.  (moved to Article 39)	2. <del>The Office and, when applicable, the competent national authorities shall invalidate trade marks registered in breach of paragraph 1.</del> Deleted
Article 42(3)				
409				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Article, for geographical indications registered further to the procedure set up in Article 67, the first day of protection, following the one year transitional period since [the date entry into force of this Regulation], shall be deemed to be the day on which the Member States have informed the Office and the Commission.	deleted  (moved to Article 39)	3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Article, for geographical indications registered further to the procedure set up in Article 67, the first day of protection, following the one year transitional period since [the date entry into force of this Regulation], shall be deemed to be the day on which the Member States have informed the Office and the Commission.  (integrated into Article 67(2a) and recital (31))  (integrated into Article 67(2a) and recital (31))	3. <del>For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Article, for geographical indications registered further to the procedure set up in Article 67, the first day of protection, following the one year transitional period since [the date entry into force of this Regulation], shall be deemed to be the day on which the Member States have informed the Office and the Commission.</del> Deleted
Article 42(4)				
410	4. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this Article, a trade mark the use of which contravenes Article 35, 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	deleted  (moved to Article 39)	4. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this Article, a trade mark the use of which contravenes Article 35, 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 Office, may continue to be used and renewed notwithstanding the registration of a	4. <del>Without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this Article, a trade mark the use of which contravenes Article 35, 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 Office, may continue to be used and renewed notwithstanding the registration of a</del>

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	<p>Office, 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<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council or Regulation (EU) 2017/1001. In such cases, the use of the geographical indication and that of the relevant trade mark shall be permitted.</p> <p>1. Directive (EU) 2015/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2015 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks (OJ L 336, 23.12.2015, p. 1).</p>		<p>geographical indication, provided that no grounds for invalidity or revocation of the trade mark exist under Directive (EU) 2015<sup>1</sup>/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council or Regulation (EU) 2017/1001. In such cases, the use of the geographical indication and that of the relevant trade mark shall be permitted.</p> <p>1. Directive (EU) 2015/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2015 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks (OJ L 336, 23.12.2015, p. 1).</p> <p>(moved to Article 39)</p>	<p><del>geographical indication, provided that no grounds for invalidity or revocation of the trade mark exist under Directive (EU) 2015/2436<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council or Regulation (EU) 2017/1001. In such cases, the use of the geographical indication and that of the relevant trade mark shall be permitted.</del> Deleted</p> <p><del>1. Directive (EU) 2015/2436 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2015 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks (OJ L 336, 23.12.2015, p. 1).</del></p>
Article 42(5)				
411	<p>5. 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</p>	<p>deleted</p> <p>(moved to Article 39)</p>	<p>5. 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</p>	<p><del>5. 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</del></p>

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	that Directive may be used on labels, together with the geographical indication.		on labels, together with the geographical indication. (moved to Article 39)	<del>labels, together with the geographical indication.</del> Deleted
Article 43				
412	Article 43 Right to use	Article 43 Right to use	Article 43 Right to use	Article 43 Right to use  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 43(1)				
413	1. A registered geographical indication may be used by any producer marketing a product conforming to the corresponding product specification or to a single document or an equivalent to the latter.	1. A registered geographical indication may be used by any producer marketing a product conforming to the corresponding product specification or to a single document or an equivalent to the latter.	<del>1. A registered geographical indication may be used by any producer marketing a product conforming to the corresponding product specification or to a single document or an equivalent to the latter.</del> (moved to Article 46(1))	1. A registered geographical indication may be used by any producer <del>marketing of</del> a product <del>conforming to the corresponding product specification or to a single document or an equivalent to the latter</del> that is in conformity with the product specification.  Ok to have Council text of row 435 in art. 43 (row 413) instead of EP text in row 116a
Article 43(2)				
414	2. Member States shall ensure	2. Member States shall ensure	<del>2. Member States shall ensure that</del>	2. <del>Member States</del> Producers shall

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	that any producer complying with the rules set out in this Title is entitled to be covered by the verification of compliance established pursuant to Article 46. Member States may charge a fee to cover their costs of managing the controls system.	that any producer complying with the rules set out in this Title is entitled to be covered by the verification of compliance established pursuant to Article 46. Member States may charge a fee to cover their costs of managing the controls system.	any producer complying with the rules set out in this Title is entitled to be covered by the verification of compliance established pursuant to Article 46. Member States may charge a fee to cover their costs of managing the controls system.	ensure <del>that any producer complying with the rules set out in this Title is entitled to be covered by the verification of compliance established pursuant to Article 46. Member States may charge a fee to cover</del> <sup>of</sup> their <del>costs of managing the controls system</del> <sup>products with the product specification</sup> .  Moved from row 446
Article 44				
415	Article 44 Union symbol, indication, abbreviation	Article 44 Union symbol, indication, abbreviation	Article 44 Union symbol, indication, abbreviation	Article 44 Union symbol, indication, abbreviation  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 44(1)				
416	1. The Union symbol established for 'protected geographical indications' under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 664/2014 <sup>1</sup> shall be applicable to geographical indications for craft and industrial products. _____	1. The Union symbol established for 'protected geographical indications' under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 664/2014 <sup>1</sup> shall be applicable to geographical indications for craft and industrial products. _____	1. The Union symbol established for 'protected geographical indications' under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 664/2014 <sup>1</sup> shall be applicable to geographical indications for craft and industrial products.  1. Commission Delegated	1. The Union symbol established for 'protected geographical indications' under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 664/2014 <sup>1</sup> shall be applicable to geographical indications for craft and industrial products.  1. Commission Delegated

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	1. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 of 18 December 2013 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the establishment of the Union symbols for protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and with regard to certain rules on sourcing, certain procedural rules and certain additional transitional rules (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17).	1. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 of 18 December 2013 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the establishment of the Union symbols for protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and with regard to certain rules on sourcing, certain procedural rules and certain additional transitional rules (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17).	Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 of 18 December 2013 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the establishment of the Union symbols for protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and with regard to certain rules on sourcing, certain procedural rules and certain additional transitional rules (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17).	Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 of 18 December 2013 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the establishment of the Union symbols for protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed and with regard to certain rules on sourcing, certain procedural rules and certain additional transitional rules (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17).  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 44(2)				
417	2. In the case of craft and industrial products originating in the Union that are marketed under a geographical indication, the Union symbol referred to in paragraph 1 may appear on the labelling and advertising material. The geographical indication shall be in the same	2. In the case of craft and industrial products originating in the Union that are marketed under a geographical indication, the Union symbol referred to in paragraph 1 <del>may</del> <u>shall</u> appear on the labelling and advertising <u>or communication</u> material. The geographical indication shall be	2. <del>In the case of</del> <u>For</u> craft and industrial products originating in the Union that are marketed under a geographical indication, the Union symbol referred to in paragraph 1 may appear on the labelling and advertising material. The geographical indication shall be in the same field of vision as the Union symbol.	2. <del>In the case of</del> <u>For</u> craft and industrial products originating in the Union that are marketed under a geographical indication, the Union symbol referred to in paragraph 1 may appear on the labelling and advertising <u>or communication</u> material. The geographical indication shall be in the same field of vision as the Union



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	field of vision as the Union symbol.	in the same field of vision as the Union symbol.		symbol.
Article 44(3)				
418	3. The abbreviation ‘PGI’ corresponding to the indication ‘protected geographical indication’ may appear on the labelling of products designated by a geographical indication of craft and industrial products.	3. The abbreviation ‘PGI’ corresponding to the indication ‘protected geographical indication’ <del>may</del> <u>shall</u> appear on the labelling of products designated by a geographical indication of craft and industrial products.	3. The abbreviation ‘PGI’ corresponding to the indication ‘protected geographical indication’ may appear on the labelling of products designated by a geographical indication of craft and industrial products.	3. The abbreviation ‘PGI’ corresponding to the indication ‘protected geographical indication’ may appear on the labelling of products designated by a geographical indication of craft and industrial products.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 44(4)				
419	4. Indications, abbreviations and Union symbols may be used in the labelling and advertising materials of manufactured products when the geographical indication refers to a part or component thereof. In that case, the indication, abbreviation or Union symbol shall be placed next to the name of the part or component that is clearly identified as a part or component. The Union symbol shall not be placed in a manner	4. Indications, abbreviations and Union symbols may be used in the labelling and advertising materials of manufactured products when the geographical indication refers to a part or component thereof. In that case, the indication, abbreviation or Union symbol shall be placed next to the name of the part or component that is clearly identified as a part or component. The Union symbol shall not be placed in a manner	4. Indications, abbreviations and Union symbols may be used in the labelling and advertising materials of manufactured products when the geographical indication refers to a part or component thereof. In that case, the indication, abbreviation or Union symbol shall be placed next to the name of the part or component that is clearly identified as a part or component. The Union symbol shall not be placed in a manner that suggests to the consumer that <b>it is</b> the manufactured product, rather than the	4. Indications, abbreviations and Union symbols may be used in the labelling and advertising materials of manufactured products when the geographical indication refers to a part or component thereof. In that case, the indication, abbreviation or Union symbol shall be placed next to the name of the part or component that is clearly identified as a part or component. The Union symbol shall not be placed in a manner that suggests to the consumer that <u>it is</u> the manufactured product, rather than the



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	that suggests to the consumer that the manufactured product rather than the part or component is the object of registration.	that suggests to the consumer that the manufactured product rather than the part or component is the object of registration.	part or component <b>that is protected as a geographical indication</b> is the object of registration.	part or component <u>that is protected as a geographical indication</u> <del>is the object of registration.</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 44(5)				
420	5. 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 has been filed in compliance with Union law.	<i>deleted</i>	5. After the submission of a Union application for the registration of a geographical indication <b>at Union level</b> , producers may indicate on the labelling, and in the presentation, of the product that an application has been filed in <del>compliance</del> <b>accordance</b> with Union law.	5. <del>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 has been filed in compliance with Union law.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 44(6)				
421	6. The Union symbol indicating the protected geographical indication and the Union indication 'protected geographical indication' and the abbreviation 'PGI' as relevant, may appear on the labelling only after the publication of the decision on registration in accordance with Articles 24 and 25.	6. The Union symbol indicating the protected geographical indication and the Union indication 'protected geographical indication' and the abbreviation 'PGI' as relevant, may appear on the labelling <u>and where applicable, on advertising material</u> , only after the publication of the decision on registration in accordance with	6. The Union symbol indicating the protected geographical indication and the Union indication 'protected geographical indication' and the abbreviation 'PGI' as relevant, may appear on the labelling only after the publication of the decision on registration in accordance with Articles <del>24 and 25</del> <b>24(7) or 25(2)</b> , as applicable.	6. The Union symbol indicating the protected geographical indication and the Union indication 'protected geographical indication' and the abbreviation 'PGI' as relevant, may appear on the labelling <u>and where applicable, on advertising material</u> , only after the publication of the decision on registration in accordance with Articles <del>24 and 25</del> <u>24(7) or 25(2), as applicable</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		Articles 24 and 25.		
	Article 44(7)			
G	422 7. Where an application is rejected, any products labelled in accordance with paragraph 4 may be marketed until the stocks are exhausted.	<i>deleted</i>	7. Where an application is rejected, any products labelled in accordance with paragraph 45 may be marketed until the stocks are exhausted.	7. <del>Where an application is rejected, any products labelled in accordance with paragraph 4 may be marketed until the stocks are exhausted.</del> <del>deleted</del>
	Article 44(8)			
G	423 8. The following may also appear on the labelling:	8. The following may also appear on the labelling <u>and, where applicable, in advertising material accompanying the product</u> .	8. The following may also appear on the labelling:	8. The following may also appear on the labelling <u>and, where applicable, in advertising material accompanying the product</u> .  Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 44(8), point (a)			
G	424 (a) depictions of the geographical area of origin, as referred to in the product specification; and	(a) depictions of the geographical area of origin, as referred to in the product specification; and	(a) depictions of the geographical area of origin, as referred to in the product specification; and	(a) depictions of the geographical area of origin, as referred to in the product specification; and  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 44(8), point (b)			
G	425			G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(b) text, graphics or symbols referring to the Member State or the region in which that geographical area of origin is located.	(b) text, graphics or symbols referring to the Member State or the region in which that geographical area of origin is located.	(b) text, graphics or symbols referring to the Member State or the region in which that geographical area of origin is located.	(b) text, graphics or symbols referring to the Member State or the region in which that geographical area of origin is located.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 44(9)				
426	9. The Union symbol associated with a geographical indication entered in the Union Register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products designating craft and industrial product originating in third countries, may appear on the product labelling and advertising material, in which case the symbol shall be used in conformity with paragraph 2.	9. The Union symbol associated with a geographical indication entered in the Union Register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products designating craft and industrial product originating in third countries, may appear on the product labelling and advertising material, in which case the symbol shall be used in conformity with paragraph 2.	9. The Union symbol associated with a geographical indication entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products designating a craft and industrial product originating in a third <del>countries</del> country, may appear on the <del>product</del> labelling and advertising material <b>of the product</b> , in which case the symbol shall be used in conformity with paragraph 2.	9. The Union symbol associated with a geographical indication entered in the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> designating <u>a</u> craft and industrial product originating in <u>a</u> third <del>countries</del> <u>country</u> , may appear on the <del>product</del> labelling and advertising material <u>of the product</u> , in which case the symbol shall be used in conformity with paragraph 2.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 44(10)				
427	10. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the technical characteristics of the Union symbol and indication as well as the rules concerning	10. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the technical characteristics of the Union symbol and indication as well as the rules concerning their	10. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the technical characteristics of the Union symbol and indication as well as the rules concerning their use on <del>the</del>	10. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the technical characteristics of the Union symbol and indication as well as the rules concerning their use on the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	their use on the products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used. These implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	use on the products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used. These implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used. These implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	products marketed under a registered geographical indication, including rules concerning the appropriate linguistic versions to be used. These implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	TITLE IV			
428	TITLE IV CONTROLS AND ENFORCEMENT	TITLE IV CONTROLS AND ENFORCEMENT	TITLE IV CONTROLS AND ENFORCEMENT	TITLE IV CONTROLS AND ENFORCEMENT  Trilogue agreed text  Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 44a			
428a			Article 44a Scope	<u>Article 44a Scope</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 44a(1)			
428b			1. This Title covers controls of	<u>1. This Title covers controls of</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			geographical indications for craft and industrial products.	<u>geographical indications for craft and industrial products.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 44a(2), introductory part				
G 428c			2. Controls shall include the following:  (partly taken from Article 45(1))	<u>2. Controls shall include the following:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 44a(2), point (a)				
G 428d			(a) verification that a product designated by a geographical indication is in compliance with the corresponding product specification;	<u>(a) verification that a product designated by a geographical indication is in compliance with the corresponding product specification;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 44a(2), point (b)				
G 428e			(b) monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the market.	<u>(b) monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the market, including electronic commerce.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Title Ivb			
428f				<u>No text</u>
	Article 45			
429	Article 45 Designation of competent authorities	Article 45 Designation of competent authorities	Article 45 Designation of competent authorities	Article 45 Designation of competent authorities  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 45(1)			
430	1. Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible for official controls to verify compliance with this Regulation. Those controls shall include the following:	1. Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible for official controls to verify compliance with this Regulation. Those controls shall include the following:	1. Member States shall designate <del>the one or more</del> competent authorities responsible for <del>official</del> the controls to <del>verify compliance with this Regulation</del> provided for in this Title. <del>Those controls shall include the following:</del>	1. Member States shall designate <del>the one or more</del> competent authorities responsible for <del>official</del> <u>the</u> controls <del>to verify compliance with this Regulation</del> provided for in this Title. <del>Those controls shall include the following:</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 45(1), point (a)			
431	(a) verification that a product	(a) verification that a product	<del>(a) verification that a product</del>	(a) <del>verification that a product</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	designated by a geographical indication has been produced in conformity with the corresponding product specification;	designated by a geographical indication has been produced in conformity with the corresponding product specification;	designated by a geographical indication has been produced in conformity with the corresponding product specification;	<del>designated by a geographical indication has been produced in conformity with the corresponding product specification;</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 45(1), point (b)				
432	(b) monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the marketplace.	(b) monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the <del>marketplace</del> <u>market, including in electronic commerce.</u>	(b) <del>monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the marketplace.</del>	(b) <del>monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the marketplace.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 45(2)				
433	2. Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be objective and impartial, and shall have at their disposal the qualified staff and resources necessary to carry out their functions.	2. Competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be objective, <u>impartial and transparent</u> <del>and impartial</del> , and shall have at their disposal <del>the</del> <u>sufficient</u> qualified staff and resources <del>necessary to</del> <u>in order to efficiently</u> carry out their functions.	2. <b>The</b> competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be objective and impartial, and shall have at their disposal the qualified staff and resources necessary to carry out their functions.	2. <u>The</u> competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be objective, <u>impartial and transparent</u> <del>and impartial</del> , and shall have at their disposal <del>the</del> qualified staff and resources <del>necessary</del> <u>in order</u> to carry out their functions <u>efficiently</u> .
Article 46				
434	Article 46 Verification of compliance with the product specifications	Article 46 Verification of compliance with the product specifications	Article 46 Verification of compliance <del>with the product specifications</del> <u>by self-declaration</u>	Article 46 Verification of compliance <del>with the product specifications</del> <u>by self-declaration</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			(previous Article 46 replaced by text below; includes elements from Article 43(1), ex Articles 49 and 58(1))	Trilogue agreed text - Council drafting for the whole article  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46(1)				
435	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 for craft and industrial products originating in their territory.	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 for craft and industrial products originating in their territory.	1. <del>Member States shall draw up and keep up to date a list of producers of products designated by a</del> <b>registered</b> geographical indication entered in the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products originating in their territory <b>may be used by any producer of a product that is in conformity with the product specification.</b>  (moved from Article 43(1))	<del>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 for craft and industrial products originating in their territory.</del> <b>No text</b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46(2)				
436	2. Producers shall be responsible for internal controls that ensure compliance with the product specification of products designated by geographical indications before the product is placed on the	2. Producers shall be 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. <del>Producers shall be responsible for internal controls that ensure</del> <b>For a product designated by a geographical indication and originating in the Union, the verification of compliance with the corresponding product specification</b>	2. <del>Producers shall be responsible for internal controls that ensure</del> <b>For a product designated by a geographical indication and originating in the Union, the verification of compliance with the corresponding product specification of products designated</b>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	market.		of products designated by geographical indications before the product is placed on the market shall be carried out by means of a self-declaration. The self-declaration shall be made using the form set out in Annex I and shall contain the information and requirements specified in that Annex.	<del>by geographical indications before the product is placed on the market</del> shall be carried out by means of a self-declaration. The self-declaration shall be made using the form set out in Annex I and shall contain the information and requirements specified in that Annex.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 46(3)			
437	3. Without prejudice to Article 49, 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. Without prejudice to Article 49, 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. <del>Without prejudice to Article 49,</del> Prior to placing the product on the market, <b>producers shall submit a self-declaration to the competent authority referred to in Article 45(1). Once the product is on the market, producers shall submit a renewed self-declaration once every three years to demonstrate</b> <del>continued a product designated by a geographical indication and originating in the Union, third party verification of compliance with the product specification. Where the product specification is amended in a way that affects the product concerned, the self-declaration shall be carried out by :</del> renewed without delay.	3. <del>Without prejudice to Article 49,</del> Prior to placing <u>the product</u> on the market, <u>producers shall submit a self-declaration to the competent authority referred to in Article 45(1). Once the product is on the market, producers shall submit a renewed self-declaration once every three years to demonstrate continued-</u> <del>a product designated by a geographical indication and originating in the Union, third party verification of compliance with the product specification. Where the product specification is amended in a way that affects the product concerned, the self-declaration shall be carried out by :</del> renewed without delay.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46(3), point (a)				
438	(a) one or more competent authorities as referred to in Article 45 ; or	(a) one or more competent authorities as referred to in Article 45 <u>(1)</u> ; or	(a) one or more competent authorities as referred to in Article 45 ; or	<del>(a) one or more competent authorities as referred to in Article 45 ; or</del> <u>No text</u>
Article 46(3), point (b)				
439	(b) one or more delegated product certification bodies including natural persons to which responsibilities have been delegated in accordance with Article 50.	(b) one or more delegated product certification bodies including natural persons to which responsibilities have been delegated in accordance with Article 50.	<del>(b) one or more delegated product certification bodies including natural persons to which responsibilities have been delegated in accordance with Article 50.</del>	<del>(b) one or more delegated product certification bodies including natural persons to which responsibilities have been delegated in accordance with Article 50.</del> <u>No text</u>
Article 46(4)				
440	4. In respect of geographical indications that designate products originating in a third country, the verification of compliance with the specifications 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, the verification of compliance with the specifications 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, the verification of compliance with the specifications before placing <del>The</del> <b>competent authority shall check, at least, that the information provided in a self-declaration is complete and consistent. If the result of the check is positive, the competent authority shall issue, or renew, a certificate of</b>	4. <del>In respect of geographical indications that designate products originating in a third country, the verification of compliance with the specifications before placing</del> <u>The competent authority shall check, at least, that the information provided in a self-declaration is complete and consistent. If the result of the check is positive, the competent authority shall issue, or renew, a certificate of</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>authorisation to use the <b>geographical indication</b> for the product <del>on the market</del> concerned. In the event of obvious errors and inconsistencies in the self-declaration, the producer shall be <del>carried out by</del> given the possibility to complete or correct the self-declaration.</p> <p>(incorporates elements of former Article 58(1))</p>	<p><u>authorisation to use the geographical indication for</u> the product <del>on the market</del> concerned. <u>In the event of obvious errors and inconsistencies in the self-declaration, the producer</u> shall be <del>carried out by</del> <u>given the possibility to complete or correct the self-declaration.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 46(4), point (a)			
G	441	(a) a public competent authority designated by the third country; or	(a) a public competent authority designated by the third country; or	<p><del>(a) a public competent authority designated by the third country; or</del> <u>No text</u></p>
	Article 46(4), point (b)			
G	442	(b) one or more product certification bodies.	(b) one or more product certification bodies.	<p><del>(b) one or more product certification bodies.</del> <u>No text</u></p>
	Article 46(5)			
G	443	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	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	<p>5. <del>Where, in accordance with the product specification, a production step is carried out by one or more</del> <u>Verification based on self-declaration does not prevent</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	of origin 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 a geographical indication.	origin 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 a geographical indication.	producers in a country other than the country of origin <del>from having</del> <b>conformity</b> 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 <del>verified by</del> product designated by a geographical indication <b>certification bodies or natural persons.</b>	producers <del>in a country other than the country of origin</del> <b>from having</b> <u>conformity</u> of the <del>geographical indication, provisions for verification of compliance of those producers shall be set out in the</del> product <del>specification.</del> <del>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</del> <b>verified by</b> product <del>designated by a geographical indication</del> <u>certification bodies or natural persons.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46(6)				
444	6. The costs of verification of compliance with the product specification may be borne by the producers, which are subject to those controls. Member States may also contribute to those costs.	6. The costs of verification of compliance with the product specification may be borne by the producers, which are subject to those controls. Member States <del>may</del> <b>shall</b> also contribute to those costs.	6. <b>To check conformity of the product covered by the self-declaration, controls, which can take place before and after</b> <del>The costs of verification of compliance with the product specification may be borne by the producers, which are subject to those controls. Member States may also contribute to those costs.</del> <b>has been put on the market, shall be carried out, based on a risk analysis and, if available, notifications by</b>	6. <u>To check conformity of the product covered by the self-declaration, controls, which can take place before and after</u> <del>The costs of verification of compliance with the product specification may be borne by the producers, which are subject to those controls. Member States may also contribute to those costs.</del> <u>has been put on the market, shall be carried out, based on a risk analysis and, if available, notifications by interested</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			interested producers of products designated by geographical indications, by:	<u>producers of products designated by geographical indications, by:</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46(6), point (a)				
G	444a		(a) the competent authority; or	<u>(a) the competent authority; or</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46(6), point (b)				
G	444b		(b) one or more product certification bodies or natural persons to which responsibilities have been delegated in accordance with Article 50.	<u>(b) one or more product certification bodies or natural persons to which responsibilities have been delegated in accordance with Article 50.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46(6a)				
G	444c	<u>6a. 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 and originating in their</u>		<u>No text</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>territory.</u>		
	Article 46(6b)			
G 444d			7. In the event of detected non-compliance, the competent authority shall take the necessary measures to remedy the situation.	<p><u>7. In the event of detected non-compliance, the competent authority shall take the necessary measures to remedy the situation.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 46(6c)			
G 444e			<p>8. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts to amend and introduce, where relevant, modifications to the information and requirements specified in the form set out in Annex I.</p> <p>(taken from Article 49(5))</p>	<p><u>8. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts to amend and introduce, where relevant, modifications to the information and requirements specified in the form set out in Annex I.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 46a			
G 444f			<p>Article 46a</p> <p>Verification of compliance by a competent authority or by delegated product certification</p>	<p><u>Article 46a</u></p> <p><u>Verification of compliance by a competent authority or by delegated product certification bodies or</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			bodies or natural persons	<u>natural persons</u>  Trilogue agreed text - Council drafting for the whole article  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46a(1)				
444g			1. As an alternative to the procedure set out in Article 46, Member States may provide for the verification of compliance with the product specification by means of controls, to be carried out before and after the product has been put on the market. Such controls shall be carried out by:	<u>1. As an alternative to the procedure set out in Article 46, Member States may provide for the verification of compliance with the product specification by means of controls, to be carried out before and after the product has been put on the market. Such controls shall be carried out by:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46a(1), point (a)				
444h			(a) one or more competent authorities referred to in Article 45(1); or	<u>(a) one or more competent authorities referred to in Article 45(1); or</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46a(1), point (b)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 444i			(b) one or more product certification bodies or natural persons to which responsibilities have been delegated in accordance with Article 50.	<u>(b) one or more product certification bodies or natural persons to which responsibilities have been delegated in accordance with Article 50.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46a(2)				
G 444j			2. Where the result of the control carried out prior to placing the product on the market demonstrates compliance of the product with the product specification, the competent authority shall issue a certificate of authorisation to use the geographical indication for the product concerned.	<u>2. Where the result of the control carried out prior to placing the product on the market demonstrates compliance of the product with the product specification, the competent authority shall issue a certificate of authorisation to use the geographical indication for the product concerned.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 46a(3)				
G 444k			3. Controls carried out after the product has been put on the market shall be based on a risk analysis and, if available, on notifications by interested producers of products designated by geographical indications. Where the result of	<u>3. Controls carried out after the product has been put on the market shall be based on a risk analysis and, if available, on notifications by interested producers of products designated by geographical indications. Where the result of such</u>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			such controls confirms compliance of the product with the product specification, the competent authority shall renew the certificate of authorisation.	<u>controls confirms compliance of the product with the product specification, the competent authority shall renew the certificate of authorisation.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 46a(4)			
444l			4. In the event of detected non-compliance, the competent authority shall take the necessary measures to remedy the situation.	<u>4. In the event of detected non-compliance, the competent authority shall take the necessary measures to remedy the situation.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 46a(5)			
444m			Article 46b Verification of compliance of products originating in a third country  (moved from Article 46(4))	<u>Article 46b</u> <u>Verification of compliance of products originating in a third country</u>  Trilogue agreed text - Council drafting for the whole article  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 46b, unnumbered paragraph			
G 444n			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:	<u>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:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 46b, point (a)			
G 444o			(a) a competent authority designated by the third country; or	<u>(a) a competent authority designated by the third country; or</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 46b, point (b)			
G 444p			(b) one or more product certification bodies.	<u>(b) one or more product certification bodies.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 46b			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
444q			<p><b>Article 46c</b>  <b>Monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the market</b></p> <p>(elements incorporated from ex Article 48)</p>	<p><u><b>Article 46c</b></u>  <u><b>Monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the market</b></u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text - Council drafting for the whole article</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 46b(1)				
444r			<p><b>1. The authorities referred to in Article 45(1) shall monitor the use of geographical indications in the market, irrespective of whether the products in question are in storage, transit, distribution, or offered for sale at wholesale or retail level, including in electronic commerce.</b></p>	<p><u><b>1. The authorities referred to in Article 45(1) shall monitor the use of geographical indications in the market, irrespective of whether the products in question are in storage, transit, distribution, or offered for sale at wholesale or retail level, including in electronic commerce.</b></u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 46b(2)				
444s			<p><b>2. To that end, those authorities shall carry out controls, based on risk analysis and, if available, notifications by interested</b></p>	<p><u><b>2. To that end, those authorities shall carry out controls, based on risk analysis and, if available, notifications by interested producers</b></u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			producers of products designated by geographical indications. If necessary, those authorities shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that are produced, operated or marketed in their territory and that contravene the protection of geographical indications provided for in Articles 35 and 36.	<u>of products designated by geographical indications. If necessary, those authorities shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that are produced, operated or marketed in their territory and that contravene the protection of geographical indications provided for in Articles 35 and 36.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 47				
445	Article 47 Due diligence	<del>Article 47</del>  deleted  (moved to Article 40 (2a))	Article 47 Due diligence <b>responsibilities of producers</b>	Article 47 <del>Due diligence</del> Deleted - moved to <u>Article 40</u>
Article 47, first paragraph				
446	Producers using the geographical indication shall ensure the continuous compliance of the use of the name and symbol in the marketplace with the relevant product specification. They	deleted  (moved to Article 40 (2a))	1. Producers using the geographical indication shall ensure the continuous compliance of the use of the name and symbol in the marketplace <b>their products</b> with the relevant product specification. They may:	<del>Producers using the geographical indication shall ensure the continuous compliance of the use of the name and symbol in the marketplace with the relevant product specification. They may:</del> Deleted

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	may:		(second sentence of Commission proposal and its sub-points moved to new paragraph 2)	Moved to art. 43 row 414
Article 47, first paragraph, point (a)				
447	(a) monitor the commercial use of the geographical indication in the marketplace;	deleted (moved to Article 40 (2a))	(a) monitor the commercial use of the geographical indication in the marketplace; (moved to new paragraph (2) below)	<del>(a) monitor the commercial use of the geographical indication in the marketplace;</del> Deleted
Article 47, first paragraph, point (b)				
448	(b) develop activities related to ensuring compliance of a product designated by a geographical indication with its product specification;	deleted (moved to Article 40 (2a))	(b) develop activities related to ensuring compliance of a product designated by a geographical indication with its product specification;	<del>(b) develop activities related to ensuring compliance of a product designated by a geographical indication with its product specification;</del> Deleted
Article 47, first paragraph, point (c)				
449	(c) take action to ensure adequate legal protection of the geographical indication, including, where appropriate, informing the competent authorities as referred to in Article 45(1).	deleted (moved to Article 40 (2a))	(e) take action to ensure adequate legal protection of the geographical indication, including, where appropriate, informing the competent authorities as referred to in Article 45(1). (moved to new paragraph (2) below)	<del>(c) take action to ensure adequate legal protection of the geographical indication, including, where appropriate, informing the competent authorities as referred to in Article 45(1).</del> Deleted

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement	
	Article 47, second paragraph				
G	449a		2. In order to prevent misuse of geographical indications in the market, producers may:	<u>deleted</u>	G
	Article 47, second paragraph, point (a)				
G	449b		(a) monitor the commercial use of the geographical indication in the market; and	<u>deleted</u> Moved up to row 402a	G
	Article 47, second paragraph, point (b)				
G	449c		(point (b) of Article 47 of Commission proposal deleted)	<u>No text</u> EP text kept in row 402a	G
	Article 47, second paragraph, point (c)				
G	449d		(c) take action to ensure adequate legal protection of the geographical indication, including, where appropriate, by notifying the competent authorities, in accordance with Articles 46(6), 46a(3) and 46c(2).	<u>Deleted</u> Moved up to row 402b	G
	Article 48				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
450	Article 48 Controls and enforcement of geographical indications rights in the marketplace	Article 48 Controls and enforcement of geographical indications rights in the <del>marketplace</del> <u>market</u>	Article 48. Controls and enforcement of geographical indications rights in the marketplace  (deleted – most elements of paras 1, 2 and 3 moved to Article 46c; para 4 moved to Article 57(3))	Article 48 <del>Controls and enforcement of geographical indications rights in the marketplace</del> <u>deleted</u>  Trilogue agreed text - Council drafting for the whole article
Article 48(1)				
451	1. Member States shall designate one or more enforcement authorities, which may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in Article 46(3) responsible for controls in the marketplace and enforcement of geographical indications after the craft and industrial 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.	1. Member States shall designate one or more enforcement authorities, which may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in Article 46(3) responsible for controls in the <del>marketplace</del> <u>market including in electronic commerce</u> and enforcement of geographical indications after the craft and industrial 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.	1. Member States shall designate one or more enforcement authorities, which may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in Article 46(3) responsible for controls in the marketplace and enforcement of geographical indications after the craft and industrial 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.	1. <del>Member States shall designate one or more enforcement authorities, which may be the same as the competent authorities referred to in Article 46(3) responsible for controls in the marketplace and enforcement of geographical indications after the craft and industrial 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.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 48(2)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
452	2. The enforcement authority shall carry out controls, based on a risk analysis and notifications of interested producers of products designated by geographical indications, to ensure conformity with the product specification or the single document or an equivalent to the latter.	2. The enforcement authority shall <u>regularly</u> carry out controls, based on a risk analysis and <del>notifications of interested producers of products designated by geographical indications</del> <u>on notifications</u> , to ensure conformity with the product specification or the single document or an equivalent to the latter.	2. The enforcement authority shall carry out controls, based on a risk analysis and notifications of interested producers of products designated by geographical indications, to ensure conformity with the product specification or the single document or an equivalent to the latter.	2. <del>The enforcement authority shall carry out controls, based on a risk analysis and notifications of interested producers of products designated by geographical indications, to ensure conformity with the product specification or the single document or an equivalent to the latter.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 48(3)				
453	3. Member States shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that are produced, operated or marketed in their territory and that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in Articles 35 and 36.	3. Member States shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services 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 Articles 35 and 36.	3. <del>Member States shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that are produced, operated or marketed in their territory and that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in Articles 35 and 36.</del>	3. <del>Member States shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that are produced, operated or marketed in their territory and that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in Articles 35 and 36.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 48(4)				
454	4. The authority designated in accordance with paragraph 1 shall coordinate enforcement of	4. The authority designated in accordance with paragraph 1 shall coordinate enforcement of	4. <del>The authority designated in accordance with paragraph 1 shall coordinate enforcement of</del>	4. <del>The authority designated in accordance with paragraph 1 shall coordinate enforcement of</del>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	geographical indications among relevant departments, agencies and bodies, including police, anti-counterfeiting agencies, customs, intellectual property offices, market surveillance and consumer protection authorities and retail inspectors.	geographical indications among relevant departments, agencies and bodies, including police, anti-counterfeiting agencies, customs, intellectual property offices, market surveillance and consumer protection authorities and retail inspectors.	geographical indications among relevant departments, agencies and bodies, including police, anti-counterfeiting agencies, customs, intellectual property offices, market surveillance and consumer protection authorities and retail inspectors.	<del>geographical indications among relevant departments, agencies and bodies, including police, anti-counterfeiting agencies, customs, intellectual property offices, market surveillance and consumer protection authorities and retail inspectors.</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 48(5)			
455	5. Member States may collect fees or charges to cover the costs of official controls in the marketplace.	5. Member States may collect fees or charges to cover the costs of official controls in the <del>marketplace</del> <u>market. Any fee or commission charged by a Member State shall be reasonable, encourage competitiveness on the part of producers using geographical indications and take account of the situation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and shall not exceed the costs incurred for performing the control on a given producer.</u>	5. <del>Member States may collect fees or charges to cover the costs of official controls in the marketplace.</del>	5. <del>Member States may collect fees or charges to cover the costs of official controls in the marketplace.</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 48(5a)			
455a		<u>5a. As provided for in Article 40(2a), an applicant as referred to in Article 6, which obtained</u>		<u>No text</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>the registration of the geographical indication, shall be entitled to notify the enforcement authorities designated pursuant to paragraph 1 in order for them to carry out controls as provided for in this Title. In such cases, upon request by the associations, the authorities shall provide information on the progress of the process initiated by such notification.</u>		
Article 49				
456	Article 49 Self-declaration certification procedure	Article 49 Self-declaration certification procedure	Article 49 Self-declaration certification procedure  (some elements moved to Article 46)	Article 49 <del>Self-declaration certification procedure</del>  Trilogue agreed text - Council drafting for the whole article
Article 49(1)				
457	1. Without prejudice to Article 46, Member States may allow a self-declaration for the verification of compliance with the product specification. The producer shall submit such self-declaration to the competent	1. Without prejudice to Article 46, Member States <del>may</del> <u>shall</u> allow a self-declaration for the verification of compliance with the product specification. The producer shall submit such self-declaration to the competent	<del>1. Without prejudice to Article 46, Member States may allow a self-declaration for the verification of compliance with the product specification. The producer shall submit such self-declaration to the competent authorities referred to in</del>	1. <del>Without prejudice to Article 46, Member States may allow a self-declaration for the verification of compliance with the product specification. The producer shall submit such self-declaration to the competent authorities referred to in</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	authorities referred to in Article 45(1).	authorities referred to in Article 45(1).	Article 45(1).	<del>Article 45(1).</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 49(2)				
458	2. Member States may allow producers to submit a self-declaration once every 3 years to the competent authorities to ensure their continuous conformity with the product specification in the marketplace. Where the product specification is amended or changed in a way that affects the concerned product, the self-declaration shall be renewed immediately.	2. Member States <del>may</del> <u>shall</u> allow producers to submit a self-declaration once every 3 years to the competent authorities to ensure their continuous conformity with the product specification in the <del>marketplace</del> <u>market</u> . Where the product specification is amended or changed in a way that affects the concerned product, the self-declaration shall be renewed immediately.	2. Member States may allow producers to submit a self-declaration once every 3 years to the competent authorities to ensure their continuous conformity with the product specification in the marketplace. Where the product specification is amended or changed in a way that affects the concerned product, the self-declaration shall be renewed immediately.	2. <del>Member States may allow producers to submit a self-declaration once every 3 years to the competent authorities to ensure their continuous conformity with the product specification in the marketplace. Where the product specification is amended or changed in a way that affects the concerned product, the self-declaration shall be renewed immediately.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 49(3)				
459	3. Where self-declarations are used competent authorities shall carry out random controls. In the event of breaches, Member States shall take all necessary measures to remedy the situation.	3. Where self-declarations are used competent authorities shall carry out random controls. In the event of breaches, Member States shall take all necessary measures to remedy the situation.	3. Where self-declarations are used competent authorities shall carry out random controls. In the event of breaches, Member States shall take all necessary measures to remedy the situation.	3. <del>Where self-declarations are used competent authorities shall carry out random controls. In the event of breaches, Member States shall take all necessary measures to remedy the situation.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 49(4)				
460				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	4. The self-declaration shall follow the structure set out in Annex 1 and shall contain all the information and requirements specified in that Annex.	4. The self-declaration shall follow the structure set out in Annex <del>1</del> and shall contain <del>all</del> the <u>specified</u> information. <u>The self-declaration may be submitted digitally</u> <del>and requirements specified in that Annex.</del>	4. The self declaration shall follow the structure set out in Annex 1 and shall contain all the information and requirements specified in that Annex.	4. <del>The self declaration shall follow the structure set out in Annex 1 and shall contain all the information and requirements specified in that Annex.</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 49(5)			
461	5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 66, amending this Regulation and introducing, where relevant, modifications to the information and requirements specified in Annex 1.	5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 66, amending this Regulation and introducing, where relevant, modifications to the information and requirements specified in Annex 1.	5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 66, amending this Regulation and introducing, where relevant, modifications to the information and requirements specified in Annex 1.	5. <del>The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 66, amending this Regulation and introducing, where relevant, modifications to the information and requirements specified in Annex 1.</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Article 50			
462	Article 50 Delegation by the competent authorities of official control tasks	Article 50 Delegation by the competent authorities of official control tasks	Article 50 Delegation by the competent authorities of official of certain control tasks	Article 50 Delegation <del>by the competent</del> <u>authorities of official</u> control tasks  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 50(1)			
463				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	1. Competent authorities may delegate official control tasks to one or more product certification bodies including natural persons. The competent authority shall ensure that the delegated product certification body or natural person, to which such tasks have been delegated, have the powers needed to effectively perform these tasks.	1. Competent authorities may delegate official control tasks to one or more product certification bodies including natural persons. The competent authority shall ensure that the delegated product certification body or natural person, to which such tasks have been delegated, have the <u>knowledge, expertise, resources and the</u> powers needed to effectively perform these tasks.	1. Competent authorities may delegate <del>official</del> <b>certain</b> control tasks to <del>one or more product certification bodies including natural persons.</del> The competent authority shall ensure that the delegated product certification body or natural person, to which such tasks have been delegated, have the powers needed to effectively perform these tasks <b>related to products that are subject to the controls referred to in Articles 46(6), 46a(2), 46a(3) and 46c(2) to one or more product certification bodies including natural persons.</b>	1. Competent authorities may delegate <del>official</del> control tasks <del>to one or more product certification bodies including natural persons.</del> <del>The competent authority shall ensure that the delegated product certification body or natural person, to which such tasks have been delegated, have the powers needed to effectively perform these tasks</del> <b>related to products that are subject to the controls referred to in Articles 46(6), 46a(2), 46a(3) and 46c(2) to one or more product certification bodies including natural persons.</b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 50(1a)				
G 463a			1a. The competent authority shall ensure that the product certification body or natural persons, to which the control tasks referred to in paragraph 1 are delegated, have the powers needed to perform these tasks effectively.  (Moved from paragraph 1)	<u>1a. The competent authority shall ensure that the product certification body or natural persons, to which the control tasks referred to in paragraph 1 are delegated, have the powers needed to perform these tasks effectively.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 50(2)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
464	2. The delegation of official control tasks shall be in writing and shall comply with the following conditions:	2. The delegation of official control tasks shall be in writing and shall comply with the following conditions:	2. The delegation of official <del>control</del> <b>certain</b> control tasks shall be in writing and <del>shall comply with</del> <b>subject to</b> the following conditions:	2. The delegation of <del>official</del> <b>control</b> tasks shall be in writing and <del>shall</del> <b>comply with</b> <u>subject to</u> the following conditions:
Article 50(2), point (a)				
465	(a) the delegation is to contain a precise description of the official control tasks that the delegated body or the natural person may perform, and the conditions under which it may perform those tasks;	(a) the delegation is to contain a precise description of the official control tasks that the delegated body or the natural person may perform, and the conditions under which it may perform those tasks;	(a) the delegation is to contain a precise description of the <del>official</del> control tasks that the delegated body or the natural person may perform, and the conditions under which it may perform those tasks;	(a) the delegation is to contain a precise description of the <del>official</del> control tasks that the delegated body or the natural person may perform, and the conditions under which it may perform those tasks;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 50(2), point (b)				
466	(b) the delegated product certification body:	(b) the delegated product certification body:	(b) the delegated product certification body:	(b) the delegated product certification body:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 50(2), point (b)(i)				
467	(i) is to have the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to perform the official	(i) is to have the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to <u>efficiently</u> perform	(i) is to have the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to perform the <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to	(i) is to have the expertise, equipment, <u>infrastructure and resources</u> <del>and infrastructure</del> required

