

**Voluntary Report** – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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**Report Highlights:**

This report provides a detailed overview of Ukrainian laws and regulations related to the registration and circulation of food products, mineral waters, alcoholic, and non-alcoholic beverages protected by geographical indications (GIs) in Ukraine. After signing the EU Association Agreement in 2014, with major amendments implemented in 2025, Ukraine has fully aligned its GI system with related EU regulations. From 2020-2025, Ukraine adopted several regulations, creating a sophisticated GI registration and control system. On January 1, 2026, the transition period that allowed for limited use of EU-registered GIs expired, and all food products and beverages, including imported products, must comply with the new regulations. For U.S. exporter reference, FAS/Kyiv prepared a complete list of registered GIs.

## *Legal Framework*

The registration and use of geographical indications (GIs) in Ukraine are guided by several laws and regulations. This report provides an overview of the GI system, which was largely finalized between 2020-2025.

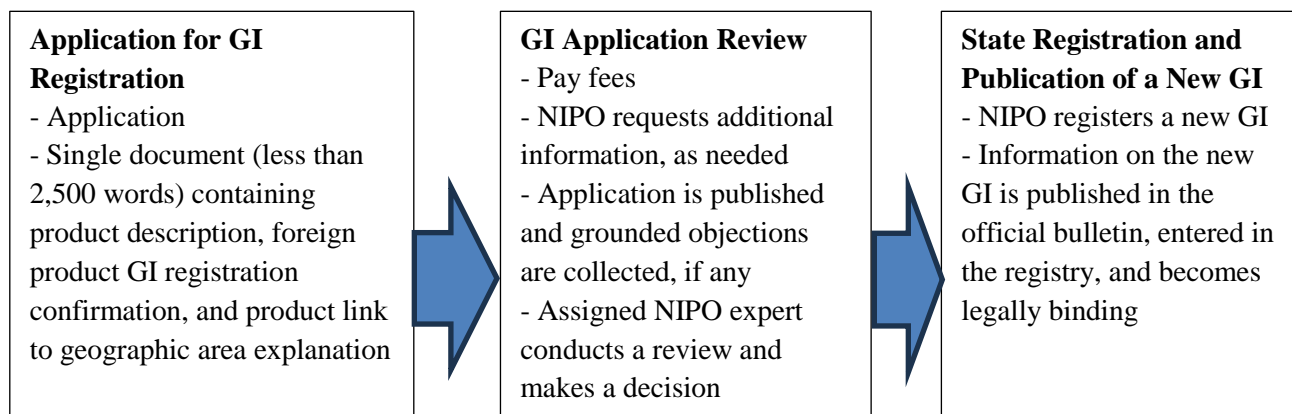
The main document establishing the basic GI rules is [Law of Ukraine 752-XIV](#) on the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications, which entered into force in 2020. The Law defines the main principles of the legal protection of GIs in Ukraine and regulates procedures for their registration, use, and protection. Ukraine states the Law implemented provisions of the European Parliament and Council Regulation [No. 1151/2012 On Quality Schemes for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs](#) adopted on November 21, 2012 and EU Regulation 2019/787 [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](#), adopted on April 17, 2019.

All U.S. exports that comply with these two EU regulations are likely to meet the new Ukrainian rules. However, FAS/Kyiv advises all U.S. exporters to consult with their Ukrainian importers on GI-related topics. The list of all known registered GIs, as of February 2026, is attached to this report. FAS/Kyiv advises exporters to check for updates by following the links provided in the attachment. Exporters should also be aware the official list of registered GIs provided by the Ukrainian Intellectual Property (IP) Office on its official website was incomplete at the time of report writing.

Law No. 752-XIV designates the Ministry of Economy, Environment, and Agriculture (MEEA) as the central executive authority responsible for state policy in intellectual property, including GIs. The [Ukrainian Intellectual Property Office](#), also known as the “Ukrainian IP Office,” is officially designated as the National Intellectual Property Organization (NIPO), operates as a quasi-governmental, non-profit entity under the MEEA, and is funded through service fees. Recent GI-related regulations also introduce fee-based voluntary certification systems involving accredited certification bodies.

Ukraine uses internationally accepted terms and definitions. Law 752-XIV defined “geographical indication” as the appellation of origin that identifies a product originating from a particular geographical place and having special quality, reputation, or other characteristics stemming mainly from this geographical place of origin, provided that at least one of the stages of production (manufacture/extraction and/or processing and/or preparation) takes place in a certain geographical area. The Law also separates “geographic indication” from “product names that have become generic.” The latter is the name of a product derived from the name of a geographical location where this type of product was originally produced and/or processed, and which has become a commonly used name in Ukraine for this type of product, regardless of its specific place of origin. However, the Law provides NIPO power in terms of legal application and assignment of the above-mentioned terms. The application of many existing generic product names is severely restricted by international agreements signed by Ukraine, with the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement (formerly the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area Agreement or DCFTA) being the most restrictive.

