

Fracarolli, Guilherme Silva

## Article

# Mapping online geographical indication: Agrifood products on e-commerce shelves of Mercosur and the European Union

Economies

## Provided in Cooperation with:

MDPI – Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, Basel

*Suggested Citation:* Fracarolli, Guilherme Silva (2021) : Mapping online geographical indication: Agrifood products on e-commerce shelves of Mercosur and the European Union, *Economies*, ISSN 2227-7099, MDPI, Basel, Vol. 9, Iss. 2, pp. 1-20, <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies9020084>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/257242>

## Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

## Terms of use:

*Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.*

*You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.*

*If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.*



<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

## Article

# Mapping Online Geographical Indication: Agrifood Products on E-Commerce Shelves of Mercosur and the European Union

Guilherme Silva Fracarolli <sup>1,2</sup> 

<sup>1</sup> SOCIUS—Research Centre in Economic and Organizational Sociology, ISEG—School of Economics and Management, University of Lisbon, 1249-078 Lisbon, Portugal; guilherme.fracarolli@phd.iseg.ulisboa.pt

<sup>2</sup> Rural Development Division, Federal Superintendence of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of São Paulo, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, São Paulo 01327-002, Brazil; guilherme.fracarolli@agricultura.gov.br

**Abstract:** The agrifood products market has never before contained as many niches than it does at this moment in history. The use of geographical indication (GIs) is one of the oldest ways of granting protection for and promoting these goods. Although they date back thousands of years, only since the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement has there been a common understanding in regard to their use. Although the GI system has the same structure globally, each region shows different performance. Therefore, the influence of institutions in this market is still an enigma to be explored. In this work, we sought to compare the performance of Mercosur and the European Union in relation to GI products and categories in this exchange arena by analyzing e-retail supermarkets. To do so, we collected data from 44 online supermarkets from both economic blocs and analyzed the relevant attributes of the products offered. Then, we compared both blocs through the use of graphics and economic sociology tools. We present novel results relating to differences in GI performance, discuss the reasons for such differences and examine the construction of the market. Our results show that the EU had significantly more products than Mercosur and had a wider variety of GI products on e-retail shelves. Moreover, in the EU, the advertised products originated mainly from within the economic bloc, whereas the majority of GI products advertised in Mercosur originated primarily from abroad. This difference indicates to dominance of the EU' systems, demonstrating that its institutions are effective in terms of trade and commerce development mechanisms. However, in both blocs, a restricted number of categories and registers were found.

**Keywords:** economic sociology; geographical indication; European Union; Mercosur; market arena; e-retail; comparative approach



**Citation:** Fracarolli, Guilherme Silva. 2021. Mapping Online Geographical Indication: Agrifood Products on E-Commerce Shelves of Mercosur and the European Union. *Economies* 9: 84. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies9020084>

Academic Editor: Michał Roman

Received: 9 April 2021

Accepted: 20 May 2021

Published: 28 May 2021

**Publisher's Note:** MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



**Copyright:** © 2021 by the author. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

## 1. Introduction

The agrifood products market has never before contained as many niches as it does at this moment in history. One of those niches, in particular, has been around for thousands of years. However, it only gained official label status in the 18th century in the form of geographical indications (GIs). Official designations of this nature have their origins in Portugal, with Port wine, which had its production rules and characteristics established by the Marquis of Pombal who created a specific public company to deal with its case. In France, the pioneering Portuguese spirit was echoed years later by standardizing a protection system for agrifood products and wines based on characteristics arising from their places of origin. According to Barham (2003), GIs establish their differentiation of products on natural, human and historical factors. The sum of these three factors comprises what Allaire (2018, p. 63), based on the work of Goodman (2002), refers to as “the immaterialization of food and the institutionalization of quality”, a concept that goes far beyond the specific soil and climate of a region capable of providing specific characteristics to certain products.

Although they date back thousands of years, this type of product has only recently gained official character under French, Portuguese and Italian legislation, among those with greater prominence. However, this market is too complex to be formed solely by the institutional factors. [Ilbery and Kneafsey \(1999\)](#) demonstrate that the niche market for local specialty food products (SFPs) is located in the intersection between producers and institutional and consumer networks. The point of intersection of all these networks of actors is in the arena of exchange. A significant number of works focus on the products or consumers. However, little attention has been given to the arena itself. For this reason, this work's importance is to shed light on the materialization of commerce in the arena of economic action and the differences between Mercosur and the European Union on this matter.

Works such as that by [Kenney et al. \(1989\)](#) and [Bonanno and Constance \(2001\)](#) show the neo-Fordist process by diffusion of a model based on mass consumption and production. This process resulted in an increasing homogenization of agriculture and food production worldwide. This fact is highly relevant in such a specific nature since GI labels intend to promote a more authentic and unique food ([Broude 2005](#)). This paradox could result from the structural impacts of a global consuming/production process in different countries due to its socio-economic position ([Wallerstein 2011](#)). How institutional policies affect these products' impacts on the final customers is crucial for understanding this market's functioning ([Fracarolli 2021](#)). Recent work suggests that this differentiation reflects on retail prices ([Deselnicu et al. 2013](#)). Additionally, GI can function as a relevant marketing tool ([Agostino and Trivieri 2014](#); [Dogan and Gokovali 2012](#); [Lamarque and Lambin 2015](#); [Mancini 2013](#); [Teuber 2010](#)). The market theory proposed by [Allaire \(2010\)](#), [Fligstein \(1996, 2008a, 2008b\)](#) and [Fligstein and Dauter \(2007\)](#) might answer some of these issues.

Over the last few years, many efforts were taken to encourage the market to provide alternatives with intrinsic food values. One known origin-related path is localized agrifood systems ([Fernández-Zarza et al. 2021](#); [Barham and Sylvander 2011](#)). Many scholars have studied the strategy of trust-building through GI. However, [Dias and Mendes \(2018\)](#) show that, despite the growing number of published articles, most of them focus on southern European countries, are concentrated on four topics and are predominately empirical. Thus, there is a lack of literature comparing Mercosur and the EU, electronic commerce regarding such products, as well as multiple product market analysis, since most works focus on a single or a few products ([Dias and Mendes 2018](#); [Roselli et al. 2018](#); [Teuber 2010](#); [Renard 1999](#); [Agostino and Trivieri 2014](#); [Addor and Grazioli 2002](#)). As such, the present work seeks to help fill the gap in the literature about this issue. Although this market has the same conformation structure globally, apparently, each region of the globe has a different proportion of each element. For example, the GI market in the European Union (EU) has reached incomparable numbers of registers compared to all other regions. In South America, on the other hand, the Southern Common Market (Mercosur) has an even greater area of production and a greater diversity of agrifood products. However, this diversity apparently has not developed in this specific market. To better understand this market's functioning, this work seeks to compare the difference between the performance of GI products and categories on this market exchange arena in Mercosur and the European Union by analyzing the e-retail supermarkets. To answer this question, this work understands that only a thorough investigation of this link in the market can provide the pieces of this complex puzzle. What are the characteristics of this market in both blocs? What sort of goods do both markets address and sell? What are the commercialized products' origins in both blocs? Due to little comparative attention having been paid to the matter in terms of economic blocs, this work focuses on the market arena for GI products and its differences between Mercosur and the EU.

To answer that question, this initial research paper proposes to deepen the existing research by looking at the diversity of product offerings on the websites of significant retail supermarkets from selected countries of both the EU and Mercosur in a quantitative manner. The investigation considers e-retail supermarkets in Portugal, Spain, France,

Italy, Germany, Greece and Poland on the European side. In addition, the research looks into e-retail supermarkets from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay on the South American side. In the sections that follow, the work uses economic sociology to illuminate the market issue. Finally, both economic blocs' markets are analyzed to point out the differences between them on the practical effects of institutional support of Intellectual Property (IP) based on the data collected in the field.

By doing so, this work hopes to identify the practical functioning of the GI market in Mercosur and the EU's electronic supermarkets. Additionally, economic sociology theory is used with the intention to reveal corporate control issues, the embeddedness of the state and productive groups relation to this economic niche, and the market-driven strategy of promoting specific product categories.

The paper starts by presenting the formation of agrifood niches through the changing of food production–consumption logic due to globalization, followed by how economic sociology tries to explain market functioning through the theory of markets and institutional influence. Additionally, it develops the state of the art by bringing present considerations of the GI market into the findings on labeling efforts to decommodify it.

After this, it explains the methodology used for collecting data from available online supermarkets to characterize the products, the categories found and the origins of those products. Additionally, it graphically explains the phases of analysis followed in the present work.

Subsequently, the results found for the analyzed data are displayed, the graphic results are presented, and the major figures discovered relating to the collected material are described. This section is followed by a discussion of these results, including analyzing them, matching them to the existing economic sociology literature, and their implications on the market. Finally, the work ends with a summary of the developed work, its findings and suggestions for future works and policies towards market evolution.

## 2. Agrifood Niche Pathway

### 2.1. Production Models

Globalization is a comprehensive, widespread phenomenon with conceptual divergences. However, regardless of the possible interpretations, this phenomenon affects the relations between people and communities ([Held and McGrew 2007](#)) and implies the massification and standardization of consumer goods inherited from Fordism ([Bonanno and Constance 2001](#)). Thus, it has an effect on the process of inserting and marketing commodities in the global agenda. Simultaneously, producers of other types of agricultural goods need other productive arrangements to achieve success and remain in the market. This adaptation is vital for those on the periphery and semi-periphery of the world ([Wallerstein 2011](#)).

With this productive logic in force on the planet, agricultural producers seek to differentiate their products to meet demand by adding value resulting from territorial appreciation ([Artêncio et al. 2019](#)). However, as producers struggle as a result of globalization's impacts, consumers start to demand less standard or industrialized products due to food's mass production. This sort of demand is what [Allaire and Sylvander \(1997\)](#) call the "logic of quality" in opposition to a "productivist logic". This paradox impacts the change of the productive logic from scale to scope as it becomes impossible for certain rural actors to produce commodities and obtain gains by production volume.

Due to the intriguing effects produced in this adaptation of productive logic, most of the works investigating the GI market focused on how the producers address the economic aspects ([Allaire 2010](#); [Dervillé and Allaire 2014](#); [Giovannucci et al. 2009](#); [Menapace and Moschini 2012, 2014](#); [Moschini et al. 2008](#); [Swinnen 2010](#); [Tregear et al. 2007](#)). However, there is a scarcity of studies seeking to unveil the general effects of how institutional policies, mainly arising from IP, reflect product offerings and prices on retail markets. Nevertheless, this broad approach is necessary and capable of providing clues beyond the local individual cases addressed by much of the literature. Additionally, it presents

itself as necessary due to the recent increasing valorization of food quality, especially those relating to the origin and culture (Fernández-Zarza et al. 2021; Gocci and Luetge 2020). On this matter, culture plays a significant role through identity values imbued with the characterization of food, which are stated as a clash of tradition and global value chains (O'Brien and Crețan 2019; Olofsson et al. 2021; Truninger and Sobral 2011).

Globalization is a process of production and consumption of goods that impacts each country in different ways. When it comes to agriculture, there is no difference. This process impacts the agri-food sector by severely industrializing goods by concentrating those products on food corporations and over logistics of massive production (Bonanno and Constance 2001; Renard 1999). As an effect of such a process, authors such as McMichael (1996) point out that communities must reposition themselves through niches to resist globalization's pressure. Furthermore, such a process demands local, regional and national identities to sustain culture-related food (Beriss 2019). Through this it becomes clear that globalization impacts nation states differently in terms of their global position and pushes the market towards niche formation to preserve culture-related agrifood products such as GI.

## 2.2. Institutional Mechanism

In the middle of this formatting process, the global system based on transnational trade, and the circulation of people and goods' circulation is continually increasing. However, price formation rarely results from an optimum trade between atomized buyers and sellers regulated by an invisible hand. Agrifood goods are no different. As pointed out by McMichael (1997, p. 630), "capitalist organization of agriculture is a political process, and is central to the dynamics of an evolving state system (including supra-statal institutions)."

The New Economic Sociology (NES) proposes the rejection of causal monism as an explanatory source of social causes. Granovetter (1985, 1990, 2018) proposes an embeddedness approach to economic action, an economically situated form of social action, and economic institutions as social constructions. The author resumes the association of economics and sociology approached by Weber, Polanyi and Durkheim. Thus, from the NES, a strand addresses institutions as abstract structures that act as social constructions, socially related to other social constructions, that operate economic actions (Abramovay 2000, 2004; Fligstein 2001; Smelser and Swedberg 2010; Steiner 2017).