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	control tasks delegated to it;	the official control tasks delegated to it;	it;	to <u>efficiently</u> perform the <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to it;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 50(2), point (b)(ii)				
468	(ii) is to have a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff;	(ii) is to have a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff;	(ii) is to have a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff; <b>and</b>	(ii) is to have a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff; <u>and</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 50(2), point (b)(iii)				
469	(iii) is to be impartial and free from any conflict of interest and in particular is not to be in a situation which may, directly or indirectly, affect the impartiality of its professional conduct as regards the performance of those official control tasks delegated to it; and	(iii) is to be <u>transparent</u> , impartial and free from any conflict of interest and in particular is not to be in a situation which may, directly or indirectly, affect the impartiality of its professional conduct as regards the performance of those official control tasks delegated to it; and	(iii) is to be impartial and free from any conflict of interest and, in particular, <b>it</b> is not to be in a situation <del>which</del> <b>that</b> may, directly or indirectly, affect the impartiality of its professional conduct as regards the performance of those <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to it; <del>and</del>	(iii) is to be <u>transparent</u> , impartial and free from any conflict of interest and, in particular, <u>it</u> is not to be in a situation <del>which</del> <b>that</b> may, directly or indirectly, affect the impartiality of its professional conduct as regards the performance of those <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to it; <del>and</del>
Article 50(2), point (b)(iv)				
470	(iv) is to have sufficient powers	(iv) is to have sufficient powers	<del>(iv) is to have sufficient powers to</del>	(iv) <del>is to have sufficient powers to</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	to perform the official control tasks delegated to it; and	to perform the official control tasks delegated to it; and	perform the official control tasks delegated to it; and  (covered by paragraph 1)	<del>perform the official control tasks delegated to it; and</del> <del>deleted</del>
Article 50(2), point (c)				
471	(c) where the official control task are delegated to natural persons, those natural persons:	(c) where the official control task are delegated to natural persons, those natural persons:	(c) where the <del>official</del> control <del>task</del> tasks are delegated to natural persons, those natural persons:	(c) where the <del>official</del> control <del>task</del> tasks are delegated to natural persons, those natural persons:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 50(2), point (c)(i)				
472	(i) are to have the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to perform those official control tasks delegated to them;	(i) are to have the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to <u>efficiently</u> perform those official control tasks delegated to them;	(i) are to have the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to perform those <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to them;	(i) are to have the expertise, equipment, <u>infrastructure and resources</u> <del>and infrastructure</del> required to <u>efficiently</u> perform those <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to them;
Article 50(2), point (c)(ii)				
473	(ii) are to be suitably qualified and experienced;	(ii) are to be suitably qualified and experienced;	(ii) are to be suitably qualified and experienced; <b>and</b>	(ii) are to be suitably qualified and experienced; <u>and</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 50(2), point (c)(iii)				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
474	(iii) are to act impartially and are to be free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of those official control tasks delegated to them; and	(iii) are to act <u>transparently</u> , impartially and are to be free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of those official control tasks delegated to them; and	(iii) are to act impartially and are to be free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of those official control tasks delegated to them; <del>and</del>	(iii) are to act <u>transparently</u> , impartially and are to be free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of those <del>official</del> control tasks delegated to them; <del>and</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 50(2), point (d)				
475	(d) there are to be arrangements in place ensuring efficient and effective coordination between the delegating competent authorities and the delegated product certification bodies, including natural persons.	(d) there are to be arrangements in place ensuring efficient and effective coordination between the delegating competent authorities and the delegated product certification bodies, including natural persons.	(d) there are to be arrangements in place ensuring efficient and effective coordination between the delegating competent authorities and the <del>delegated</del> product certification bodies, <del>including</del> or natural persons.	(d) there are to be arrangements in place ensuring efficient and effective coordination between the delegating competent authorities and the <del>delegated</del> product certification bodies; <del>including</del> or natural persons.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 51				
476	Article 51 Obligations of the delegated product certification bodies and natural persons	Article 51 Obligations of the delegated product certification bodies and natural persons	Article 51 Obligations of <del>the</del> delegated product certification bodies and natural persons	Article 51 Obligations of <del>the</del> delegated product certification bodies and natural persons  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 51, first paragraph			
477	The product certification bodies or natural persons to which certain official control tasks have been delegated in accordance with Article 50, shall:	The product certification bodies or natural persons to which certain official control tasks have been delegated in accordance with Article 50, shall:	The product certification bodies or natural persons, to which certain <del>official</del> control tasks have been delegated in accordance with Article 50, shall:	The product certification bodies or natural persons, to which certain <del>official</del> control tasks have been delegated in accordance with Article 50, shall:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 51, first paragraph, point (a)			
478	(a) communicate the outcome of the official controls and related activities performed by them to the delegating competent authorities on a regular basis and whenever those authorities so request;	(a) communicate the outcome of the official controls and related activities performed by them to the delegating competent authorities on a regular basis and whenever those authorities so request;	(a) communicate the outcome of <del>the official</del> controls and related activities performed by them to the delegating competent authorities on a regular basis and whenever those authorities so request;	(a) communicate the outcome of <del>the official</del> controls and related activities performed by them to the delegating competent authorities on a regular basis and whenever those authorities so request;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 51, first paragraph, point (b)			
479	(b) immediately inform the delegating competent authorities whenever the outcome of the official controls indicate non-compliance or point to the likelihood of non-compliance, unless specific arrangements as	(b) immediately inform the delegating competent authorities whenever the outcome of the official controls indicate non-compliance or point to the likelihood of non-compliance, unless specific arrangements as	(b) immediately inform the delegating competent authorities whenever the outcome of <del>the official</del> controls indicate non-compliance or point to the likelihood of non-compliance, unless specific arrangements as established between	(b) immediately inform the delegating competent authorities whenever the outcome of <del>the official</del> controls indicate non-compliance or point to the likelihood of non-compliance, unless specific arrangements as established between the competent

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	established between the competent authority and the delegated product certification body or the natural person concerned provides otherwise; and	established between the competent authority and the delegated product certification body or the natural person concerned provides otherwise; and	the competent authority and the <del>delegated</del> product certification body or the natural person concerned provides otherwise; and	authority and the <del>delegated</del> product certification body or the natural person concerned provides otherwise; and  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 51, first paragraph, point (c)				
480	(c) give to the competent authorities access to their premises and facilities, cooperate and provide assistance.	(c) give to the competent authorities access to their premises and facilities, cooperate and provide assistance.	(c) <del>give</del> <b>cooperate with and provide assistance</b> to the competent authorities, <b>and give those authorities</b> access to their premises and facilities, <del>cooperate and provide assistance to</del> <b>documentation related to their delegated tasks.</b>	(c) <del>give</del> <b>cooperate with and provide assistance</b> to the competent authorities, <b>and give those authorities</b> access to their premises and <del>facilities, cooperate and provide assistance to</del> <b>documentation related to their delegated tasks.</b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 52				
481	Article 52 Obligations of the delegating competent authorities	Article 52 Obligations of the delegating competent authorities	Article 52 Obligations of <del>the</del> delegating competent authorities	Article 52 Obligations of <del>the</del> delegating competent authorities  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 52(1)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
482	1. Competent authorities that have delegated certain official control tasks to delegated product certification bodies or natural persons in accordance with Article 50, shall:	1. Competent authorities that have delegated certain official control tasks to delegated product certification bodies or natural persons in accordance with Article 50, shall:	1. Competent authorities that have delegated certain official control tasks to <del>delegated</del> product certification bodies or natural persons, in accordance with Article 50, shall <b>fully or partly withdraw the delegation without delay, where:</b>	1. Competent authorities that have delegated certain <del>official</del> control tasks to <del>delegated</del> product certification bodies or natural persons, in accordance with Article 50, shall <u>fully or partly withdraw the delegation without delay, where:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 52(1), point (a)				
483	(a) organise audits or inspections of such bodies or persons, as necessary;	(a) organise audits or inspections of such bodies or persons, as necessary;	(a) <del>organise audits or inspections of such bodies or persons, as necessary</del> <b>there is evidence that such a product certification body or natural person is failing to perform properly the tasks delegated to it;</b>  (deleted text moved to paragraph 2; new text moved from from point (b)(i))	(a) <del>organise audits or inspections of such bodies or persons, as necessary</del> <u>there is evidence that such a product certification body or natural person is failing to perform properly the tasks delegated to it;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 52(1), point (b)				
484	(b) fully or partly withdraw the delegation without delay where:	(b) fully or partly withdraw the delegation without delay where:	(b) <del>fully or partly withdraw the delegation without delay where:</del> <b>the product certification body or natural person fails to take appropriate and timely action to remedy the identified shortcomings;</b>	(b) <del>fully or partly withdraw the delegation without delay where:</del> <u>the product certification body or natural person fails to take appropriate and timely action to remedy the identified shortcomings; or</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			or (deleted text moved to chapeau sentence; new text moved from point (b)(ii))	Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 52(1), point (b)(i)				
485	(i) there is evidence that such a delegated product certification body or natural person is failing to properly perform the tasks delegated to it;	(i) there is evidence that such a delegated product certification body or natural person is failing to properly perform the tasks delegated to it;	(i) <del>there is evidence that such a delegated product certification body or natural person is failing to properly perform the tasks delegated to it;</del>	(i) <del>there is evidence that such a delegated product certification body or natural person is failing to properly perform the tasks delegated to it;</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 52(1), point (b)(ii)				
486	(ii) the delegated product certification body or natural person fails to take appropriate and timely action to remedy the shortcomings identified; or	(ii) the delegated product certification body or natural person fails to take appropriate and timely action to remedy the shortcomings identified; or	(ii) <del>the delegated product certification body or natural person fails to take appropriate and timely action to remedy the shortcomings identified;</del> or	(ii) <del>the delegated product certification body or natural person fails to take appropriate and timely action to remedy the shortcomings identified;</del> or <u>deleted</u>
Article 52(1), point (c)				
487	(iii) the independence or impartiality of the delegated product certification body or natural person has been compromised.	(iii) the independence or impartiality of the delegated product certification body or natural person has been compromised.	(iii)(c) the independence or impartiality of the <del>delegated</del> product certification body or natural person has been compromised.  (moved from former point (b)(iii))	(iii) the independence or impartiality of the <del>delegated</del> product certification body or natural person has been compromised.  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 52(1), point (b)(iiia)			
487a			<p>1a. The competent authorities may also withdraw the delegation for reasons other than those referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>(moved from paragraph 2)</p>	<p><u>1a. The competent authorities may also withdraw the delegation for reasons other than those referred to in paragraph 1.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 52(2)			
488	<p>2. The competent authorities may also withdraw the delegation for reasons other than those referred to in this Regulation.</p>	<p>2. The competent authorities may also withdraw the delegation for reasons other than those referred to in this Regulation.</p>	<p>2. The competent authorities may also withdraw the delegation for reasons other than those referred to in this Regulation <b>organise audits or inspections of product certification bodies or natural persons at any time, as necessary.</b></p> <p>(deleted language moved to paragraph 1; new language takes over initial paragraph 1(a) of Commission proposal)</p>	<p><del>2. The competent authorities may also withdraw the delegation for reasons other than those referred to in this Regulation</del> <u><b>organise audits or inspections of product certification bodies or natural persons at any time, as necessary.</b></u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 53			
489	<p>Article 53</p> <p>Public information on competent authorities and product certification bodies</p>	<p>Article 53</p> <p>Public information on competent authorities and product certification bodies</p>	<p>Article 53</p> <p>Public information on competent authorities and product certification bodies</p>	<p>Article 53</p> <p>Public information on competent authorities and product certification bodies</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 53(1)				
490	1. Member States shall make public the names and addresses of the designated competent authorities and delegated product certification bodies including natural persons referred to in Article 46(3) and keep that information up-to-date.	1. Member States shall make public the names and <del>addresses</del> <u>contact details</u> of the designated competent authorities and delegated product certification bodies including natural persons referred to in Article 46(3) and keep that information up-to-date.	1. Member States shall make public the names and addresses of the designated competent authorities, <b>referred to in Article 45(1), and</b> <del>delegated</del> product certification bodies <del>including</del> <b>and</b> natural persons referred to in Article <del>46(3)</del> <b>46(6)(b) and 46a(1)(b)</b> and keep that information <del>up-to-date</del> <b>updated</b> .	1. Member States shall make public the names and <del>addresses</del> <u>contact details</u> of the designated competent authorities, <b>referred to in Article 45(1), and</b> <del>delegated</del> product certification bodies <del>including</del> <b>and</b> natural persons referred to in Article <del>46(3)</del> <b>46(6)(b) and 46a(1)(b)</b> and keep that information <del>up-to-date</del> <u>updated when changes occur</u> .
Article 53(2)				
491	2. The Office shall make public the names and addresses of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in Article 46(4) and update that information periodically.	2. The Office shall make public the names and <del>addresses</del> <u>contact details</u> of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in Article 46(4) and update that information <del>periodically</del> <u>when changes occur</u> .	2. <b>In relation to third countries</b> , the Office shall make public, <b>where available</b> , the names and addresses of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in Article <del>46(4)</del> <b>46b</b> and update that information periodically.	2. <u>In relation to third countries</u> , the Office shall make public, <u>where available</u> , the names and <del>addresses</del> <u>contact details</u> of the competent authorities and product certification bodies referred to in Article <del>46(4)</del> <b>46b</b> and update that information <del>periodically</del> <u>when changes occur</u> .
Article 53(3)				
492				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	3. The Office may establish a digital portal where the names and addresses of the competent authorities and delegated product certification bodies including natural persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are made public.	3. The Office <del>may</del> <u>shall</u> establish a digital portal where the names and <del>addresses</del> <u>contact details</u> of the competent authorities and delegated product certification bodies including natural persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are made public.	3. The Office <del>may</del> <u>shall</u> establish a digital portal where the names and addresses of the competent authorities and <del>delegated</del> product certification bodies <del>including</del> <u>and</u> natural persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are made public.	3. The Office <del>may</del> <u>shall</u> establish a digital portal where the names and <del>addresses</del> <u>contact details</u> of the competent authorities and <del>delegated</del> product certification bodies <del>including</del> <u>and</u> natural persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are made public.
Article 54				
493	Article 54 Accreditation of product certification bodies	Article 54 Accreditation of product certification bodies	Article 54 Accreditation of product certification bodies	Article 54 Accreditation of product certification bodies  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 54(1)				
494	1. The product certification bodies referred to in Article 46 (3), point (b) and Article 46 (4), point (b) shall comply with and be accredited in accordance with :	1. The product certification bodies referred to in Article 46 (3), point (b) and Article 46 (4), point (b) shall comply with and be accredited in accordance with :	1. The product certification bodies referred to in Article 46 (3), point (b) and Article 46 (4), point (b) shall <del>comply with and be accredited</del> <u>50 shall comply with and be accredited, depending on their activities, in accordance with the following standards:</u>	1. The product certification bodies referred to in Article <del>46 (3), point (b) and Article 46 (4), point (b) shall</del> <u>50 shall comply with and be accredited, depending on their activities, in accordance with the following standards:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 54(1), point (a)			
495	(a) European standard ISO/IEC 17065:2012 ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying 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	(a) European standard <u>EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012</u> ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services’, including European standard <u>EN ISO/IEC 17020:2012</u> ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection’ <u>and EN ISO/IEC 17025 for testing and calibrating laboratories</u> ; or	(a) European standard <b>EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012</b> ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services’, <del>including</del> European standard ISO/IEC 17020:2012 ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection’ <b>and EN ISO/IEC 17025 for testing and calibration laboratories, including any revisions or amended versions of those standards</b> ; or	(a) European standard <u>EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012</u> ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services’, <del>including</del> European standard <u>EN ISO/IEC 17020:2012</u> ‘Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection’ <u>and EN ISO/IEC 17025 for testing and calibration laboratories, including any revisions or amended versions of those standards</u> ; or
	Article 54(1), point (b)			
496	(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).	(b) other suitable, internationally recognised standards, <del>including any revisions or amended versions of the European Standards referred to in point (a).</del>	(b) other suitable, internationally recognised standards, <del>including any revisions or amended versions of the European Standards referred to in point (a).</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 54(2)			
497	2. Accreditation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be performed	2. Accreditation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be performed	2. Accreditation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be performed by an	2. Accreditation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be performed by an

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	by an accreditation body recognised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, that is a member of European Accreditation, or by an accreditation body outside the Union that is a member of International Accreditation Forum.	by an accreditation body recognised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, that is a member of European Accreditation, or by an accreditation body outside the Union that is a member of International Accreditation Forum.	accreditation body, recognised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 <sup>1</sup> , that is a member of <b>the</b> European <b>cooperation for</b> Accreditation, or, <b>for third-country product certification bodies</b> , by a <b>recognised</b> <del>by an</del> accreditation body outside the Union that is a member of International Accreditation Forum <b>or International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation</b> .  <b>1. Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218 13.8.2008, p. 30).</b>	accreditation body, recognised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 <sup>1</sup> , that is a member of <u>the</u> European <u>cooperation for</u> Accreditation, or, <u>for third-country product certification bodies</u> , by a <u>recognised</u> <del>by an</del> accreditation body outside the Union that is a member of International Accreditation Forum <u>or International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation</u> .  <u>1. Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218 13.8.2008, p. 30).</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 55				
498	Article 55 Orders to act against illegal content	Article 55 Orders to act against illegal content <u>online</u>	Article 55 Orders to act against illegal content	Article 55 Orders to act against illegal content <u>online</u>  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 55, first paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
499	<p>Where provided by national law and in compliance with Union law, competent authorities of the Member States may issue an order to act as referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No xxxx/2022<sup>1</sup> against illegal content that contravenes Article 35 of this Regulation .</p> <p>1. Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC.</p>	<p>Where provided by national law and in compliance with Union law, competent authorities of the Member States may issue an order to act as referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No xxxx/2022<sup>1</sup> against illegal content <u>online</u> that contravenes Article 35 <u>and 36</u> of this Regulation .</p> <p>1. Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC.</p>	<p><b>1. Where provided by national law and in compliance with Union law, competent authorities of the Member States may issue an order to act as referred to in Article 8 of 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 geographical indications provided for in Articles 35 and 36 of this Regulation (EU) No xxxx/2022<sup>1</sup> against shall be considered illegal content that contravenes within the meaning of Article 35 of this Regulation 3, point (h) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council.</b></p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council <b>of 19 October 2022</b> on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, p. 1).</p>	<p><del>1. Where provided by national law and in compliance with Union law, competent authorities of the Member States may issue an order to act as referred to in Article 8 of Any</del> <u>information related to the advertising, promotion and sale of goods to which persons established in the Union have access that contravenes the protection of geographical indications provided for in Articles 35 and 36 of this Regulation (EU) No xxxx/2022<sup>1</sup> against shall be considered illegal content that contravenes within the meaning of Article 35 of this Regulation 3, point (h) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council.</u></p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council <u>of 19 October 2022</u> on a Single Market For Digital Services (DSA) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, p. 1).</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 55, second paragraph				
499a			<p>2. Relevant national judicial or administrative authorities of the Member States may, in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, issue an order to act against one or more specific items of illegal content, as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p>	<p><u>2. Relevant national judicial or administrative authorities of the Member States may, in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, issue an order to act against one or more specific items of illegal content, as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 56				
500	Article 56 Penalties	Article 56 Penalties	Article 56 Penalties	<p>Article 56 Penalties</p> <p>Text Origin: Commission Proposal</p>
Article 56, first paragraph				
501	Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to non-compliance with, and infringements of, this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be	Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to non-compliance with, and infringements of, this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective,	Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to non-compliance with, and infringements of, this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member	Member States shall lay down <del>the</del> rules on penalties applicable to non-compliance with, and infringements of, this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member