The Ukrainian IP Office conducts registration of GIs, regulated by the MEEA Order No. 536 [On Approval of the Rules for Drawing up, Submitting and Conducting an Examination of an Application for Registration of a Geographical Indication](#), adopted on March 12, 2021. The procedure includes three simple steps:



U.S. applicants generally need to demonstrate that the geographical indication is protected in its country of origin, i.e. in the United States. Usually, this protection takes form of certification or collective mark protection. Lack of proper protection in the United States complicates and delays the registration processes on the Ukrainian side. The applicant will have to demonstrate the fair use of the respective unregistered GI in the country of origin. The registration process in Ukraine may take several months or longer, particularly where additional information is requested or third-party objections are filed.

Upon adopting Law 752-XIV, Ukraine also adopted two additional laws that provide a detailed legal framework for agricultural and food products, including alcoholic beverages and wines.

Adopted on September 9, 2022, Law of Ukraine No. 2572-IX “[On the Peculiarities of the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs, Protection of Rights and Application of Quality Schemes, Including Traditional Guaranteed Characteristics for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs](#)” establishes two additional institutions responsible for registering GIs and implementing GI control policies. The authority responsible for agricultural policy development (now MEEA) is responsible for the adoption of traditional guaranteed traits, maintenance of the register of traditional guaranteed traits, definitions of geographic area borders that may or may not coincide with administrative country divisions, product specification approval, and national symbol use. The Law appoints the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection (SSUFSCP) as the body responsible for agricultural and food GI monitoring and control. The Law introduces a definition of “quality schemes” as a foundation for the recognition, legal protection and use of GIs, appellations of origin, and guaranteed traditional specialties, including their use for products manufactured in the mountains and other special quality indicators.

The Law also introduces a new production criterion, “traditional guaranteed trait,” for food products, which may or may not be registered as a GI. A traditional guaranteed trait must meet the following criteria:

- The product has special characteristics that clearly distinguish it from other products of the same type, resulting from the use of traditional ingredients, traditional ingredient composition, and/or traditional production/processing technology.
- The product is used in production and/or meets product specifications that have existed for at least 30 years
- The product meets other protection criteria set out in the Law.

The Law provides detailed procedures for food and agricultural GI registration, the content of the product specification document, the process for defining the geographical area, product specification administrative review, and GI application submission to NIPO. The Law explains the GI submission procedure for food and agricultural products, as well as for traditional guaranteed traits.

Specific rules related to the registration of agricultural and food products are listed in the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food Order #68 “[On Approval of the Procedure for Certification of Products with a Geographic Indication or Traditional Guaranteed Trait; the Form of the Conformity Certificate for Products, and Certification Authority Appeal Procedures](#)” (link in Ukrainian). This procedure determines the certification mechanism for a product with a registered GI or traditional guaranteed specialty. The Order also explains conformity certification of such a product.

The second law regulating GIs for alcoholic beverages is Law of Ukraine No. 2800-IX “[On Geographical Indications of Spirit Beverages](#),” which entered into force on December 29, 2024. The Law contains a number of definitions of alcoholic drinks, their ingredients, and preparation processes, including those not commonly produced in Ukraine. The Law clearly bans the use of “Cognac” as a product name for Ukraine-produced brandies after January 1, 2026. Similar to the agricultural GI Law, this Law establishes an additional special competent authority (MEEA) responsible for approving alcoholic drink specifications. This production specification process must be completed before the applicant submits the GI dossier to NIPO. The Law explains and expands other GI regulations related to GI alcoholic beverage registration, product specification preparation, document preparation, NIPO review specifics, approval, GI labeling, labeling of foreign alcoholic beverages with GIs, and compulsory certification of GI alcoholic beverages. The Law appoints SSUFSCP as the beverage GI monitoring and control body.

Specific rules related to registration of alcoholic beverages, as well as requirements for a certifying agency, are explained in Ministry of Economy Order “[On Approval of the Procedure for Certification of Alcohol Beverages with a Registered Geographical Indication and the Model Certification Plan for Alcoholic Beverages with Registered Geographical Indication](#)” (link in Ukrainian), adopted in January 2025. The documents provide a detailed description of the procedure for certification of an alcohol beverage with a registered GI, including a model certificate and a generic certification procedure.

Specific rules related to the registration of wine and flavored wine products, as well as requirements for a certifying agency, are explained in the Ministry of Economy Order “[On Regulation in the Sphere of Registration of GI Wines, Aromatized Wine Products](#)” (link in Ukrainian), adopted on November 20, 2025. This document provides a detailed description of the certification rules for GI registration, different application forms, and the confirmation of certifier qualification.

### *Transition of the Ukrainian System*

Over decades, Ukrainian food and drink manufacturers used a large number of generic product names that are now recognized as GIs by Ukraine's trading partners. The issue became an obstacle in the Ukraine-EU free trade negotiations. In the DCFTA, signed in 2014 and provisionally applied on January 1, 2016 (and now part of the [Association Agreement](#)), Ukraine recognized European GIs, committed to stop production under protected names, and accepted transition periods. A seven-year transition period, which expired on January 1, 2023, was adopted for dairy products, including feta, Roquefort, and parmesan, while a 10-year period, which expired on January 1, 2026, was adopted for alcoholic beverages, including Cognac, champagne, Porto, and tokay. In accordance with the provisions of Article 203(1) of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, more than 3,110 EU GIs have received legal protection in Ukraine (please refer to the report attachment for an updated list). A special committee on GIs, set up under the Agreement, monitors its implementation in the field of intellectual property and reports to the EU Trade Committee.

Ukraine adopted a regulation requiring the conversion of many cheese products. Generally, the process had minimal economic impact due to low consumer recognition. Feta cheese was the most problematic, as public perception of this GI as a generic cheese name was well-established. The dairy industry's attempt to develop a common replacement name failed, and producers use "feta," "felata," "insalata," "Greek salad cheese," and other names. According to contacts, some of these new commercial names may be considered to contain a direct reference to the registered "feta cheese" GI.

The transition of wines and hard liquors was more turbulent. The transition from "champagne" to "sparkling wine" was smooth, and the majority of producers switched to the new common name by the end of 2025. The process was simplified due to the presence of imported sparkling wines under different generic names, including spumante, sekt, and cava. Many decades of "Soviet Champagne" production and consumption did not affect the process.

In contrast, the transition from "Cognac" to generic "brandy" was slow. The Ukrainian market for Cognac was very large, and competing producers were unable to agree on one common generic name. In addition, industry generally resisted the transition from "Cognac" to "brandy" due to consumer-perceived lower quality of the latter. The Government of Ukraine subsequently intervened with the Alcoholic Beverages GI Law (2800-IX), which stopped the circulation of "Cognac" on January 1, 2026. The industry will be able to sell existing "Cognac" stock but must change the product name moving forward to any new generic name of its choice.

Registration of Ukrainian GIs is slow. At the time of report drafting, Ukrainian producers registered 25 GIs; most of them are related to mineral water, food and beverages, honey, and berries. The list of registered Ukrainian trademarks is available [here](#) in record arrays 1-20, 3111-3115, and 3117-3133.

Ukraine also formally recognized a large number of GIs listed in free trade agreements. The NIPO website does not provide a complete list of GIs recognized by Ukraine under various free trade agreements. FAS/Kyiv collected all known protected GIs and listed them in the attachment to this report. The list includes GIs registered under various FTAs, including the EU, the United Kingdom (UK) and Northern Ireland, Canada, and the Republic of Georgia. The largest number of GIs (over 3,300) is registered by EU member states and their administrative territories. When a GI extends across a country border, two or more EU member states may own the GI. Due to Brexit, some UK-registered

GIs are listed in both the EU and UK free trade agreements. U.S. exporters, especially those of U.S. dairy products, are strongly advised to consult their Ukrainian counterparts regarding the use of GIs.

## **Appendix: Government Regulatory Agency Contacts**

Ukraine's Competent Authority Responsible for the Control and Enforcement of Ukrainian GI Rules and Regulations:

*State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection (SSUFSCP)*

1 B. Grynchenko St.

01001 Kyiv, Ukraine

Tel: +38-044-229-1270

Fax: +38-044-229-4883

Website: <https://dpss.gov.ua/en>

e-mail: [info@dpss.gov.ua](mailto:info@dpss.gov.ua)

Ukraine's Competent Authority Responsible for Adoption of Rules and Regulations Related to GIs:

*Ministry of Economy, Environment, and Agriculture of Ukraine (MEEA)*

12/2 M. Hrushevskoho St.

01008 Kyiv, Ukraine

Tel: +38-044-200-4753

Website: <https://me.gov.ua/?lang=en-GB>

e-mail: [meconomy@me.gov.ua](mailto:meconomy@me.gov.ua)

Ukraine's Competent Authority Responsible for Registration of GIs:

*National Intellectual Property Office (NIPO)*

1 Dmytra Hodzenka St.

01601 Kyiv, Ukraine

Tel: +38-044-494-0551

Fax: +38-044-494-0550

Website: <https://nipo.gov.ua/en/contacts/>

e-mail: [office@nipo.gov.ua](mailto:office@nipo.gov.ua)

### **Attachments:**

[Geographic Indicators of Other Countries Protected in Ukraine.docx](#)