In the sociological field, the Theory of Markets points out possible paths to forming and stabilizing this niche. Fligstein and McAdam (2012) suggest that most social action occurs in "meso-level social orders" or fields. These fields are those in which the actors involved cooperate to create and stabilize a market. In the agrifood case, the detachment of market niches such as GI can obey similar cause and effect. By collaborating to cooperate and define the unique characteristics of their products, which, therefore, they need a different degree of protection, groups of producers or their representatives can create formal institutions. Such institutions then have a dialogue with the state. In turn, the latter can act by granting such differentiated treatment to a greater or lesser degree.

The construction of these institutions allows, through IP rights, the creation of a new, highly specialized, premium market, which has a reduced number of actors and is legally protected. Consequently, this newly created market is stabilized by legal devices designed and regulated by the state or suprastate entities. Thus, the theory developed by Fligstein (2002) does not restrict specific segments but offers a general conception of the varieties of capitalism resulting from globalization. This argument is analogous to that observed by Belletti et al. (2017) when attending to the relationships between goods with GI and private, collective and public interventions.

It is precisely in this new market for protected agrifood products that the intention is to examine the retail market's practical effects. Thus, the existence of institutions with a greater or lesser degree of strength may have an impact on their final commercial stage.



### 2.3. Market Scenario

Several works point out that premium agrifood products such as GI benefit from labeling, and the consequent price mark-up of them is the issue that collective producers look for when protecting this IP (Bureau and Valceschini 2003; Crespi and Marette 2003; Deselnicu et al. 2013; Chilla et al. 2020). Although the premium varies between products (Deselnicu et al. 2013), the effects of product offerings and the differences between both markets are objects of this work.

It is well-known that SFPs are more expensive than ordinary ones. However, recent findings show that consumers' willingness to pay for and preferences for SFPs show better results when based on trust and when studies are related to consumers rather than retail shops (Cacciolatti et al. 2015; Calvo-Porrall and Jean-Pierre 2017; Giraud et al. 2005; Lamarque and Lambin 2015). Besides, there is little work in the comparative scope between Mercosur and the EU which may show the characteristics and mechanisms that make this market more functional. Such analysis of articles on the product categories or product origin is well developed on Dias and Mendes's (2018) work.

While in Europe, this market is consolidated and has a long regulatory history, it is still seen as a potential market in Latin America. However, with the signing of the broadest IP agreement in the 1990s, the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), it became clear that the development of protected brands and GIs is not limited to the normative aspect. Previous works point out GI as a strategy for rural development (Agarwal and Barone 2005; Agostino and Trivieri 2014; Barjolle et al. 2009; de Mattos Fagundes et al. 2012; Ilbery et al. 2001; Roselli et al. 2018). However, these works suggest that other factors, such as commercial strategies, public policies and product qualification, play an influential role. In short, in commercial terms, agrifood products have the potential for commercial success for participants since they are linked to other strategies besides IP protection.

While some authors differentiate the GI market from other forms of certification and labeling (Galtier et al. 2008; Grote 2009; Laurent and Mallard 2020), others treat it analogously to other labels, such as organic labels (Aprile et al. 2012; Menapace et al. 2011; Roselli et al. 2018). The work of Galtier et al. (2008), for example, addresses GI as a label qualitatively different from other certifications in the case of coffee. The authors understand that other certifications are only the standardization of qualitative attributes. At the same time, GI would be a genuine manner capable of "decommodifying" the market due to the unique characteristics (Galtier et al. 2008) and also a way to strengthen the rural networks towards the development of smallholders (Oriana et al. 2021). The present work argues that IP's protective arrangements constitute institutions that create a new market and, therefore, allow different rules, which result in asymmetries concerning ordinary products.

In regional terms, just like the number of GI registrations, there is a predominance of works that address the European context in comparison to studies that consider Latin American countries. This scenario highlights the importance of addressing the theme, which is used worldwide, in comparative terms, to measure their differences. Likewise, the deepening of the retail market's effects in both the countries that make up Mercosur and the EU may show strategies used by producers and traders of products with GI to a greater or lesser degree of success. The economic blocs in question have built different agrarian models, which may or may not be part of the causal explanation of the proportionality of using this agrifood products market tool.

### 3. Methodology

As a comparative proposal of analysis, this work recognizes the necessity of adequate different realities. Social sciences often require the use of common concepts in both compared realities and acknowledge the sociocultural differences between them, and do not assume a universality (Smelser 1967; Mahoney 2007). Thus, this work compares the market in the same arena of the same modality of the IP protection of products and considers all

the differences considered by [Fracarolli \(2021\)](#). Additionally, [Sartori \(1991\)](#) points out the need for a finalistic means of comparison, for which reason this work seeks to find out how the market in both regions differs and the reasons for that, including whether it could be improved.

An alternate comparative approach proposed by [Ragin \(2014\)](#) describes a modern construction of the comparison, based on the calibration, of the qualitative outcomes and the set-theoretic relations regarding the different realities. This way, the present work understands that a more in-depth explanation is required. Thus, it uses economic sociological tools as an interdisciplinary approach ([Smelser 2003](#)) to address the problematic and leading causes and reasons, as the ones proposed by [Swinnen \(2007, 2010, 2016\)](#) on niche agrifood market formation and by [Fligstein \(1996, 2002, 2008a, 2008b\)](#) on how markets stabilize and are constructed. The quantitative data will be used to support the qualitative analysis. Hence, considering the contributions of both authors, the hypothesis assumed is that the EU's market will have a significantly more endogenous influence on its products. Additionally, the countries from southern Europe will have a substantial dominance in the markets of both economic blocs.

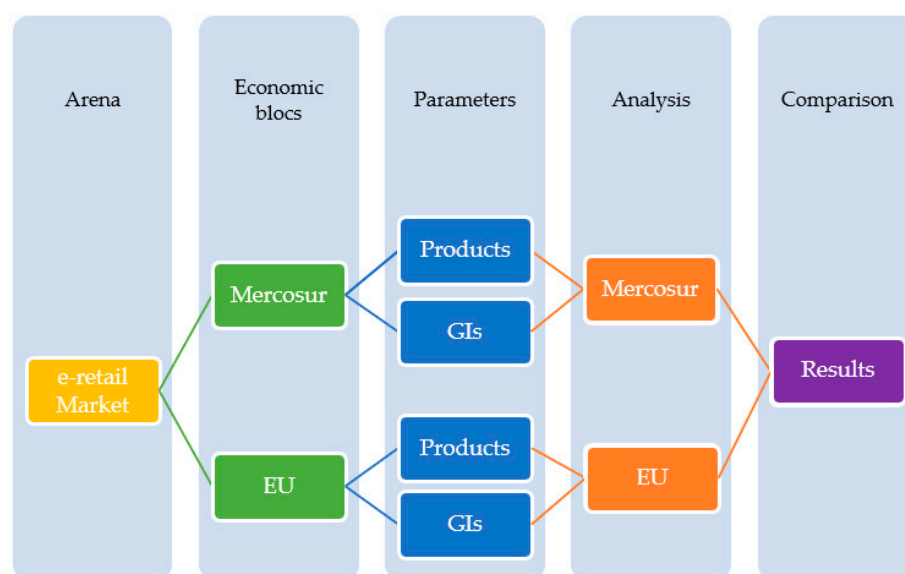
This work uses mixed methods of quantitative and qualitative research design. It compares the categories of product offerings, their origin, the penetration of GI products, and the difference between both economic blocs. In addition, the work maps the sources of GI agrifood products, excluding wine, aromatized wines and spirits. Finally, the work also evaluates the cultural aspects involved in constructing the niche market regarding IP.

This research consists of the comparison of three essential aspects of GI in retail markets. The first one is to analyze the offerings of GI agrifood products advertised by web retail supermarkets. The second is to map the origins of these goods, comparing Mercosur and the EU. The third one is to analyze the GI systems according to their inside and outside influence on web retail super- and hypermarkets. The sum of these three aspects can indicate how institutions build GI agrifood markets in each bloc.

The analysis consists of five parts. Firstly, the arena of exchange where the transaction of goods happens is selected—in this case, the chosen arena is the super- and hypermarkets available online, i.e., the e-retail market. Secondly, the regions where these trades happen are chosen—since this work aims to compare two economic blocs, Mercosur and the EU, these are the regions of the randomly selected e-retailers. Thirdly, data relating to the number of products and the variety of GIs present in online retail supermarkets of these blocs is collected. Fourthly, the analysis of these indexes is undertaken in both categories, considering GI categories and their origin. Finally, the comparison between Mercosur and the EU is conducted. After that, a discussion of the findings takes place and possible outcomes are debated. Over the following subsections, we detail each step of this analytical work according to Scheme 1.

Since “markets are socially constructed arenas where repeated exchanges occur between buyers and sellers under a set of formal and informal rules governing relations among competitors, suppliers, and customers” ([Fligstein and Calder 2015](#), p. 1), they also need to be also investigated while considering these biases. Thus, the intention is to collect data indicating the GI products markets' differences from the perspective of both economic blocs.

Considering specific issues, it is necessary to clarify some details. This work involved a search for products and respective GIs on retail supermarkets and hypermarkets that allow web shopping. If the website requires an address to shop, the center of the country's most populated city is used. All GI agrifood products registered on the EU or Mercosur database were considered. Only agrifood products were collected and considered for this work; wines, spirits, and aromatized wines were not considered.



**Scheme 1.** Methodology of analysis of the GI market arena.

However, before searching the products sold across all countries, it was necessary to find the existing GIs. To do that, it is crucial to understand that there is a single register source for the EU, but there are independent ones for each of Mercosur's countries, according to Fracarolli (Fracarolli 2021). Therefore, this work contemplated all EU registers and all registers in each Mercosur country. On the European side, this work examined the EU database at eAmbrosia (European Commission 2020). Overseas, the considered data were from the available dataset from each authority from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (INPI 2020; Prosur Proyecto 2020; Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca 2020); however, Paraguay is still in the process of registering products and Uruguay only has registers of wine products. Since this work does not contemplate wines, spirits, or aromatized wines, there were no products from Uruguay or Paraguay.

For the data collection, we went through the websites of four major grocery retail supermarkets for all of the active members of Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) and the most representative EU members (Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Germany, and Poland). The criterion for choose these countries was the need to pick the most relevant GI markets of each. In the Mercosur case, all active members were selected due to most of the available countries allowing for comparison. Additionally, these countries chosen from the EU represent over 80% of the EU's GI registers, which ensures a significant number of registrations for a relevant comparison. For each supermarket, all products with a GI label registered in the respective country were considered.

This work uses the EU criteria to separate the products into comparable categories available at the European Commission on eAmbrosia (European Commission 2020). The categories for agrifood products are: 1.1 Fresh meat; 1.2 Meat products; 1.3 Cheeses; 1.4 Other products of animal origin; 1.5 Oils and fats; 1.6 Fruits, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed (FVC); 1.7 Fresh fish, mollusks and crustaceans and derived; 1.8 Others such as spices; 2.1 Beers; 2.2 Chocolate and derived; 2.3 Bread, pastry, cakes and alike; 2.4 Beverages from plant extracts; 2.5 Pasta; 2.6 Salt; 2.7 Natural gums and resins; 2.8 Mustard paste; 2.9 Hay; 2.10 Essential oils; 2.11 Cork; 2.12 Cochineal; 2.13 Flowers and ornamental plants; 2.14 Cotton; 2.15 Wool; 2.16 Wicker; 2.17 Scutched flax; 2.18 Leather; 2.19 Fur and; 2.20 Feathers.

### 3.1. Analysis

The proper analysis of the captured data in a single presentation of the numbers does not represent the market's complexity. The use of graphical tools is significantly more representative and able to demonstrate in-depth aspects. Considering the broad-spectrum analysis, two approaches are necessary to bring light to this market. The first considers



the number of GI products in the online markets of both Mercosur and the EU and the respective origins in each category. The second considers the diversity of GI registers in both economic blocs and their respective countries by category. To do so, using this data, a set of graphics will demonstrate the above mentioned.

The first analysis considers the number of products found over the 44 e-retail markets. Data will be analyzed from both Mercosur and the EU in terms of the origin of the found products and in terms of category representations on the product offerings. These data will show the most relevant type of products commercialized in Europe and Mercosur and which are the most appropriate sources of these products.

The second analysis relates to the diversity of the GI products commercialized in e-retail markets in both blocs. Data will be presented regarding the origin of the GIs found and the categories in which GI is sold in these markets. These results will show how these registers' diversity is presented and how this is reflected in the e-retail market.

After all data and graphics are presented, the paper analyses the numbers, perspectives and meanings of all of the data. The data and graphics will show how the market behaves in terms of the number of products and the sector's relevance. Each part of the graphics will appropriately represent the category's share and its influence on this market. Afterward, in order to be comparable, both Mercosur and the EU will be put side by side on the treemap so they can be more intuitively represented. By doing so, the work focuses on the embedded aspects of local/global issues, such as the importance of niche markets. This methodology aims to clarify some aspects, such as the role of origin-related production pointed out by [McMichael \(1996\)](#) and the market's consumer arena objective as questioned by Hinrichs ([Hinrichs 2000](#)). Additionally, as demonstrated before by [Belletti et al. \(2017\)](#), this work's results can improve the policy towards proper regulation and valorization through development by enhancing knowledge of this market.

### 3.2. Comparisons

After all data are collected and analyzed separately, quantitatively and qualitatively, it is possible to compare this research paper's two main aspects. Firstly, what is the difference between Mercosur and the EU for the reality of GI product commerce in online retail supermarkets? By comparing the number of products, we expect to see the difference between both in terms of product offerings and in terms of diversity of products. By comparing GI registers, we hope to see the reflection of how effective the system is in reflecting the registers into the actual market.

Secondly, by examining the treemap graphics, the comparison between both blocs will show the actual niche formation: i.e., from whom, to whom, and the categories of goods that are more relevant to this market. The results are expected to show how significant the GI agrifood market is in the e-retail sphere in both economic blocs via a qualitative and quantitative approach.

## 4. Results

This collected data resulted from the scraping of 2184 products from 44 online supermarkets from 11 countries. This search presented the selling of 314 different GI registered products. GI products' search was conducted on four of the most popular grocery retail supermarkets in each country. Although some other relevant supermarkets could have been part of this research, many did not have an online shop. The results shown above are separated initially into economic blocs and posteriorly by the number of products and GI diversity.

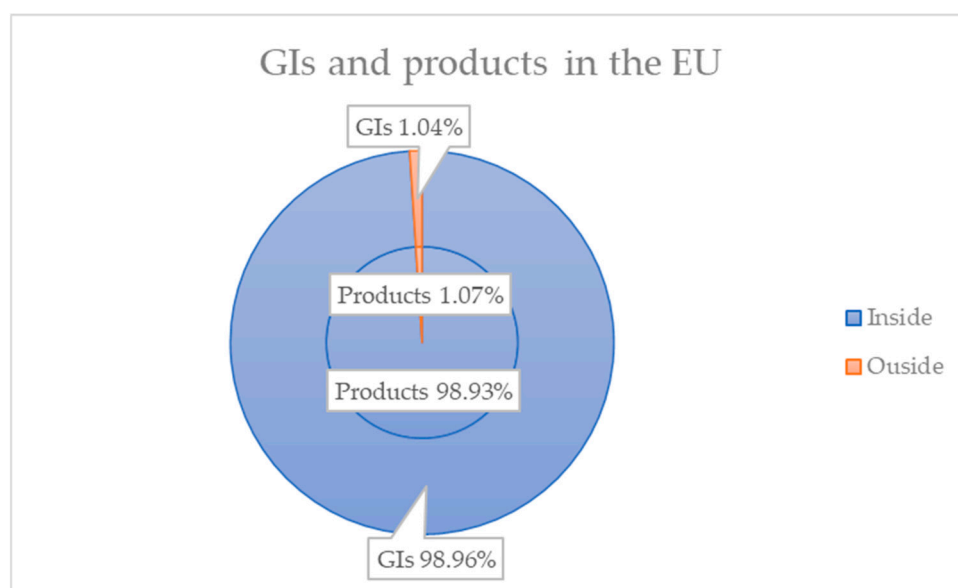
### 4.1. European Union

The empirical results of the data collection contained information from 28 online supermarkets across the eight countries. The survey found 1784 products labeled as GI products. From those products, 462, or 25.90%, were found in French supermarkets, with France being the country with the most products. Spain, on the other hand, with 128, or