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	effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, by the entry into force of this Regulation, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.	proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, by the entry into force of this Regulation, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.	States shall, by the <del>entry into force</del> <b>date of application</b> of this Regulation, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.	States shall, by the <del>entry into force</del> <b>date of application</b> of this Regulation, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 57				
502	Article 57 Mutual assistance and resources	Article 57 Mutual assistance and resources	Article 57 Mutual assistance and resources	Article 57 Mutual assistance and resources  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 57(1)				
503	1. Member States shall assist each other for the purposes of carrying out the controls and enforcement provided for in this Title.	1. Member States shall assist each other for the purposes of carrying out the controls and enforcement provided for in this Title.	1. Member States shall assist each other for the purposes of carrying out the controls and enforcement provided for in this Title.	1. Member States shall assist each other for the purposes of carrying out the controls and enforcement <del>provided for in this Title</del> <b>of geographical indications protected under this Regulation</b> .  Trilogue agreed text - 'enforcement' retained  Text Origin: Commission

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				Proposal
Article 57(2)				
504	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information for the purposes of controls and enforcement under this Title. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information for the purposes of controls and enforcement under this Title. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).	2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information for the purposes of controls and enforcement under this Title. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2). <b>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.</b>  (initial paragraph 2 becomes paragraph 4; initial paragraph 3 becomes paragraph 2)	2. <del>The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information for the purposes of controls and enforcement under this Title. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</del> <u>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.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 57(3)				
505	3. Administrative assistance may include, where appropriate, and, by agreement between the	3. Administrative assistance may include, where appropriate, and, by agreement between the	3. <del>Administrative assistance may include, where appropriate,</del> <b>In the event of a possible violation of a</b>	3. <del>Administrative assistance may include, where appropriate,</del> <u>In the event of a possible violation of a</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	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.	geographical indication, a Member State shall take measures to facilitate the transmission, from law enforcement and, by agreement between judicial authorities within the Member State, to the competent authorities concerned, participation by the competent authorities referred to in Article 45(1), of information on such possible violation. The authorities in charge of the monitoring in the of a Member State in on-the-spot checks that the competent authorities of another Member State perform States shall, in accordance with paragraph 1 cooperate, as appropriate, with relevant departments, agencies and bodies, including police, anti-counterfeiting agencies, customs, intellectual property offices, market surveillance and consumer protection authorities and retail inspectors.  (initial paragraph 3 becomes paragraph 2; initial paragraph 4 becomes the first sentence below; initial Article 48(4) becomes the 2nd sentence below)	<u>geographical indication, a Member State shall take measures to facilitate the transmission, from law enforcement and, by agreement between judicial authorities within the Member State, to the competent authorities concerned, participation by the competent authorities referred to in Article 45(1), of information on such possible violation. The authorities in charge of the monitoring in the of a Member State in on-the-spot checks that the competent authorities of another Member State perform States shall, in accordance with paragraph 1 cooperate, as appropriate, with relevant departments, agencies and bodies, including police, anti-counterfeiting agencies, customs, intellectual property offices, market surveillance and consumer protection authorities and retail inspectors.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 57(4)			
506	4. In case of a possible violation of the protection	4. In case of a possible violation of the protection conferred to a	4. In case of a possible violation of the protection conferred to a	4. <del>In case of a possible violation of the protection conferred to a</del>



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	conferred to a geographical indication, Member States shall take measures to facilitate the transmission, from law enforcement authorities, public prosecutors and judicial authorities within the Member State, to the competent authorities referred in Article 45(1), of information on such possible violation.	geographical indication, Member States shall take measures to facilitate the transmission, from law enforcement authorities, public prosecutors and judicial authorities within the Member State, to the competent authorities referred in Article 45(1), of information on such possible violation.	geographical indication, Member States shall take measures to facilitate the transmission, from law enforcement authorities, public prosecutors and judicial authorities within the Member State, to the competent authorities referred in Article 45(1), of information on such possible violation. <b>The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information for the purposes of controls under this Title. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</b>  (initial paragraph 4 incorporated into paragraph 3; initial paragraph 2 becomes paragraph 4)	<del>geographical indication, Member States shall take measures to facilitate the transmission, from law enforcement authorities, public prosecutors and judicial authorities within the Member State, to the competent authorities referred in Article 45(1), of information on such possible violation.</del> <u>The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging information for the purposes of controls under this Title. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 58				
507	Article 58 Certificates of authorisation to produce	Article 58 Certificates of authorisation to produce	Article 58 Certificates of authorisation to produce  para 1 incorporated into Article 46(4); elements of para 2 incorporated into recital (47b))	Article 58 <del>Certificates of authorisation to produce</del> <u>deleted</u>  Trilogue agreed text - Council deletion of article



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Article 58(1)				
508	1. A producer whose product, following the verification of compliance referred to in Article 46, is found to comply with the product specification of a geographical indication protected under this Regulation or that has, if applicable in the Member State concerned, properly submitted a self-declaration to the competent authority, 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.	1. A producer whose product, following the verification of compliance referred to in Article 46, is found to comply with the product specification of a geographical indication protected under this Regulation or that has, if applicable in the Member State concerned, properly submitted a self-declaration to the competent authority, 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.	1. <del>A producer whose product, following the verification of compliance referred to in Article 46, is found to comply with the product specification of a geographical indication protected under this Regulation or that has, if applicable in the Member State concerned, properly submitted a self-declaration to the competent authority, 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.</del>  (para 1 incorporated into Article 46(4))	1. <del>A producer whose product, following the verification of compliance referred to in Article 46, is found to comply with the product specification of a geographical indication protected under this Regulation or that has, if applicable in the Member State concerned, properly submitted a self-declaration to the competent authority, 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.</del>  <del>deleted</del>
Article 58(2)				
509	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	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	2. <del>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</del>	2. <del>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</del>

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	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.	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.	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.  (elements of para 2 incorporated into recital (47b))	<del>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.</del> <u>deleted</u>
TITLE V				
510	TITLE V GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS ENTERED IN THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTER AND AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS	TITLE V GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS ENTERED IN THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTER AND AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS	TITLE V GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS ENTERED IN THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTER AND AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS	TITLE V GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS ENTERED IN THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTER AND AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 59				
511	Article 59 Amendments to Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754	<del>Article 59</del>  deleted	Article 59 Amendments to Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754  (Commission presented on 17.11.2022 a separate proposal for a Council Decision amending Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754) (COM(2022)593; Council doc. 14918/22)	Article 59 <del>Amendments to Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 59, first paragraph				

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512	<p>In Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754<sup>1</sup> the following subparagraph is added:</p> <p>1. Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754 of 7 October 2019 on the accession of the European Union to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications (OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 12).</p>	<i>deleted</i>	<p>In Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019<sup>1</sup>/1754 the following subparagraph is added:</p> <p>1. Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754 of 7 October 2019 on the accession of the European Union to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications (OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 12).</p>	<p><i>In Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754<sup>1</sup> the following subparagraph is added: <del>deleted</del></i></p> <p><i>1. Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754 of 7 October 2019 on the accession of the European Union to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications (OJ L 271, 24.10.2019, p. 12).</i></p>
Article 59, first paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph				
513	<p>“</p> <p>In respect of geographical indications protecting craft and industrial products within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2022/... of the European Parliament and of the Council of ... concerning geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products, the European Intellectual Property Office shall be designated as the Competent Authority referred to in Article 3 of the Geneva Act,</p>	<i>deleted</i>	<p>In respect of geographical indications protecting craft and industrial products within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2022/... of the European Parliament and of the Council of ... concerning geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products, the European Intellectual Property Office shall be designated as the Competent Authority referred to in Article 3 of the Geneva Act, and be responsible for the administration of the Geneva Act in the territory of the Union and</p>	<p>“</p> <p><i>In respect of geographical indications protecting craft and industrial products within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2022/... of the European Parliament and of the Council of ... concerning geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products, the European Intellectual Property Office shall be designated as the Competent Authority referred to in Article 3 of the Geneva Act, and be responsible for the administration of the Geneva</i></p>

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	and be responsible for the administration of the Geneva Act in the territory of the Union and for notifications and communications with the International Bureau of the WIPO under the Geneva Act and the Common Regulations. ”		for notifications and communications with the International Bureau of the WIPO under the Geneva Act and the Common Regulations.	<del>Act in the territory of the Union and for notifications and communications with the International Bureau of the WIPO under the Geneva Act and the Common Regulations.</del> <u>deleted</u> Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60				
514	Article 60 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/1753	Article 60 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/1753	Article 60 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/1753	Article 60 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/1753  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph				
515	Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) 2019/1753 is amended as follows:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (1)				
516	(1) Article 1 is amended as follows:	(1) Article 1 is amended as follows:	(1) Article 1 is amended as follows:	(1) Article 1 is amended as follows:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (1)(a)				
517	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (1)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
518	“ 2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term ‘geographical indications’ covers appellations of origin within the meaning of the Geneva Act, including designations of origin within the meaning of Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012 and (EU) No 1308/2013, as well as geographical indications within the meaning of Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) No 251/2014, (EU) 2019/787 and Regulation (EU) 2022/... of the European Parliament and of the Council of	“ 2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term ‘geographical indications’ covers appellations of origin within the meaning of the Geneva Act, including designations of origin within the meaning of Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012 and (EU) No 1308/2013, as well as geographical indications within the meaning of Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) No 251/2014, (EU) 2019/787 and Regulation (EU) 2022/... of the European Parliament and of the Council of ... concerning	“ 2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term ‘geographical indications’ covers appellations of origin within the meaning of the Geneva Act, including designations of origin within the meaning of Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012 and (EU) No 1308/2013, as well as geographical indications within the meaning of Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) No 251/2014, (EU) 2019/787 and Regulation (EU) 2022.../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of ... concerning geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products [this	“ 2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the term ‘geographical indications’ covers appellations of origin within the meaning of the Geneva Act, including designations of origin within the meaning of Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012 and (EU) No 1308/2013, as well as geographical indications within the meaning of Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) <del>No 251/2014, (EU)</del> 2019/787 and Regulation (EU) <del>2022...</del> .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of ... concerning geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products <u>[this</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	... concerning geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products. In respect of appellations of origin relating to craft and industrial products which are subject to an international registration, protection in the EU shall be construed as specified in Articles 5 and 35 of that Regulation;	geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products. In respect of appellations of origin relating to craft and industrial products which are subject to an international registration, protection in the EU shall be construed as specified in Articles 5 and 35 of that Regulation;	<b>Regulation].</b> In respect of appellations of origin relating to craft and industrial products which are subject to an international registration, protection in the EU shall be construed as specified in Articles 5 and 35 of that Regulation.;	<u><b>Regulation].</b></u> In respect of appellations of origin relating to craft and industrial products which are subject to an international registration, protection in the EU shall be construed as specified in Articles 5 and 35 of that Regulation.;
	”	”	”	”  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (1)(b)				
519	(b) the following paragraph 3 is added:	(b) the following paragraph 3 is added:	(b) the following paragraph 3 is added:	(b) the following paragraph 3 is added:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (1)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
520	“ 3. For the purposes of this Regulation, “Office” means the European Union Intellectual Property Office. ”	“ 3. For the purposes of this Regulation, “Office” means the European Union Intellectual Property Office. ”	“ 3. For the purposes of this Regulation, " <b>the</b> Office" means the European Union Intellectual Property Office, <b>as defined under Regulation (EU) 2017/1001.</b> ”	“ 3. For the purposes of this Regulation, " <u><b>the</b></u> Office" means the European Union Intellectual Property Office, <u><b>as defined under Regulation (EU) 2017/1001.</b></u> ”  Text Origin: Council

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (2)				
521	(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:	(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:	(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:	(2) Article 2 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (2)(a)				
522	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
523	“ Upon the accession of the Union to the Geneva Act and thereafter on a regular basis, the Commission or the Office shall, in their respective capacity as Competent Authority within the meaning of Article 3 of the Geneva Act as specified in Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754, file applications for the international	“ Upon the accession of the Union to the Geneva Act and thereafter on a regular basis, the Commission or the Office shall, in their respective capacity as Competent Authority within the meaning of Article 3 of the Geneva Act as specified in Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754, file applications for the international	“ Upon the accession of the Union to the Geneva Act and thereafter on a regular basis, the Commission or the Office shall, in their respective capacity as Competent Authority within the meaning of Article 3 of the Geneva Act as specified in Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754, file applications for the international registration of geographical indications protected	“ Upon the accession of the Union to the Geneva Act and thereafter on a regular basis, the Commission or the Office shall, in their respective capacity as Competent Authority within the meaning of Article 3 of the Geneva Act as specified in Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754, file applications for the international registration of geographical indications protected and

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>registration of geographical indications protected and registered under Union law and pertaining to products originating in the Union pursuant to Article 5(1) and Article (2) of the Geneva Act with the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization ('the International Bureau').;</p>	<p>registration of geographical indications protected and registered under Union law and pertaining to products originating in the Union pursuant to Article 5(1) and Article (2) of the Geneva Act with the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization ('the International Bureau').;</p>	<p>and registered under Union law and pertaining to products originating in the Union pursuant to Article 5(1) and <del>Article (2)</del> of the Geneva Act with the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization ('the International Bureau').;</p>	<p>registered under Union law and pertaining to products originating in the Union pursuant to Article 5(1) and Article (2) of the Geneva Act with the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization ('the International Bureau').;</p> <p>Text Origin: Commission Proposal</p>
Article 60, first paragraph, point (2)(b)				
524	<p>(b) in paragraph 2, the first sentence is replaced by the following:</p>	<p>(b) in paragraph 2, the first sentence is replaced by the following:</p>	<p>(b) in paragraph 2, the first sentence is replaced by the following:</p>	<p>(b) in paragraph 2, the first sentence is replaced by the following:</p> <p>Text Origin: Commission Proposal</p>
Article 60, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
525	<p>“ For the purposes of paragraph 1, Member States may request the Commission or, in respect of geographical indications protecting craft and industrial products (“craft and industrial geographical indications”), the Office, to register in the</p>	<p>“ For the purposes of paragraph 1, Member States may request the Commission or, in respect of geographical indications protecting craft and industrial products (“craft and industrial geographical indications”), the Office, to register in the</p>	<p>“ For the purposes of paragraph 1, Member States may request the Commission or, in respect of geographical indications protecting craft and industrial products ("craft and industrial geographical indications"), the Office, to register in the International Register</p>	<p>“ For the purposes of paragraph 1, Member States may request the Commission or, in respect of geographical indications protecting craft and industrial products (“craft and industrial geographical indications”), the Office, to register in the International Register</p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	International Register geographical indications that originate in the territory of Member States and that are protected and registered under Union law; ”	International Register geographical indications that originate in the territory of Member States and that are protected and registered under Union law; ”	geographical indications that originate in the territory of Member States and that are protected and registered under Union law; ”	geographical indications that originate in the territory of Member States and that are protected and registered under Union law; ”  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (2)(c)			
526	(c) the following paragraph 4 is added:	(c) the following paragraph 4 is added:	(c) the following paragraph 4 is added:	(c) the following paragraph 4 is added:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (2)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)			
527	“ 4. In respect of requests to register craft and industrial geographical indications in the International Register, the Office shall, in its capacity of Competent Authority referred to in Article 3 of the Geneva Act as specified in Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754, proceed on the basis of its own decision on granting protection in accordance with	“ 4. In respect of requests to register craft and industrial geographical indications in the International Register, the Office shall, in its capacity of Competent Authority referred to in Article 3 of the Geneva Act as specified in Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754, proceed on the basis of its own decision on granting protection in accordance with the	“ 4. In respect of requests to register craft and industrial geographical indications in the International Register, the Office shall, in its capacity of <del>as</del> Competent Authority referred to in <del>within the meaning of</del> Article 3 of the Geneva Act as specified in Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754, proceed on the basis of <del>its own</del> the decision on granting protection in accordance with the procedure referred to in Articles	“ 4. In respect of requests to register craft and industrial geographical indications in the International Register, the Office shall, in its capacity of <del>as</del> Competent Authority <del>referred to in</del> <u>within the meaning of</u> Article 3 of the Geneva Act as specified in Article 4(1) of Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754, proceed on the basis of <del>its own</del> <u>the</u> decision on granting protection in accordance with the procedure referred to in Articles

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the procedure referred to in Articles 17 to 34 of Regulation (EU) 2022/...;	procedure referred to in Articles 17 to 34 of Regulation (EU) 2022/...;	17 to <del>34</del> <b>34b</b> of Regulation (EU) 2022/.../.../...’ [this Regulation];	17 to <del>34</del> <b>34a</b> of Regulation (EU) 2022/.../.../...’ [this Regulation];  Ref to Article 34b is resplaced with a reference to Art 34a  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (3)				
528	(3) In Article 3, the following paragraph 4 is added:	(3) In Article 3, the following paragraph 4 is added:	(3) In Article 3, the following paragraph 4 is added:	(3) In Article 3, the following paragraph 4 is added:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				
529	“ 4. In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall request the International Bureau to cancel a registration in the International Register of a geographical indication originating in a Member State if circumstances of paragraph 1 are fulfilled.; ”	“ 4. In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall request the International Bureau to cancel a registration in the International Register of a geographical indication originating in a Member State if circumstances of paragraph 1 are fulfilled.; ”	“ 4. In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall request the International Bureau to cancel a registration in the International Register of a geographical indication originating in a Member State if <b>the</b> circumstances of paragraph 1 are fulfilled.; ”	“ 4. In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall request the International Bureau to cancel a registration in the International Register of a geographical indication originating in a Member State if <u>the</u> circumstances of paragraph 1 are fulfilled.; ”  Text Origin: Council

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (4)				
530	(4) Article 4 is replaced by the following:	(4) Article 4 is replaced by the following:	(4) Article 4 is replaced by the following:	(4) Article 4 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, first paragraph				
531	“ Article 4	“ Article 4	“ Article 4	“ Article 4 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, second paragraph				
532	Publication of third country geographical indications registered in the International Register	Publication of third country geographical indications registered in the International Register	Publication of <del>third country</del> <b>third-country</b> geographical indications registered in the International Register	Publication of <del>third country</del> <b>third-country</b> geographical indications registered in the International Register Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
533	1. The Commission or, in	1. The Commission or, in	1. The Commission or, in respect of	1. The Commission or, in respect of

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall publish any international registration notified by the International Bureau pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act, which concerns geographical indications registered in the International Register in respect of which the Contracting Party of Origin, as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, is not a Member State.	respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall publish any international registration notified by the International Bureau pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act, which concerns geographical indications registered in the International Register in respect of which the Contracting Party of Origin, as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, is not a Member State.	craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall publish any international registration notified by the International Bureau pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act, which concerns geographical indications registered in the International Register in respect of which the Contracting Party of Origin, as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, is not a Member State.	craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall publish any international registration notified by the International Bureau pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act, which concerns geographical indications registered in the International Register in respect of which the Contracting Party of Origin, as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, is not a Member State.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
534	2. The international registration referred to in paragraph 1 shall be published in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union or, in respect of international registrations relating to craft of industrial geographical indications, by the Office. The publication shall include a reference to the product type and country of origin.;	2. The international registration referred to in paragraph 1 shall be published in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union or, in respect of international registrations relating to craft of industrial geographical indications, by the Office. The publication shall include a reference to the product type and country of origin.;	2. The international registration referred to in paragraph 1 shall be published in the C series of the <b>Official Journal of the European Union</b> ; <del>Official Journal of the European Union or,</del> in respect of international registrations relating to craft <del>of and</del> industrial geographical indications, <b>the registration shall be published</b> by the Office. The publication shall include a reference to the product type and country of origin.;	2. The international registration referred to in paragraph 1 shall be published in the C series of the <b>Official Journal of the European Union</b> ; <del>Official Journal of the European Union or,</del> in respect of international registrations relating to craft <del>of and</del> industrial geographical indications, <b>the registration shall be published</b> by the Office. The publication shall include a reference to the product type and country of origin.;

