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Geographical indications - Classification and codes of products

地理标志认定 产品分类与代码

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1:1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting: Please note that some content in this document may be subject to patents: The publisher of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents: This document is submitted by the State Intellectual Property Office: This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Knowledge Management Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC554): This document was drafted by: Intellectual Property Protection Department of the State Intellectual Property Office, China Institute of Standardization, China Agricultural University, China Customs Department Science and Technology Research Center, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, China Standardization Association, China Patent Information Center: The main drafters of this document: Zhang Zhicheng, Yun Zhenyu, Wang Chen, Zhang Yao, Li Yue, Zhan Jicheng, Han Shen, Sun Zhirong, Wang Tianyi, Tan Qiqi, Teng Dazhu, Yuan Yue:

The classification of geographical indication products is the basic basis for the identification, protection and management of geographical indication intellectual property rights: This document is based on international standards The method highlights Chinese characteristics, draws on the classification rules of geographical indications such as the European Union and Japan, and refers to my country's current classification standards for food and agricultural products: The classification and codes of my country's geographical indication products are proposed to divide my country's geographical indication product categories and meet the current recognition of my country's geographical indications: meet the needs for identification, protection, industrial development and international exchange and cooperation, and promote high-level protection, high-standard management and high-quality development of geographical indications: Geographical indication product classification and codes

1 Scope

China's national classification and codes for geographical indication products. A geographical indication is a name that identifies a product as originating in a particular place and possessing qualities attributable to that origin - Longjing tea, Jinhua ham, Shaoxing wine - and China has registered several thousand of them. The protection they carry is commercially substantial, since the name is what allows a regional producer to sell above commodity price, and it is exactly what is worth counterfeiting. A classification and coding system is the administrative infrastructure that makes the register usable: it sorts the indications by product category so that they can be searched, compared, enforced against and negotiated over in the bilateral agreements that give Chinese indications protection abroad and European ones protection in China.

This document establishes the classification method, code structure and coding method of geographical indication products, and provides product classification codes and product codes: name: This document is applicable to the information processing and information exchange of product classification in the identification, protection, management and other activities of geographical indication products: my country's identification Protected foreign geographical indication products shall be implemented accordingly:

2 Normative reference documents

This document has no normative references:

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document: 3:

1 Classification objects are divided into several levels one by one according to selected attributes (or characteristics), and each level is divided into several categories: Same score Categories at the same level of a branch form a parallel relationship, and categories at different levels form a subordinate relationship: [Source: GB/T 10113-2003,2:1:5] 3:

2 Select several attributes (or characteristics) of the classification object, and divide the classification object into a set of independent categories according to each attribute (or characteristic): Group categories form a "face", and then arrange each "face" in parallel in a certain order: When using, change the corresponding category in the relevant "face" as needed: Group them together according to the specified arrangement order of "faces" to form a new composite category: [Source: GB/T 10113-2003,2:1:6] 3:

3 Use a combination of line classification and surface classification, with one classification method as the main one and the other as a supplementary information classification method: [Source: GB/T 10113-2003,2:1:7]

4 Classification methods

- 1 Use a hybrid classification method based on line classification to divide geographical indication products into three levels: large category, medium category and small category:
4:
- 2 The major categories of geographical indication products are classified according to the use functions of the products: 4:
- 3 The middle category of geographical indication products is the next level of the product category: Categories at the same level are in a parallel relationship and are classified according to industrial categories or biological attributes: Row classification: 4:
- 4 The subcategory of geographical indication products is the next level of the product category: Categories at the same level are in a parallel relationship and are classified according to processing technology or biological attributes: Row classification: