Towards a better inter-institutional coordination, for an efficient and full operation of the GIs delegate entities in Colombia

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Introduction

Only 15 GIs have a delegate entity (Regulatory council)

12 GIs are agroindustrial products

The delegate entities do not manage to implement a control system linked to their code of practice, because of:

- A lack of inter-institutional coordination
- A weak follow-up and support from the Government
Introduction
Objetive

To validate that the lack of inter-institutional coordination makes difficult a complete and efficient operation of the delegate entities of the Colombian GIs: Case study of the SIC (IP office) and INVIMA (health and sanitary regulatory office)
Methodology

Focus
- Qualitative

Type of study
- Exploratory

Data collection technique
- Observation
- Interviews

Method
- Qualitative

Sample
- Convenience
Sample

Declaration:
June 27, 2017

Delegate entity:
FedeVeleños

Characteristics:
Uniform color; odor and flavor typical of processed guava and firm consistency. It has two (2) layers of white guava and in the center, a layer of red guava. It has a dry, rough and opaque external appearance, inside it is shiny and moist. It has the aroma of ripe guava and bijao.

Declaration:
December 6, 2011

Delegate entity:
It does not have one yet.

Characteristics:
Predominantly acidic flavor of moderate intensity and mild bitterness. Aroma between strong rancid and moderate rancid, semi-hard texture, dry, does not melt easily when rubbed between the fingers, without sandiness, does not have a smooth surface.
Results

Labeling conflicts:
Producers register a name that is actually the name of a GI.
Results

Labeling conflicts: Sanitary norms / code of practice

The Paipa cheese is sold as a semi-mature cheese.
Conclusions

• In Colombia, the GI should be understood as a collective sign in a broader way. The delegate entity should and cannot be the sole responsible for the good use, authorization and control of the GI, but should also rely on the technical support from the Government entities.

• It is necessary to involve other public institutions, not just to support the delegate entity, but from the start of the GI process, so that they can participate in the evaluation of the GI dossier, and ensure a certain harmony between regulations, by doing a normative impact analysis, or by agreeing on a regulation exception for the GI.
Conclusions

• GIs should be able to sit at the table together with the IP office (SIC in Colombia) to develop a work plan with concrete actions, that go further than just the IP regulation. Only this way would it be possible to have stronger delegate entities, and GIs with a real impact and an important visibility. The size, the administrative organization and the reality of these delegate entities in Colombia have not yet allowed them to have this discussion, and most of them prefer to fulfill their obligations with other control entities, sometimes including the GI.
References


¡Gracias!