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (5)				
535	(5) In Article 5, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(5) In Article 5, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(5) In Article 5, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(5) In Article 5, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
536	“ 1. The Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall assess any international registration notified by the International Bureau pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act concerning the geographical indications registered in the International Register and in respect of which the Contracting Party of Origin, as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, is not a Member State, in order to determine whether it includes the mandatory contents laid	“ 1. The Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall assess any international registration notified by the International Bureau pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act concerning the geographical indications registered in the International Register and in respect of which the Contracting Party of Origin, as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, is not a Member State, in order to determine whether it includes the mandatory contents laid down in	“ 1. The Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall assess any international registration notified by the International Bureau pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act concerning the geographical indications registered in the International Register and in respect of which the Contracting Party of Origin, as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, is not a Member State, in order to determine whether it includes the mandatory contents laid down in Rule 5(2) of the Common Regulations under the Lisbon Agreement and the Geneva	“ 1. The Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall assess any international registration notified by the International Bureau pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act concerning the geographical indications registered in the International Register and in respect of which the Contracting Party of Origin, as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, is not a Member State, in order to determine whether it includes the mandatory contents laid down in Rule 5(2) of the Common Regulations under the Lisbon Agreement and the Geneva

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	down in Rule 5(2) of the Common Regulations under the Lisbon Agreement and the Geneva Act (the ‘Common Regulations’), and the particulars concerning the quality, reputation or characteristics as laid down in Rule 5(3) of the Common Regulations.; ”	Rule 5(2) of the Common Regulations under the Lisbon Agreement and the Geneva Act (the ‘Common Regulations’), and the particulars concerning the quality, reputation or characteristics as laid down in Rule 5(3) of the Common Regulations.; ”	Act (the ‘Common Regulations’), and the particulars concerning the quality, reputation or characteristics as laid down in Rule 5(3) of the Common Regulations.; ”	Act (the ‘Common Regulations’), and the particulars concerning the quality, reputation or characteristics as laid down in Rule 5(3) of the Common Regulations.; ”  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (6)				
537	(6) Article 6 is amended as follows:	(6) Article 6 is amended as follows:	(6) Article 6 is amended as follows:	(6) Article 6 is amended as follows:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (6)(a)				
538	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (6)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
539	“ 1. Within four months from the	“ 1. Within four months from the	“ 1. Within four months from the date	“ 1. Within four months from the date

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	date of publication of the international registration in accordance with Article 4, the competent authorities of a Member State or of a third country other than the Contracting Party of Origin as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest and established in the Union or in a third country other than the Contracting Party of Origin, may lodge an opposition with the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office. The opposition shall be in one of the official languages of the Union.; ”	date of publication of the international registration in accordance with Article 4, the competent authorities of a Member State or of a third country other than the Contracting Party of Origin as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest and established in the Union or in a third country other than the Contracting Party of Origin, may lodge an opposition with the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office. The opposition shall be in one of the official languages of the Union.; ”	of publication of the international registration in accordance with Article 4, the competent authorities of a Member State or of a third country other than the Contracting Party of Origin as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest and established in the Union or in a third country other than the Contracting Party of Origin, may lodge an opposition with the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office. The opposition shall be in one of the official languages of the Union.; ”	of publication of the international registration in accordance with Article 4, the competent authorities of a Member State or of a third country other than the Contracting Party of Origin as defined in point (xv) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest and established in the Union or in a third country other than the Contracting Party of Origin, may lodge an opposition with the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office. The opposition shall be in one of the official languages of the Union.; ”  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (6)(b)				
540	(b) in paragraph 2, point (e) is deleted.	(b) in paragraph 2, point (e) is deleted.	(b) in paragraph 2, point (e) is deleted-;	(b) in paragraph 2, point (e) is deleted.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (6)(c)				
541				

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	(c) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:	(c) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:	(c) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:	(c) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (6)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
542	“ 3. The grounds for opposition set out in paragraph 2 shall be assessed by the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office, in relation to the territory of the Union or part thereof. ”	“ 3. The grounds for opposition set out in paragraph 2 shall be assessed by the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office, in relation to the territory of the Union or part thereof. ”	“ 3. The grounds for opposition set out in paragraph 2 shall be assessed by the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office, in relation to the territory of the Union or part thereof. ”	“ 3. The grounds for opposition set out in paragraph 2 shall be assessed by the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office, in relation to the territory of the Union or part thereof. ” Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)				
543	(7) Article 7 is amended as follows:	(7) Article 7 is amended as follows:	(7) Article 7 is amended as follows:	(7) Article 7 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(a)				
544	(a) in paragraph 1, the following sentence is added:	(a) in paragraph 1, the following sentence is added:	(a) in paragraph 1, the following sentence is added:	(a) in paragraph 1, the following sentence is added:



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
545	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall reject any inadmissible opposition and decide to grant protection of the geographical indication.; ”	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall reject any inadmissible opposition and decide to grant protection of the geographical indication.; ”	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall reject any inadmissible opposition and decide to grant protection of the geographical indication.; ”	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall reject any inadmissible opposition and decide to grant protection of the geographical indication.; ”  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(b)				
546	(b) in paragraph 2, the last sentence is replaced by the following:	(b) in paragraph 2, the last sentence is replaced by the following:	(b) in paragraph 2, the last sentence is replaced by the following:	(b) in paragraph 2, the last sentence is replaced by the following:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
547	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the decision	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the decision

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	decision whether to grant protection shall be adopted by the Office, or, in cases referred to in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2022/..., by the Commission.. The related implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2). ”	decision whether to grant protection shall be adopted by the Office, or, in cases referred to in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2022/..., by the Commission.. The related implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2). ”	whether to grant protection shall be adopted by the Office; or, in cases referred to in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2022/...../... [this Regulation], by the Commission., in respect of which the related implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2). ”	whether to grant protection shall be adopted by the Office; or, in cases referred to in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2022/.../.../... [this Regulation], by the Commission., in respect of which the related implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article <del>15(2)</del> 15a. ”  Incorrect reference to Art 15.2 replaced by Art 15a  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(c)				
548	(c) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:	(c) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:	(c) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:	(c) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				
549	“ 4. In accordance with Article 15(1) of the Geneva Act, the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical	“ 4. In accordance with Article 15(1) of the Geneva Act, the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical	“ 4. In accordance with Article 15(1) of the Geneva Act, the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office	“ 4. In accordance with Article 15(1) of the Geneva Act, the Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau of the refusal of the effects of the international registration concerned in the territory of the Union, within one year from the receipt of the notification of international registration in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act[, or, in the cases referred to in the first paragraph of Article 5 of Decision (EU) 2019/1754, within two years from the receipt of that notification].;	indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau of the refusal of the effects of the international registration concerned in the territory of the Union, within one year from the receipt of the notification of international registration in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act[, or, in the cases referred to in the first paragraph of Article 5 of Decision (EU) 2019/1754, within two years from the receipt of that notification].;	shall notify the International Bureau of the refusal of the effects of the international registration concerned in the territory of the Union, within <del>one year</del> <b>twelve months</b> from the receipt of the notification of international registration in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act[, or, in the cases referred to in the first paragraph of Article 5 of Decision (EU) 2019/1754, within two years from the receipt of that notification].;	shall notify the International Bureau of the refusal of the effects of the international registration concerned in the territory of the Union, within <del>one year</del> <b>twelve months</b> from the receipt of the notification of international registration in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Geneva Act[, or, in the cases referred to in the first paragraph of Article 5 of Decision (EU) 2019/1754, within two years from the receipt of that notification].;
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(d)				
550	(d) in paragraph 5, the last sentence is deleted;	(d) in paragraph 5, the last sentence is deleted;	(d) <del>in paragraph 5, the last sentence is deleted;</del> <b>is replaced by:</b>	(d) <del>in paragraph 5, the last sentence is deleted;</del> <b>is replaced by:</b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(d), amending provision, first paragraph				
550a			" The Commission may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate	<u>(da) The Commission may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			interest, withdraw, in whole or in part, by means of an implementing act, a refusal previously notified to the International Bureau. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).	<u>interest, withdraw, in whole or in part, by means of an implementing act, a refusal previously notified to the International Bureau. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(d), amending provision, second paragraph				
550b			In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications concerning the protection of which a previous refusal has been notified by the Office, the Office may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, withdraw, in whole or in part, a refusal previously notified to the International Bureau.  (Moved from now deleted point 7(e)), paragraph 5a.)	<u>In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications concerning the protection of which a previous refusal has been notified by the Office, the Office may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, withdraw, in whole or in part, a refusal previously notified to the International Bureau.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(d), amending provision, third paragraph				
550c			The Commission or, in respect of	<u>The Commission or, in respect of</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau of such withdrawal without delay.";  (Moved from now deleted point 7(e)), paragraph 5b.)	<u>craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau of such withdrawal without delay."</u> ;  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(e)				
551	(e) the following paragraphs 5a and 5b are added:	(e) the following paragraphs 5a and 5b are added:	(e) the following paragraphs 5a and 5b are added:  (moved to point (7)(d) above)	(e) <del>the following paragraphs 5a and 5b are added:</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(e), amending provision, first paragraph				
552	“ 5a. In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications concerning the protection of which a previous refusal has been notified by the Office, the Office may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, withdraw, in whole or in part, a refusal previously notified to the International Bureau.;	“ 5a. In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications concerning the protection of which a previous refusal has been notified by the Office, the Office may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, withdraw, in whole or in part, a refusal previously notified to the International Bureau.;	5a. In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications concerning the protection of which a previous refusal has been notified by the Office, the Office may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, withdraw, in whole or in part, a refusal previously notified to the International Bureau.;	“ 5a. <del>In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications concerning the protection of which a previous refusal has been notified by the Office, the Office may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, withdraw, in whole or in part, a refusal previously notified to the International Bureau.;</del> <u>deleted</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (7)(e), amending provision, second paragraph			
553	5b. The Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau of such withdrawal without delay.;	5b. The Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau of such withdrawal without delay.;	5b. The Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau of such withdrawal without delay.;  (text moved to point (7)(d) above, into row 550c)	<del>5b. The Commission or, in respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau of such withdrawal without delay.;</del> <del>deleted</del>
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (8)			
554	(8) In Article 8(1) the following sentence is added:	(8) In Article 8(1) the following sentence is added:	(8) In Article 8(1) the following sentence is added:	(8) In Article 8(1) the following sentence is added:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, first paragraph			
555	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the same shall apply to the decision of the Office.;	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the same shall apply to the decision of the Office.;	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the same shall apply to the decision of the Office.;	“ In respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the same shall apply to the decision of the Office.;
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (9)			
556	(9) Article 9 is replaced by the following:	(9) Article 9 is replaced by the following:	(9) Article 9 is replaced by the following:	(9) Article 9 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, first paragraph			
557	“ Article 9	“ Article 9	“ Article 9	“ Article 9 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, second paragraph			
558	Invalidation of effects in the Union of a third country geographical indication registered in the International Register	Invalidation of effects in the Union of a third country geographical indication registered in the International Register	Invalidation of effects in the Union of a <del>third country</del> <b>third-country</b> geographical indication registered in the International Register	Invalidation of effects in the Union of a <del>third country</del> <b>third-country</b> geographical indication registered in the International Register Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, third paragraph			
559	— 1. The Commission or, in	— 1. The Commission or, in	— 1. The Commission or, in respect	— 1. The Commission or, in respect

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, invalidate, in whole or in part the effects of protection in the Union of a geographical indication, in one or more of the following circumstances:	respect of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, invalidate, in whole or in part the effects of protection in the Union of a geographical indication, in one or more of the following circumstances:	of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, invalidate, in whole or in part the effects of protection in the Union of a geographical indication, in one or more of the following circumstances:	of craft and industrial geographical indications, the Office may, on its own initiative or following a duly substantiated request by a Member State, a third country or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, invalidate, in whole or in part the effects of protection in the Union of a geographical indication, in one or more of the following circumstances:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
560	— a. the geographical indication is no longer protected in the Contracting Party of Origin;	— a. the geographical indication is no longer protected in the Contracting Party of Origin;	— a. the geographical indication is no longer protected in the Contracting Party of Origin;	— a. the geographical indication is no longer protected in the Contracting Party of Origin;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, fifth paragraph				
561	— b. the geographical indication is no longer registered in the International Register;	— b. the geographical indication is no longer registered in the International Register;	— b. the geographical indication is no longer registered in the International Register;	— b. the geographical indication is no longer registered in the International Register;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, sixth paragraph			
562	— c. compliance with the mandatory contents laid down in rule 5(2) of the Common Regulations or with the particulars concerning the quality, reputation or characteristics as laid down in Rule 5(3) of the Common Regulations is no longer ensured.	— c. compliance with the mandatory contents laid down in rule 5(2) of the Common Regulations or with the particulars concerning the quality, reputation or characteristics as laid down in Rule 5(3) of the Common Regulations is no longer ensured.	— c. compliance with the mandatory contents laid down in rule 5(2) of the Common Regulations or with the particulars concerning the quality, reputation or characteristics as laid down in Rule 5(3) of the Common Regulations is no longer ensured.	— c. compliance with the mandatory contents laid down in rule 5(2) of the Common Regulations or with the particulars concerning the quality, reputation or characteristics as laid down in Rule 5(3) of the Common Regulations is no longer ensured.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 60, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, seventh paragraph			
563	— 2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts for the purpose of paragraph 1. The implementing acts in question shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2) and only after the natural persons or legal entities as referred to in point (ii) of Article 5(2) of the Geneva Act or the beneficiaries as defined in point (xvii) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act have been given an opportunity to defend their rights.;	— 2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts for the purpose of paragraph 1. The implementing acts in question shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2) and only after the natural persons or legal entities as referred to in point (ii) of Article 5(2) of the Geneva Act or the beneficiaries as defined in point (xvii) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act have been given an opportunity to defend their rights.;	— 2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts for the purpose of paragraph 1. The implementing acts in question shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2) and only after the natural persons or legal entities as referred to in point (ii) of Article 5(2) of the Geneva Act or the beneficiaries as defined in point (xvii) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act have been given an opportunity to defend their rights.;	— 2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts for the purpose of paragraph 1. The implementing acts in question shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2) and only after the natural persons or legal entities as referred to in point (ii) of Article 5(2) of the Geneva Act or the beneficiaries as defined in point (xvii) of Article 1 of the Geneva Act have been given an opportunity to defend their rights.;  Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 60, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, eighth paragraph				
564	— 3. Where the invalidation is no longer subject to appeal, the Commission, or in respect of craft and industrial indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau without delay of the invalidation of the effects in the territory of the Union of the international registration of the geographical indication in accordance with point (a) or (c) of paragraph 1.; „	— 3. Where the invalidation is no longer subject to appeal, the Commission, or in respect of craft and industrial indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau without delay of the invalidation of the effects in the territory of the Union of the international registration of the geographical indication in accordance with point (a) or (c) of paragraph 1.; „	— 3. Where the invalidation is no longer subject to appeal, the Commission, or in respect of craft and industrial indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau without delay of the invalidation of the effects in the territory of the Union of the international registration of the geographical indication in accordance with point (a) or (c) of paragraph 1.; „	— 3. Where the invalidation is no longer subject to appeal, the Commission, or in respect of craft and industrial indications, the Office shall notify the International Bureau without delay of the invalidation of the effects in the territory of the Union of the international registration of the geographical indication in accordance with point (a) or (c) of paragraph 1.; „  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (10)				
565	(10) In Article 11, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:	(10) In Article 11, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:	(10) In Article 11, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:	(10) In Article 11, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first subparagraph				
566	“ 3. In respect of each appellation of origin originating in a Member State which is party to the Lisbon Agreement, for a	“ 3. In respect of each appellation of origin originating in a Member State which is party to the Lisbon Agreement, for a	“ 3. In respect of each appellation of origin originating in a Member State which is party to the Lisbon Agreement, for a product falling	“ 3. In respect of each appellation of origin originating in a Member State which is party to the Lisbon Agreement, for a product falling

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	product falling within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2022/..., but not yet protected under that Regulation, 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:	product falling within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2022/..., but not yet protected under that Regulation, 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:	within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2022/...../... <b>[this Regulation]</b> , but not yet protected under that Regulation, 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:	within the scope of Regulation (EU) <del>2022/...</del> .../... <b>[this Regulation]</b> , but not yet protected under that Regulation, 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:  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first subparagraph, first indent				
567	- the registration of that appellation of origin under Regulation (EU) 2022/...; or	- the registration of that appellation of origin under Regulation (EU) 2022/...; or	<b>-(a)</b> the registration of that appellation of origin under Regulation (EU) 2022/...../... <b>[this Regulation]</b> ; or	<del>-(a)</del> the registration of that appellation of origin under Regulation (EU) <del>2022/...</del> .../... <b>[this Regulation]</b> ; or  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first subparagraph, second indent				
568	- the cancellation of the registration of that appellation of origin in the International Register.	- the cancellation of the registration of that appellation of origin in the International Register.	<b>-(b)</b> the cancellation of the registration of that appellation of origin in the International Register.	<del>-(b)</del> the cancellation of the registration of that appellation of origin in the International Register.  Text Origin: Council

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second subparagraph				
569	The Member State concerned shall notify the Office of the choice referred to in the first subparagraph, and lodge the respective request within one year following the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2022/....The registration procedure foreseen in Article 67 (3) of Regulation (EU) 2022/... applies mutatis mutandi.	The Member State concerned shall notify the Office of the choice referred to in the first subparagraph, and lodge the respective request within one year following the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2022/....The registration procedure foreseen in Article 67 (3) of Regulation (EU) 2022/... applies mutatis mutandi.	The Member State concerned shall notify the Office of the choice referred to in the first subparagraph, and lodge the respective request <b>by ... [note to OJ: please set the date twelve months from the date of entry into force within one year following the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2022/...../... (this Regulation)].</b> The registration procedure foreseen in Article 67 (3) of Regulation (EU) 2022.../... applies <b>mutatis mutandismutatis mutandi.</b>	The Member State concerned shall notify the Office of the choice referred to in the first subparagraph, and lodge the respective request <u>by ... [note to OJ: please set the date twelve months from the date of entry into force within one year following the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2022/.../... (this Regulation)].</u> The registration procedure foreseen in Article 67 (3) of Regulation (EU) 2022.../... applies <u>mutatis mutandismutatis mutandi.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), third subparagraph				
570	In the situations referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph, the Member State concerned shall request the international registration of that appellation of origin under the Geneva Act, if that Member State has ratified or acceded to the Geneva Act pursuant to the authorisation referred to in	In the situations referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph, the Member State concerned shall request the international registration of that appellation of origin under the Geneva Act, if that Member State has ratified or acceded to the Geneva Act pursuant to the authorisation referred to in	In the situations referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph, the Member State concerned shall request the international registration of that appellation of origin under the Geneva Act, 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, within <del>six</del> twelve months	In the situations referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph, the Member State concerned shall request the international registration of that appellation of origin under the Geneva Act, 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, within <del>six</del> twelve months from the date

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 3 of Decision (EU) 2019/1754, within six months from the date of registration of the geographical indication under Regulation (EU) 2022/....	Article 3 of Decision (EU) 2019/1754, within six months from the date of registration of the geographical indication under Regulation (EU) 2022/....	from the date of registration of the geographical indication under Regulation (EU) 2022/...../... <b>[this Regulation]</b> .	of registration of the geographical indication under Regulation (EU) <del>2022/...</del> .../... <b>[this Regulation]</b> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), fourth subparagraph				
571	The Member State concerned shall, in coordination with the Office, 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 Office shall authorise the Member State concerned to provide for the necessary modifications and to notify the International Bureau.	The Member State concerned shall, in coordination with the Office, 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 Office shall authorise the Member State concerned to provide for the necessary modifications and to notify the International Bureau.	The Member State concerned shall, in coordination with the Office, 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 Office shall authorise the Member State concerned to provide for the necessary modifications and to notify the International Bureau.	The Member State concerned shall, in coordination with the Office, 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 Office shall authorise the Member State concerned to provide for the necessary modifications and to notify the International Bureau.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), fifth subparagraph				
572	If the request for registration under Regulation (EU) 2022/... is refused and related administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted, or if the request for registration	If the request for registration under Regulation (EU) 2022/... is refused and related administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted, or if the request for registration	If the request for registration under Regulation (EU) <del>2022/...</del> .../... <b>[this Regulation]</b> is refused and related administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted, or if the request for registration under the Geneva Act	If the request for registration under Regulation (EU) <del>2022/...</del> .../... <b>[this Regulation]</b> is refused and related administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted, or if the request for registration under the Geneva Act

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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. ”	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. ”	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. ”	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. ”  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 60, first paragraph, point (11)				
573	(11) in Article 15(1) the following point (e) is added:	(11) in Article 15(1) the following point (e) is added:	(11) in Article 15(1) the following point (e) is added:	(11) in Article 15(1) the following point (e) is added:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 60, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, first paragraph				
574	“ (e) for craft and industrial products falling within the scope of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) 2022/..., by the Craft and Industrial Geographical Indication Committee established by Article 65 of that Regulation. ”	“ (e) for craft and industrial products falling within the scope of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) 2022/..., by the Craft and Industrial Geographical Indication Committee established by Article 65 of that Regulation. ”	“ (e) for craft and industrial products falling within the scope of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) 2022/...../... <b>[this Regulation]</b> , by the Craft and Industrial Geographical Indication Committee established by Article 65 of that Regulation. ”	“ (e) for craft and industrial products falling within the scope of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) <del>2022/...</del> .../... <b>[this Regulation]</b> , by the Craft and Industrial Geographical Indication Committee established by Article 65 of that Regulation. ”  Text Origin: Council

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Mandate
Article 61				
575	Article 61 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2017/1001	Article 61 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2017/1001	Article 61 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2017/1001	Article 61 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2017/1001  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 61, first paragraph				
576	Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 is amended as follows:  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 61, first paragraph, point (1)				
577	(1) in Article 151(1), the following point (ba) is inserted after point (b):	(1) in Article 151(1), the following point (ba) is inserted after point (b):	(1) in Article 151(1), the following point (ba) is inserted after point (b):	(1) in Article 151(1), the following point (ba) is inserted after point (b):  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 61, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph				
578	“	“	“	“

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(ba) administration and promotion of geographical indications, in particular the tasks conferred on it under the Regulation (EU) No 2022/[this regulation] of the European Parliament and of the Council and promotion of the geographical indications system. ”	(ba) administration and promotion of geographical indications, in particular the tasks conferred on it under the Regulation (EU) No 2022/[this regulation] of the European Parliament and of the Council and promotion of the geographical indications system. ”	(ba) administration and promotion of geographical indications <b>for craft and industrial products</b> , in particular the tasks conferred on it under <del>the</del> Regulation (EU) No 2022/ <del>No .../...</del> <u>[this Regulation]</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council and promotion of the geographical indications system. ”	(ba) administration and promotion of geographical indications <u>for craft and industrial products</u> , in particular the tasks conferred on it under <del>the</del> Regulation (EU) <del>No 2022/</del> <u>No .../...</u> <u>[this Regulation]</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council and promotion of the geographical indications system. ”  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 61, first paragraph, point (1a)				
578a			(1a) in Article 153(1), the following point (n) is added: ‘(n) adopting rules of procedure of the Advisory Board referred to in Article 33(8) of Regulation .../... [this Regulation]’;	<u>(1a) in Article 153(1), the following point (n) is added:</u> <u>‘(n) adopting rules of procedure of the Advisory Board referred to in Article 33(8) of Regulation .../... [this Regulation]’;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 61, first paragraph, point (1b)				
578b			(1b) in Article 170, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following: ‘2. Any natural or legal person may use the Centre’s services on a	<u>(1b) in Article 170, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:</u> <u>‘2. Any natural or legal person may use the Centre’s services on a</u>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			voluntary basis with the aim of reaching a friendly settlement of disputes, based on this Regulation, Regulation (EC) No 6/2002 or Regulation .../... [this Regulation], by mutual agreement.’;	<u>voluntary basis with the aim of reaching a friendly settlement of disputes, based on this Regulation, Regulation (EC) No 6/2002 or Regulation .../... [this Regulation], by mutual agreement.’;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 61, first paragraph, point (2)				
579	(2) the following Article 170a is inserted:	(2) the following Article 170a is inserted:	<del>(2) the following Article 170a is inserted:</del>	(2) <del>the following Article 170a is inserted:</del> <u>deleted</u>  Trilogue agreed text
Article 61, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, first paragraph				
580	“ Article 170a	“ Article 170a	Article 170a	“ <del>Article 170a</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 61, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, second paragraph				
581	Establishment of a domain name information and alert system	Establishment of a domain name information and alert system	<del>Establishment of a domain name information and alert system</del>	<del>Establishment of a domain name information and alert system</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 61, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
582	1. For domain names registered	1. For domain names registered	<del>1. For domain names registered under</del>	1. <del>For domain names registered</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	under a country-code top-level domain name, administered or managed by a registry established in the Union, the Office shall provide a domain name information and alert system. Upon submission of an application for an EU trade mark, that information and alert system shall inform applicants for an EU trade mark about the availability of their mark as a domain name, and applicants for and proprietors of an EU trade mark on an optional basis once a domain name containing an identical or similar name with their mark is registered (domain name alerts).	under a country-code top-level domain name, administered or managed by a registry established in the Union, the Office shall provide a domain name information and alert system. Upon submission of an application for an EU trade mark, that information and alert system shall inform applicants for an EU trade mark about the availability of their mark as a domain name, and applicants for and proprietors of an EU trade mark on an optional basis once a domain name containing an identical or similar name with their mark is registered (domain name alerts).	a country-code top-level domain name, administered or managed by a registry established in the Union, the Office shall provide a domain name information and alert system. Upon submission of an application for an EU trade mark, that information and alert system shall inform applicants for an EU trade mark about the availability of their mark as a domain name, and applicants for and proprietors of an EU trade mark on an optional basis once a domain name containing an identical or similar name with their mark is registered (domain name alerts).	<del>under a country-code top-level domain name, administered or managed by a registry established in the Union, the Office shall provide a domain name information and alert system. Upon submission of an application for an EU trade mark, that information and alert system shall inform applicants for an EU trade mark about the availability of their mark as a domain name, and applicants for and proprietors of an EU trade mark on an optional basis once a domain name containing an identical or similar name with their mark is registered (domain name alerts).</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 61, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
583	2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, country-code top-level domain name registries, established in the Union, shall provide the Office with all information and data in their possession necessary to run the domain name information and alert system. ”	2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, country-code top-level domain name registries, established in the Union, shall provide the Office with all information and data in their possession necessary to run the domain name information and alert system. ”	2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, country-code top-level domain name registries, established in the Union, shall provide the Office with all information and data in their possession necessary to run the domain name information and alert system.	2. <del>For the purpose of paragraph 1, country-code top-level domain name registries, established in the Union, shall provide the Office with all information and data in their possession necessary to run the domain name information and alert system.</del> <u>deleted</u> ”

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
TITLE VI				
584	TITLE VI TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	TITLE VI TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	TITLE VI <del>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FEES</del>	TITLE VI <del>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</del> <u>FEES</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 62				
585	Article 62 Technical assistance of the Office	Article 62 Technical assistance of the Office	Article 62 Technical assistance of the Office  (moved to Article 34c)	Article 62 <del>Technical assistance of the Office</del> <u>deleted</u>  Moved to art. 34 c)
Article 62, first paragraph				
586	The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting the Office with the examination and other administrative tasks concerning third country geographical indications for craft and industrial products, other than geographical indications under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical	The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting the Office with the examination and other administrative tasks concerning third country geographical indications for craft and industrial products, other than geographical indications under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications,	The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting the Office with the examination and other administrative tasks concerning third country geographical indications for craft and industrial products, other than geographical 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.	<del>The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts supplementing this Regulation by rules on entrusting the Office with the examination and other administrative tasks concerning third country geographical indications for craft and industrial products, other than geographical 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.</del> <u>deleted</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Indications, proposed for protection pursuant to international negotiations or international agreements.	proposed for protection pursuant to international negotiations or international agreements.	(moved to Article 34c)	
Article 62, first paragraph a				
586a			Article 62a Fees (moved from Article 10)	<a href="#">Article 62a Fees</a> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 62, first paragraph b				
586b			1. Member States may charge fees to cover the costs of the national phase of the geographical indication system for craft and industrial products provided for in this Regulation, notably those costs incurred in the processing of applications, notice of opposition, applications for amendments, requests for cancellation and appeals.	<a href="#">1. Member States may charge fees to cover the costs of the national phase of the geographical indication system for craft and industrial products provided for in this Regulation, notably those costs incurred in the processing of applications, notice of opposition, applications for amendments, requests for cancellation and appeals.</a> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 62a(1a)				
586c			1a. Member States may collect fees	<a href="#">1a. Member States may collect fees</a>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>or charges to cover the costs of controls conducted pursuant to Title IV of this Regulation.</p> <p>(this paragraph was moved from Article 48(5) and 2nd sentence of Article 43(2))</p>	<p><u>or charges to cover the costs of controls conducted pursuant to Title IV of this Regulation.</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 62a(2)			
G	586d		<p>(paragraph 2 of former Article 10 moved to paragraph 5a below)</p>	<p><u>no text</u></p>
	Article 62a(3)			
G	586e		<p>(paragraph 3 of former Article 10 deleted: i.e. "The Office shall not charge any fee for any procedure under this Regulation".)</p>	<p><u>no text</u></p>
	Article 62a(4)			
G	586f		<p>4. The Office shall charge a fee for:</p>	<p><u>4. The Office shall charge a fee for:</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
	Article 62a(4), point (a)			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
586g			(a) the direct registration procedure, as referred to in Article 15a;	<u>(a) the direct registration procedure, as referred to in Article 15a;</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 62a(4), point (b)				
586h			(b) the procedure concerning products originating in a third country or third countries, as referred to in Article 17(c); and	<u>(b) the procedure concerning products originating in a third country or third countries, as referred to in Article 17(c); and</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 62a(4), point (c)				
586i			(c) appeals before the Boards of Appeal, as referred to in Article 30.	<u>(c) appeals before the Boards of Appeal, as referred to in Article 30.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 62a(4a)				
586j			4a. The Office may charge a fee for requests for an amendment to the product specification and for requests for cancellation of the	<u>4a. The Office may charge a fee for requests for an amendment to the product specification and for requests for cancellation of the geographical</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			geographical indication, where the name was registered pursuant to one of the procedures referred to in point (a) or (b) of paragraph 4.	<u>indication, where the name was registered pursuant to one of the procedures referred to in point (a) or (b) of paragraph 4.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 62a(5)				
586k			5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to determine the amounts of the fees charged by the Office and the ways in which they are to be paid or, in the case of the fee for appeals before the Boards of Appeal, reimbursed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).  (paragraph 5 of former Article 10)	<u>5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to determine the amounts of the fees charged by the Office and the ways in which they are to be paid or, in the case of the fee for appeals before the Boards of Appeal, reimbursed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 65(2).</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 62a(5a)				
586l			5a. Any fees charged pursuant to this Title shall be reasonable, foster the competitiveness of the producers of the geographical indications and may take into account the specific situation of	<u>5a. Any fees charged pursuant to this Title shall be reasonable, proportionate and shall take into account the situation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in order to foster the competitiveness of</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.  (moved from Article 10, paragraph 2)	<u><i>the producers of the geographical indications. The fees shall not exceed the costs incurred for performing the tasks conducted under this Regulation.</i></u>
TITLE VII				
587	TITLE VII SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS	TITLE VII SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS	TITLE VII SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS	TITLE VII SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Title VIIa				
587a			Article 62b Data protection  (moved from Article 4)	<u><i>No text</i></u>  Agreement to keep art. 4 where it is in the COM prop and EP text.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Title VIIb				
587b			1. The Commission and the Office shall be considered controllers within the meaning of Article 3, point (8), of Regulation (EU)	<u><i>No text</i></u>  See comment to row 587a



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>2018/1725<sup>1</sup> in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedure it is competent for in accordance with this Regulation.</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).</p>	Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Title Viic			
G 587c			<p>2. The competent authorities of Member States shall be considered controllers within the meaning of Article 4, point (7), of Regulation (EU) 2016/679<sup>1</sup> in relation to the processing of personal data in the procedures for which they are competent in accordance with this Regulation.</p>	<u>No text</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<b>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the 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 , OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1–88.</b>	
Article 63				
588	Article 63 Procedural languages	Article 63 Procedural languages	Article 63 Procedural languages	Article 63 Procedural languages  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 63(1)				
589	1. All documents and information sent to the Office in respect of the procedures under this Regulation, shall be in one of the official languages of the Union.	1. All documents and information sent to the Office in respect of the procedures under this Regulation, shall be in one of the official languages of the Union.	1. All documents and information sent to the Office in respect of the procedures under this Regulation, shall be in one of the official languages of the Union.	1. All documents and information sent to the Office in respect of the procedures under this Regulation, shall be in one of the official languages of the Union.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 63(2)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
590	<p>2. For the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation, the languages of the Office shall be all the official languages of the Union in accordance with Regulation 1<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation No 1 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community (OJ 17, 6.10.1958, p. 385).</p>	<p>2. For the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation, the languages of the Office shall be all the official languages of the Union in accordance with Regulation 1<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation No 1 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community (OJ 17, 6.10.1958, p. 385).</p>	<p>2. For the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation, the languages of the Office shall be all the official languages of the Union in accordance with Regulation 1<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation No 1 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community (OJ 17, 6.10.1958, p. 385).</p>	<p>2. For the tasks conferred on the Office under this Regulation, the languages of the Office shall be all the official languages of the Union in accordance with Regulation 1<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation No 1 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community (OJ 17, 6.10.1958, p. 385).</p> <p>Text Origin: Commission Proposal</p>
Article 64				
591	Article 64 IT system	Article 64 IT system	Article 64 IT system	<p>Article 64 IT system</p> <p>Text Origin: Commission Proposal</p>
Article 64, first paragraph				
592	The digital system referred to in Article 18(1) and the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products referred to in	The digital system referred to in Article 18(1) and the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products referred to in	<p>1. The digital system referred to in Article <del>18(1)</del> and <b>18(2d)</b>, the Union register of geographical indications for craft and industrial products referred to in Article 34a,</p>	<p><u>1.</u> The digital system referred to in Article <del>18(1)</del> and <b>18(2d)</b>, the Union register <del>of geographical indications for craft and industrial products</del> referred to in Article 34a,</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 26 shall be developed, kept and maintained by the Office.	Article 26 shall be developed, kept and maintained by the Office.	<b>and the digital portal</b> referred to in Article 26 <b>53(3)</b> shall be developed, <del>kept</del> and maintained by the Office.	<u>and the digital portal</u> referred to in Article <del>26</del> <b>53(3)</b> shall be developed, <del>kept</del> and maintained by the Office.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 64, first paragraph a				
G 592a		<u>1a. The Office shall make that digital system easily accessible to the public, in machine-readable and commonly used formats and design it in such a way that it can be used by the Member States for their national procedures in accordance with Article 11(3a) and Article 18(1).</u>		<u>2. The digital system, which shall be made available in all the official languages of the Union, shall be easily accessible to the public, in machine-readable and commonly used formats and shall be used for applications pursuant to Article 17, but shall also have the capacity to be used by the Member State at the national phase of registration.</u>
Article 64, second paragraph				
G 592b			2. The digital system shall be used for applications pursuant to Article 17, but shall also have the capacity to be used by the Member State at the national phase of registration.  (moved from Article 18(1))	<u>No text</u>  Moved and merged with row 592a
Article 65				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
593	Article 65 Committee procedure	Article 65 Committee procedure	Article 65 Committee procedure	Article 65 Committee procedure  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 65(1)				
594	1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Craft and Industrial 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 the Craft and Industrial 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 the <b>Committee for</b> Craft and Industrial Geographical Indications ( <b>'the Committee'</b> ). That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by the <u>Committee for</u> Craft and Industrial Geographical Indications ( <u>'the Committee'</u> ). That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 65(2)				
595	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.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 66				
596				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 66 Exercise of the delegation	Article 66 Exercise of the delegation	Article 66 Exercise of the delegation	Article 66 Exercise of the delegation  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 66(1)				
597	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.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 66(2)				
598	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 29, 30 and 49 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of seven years from [OJ: 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 nine months before the end of the seven-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 29, 30 and 49 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of seven years from [OJ: 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 nine 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	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 29, 30 and 49, 15a, 18, 30, 49 and 62 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of seven years from [OJ: 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 nine months before the end of the seven-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration,	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 29, 30 and 49, 15a, 18, 30, 49 and 62 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of seven years from [OJ: 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 nine 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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.  Check cross-references  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 66(3)				
599	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 29, 30 and 49 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 referred to in Article 29, 30 and 49 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 referred to in <del>Article 29, 30 and 49</del> <b>Articles 9, 15a, 18, 30, 49 and 62</b> 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 <b>on</b> the day following the publication of the decision in the <b>Official Journal of the European Union</b> 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 referred to in <del>Article 29, 30 and 49</del> <b>Articles 9, 15a, 18, 30, 49 and 62</b> 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 <b>on</b> the day following the publication of the decision in the <b>Official Journal of the European Union</b> or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.  Check cross-references  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 66(4)				
600	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.	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.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 66(5)				
601	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.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 66(6)				
602	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to the Articles 29, 30 and 49 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to the Articles 29, 30 and 49 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to the Articles 29, 30 and 49 Article 9, 15a, 18, 30, 49 or 62 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to <del>the Articles 29, 30 and 49</del> Article 9, 15a, 18, 30, 49 or 62 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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 two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	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 two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	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 two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	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 two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.  Check cross-references  Text Origin: Council Mandate
TITLE VIII				
603	TITLE VIII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS	TITLE VIII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS	TITLE VIII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS	TITLE VIII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 67				
604	Article 67 Transitional Geographical Indication protection	Article 67 Transitional Geographical Indication protection	Article 67 Transitional geographical indication protection	Article 67 Transitional Geographical Indication protection  Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 67(1)			
605	1. National specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall cease to exist by [one year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	1. National specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall cease to exist by [one year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	1. <b>By [twelve months after the date of application of this Regulation]</b> , national specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall cease to exist, <b>and pending applications shall be considered not to have been filed, unless a request pursuant to paragraph 2 is made</b> <del>by [one year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].</del>	1. <u>By [OJ: please enter the date of twelve months after the date of application of this Regulation]</u> , national specific protection for geographical indications for craft and industrial products shall cease to exist, <u>and pending applications shall be considered not to have been filed, unless a request pursuant to paragraph 2 is made</u> <del>by [one year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 67(2)			
606	2. By [six months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], interested Member States shall inform the Commission and the Office, which of their legally protected names or in the Member States where there is no protection system, which of their names established by usage they wish to register and protect pursuant	2. By [six months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], interested Member States shall inform the Commission and the Office, which of their legally protected names or in the Member States where there is no protection system, which of their names established by usage they wish to register and protect pursuant to	2. By <b>[twelve months after the date of application of this Regulation]</b> <del>[six months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]</del> , interested Member States shall inform the Commission and the Office, which of their legally protected names or, in the Member States where there is no protection system, which of their names established by usage, they wish to register and protect pursuant to this	2. By <u>[twelve months after the date of application of this Regulation]</u> <del>[six months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]</del> , interested Member States shall inform the Commission and the Office, which of their legally protected names or, in the Member States where there is no protection system, which of their names established by usage, they wish to register and protect pursuant to this

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	to this Regulation.	this Regulation.	Regulation.	Regulation. Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 67(2a)				
606a			<p>2a. On the basis of a request pursuant to paragraph 2, national protection may be extended in time by the Member State concerned until the registration procedure pursuant to paragraph 3 is finalised and the decision has become final. Where Union protection is granted, the day on which the Member States have informed the Office and the Commission, in accordance with paragraph 2, shall be deemed the first day of protection under this Regulation.</p>	<p><u>2a. On the basis of a request pursuant to paragraph 2, national protection may be extended in time by the Member State concerned until the registration procedure pursuant to paragraph 3 is finalised and the decision has become final. Where Union protection is granted, the day on which the Member States have informed the Office and the Commission, in accordance with paragraph 2, shall be deemed the first day of protection under this Regulation.</u></p> <p>Agreed to keep Council text here and to delete EP text in row 389g</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 67(3)				
607	3. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles	3. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles	3. <del>In accordance with the procedure laid down in</del> Names referred to in	3. <del>In accordance with the procedure laid down in</del> <u>Names referred to in</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	17 to 25, the Office or, in cases referred to in Article 25, the Commission shall register the names referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, which comply with Articles 2, 5, 7 and 8. Article 21 and 22 shall not apply. However, generic terms shall not be registered.	17 to 25, the Office or, in cases referred to in Article 25, the Commission shall register the names referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, which comply with Articles 2, 5, 7 and 8. Article 21 and 22 shall not apply. However, generic terms shall not be registered.	paragraph 2 that comply with Articles <del>17 to 25</del> , <b>2, 5, 7 and 8</b> , shall <b>be registered by the Office, or, in the</b> <del>or, in cases referred to in Article 25, the Commission shall register the names referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, which comply with</del> <b>by the Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in</b> Articles <del>2, 5, 7 and 8. Article</del> <b>17 to 25. Articles</b> 21 and 22 shall not apply. However, generic terms shall not be registered.	<u>paragraph 2 that comply with</u> Articles <del>17 to 25</del> , <u>2, 5, 7 and 8</u> , shall <u>be registered by the Office, or, in the</u> <del>or, in cases referred to in Article 25, the Commission shall register the names referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, which comply with</del> <u>by the Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in</u> Articles <del>2, 5, 7 and 8. Article</del> <u>17 to 25. Articles</u> 21 and 22 shall not apply. However, generic terms shall not be registered.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 67(4)				
608	4. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, national protection of the names communicated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be maintained until such time as a decision on registration has been taken. The decision may be subject of appeal referred to in Article 30.	4. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, national protection of the names communicated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be maintained until such time as a decision on registration has been taken. The decision may be subject of appeal referred to in Article 30.	4. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, national protection of the names communicated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be maintained until such time as a decision on registration has been taken. The decision may be subject of appeal referred to in Article 30.  (merged into paragraph 1)	4. <del>Without prejudice to paragraph 1, national protection of the names communicated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be maintained until such time as a decision on registration has been taken. The decision may be subject of appeal referred to in Article 30.</del> <u>deleted</u>
Article 68				
609	Article 68	Article 68	Article 68	Article 68

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Member States reporting obligation	Member States reporting obligation	Member States reporting obligation	Member States reporting obligation Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 68(1)				
610	1. Member States or their national authorities shall report every four years to the Commission on the strategy and results of all the geographical indication controls carried out to verify compliance with the legal requirements related to the protection scheme established by this Regulation and of the enforcement of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the market place including online as referred to in Article 45 on designation of competent authority, Article 46 on verification of compliance with the product specifications, Article 47 on due diligence, Article 48 on enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace, and Article 55 on online platforms.	1. Member States or their national authorities shall report every four years to the Commission on the strategy and results of all the geographical indication controls carried out to verify compliance with the legal requirements related to the protection scheme established by this Regulation and of the enforcement of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the market place including online as referred to in Article 45 on designation of competent authority, Article 46 on verification of compliance with the product specifications, Article <del>47 on due diligence</del> <u>40(2a) on continuous compliance</u> , Article 48 on enforcement of geographical indications in the <del>marketplace</del> <u>market</u> , and Article 55 on online platforms.	1. Member States <del>or their national authorities shall report every</del> <b>shall report to the Commission by</b> [four years <del>to the Commission on</del> <b>after the date of application of this Regulation</b> ], and every five years <b>thereafter, on:</b> the strategy and results of all the geographical indication controls carried out to verify compliance with the legal requirements related to the protection scheme established by this Regulation <del>and of the enforcement of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the market place including online</del> <b>as referred to in Article 45; on verification of compliance by self-declaration as referred to in Article 46; on verification of compliance by a competent authority or a designated third party</b> as referred to in Article 45 <del>on designation of competent authority, Article 46 on verification of compliance with the product specifications, Article 47 on due</del>	1. Member States <del>or their national authorities shall report every</del> <b>shall report to the Commission by</b> [four years <del>to the Commission on</del> <b>after the date of application of this Regulation</b> ], and every five years <b>thereafter, on:</b> the strategy and results of all the geographical indication controls carried out to verify compliance with the legal requirements related to the protection scheme established by this Regulation <del>and of the enforcement of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the market place including online</del> <b>as referred to in Article 45; on verification of compliance by self-declaration as referred to in Article 46; on verification of compliance by a competent authority or a designated third party</b> as referred to in Article <del>45 on designation of competent authority, Article 46 on verification of compliance with the product specifications, Article 47 on due</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			diligence, 46a, if applicable; on monitoring of the use of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the market as referred to in Article 48 on enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace, and Article 55 46c; on due diligence as referred to in Article 47; and on illegal content on online platforms interfaces as referred to in Article 55.	<del>diligence, 46a, if applicable; on monitoring of the use of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the market as referred to in Article 48 on enforcement of geographical indications in the marketplace, and Article 55</del> 46c; on continuous compliance as referred to in Article 40; and on illegal content on online platforms interfaces as referred to in Article 55.
Article 68(2)				
611	2. Eligible Member States shall provide the Commission by [six months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] with the information requested in Article 15 in order to opt for the "direct registration" procedure. On the basis of the information received, the Commission shall adopt a Decision on the right of the concerned Member State to opt for the "direct registration" procedure and hence, to not designate a national authority for the management at national level of the procedures for the application, amendment of the	2. <del>Eligible</del> Member States shall provide the Commission by [six months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] with the information <del>requested in Article 15 in order to opt for</del> <u>on whether they intend to make use of the opt-out referred to under Article 15(1) and use</u> the "direct registration" procedure. On the basis of the information received, the Commission shall adopt a Decision on the right of the concerned Member State to opt for the "direct registration" procedure and hence, to not designate a national authority for	2. Eligible Member States shall provide the Commission by <del>/twelve</del> [six months after] <del>before</del> the date of entry into force <del>application</del> of this Regulation/] with the information requested <del>in</del> <b>required under</b> Article 15 in order to opt for the "direct registration" procedure. On the basis of the information received, the Commission shall adopt a decision on the <del>right</del> <b>request</b> of the concerned Member State to opt for the "direct registration" procedure <b>as referred to in Article 15a</b> and hence, to not designate a national authority for the <del>management at national level of the procedures for the application, amendment</del> <b>processing of</b>	2. Eligible Member States shall provide the Commission by <u>[twelve]</u> <del>six</del> months <del>after</del> <u>before</u> the date of <del>entry into force</del> <u>application</u> of this Regulation <del>/</del> with the information <del>requested in</del> <u>required under</u> Article 15 in order to opt for the "direct registration" procedure. On the basis of the information received, the Commission shall adopt a decision on the <del>right</del> <u>request</u> of the concerned Member State to opt for the "direct registration" procedure <u>as referred to in Article 15a</u> and hence, to not designate a national authority for the <del>management at national level of the procedures for the application, amendment</del> <u>processing of</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	product specification and cancellation as referred to in Article 15.	the management at national level of the procedures for the application, amendment of the product specification and cancellation as referred to in Article 15.	<b>applications, amendments</b> of the product specification and cancellation as <del>referred to in</del> <b>required by</b> Article <del>15</del> <b>11(1)</b> .	<u><b>applications, amendments</b></u> of the product specification and cancellation as <del>referred to in</del> <b>required by</b> Article <del>15</del> <b>11(1)</b> .  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 68(3)				
612	3. Member States shall inform the Commission by [six months after the date of the entry into force of this Regulation] if they decide to cooperate with each other for the management of the national procedures foreseen in Chapter II of Title II as laid down in Article 6(4).	3. Member States shall inform the Commission by [six months after the date of the entry into force of this Regulation] if they decide to cooperate with each other for the management of the national procedures foreseen in Chapter II of Title II as laid down in Article 6(4).	<del>3. Member States shall inform the Commission by [six months after the date of the entry into force of this Regulation] if they decide to cooperate with each other for the management of the national procedures foreseen in Chapter II of Title II as laid down in Article 6(4).</del>  (moved to paragraph 5 of Article 11)	3. <del>Member States shall inform the Commission by [six months after the date of the entry into force of this Regulation] if they decide to cooperate with each other for the management of the national procedures foreseen in Chapter II of Title II as laid down in Article 6(4).</del> <del>deleted</del>
Article 69				
613	Article 69 Review clause	Article 69 Review clause	Article 69 Review clause	Article 69 Review clause  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 69, first paragraph				
614				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	By [five years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall draw up a report on the implementation of this Regulation, accompanied by any proposals for revision that it may deem appropriate.	By [five years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall draw up a report on the implementation of this Regulation, accompanied by any proposals for revision that it may deem appropriate.	By <i>[five years after the date of application of this Regulation], and every five years thereafter</i> <del>[five years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]</del> , the Commission shall draw up a report on the implementation of this Regulation, accompanied by any proposals for revision that it may deem appropriate.	<p><u>1. By <del>five</del> years after the date of <del>entry into force</del> <i>application</i> of this Regulation<del>, and every five years thereafter</del>, the Commission shall draw up a report on the implementation of <del>this</del><i>the</i> Regulation, accompanied by any proposals for revision that it may deem appropriate. <i>The report shall assess, in particular, to what extent the value of the products designated by a geographical indication is created within the defined geographical area or elsewhere.</i></u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 69, first paragraph a				
G 614a				<p><u>2. <i>By [OJ: 18 months after the date of application] the Commission shall carry out an evaluation on the feasibility of an information and alert system against the abusive use of craft and industrial geographical indications in the domain name system, and submit a report on its main findings to the European Parliament and the Council. The report shall be accompanied, where the Commission deems it appropriate,</i></u></p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<p><u>by a legislative proposal.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p>
Article 70				
615	Article 70 Entry into force	Article 70 Entry into force	Article 70 Entry into force	<p>Article 70 Entry into force</p> <p>Text Origin: Commission Proposal</p>
Article 70, first paragraph				
616	<p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. It shall apply from 1 January 2024.</p>	<p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. It shall apply from 1 January 2024.</p>	<p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <b>Official Journal of the European Union</b> Official Journal of the European Union. It shall apply from 1 January 2024 [the first day of the twentyfifth month after the entry into force of this Regulation], except Article 15(1) and (2), Article 33(1), Article 34a(8), and Articles 64 to 66, which shall apply as of the date of entry into force.</p>	<p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <u>Official Journal of the European Union</u> <del>Official Journal of the European Union</del>. It shall apply from <del>1 January 2024</del> <u>[OJ: the first day of the twentyfifth month after the entry into force of this Regulation], except Article 15(1) and (2), Article 33(1), Article 34a(8), and Articles 64 to 66, which shall apply as of the date of entry into force.</u></p> <p>Trilogue agreed text</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 70, second paragraph				
617	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.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Formula				
618	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at <del>Brussels</del> ...,	Done at <del>Brussels</del> ...,  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Formula				
619	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Formula				
620	The President	The President	The President	The President  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Formula				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
621	For the Council	For the Council	For the Council	For the Council Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Formula				
622	The President	The President	The President	The President Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 1				
622.1	Annex 1	Annex 1	<del>Annex 1</del> ANNEX I	<del>Annex 1</del> <u>ANNEX I</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, first paragraph				
623	Self-declaration referred to Article 49	Self-declaration referred to Article 49	Self-declaration referred to Article 49 46 of Regulation .../... [this Regulation]	Self-declaration referred to Article 49 46 of Regulation .../... [this Regulation] Check cross-ref Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, point (1), first subparagraph				
624	1. Name and address of the economic operator: ...	1. Name and address of the economic operator: ...	1. Name and address of the <del>economic operator</del> <b>producer</b> : ...	1. Name and address of the <del>economic operator</del> <b>producer</b> : ...  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (1), second subparagraph				
625	[Note: insert the name and address of the company or individual producer as well as the name and address of the signatory of the self-declaration, if deviating from the economic operator: authorised representative of the company or producer]	[Note: insert the name and address of the company or individual producer as well as the name and address of the signatory of the self-declaration, if deviating from the economic operator: authorised representative of the company or producer]	[ <del>Note:</del> Insert the name and address of the <b>economic operator</b> (company or individual producer) as well as, <b>where applicable</b> , the name and address of the <del>signatory</del> <b>authorised representative</b> of the <del>self-declaration, if deviating from the economic operator: authorised representative of the company or</del> <b>company or producer, who signs the self-declaration on the</b> producer's behalf]	[ <del>Note:</del> Insert the name and address of the <b>operator</b> (company or individual producer) as well as, <b>where applicable</b> , the name and address of the <del>signatory</del> <b>authorised representative</b> of the <del>self-declaration, if deviating from the economic operator: authorised representative of the company or</del> <b>company or producer, who signs the self-declaration on the</b> producer's behalf]  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (1a)				
625a			1a. Producer group: ...  (moved from point 5)	<b>1a. Producer group: ...</b>  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, point (1a), second subparagraph				
625b			[If applicable, insert name and address of the producer group of which the producer is a member]	<p><u>[If applicable, insert name and address of the producer group of which the producer is a member]</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Annex 1, point (2), first subparagraph				
626	2. Name of the product and type of goods: ...	2. Name of the product and type of goods: ...	2. <del>Name of the product</del> <b>Name</b> and type of <del>goods</del> <b>the product</b> : ...	<p>2. <del>Name of the product</del> <b>Name</b> and type of <del>goods</del> <b>the product</b>: ...</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Annex 1, point (2), second subparagraph				
627	[Note: insert the full name with all appositions under which the product designated by the geographical indication is marketed or is envisaged to be marketed and the type of goods to which the product belongs]	[Note: insert the full name with all appositions under which the product designated by the geographical indication is marketed or is envisaged to be marketed and the type of goods to which the product belongs]	[ <del>Note:</del> Insert the <del>full</del> name with all <del>appositions</del> <b>attributes</b> under which the product designated by the geographical indication is marketed or is envisaged to be marketed and the type of goods to which the product belongs]	<p>[<del>Note:</del> Insert the <del>full</del> name with all <del>appositions</del> <b>attributes</b> under which the product designated by the geographical indication is marketed or is envisaged to be marketed and the type of goods to which the product belongs]</p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Annex 1, point (3), first subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
628	3. Status of the product: ...	3. Status of the product: ...	3. Status of the product: ...	3. Status of the product: ... Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 1, point (3), second subparagraph				
629	[Note: insert whether the product concerned is already on the market or not]	[Note: insert whether the product concerned is already on the market or not]	[ <del>Note: insert</del> <b>Specify</b> whether the product concerned is already on the market <del>or not</del> ]	[ <del>Note: insert</del> <b>Specify</b> whether the product concerned is already on the market <del>or not</del> ] Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (4), first subparagraph				
630	4. Production sites: ...	4. Production sites: ...	4. Production sites: ...	4. Production sites: ... Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 1, point (4), second subparagraph				
631	[Note: insert all production sites, address, contact and activity (step of production pursuant to product specification) carried out there]	[Note: insert all production sites, address, contact and activity (step of production pursuant to product specification) carried out there]	[ <del>Note: insert</del> <b>List</b> all production sites, <del>(with address, and contact details and activity carried out at each site (step of production pursuant to product specification) carried out there]</del>	[Note: insert all production sites, address, contact and activity (step of production pursuant to product specification) carried out there] Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex 1, point (5), first subparagraph			
632	5. Producer group: ...	5. Producer group: ...	5. <del>Producer group: ...</del> (moved to point 1a.)	5. <del>Producer group: ...</del> (deleted - moved to point 1a)
	Annex 1, point (5), second subparagraph			
633	[Note: insert name and address of the producer group in which the producer is a member]	[Note: insert name and address of the producer group in which the producer is a member]	[ <del>Note: insert name and address of the producer group in which the producer is a member</del> ] (moved to point 1a.)	[ <del>Note: insert name and address of the producer group in which the producer is a member</del> ] (deleted - moved to point 1a)
	Annex 1, point (6), first subparagraph			
634	6. Name, file number and registration date of the used geographical indication: ...	6. Name, file number and registration date of the used geographical indication: ...	6. Name, <del>file</del> -number and registration date of the <del>used</del> geographical indication: ...	6. Name, <del>file</del> -number and registration date of the <del>used</del> geographical indication: ...  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 1, point (6), second subparagraph			
635	[Note: The requirement can be met by referring to the corresponding electronic excerpt from the register, which is to be	[Note: The requirement can be met by referring to the corresponding electronic excerpt from the register, which is to be	[ <del>Note: The requirement can be met by referring</del> <b>attaching</b> to the <b>self-declaration</b> the corresponding electronic excerpt from the register;	[ <del>Note: The requirement can be met by referring</del> <b>attaching</b> to the <b>self-declaration</b> the corresponding electronic excerpt from the register;

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	attached to the self-declaration.]	attached to the self-declaration.]	which is to be attached to the self-declaration.]	<del>which is to be attached to the self-declaration.]</del> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (7), first subparagraph				
636	7. Main points of the product specification and its electronic publication reference: ...	7. Main points of the product specification and its electronic publication reference: ...	7. <del>Main points of the product specification and its electronic publication reference</del> Single document: ...	7. <del>Main points of the product specification and its electronic publication reference</del> <u>Single document</u> : ... Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (7), second subparagraph				
637	[Note: The insertion shall follow the indications made in the single document: the name, a description of the product, including, where appropriate, specific rules concerning packaging and labelling, and a concise definition of the geographical area]	[Note: The insertion shall follow the indications made in the single document: the name, a description of the product, including, where appropriate, specific rules concerning packaging and labelling, and a concise definition of the geographical area]	[ <del>Note: The insertion shall follow the indications made in</del> Insert the <b>information from</b> the single document: the name; <b>and</b> a description of the product, including, where appropriate, <del>specific rules</del> the <b>raw materials and information</b> concerning the packaging and labelling, <b>including the possible use of the PGI logo</b> , and a concise definition of the geographical area]	[ <del>Note: The insertion shall follow the indications made in</del> <u>Insert the information from</u> the single document: the name; <u>and</u> a description of the product, including, where appropriate, <del>specific rules</del> <u>information</u> concerning <u>the</u> packaging and labelling, <u>including the possible use of the Union symbol for protected geographical indications (PGI logo)</u> , and a concise definition of the geographical area]  Adjusted slightly from the Council text



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (8), first subparagraph				
638	8. Description of the measures undertaken by the producer to ensure its conformity with the product specification: ...	8. Description of the measures undertaken by the producer to ensure its conformity with the product specification: ...	8. Description of the measures undertaken by the producer to ensure <del>its conformity</del> <b>the product complies</b> with the product specification: ...	8. Description of the measures undertaken by the producer to ensure <del>its conformity</del> <b>the product complies</b> with the product specification: ...  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (8), second subparagraph				
639	[Note: insert all measures (controls and checks) with a summarised description undertaken whether by the producer himself/herself, the producer association or assigned third parties since the last declaration has been submitted]	[Note: insert all measures (controls and checks) with a summarised description undertaken whether by the producer himself/herself, the producer association or assigned third parties since the last declaration has been submitted]	[ <del>Note:</del> Insert all measures (controls and checks) <del>with a summarised description</del> undertaken whether by the producer himself/herself <del>itself</del> , the producer association or assigned <del>group or a third parties</del> <b>party</b> since the last <del>declaration</del> <b>self-declaration</b> has been submitted, <b>together with a summary of each measure in the table below</b> ]	[ <del>Note:</del> Insert all measures (controls and checks) <del>with a summarised description</del> undertaken <del>whether</del> by the producer <del>himself/herself</del> <b>itself</b> , the producer <del>association or assigned</del> <b>group or a third parties</b> <b>party</b> since the last <del>declaration</del> <b>self-declaration</b> has been submitted, <b>together with a summary of each measure in the table below</b> ]  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (8), Table 1, Column 1, Row 1				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
640	Control point	Control point	Control point <sup>1</sup>  <b>1. Control point: the checkpoint step or steps within the production process where the control measure is applied.</b>	<u>Control point<sup>1</sup></u>  <u><b>1. Control point: the checkpoint step or steps within the production process where the control measure is applied.</b></u>  OJ pls note that rows 640, 640a, 640b, 640c, 640d, 640e and 640f should appear in the form of a table, as in the original Commission proposal ((COM)2022(174 ADD1)). It has not been possible to insert a table, since the TTE does not yet support tables.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (9), first subparagraph -a				
640a				<u>Reference value<sup>1</sup></u>  <u>(Tests)</u>  <u><b>1. Target Reference value, if any, to be reached met at the control point.</b></u>
Annex 1, point (9), first subparagraph -b				
640b				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement	
				<u>Autocontrol (AC)</u> <u>Internal Compliance Checks or</u> <u>External Control (EC)</u> <sup>1</sup>  <u>1. AC: Control performed by the</u> <u>producer himself itself; IC:</u> <u>Control performed by the</u> <u>producer group; AC EC: Control</u> <u>performed by an external</u> <u>certification body or natural</u> <u>person.</u>  "internal compliance checks" replace "internal controls" to align with row 393a	
Annex 1, point (9), first subparagraph -c					
G	640c			<u>Frequency</u> <sup>1</sup>  <u>1. Frequency: The time interval at</u> <u>which the control is performed.</u>	G
Annex 1, point (9), first subparagraph -d					
G	640d			<u>Person responsible for the control</u>	G
Annex 1, point (9), first subparagraph -e					
G	640e			<u>Control method</u>	G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, point (9), first subparagraph -f				
640f				<u>Reference document</u>
Annex 1, point (9), first subparagraph				
641	9. Additional information: ...	9. Additional information: ...	9. Additional information: ...	9. Additional information: ... Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 1, point (9), second subparagraph				
642	[Note: insert any further information considered relevant to an assessment of whether the product is compliant, e.g. samples of the labelling if there is a labelling rule in the product specification in question]	[Note: insert any further information considered relevant to an assessment of whether the product is compliant, e.g. samples of the labelling if there is a labelling rule in the product specification in question]	[ <del>Note:</del> Insert any further information considered relevant <del>to an</del> <b>for the</b> assessment <del>of</del> <b>as to</b> whether the product is compliant <b>with the product specification</b> , e.g. samples of the labelling if there is a labelling rule in the product specification in question]	[ <del>Note:</del> Insert any further information considered relevant <del>to an</del> <b>for the</b> assessment <del>of</del> <b>as to</b> whether the product is compliant <b>with the product specification</b> , e.g. samples of the labelling if there is a labelling rule in the product specification in question] Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (10), first subparagraph				
643	10. Declaration of compliance with the requirements of the product specification:	10. Declaration of compliance with the requirements of the product specification:	10. Declaration of compliance with the requirements of the product specification:	10. Declaration of compliance with the requirements of the product specification: Text Origin: Commission

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Proposal
Annex 1, point (10), second subparagraph				
644	The above-mentioned product, including its characteristics and components, complies with the rules of the corresponding product specification. All necessary controls and checks for the proper determination of conformity have been carried out.	The above-mentioned product, including its characteristics and components, complies with the rules of the corresponding product specification. All necessary controls and checks for the proper determination of conformity have been carried out.	<b>I herewith declare that</b> the above-mentioned product, including its characteristics and components, complies with the rules of the corresponding product specification. All necessary controls and checks for the proper determination of conformity have been carried out.	<u><b>I herewith declare that</b></u> the above-mentioned product, including its characteristics and components, complies with <del>the rules of</del> the corresponding product specification. All necessary controls and checks for the proper determination of conformity have been carried out.  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (10), third subparagraph				
645	[The signatory is aware that in case of false statements sanctions may be imposed.]	[The signatory is aware that in case of false statements sanctions may be imposed.]	<del>[The signatory is aware that in case of false statements sanctions may be imposed.]</del> <b>I am</b> aware that in <del>case of the event of a false statements</del> <b>statement</b> , sanctions may be imposed.]	<del>[The signatory is aware that in case of false statements sanctions may be imposed.]</del> <u><b>I am</b></u> aware that in <del>case of the event of a false statements</del> <b>statement</b> , sanctions may be imposed.]  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 1, point (10), fourth subparagraph				
646	Signed for and on behalf of:	Signed for and on behalf of:	Signed for and on behalf of:	Signed for and on behalf of:  Text Origin: Commission

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Proposal
Annex 1, point (10), fifth subparagraph				
647	(place and date):	(place and date):	(place and date):	(place and date): Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 1, point (10), sixth subparagraph				
648	(name, function) (signature):	(name, function) (signature):	(name, function) (signature):	(name, function) (signature): Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 2				
648.1	Annex 2	Annex 2	Annex 2 <i>ANNEX II</i>	Annex 2 <u>ANNEX II</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, first paragraph				
649	Single document referred to in Article 8	Single document referred to in Article 8	Single document referred to in Article 8 of Regulation .../... <i>[this Regulation]</i>	Single document referred to in Article 8 <u>of Regulation .../... [this Regulation]</u> Text Origin: Council

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Mandate
Annex 2, second paragraph				
650	[Insert name, as in 1 below:] '...'	[Insert name, as in 1 below:] '...'	[Insert name, as in 1 below:] '...'	[Insert name, as in <del>1 below</del> <u>point 1</u> :] '...'  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, third paragraph				
651	EU No: [for EU use only]	EU No: [for EU use only]	EU <del>No</del> <u>Number</u> : [for EU use only]	EU <del>No</del> <u>Number</u> : [for EU use only]  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, point (1), first subparagraph				
652	1. Name(s) [of PGI] ...	1. Name(s) [of PGI] ...	1. Name(s) [of PGI] ...	1. Name(s) [of PGI] ...  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 2, point (1), second subparagraph				
653	[Insert the name proposed for registration or, in the case of an application for approval of an amendment to a product	[Insert the name proposed for registration or, in the case of an application for approval of an amendment to a product	[Insert the name <del>proposed for registration</del> <b>that is requested to be protected as a geographical indication</b> or, in the case of an	[Insert the name <del>proposed for registration</del> <b>that is requested to be protected as a geographical indication</b> or, in the case of an

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	specification, the registered name]	specification, the registered name]	application for approval of an amendment to a product specification, the registered name]	application for approval of an amendment to a product specification, the registered name]  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, point (2)				
654	2. Member State or Third Country ...	2. Member State or Third Country ...	2. Member State or third country ...	2. Member State or Third Country ...  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 2, point (3)				
655	3. Description of the craft and industrial product	3. Description of the craft and industrial product	3. Description of the <del>craft and industrial</del> product	3. Description of the <del>craft and industrial</del> product  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, fourth paragraph				
656	3.1. Type of product ...	3.1. Type of product ...	3.1. Type of product ...	3.1. Type of product ...  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 2, fifth paragraph				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
657	3.2. Description of the product to which the name in (1) applies...	3.2. Description of the product to which the name in (1) applies...	3.2. Description of the product to which the name in <b>point</b> (1) applies...	3.2. Description of the product to which the name in <u>point</u> (1) applies...  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, sixth paragraph				
658	[Main points referred to in Article 8(1), point (b). To identify the product use definitions and standards commonly used for that product. In the description of the product, focus on its specificity, using measurement units and common or technical terms of comparison, without including technical characteristics inherent to all products of that type and related mandatory legal requirements applicable to all products of that type (Article 8(2)).	[Main points referred to in Article 8(1), point (b). To identify the product use definitions and standards commonly used for that product. In the description of the product, focus on its specificity, using measurement units and common or technical terms of comparison, without including technical characteristics inherent to all products of that type and related mandatory legal requirements applicable to all products of that type (Article 8(2)).	[Main points referred to in Article 8(1), point <del>(b)</del> <b>(a)(ii)</b> . To identify the product, use definitions and standards commonly used for that product. In the description of the product, focus on its specificity, using measurement units and common or technical terms of comparison, without including technical characteristics inherent to all products of that type <del>and</del> <b>or</b> related mandatory legal requirements applicable to all products of that type <del>(Article 8(2))</del> :-	[Main points referred to in Article 8(1), point <del>(b)</del> <b>(a)(ii)</b> . To identify the product, use definitions and standards commonly used for that product. In the description of the product, focus on its specificity, using measurement units and common or technical terms of comparison, without including technical characteristics inherent to all products of that type <del>and</del> <b>or</b> related mandatory legal requirements applicable to all products of that type <del>(Article 8(2))</del> :-  check cross-refs  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, seventh paragraph				
659	3.3. Raw materials (for processed products only)...	3.3. Raw materials (for processed products only)...	3.3. <b>Raw materials...</b> Raw materials (for processed products only)...	3.3. <del>Raw materials (for processed products only)...</del> <b>deleted</b>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex 2, eighth paragraph			
660	State any quality requirements, or restrictions on origin of raw materials. State justifications for any such restrictions. Such restrictions must be justified in relation to the link referred to in point (f) of Article 7(1)].	State any quality requirements, or restrictions on origin of raw materials. State justifications for any such restrictions. Such restrictions must be justified in relation to the link referred to in point (f) of Article 7(1)].	<del>State</del> <b>Indicate</b> any quality requirements, or restrictions on origin of raw materials. State justifications for any such restrictions. Such restrictions must be justified in relation to the link referred to in point <del>(f)</del> <b>(g)</b> of Article 7(1)]:-	<del>State any quality requirements, or restrictions on origin of raw materials. State justifications for any such restrictions. Such restrictions must be justified in relation to the link referred to in point (f) of Article 7(1)].</del>  Deletion following row 659  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 2, ninth paragraph			
661	3.4. Specific steps in production that must take place in the identified geographical area ...	3.4. Specific steps in production that must take place in the identified geographical area ...	3.4. Specific steps in production that must take place in the identified geographical area ...	3.4. Specific steps in production that must take place in the identified geographical area ...  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex 2, tenth paragraph			
662	[State justifications for any restrictions or derogations.]	[State justifications for any restrictions or derogations.]	[ <del>State</del> <b>Indicate</b> justifications for any restrictions or derogations:]	[ <del>State</del> <b>Indicate</b> justifications for any restrictions or derogations:]  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex 2, eleventh paragraph			
G 663	3.5. Specific rules concerning packaging, etc. of the product the registered name refers to ...	3.5. Specific rules concerning packaging, etc. of the product the registered name refers to ...	3.5. <i>Specific rules concerning packaging etc. of the product to which the registered name refers...</i> Specific rules concerning packaging, etc. of the product the registered name refers to ...	3.5. <u>Specific rules concerning packaging etc. of the product to which the registered name refers...</u> <del>Specific rules concerning packaging, etc. of the product the registered name refers to ...</del>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 2, twelfth paragraph			
G 664	[If none, leave blank. State product-specific justifications for any restrictions.]	[If none, leave blank. State product-specific justifications for any restrictions.]	[If <del>none, leave blank. State</del> <b>applicable, provide</b> product-specific justifications for any restrictions:]	[If <del>none, leave blank. State</del> <b>applicable, provide</b> product-specific justifications for any restrictions:]  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 2, thirteenth paragraph			
G 665	3.6. Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to ...	3.6. Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to ...	3.6. <i>Specific rules concerning labelling of the product to which the registered name refers...</i> Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to ...	3.6. <u>Specific rules concerning labelling of the product to which the registered name refers...</u> <del>Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to ...</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, fourteenth paragraph				
666	[If none, leave blank. State justifications for any restrictions.]	[If none, leave blank. State justifications for any restrictions.]	[If <del>none, leave blank. State</del> applicable, <b>provide</b> justifications for any restrictions.]	[If <del>none, leave blank. State</del> applicable, <b>provide</b> justifications for any restrictions.]  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, point (4), first subparagraph				
667	4. Concise definition of the geographical area ...	4. Concise definition of the geographical area ...	4. Concise definition of the geographical area ...	4. Concise definition of the geographical area ...  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 2, point (4), second subparagraph				
668	[Where appropriate, insert a map of the area]	[Where appropriate, insert a map of the area]	[Where appropriate, insert a map of the <b>geographical</b> area]	[Where appropriate, insert a map of the <u>geographical</u> area]  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, point (5), first subparagraph				
669				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	5. Link with the geographical area ...	5. Link with the geographical area ...	5. Link with the geographical area ...	5. Link with the geographical area ... Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 2, point (5), second subparagraph				
670	Causal link between the geographical origin and, where appropriate, a given quality, the reputation or other characteristics of the product.	Causal link between the geographical origin and, where appropriate, a given quality, the reputation or other characteristics of the product.	<del>Causal</del> <b>Indicate the</b> link between the geographical origin and, where appropriate, <del>athe</del> given quality, <del>the</del> reputation or other characteristics of the product.	<del>Causal</del> <b>Indicate the</b> link between the geographical origin and, where appropriate, <del>athe</del> given quality, <del>the</del> reputation or other characteristics of the product. Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 2, point (5), third subparagraph				
671	[State explicitly on which ones of the given factors (reputation, given quality, other characteristic of the product) the causal link is based and give information only with respect to the relevant factors, including, where appropriate, elements of the product description or production method justifying the link.]	[State explicitly on which ones of the given factors (reputation, given quality, other characteristic of the product) the causal link is based and give information only with respect to the relevant factors, including, where appropriate, elements of the product description or production method justifying the link.]	<del>[State explicitly on which ones of the given factors (reputation, given quality, other characteristic of the product) the causal</del> <b>To that end, indicate on which of those factors the</b> link is based <del>and give information only with respect to the relevant factors,</del> including, where appropriate, elements of the product description or production method justifying the link-]	<del>[State explicitly on which ones of the given factors (reputation, given quality, other characteristic of the product) the causal</del> <b>To that end, indicate on which of those factors the</b> link is based <del>and give information only with respect to the relevant factors,</del> including, where appropriate, elements of the product description or production method justifying the link-] Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex 2, point (5), fourth subparagraph			
672	Reference to publication of the product specification	Reference to publication of the product specification	Reference to publication of the product specification	Reference to publication of the product specification <u>(to be added by the competent authority or the Office, once available)</u>  Com text, which has been adjusted slightly  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex 3			
672.1	Annex 3	Annex 3	Annex 3 <i>ANNEX III</i>	Annex 3 <u>ANNEX III</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 3, first paragraph			
673	Reasoned statement of opposition referred to in Article 22	Reasoned statement of opposition referred to in Article 22	Reasoned statement of opposition referred to in Article 22 <b>of Regulation .../... [this Regulation]</b>	Reasoned statement of opposition referred to in Article 22 <u>of Regulation .../... [this Regulation]</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 3, point (1), first subparagraph			
674				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	1. Name of product: ...	1. Name of product: ...	1. Name of product: ...	1. Name of product: ... Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex 3, point (1), second subparagraph			
G 675	[as given in the e-Register]	[as given in the e-Register]	[as <del>given</del> entered in the e-RegisterUnion register]	[as <del>given</del> entered in the e-RegisterUnion register] Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 3, point (2), first subparagraph			
G 676	2. Official reference: ...	2. Official reference: ...	2. Official referenceNumber: ...	2. <del>Official reference</del> Number: ... Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 3, point (2), second subparagraph			
G 677	[as given in the e-Register]	[as given in the e-Register]	[as <del>given</del> entered in the e-RegisterUnion register]	[as <del>given</del> entered in the e-RegisterUnion register] Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 3, point (2), third subparagraph			
G 678				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Reference number: ...	Reference number: ...	Reference number: ...	<del>Reference number: ...</del> <u>deleted</u>
Annex 3, point (2a)				
679	Date of publication: ...	Date of publication: ...	2a. Date of publication of the single document and the product specification in the Union register: ...	Date of publication <u>of the single document and the product specification in the Union register:</u> ...  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 3, point (3), first subparagraph				
680	3. Contact details	3. Contact details	3. Contact details	3. Contact details  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 3, point (3), first subparagraph, Table 2, Column 1, Row 1				
681	Contact person:	Contact person:	Contact person:	OJ pls note that rows 681, 682 and 683 should appear in the form of a table, as in the Commission proposal. It has not been possible to do this here, since the TTE does not yet support tables.  Text Origin: Commission Proposal



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex 3, point (3), first subparagraph, Table 2, Column 2, Row 1			
682	Title (Mr, Ms...): ...	Title (Mr, Ms...): ...	Title (Mr, Ms...): ...	Title (Mr, Ms...): ... Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex 3, point (3), first subparagraph, Table 2, Column 3, Row 1			
683	Name: ...	Name: ...	Name: ...	Name: ... Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex 3, point (3), second subparagraph			
684	Group/organisation/individual: ...	Group/organisation/individual: ...	Group/organisation/individual or legal person/competent authority: ...	<del>Group/organisation/individual</del> <u>Natural or legal person/organisation/competent authority</u> : ... Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 3, point (3), third subparagraph			
685	Or national authority:	Or national authority:	<del>Or national authority:</del>	<del>Or national authority:</del> <u>Deleted</u>
	Annex 3, point (3), fourth subparagraph			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement	
G	686	Department: ...	Department: ...	Department: ... <del>Department: ...</del> <u>deleted</u>	G
Annex 3, point (3), fifth subparagraph					
G	687	Address: ...	Address: ...	Address: ... Text Origin: Commission Proposal	G
Annex 3, point (3), sixth subparagraph					
G	688	Telephone + ...	Telephone + ...	Telephone + ... Text Origin: Commission Proposal	G
Annex 3, point (3), seventh subparagraph					
G	689	e-mail address: ...	e-mail address: ...	e-mail address: ... Text Origin: Commission Proposal	G
Annex 3, point (4)					
G	690	4. Reason for the opposition:	4. Reason for the opposition:	4. <del>Reason</del> <u>Grounds</u> for the opposition: Text Origin: Council Mandate	G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex 3, second paragraph			
691	- Non-compliance with the definition of geographical indication for craft and industrial products of this Regulation as laid down in Article 5;	- Non-compliance with the definition of geographical indication for craft and industrial products of this Regulation as laid down in Article 5;	- <del>Non-compliance with the definition of geographical indication for craft and industrial products of this Regulation as laid down in Article 5;</del>	- <del>Non-compliance with the definition of geographical indication for craft and industrial products of this Regulation as laid down in Article 5;</del> <del>deleted</del> rows 691 to 695 replaced by rows 695a to 695f
	Annex 3, third paragraph			
692	- Registration proposed for registration is generic as laid down in Article 37;	- Registration proposed for registration is generic as laid down in Article 37;	- <del>Registration proposed for registration is generic as laid down in Article 37;</del>	- <del>Registration proposed for registration is generic as laid down in Article 37;</del> <del>deleted</del>
	Annex 3, fourth paragraph			
693	- Registration of the name would be contrary to Article 38 (name wholly or partially homonymous);	- Registration of the name would be contrary to Article 38 (name wholly or partially homonymous);	- <del>Registration of the name would be contrary to Article 38 (name wholly or partially homonymous);</del>	- <del>Registration of the name would be contrary to Article 38 (name wholly or partially homonymous);</del> <del>deleted</del>
	Annex 3, fifth paragraph			
694	- Registration of the name would be contrary to Article 39 (existing trademark);	- Registration of the name would be contrary to Article 39 (existing trademark);	- <del>Registration of the name would be contrary to Article 39 (existing trademark);</del>	- <del>Registration of the name would be contrary to Article 39 (existing trademark);</del> <del>deleted</del>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex 3, sixth paragraph			
695	- Registration would jeopardise the existence of names, trademarks or products as specified in Article 12(1), point (b)	- Registration would jeopardise the existence of names, trademarks or products as specified in Article 12(1), point (b)	- <del>Registration would jeopardise the existence of names, trademarks or products as specified in Article 12(1), point (b)</del>	- <del>Registration would jeopardise the existence of names, trademarks or products as specified in Article 12(1), point (b)</del> <u>deleted</u>
	Annex 3, sixth paragraph a			
695a			- Non compliance with the requirements for protection laid down in this Regulation;	- <u>Non compliance with the requirements for protection laid down in this Regulation;</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 3, fifth indent b			
695b			- The geographical indication proposed would be contrary to:	- <u>The geographical indication proposed would be contrary to:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex 3, fifth indent b(i)			
695c			- Article 37 on generic	- <u>Article 37 on generic</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			terms of Regulation .../... [ <i>this Regulation</i> ];	<u>terms of Regulation .../... [<i>this Regulation</i>];</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 3, fifth indent b(ii)				
G 695d			– Article 38 on homonyms of Regulation .../... [ <i>this Regulation</i> ]; or	<u>– Article 38 on homonyms of Regulation .../... [<i>this Regulation</i>]; or</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 3, fifth indent b(iii)				
G 695e			– Article 39(1) on existing trademarks of Regulation .../... [ <i>this Regulation</i> ];	<u>– Article 39(2) on existing trademarks of Regulation .../... [<i>this Regulation</i>];</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 3, sixth paragraph f				
G 695f			– The geographical indication proposed would jeopardise the existence of an identical or similar name used in trade or of a trade mark, or the	<u>– The geographical indication proposed would jeopardise the existence of an identical or similar name used in trade or of a trade mark, or the</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			existence of products that have been legally on the market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication of the application provided for in Article 18(3)	<u>products that have been legally on the market for at least 5 years preceding the date of the publication of the application provided for in Article 18(3)</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex 3, point (5), first subparagraph				
696	5. Detail of opposition	5. Detail of opposition	5. Detail of opposition	5. Detail of opposition  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex 3, point (5), second subparagraph				
697	Provide duly substantiated reasons and justification for the opposition.	Provide duly substantiated reasons and justification for the opposition.	<del>Provide duly substantiated reasons and justification for the opposition.</del>	<del>Provide duly substantiated reasons and justification for the opposition.</del> Deleted
Annex 3, point (5), third subparagraph				
698	Provide also a statement explaining the legitimate interest of the opposition, unless the opposition is lodged by the national authorities, in which case no statement of legitimate interest is required. The	Provide also a statement explaining the legitimate interest of the opposition, unless the opposition is lodged by the national authorities, in which case no statement of legitimate interest is required. The	[Provide <b>duly substantiated reasons and justification for the opposition, which should also include</b> also a statement explaining the legitimate interest of the opposition, unless the opposition is lodged by the national authorities, in which case no	[Provide <u>duly substantiated reasons and justification for the opposition, which should also include</u> <del>also</del> a statement explaining the legitimate interest of the opposition, unless the opposition is lodged by the national authorities, in which case no statement

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	statement of opposition should be signbed and dated.	statement of opposition should be signbed and dated.	statement of legitimate interest is required. The statement of opposition should be signbedsigned and dated-]	of legitimate interest is required. The statement of opposition should be <del>signbed</del> signed and dated-/ Text Origin: Council Mandate