7.17%, meaning that it was the country with the least number of products. Besides, of the 1706 GI products from the countries surveyed, the research found 59 other products from Austria, Denmark, Netherlands, and Ireland within the economic bloc, a total of 98,93% of the GI products from the bloc. Besides, seven other GI products from the United Kingdom (UK) and 12 from Cambodia were from outside the bloc, a total of 19 or 1.07%. No products from the Mercosur were found. Nonetheless, 1005 or 56.33% of the products belonged from the 1.3 category, the most relevant one. The categories 1.9, 2.0, 2.2, 2.4, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20 presented zero products.

All these 1784 products constituted 289 different GIs. Besides the GIs from the surveyed countries, there were 276 different GIs from the surveyed EU countries, ten other GIs from other EU countries and three from outside the bloc. Italian markets showed 81, or 28.03%, different GIs from the researched countries, as the one with the greatest numbers. On the other hand, Poland has six, or 2.08%, different GIs, being the country with the lowest numbers. From the 10 GIs found from other EU countries, one belonged to the 1.2 category, and the other nine were found in the 1.3 category. With regards to the products from outside the bloc, the survey found two different GIs from the UK and one from Cambodia. Additionally, category 1.3 not only had the greatest number of products but was also the most numerous relevant category in the number of different GIs. Category 1.3 had 105 different GIs, or 36.33%. Since the categories 1.9, 2.0, 2.2, 2.4, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20 presented zero products, no GIs could be summed up.

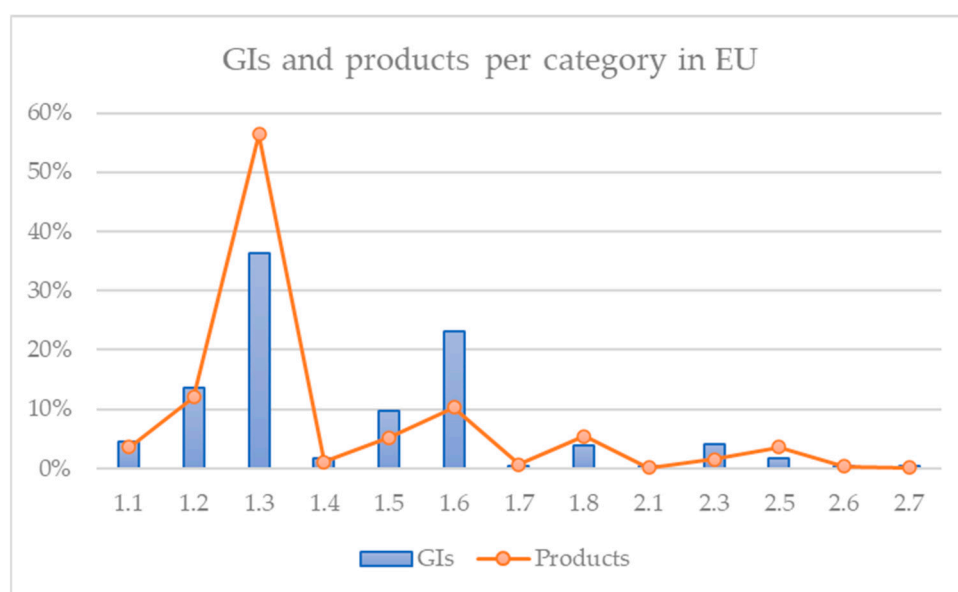
As presented, the variety of GIs from inside and outside the EU is significantly alike the number of products from inside and outside as well, as presented in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Origin of offered products and GI registers in e-retail markets of the EU.

Figure 1 shows that almost all of the products found in the survey come from countries that belong to the EU. Only about 1% of the products are from outside the bloc. The same happens when it comes to the varieties of GIs found in the EU e-retail markets survey. The GIs from outside the bloc found on the survey are barely representative, as it is only about 1%. This survey demonstrates how protective the bloc is of its own goods and how open it is to goods from outside. It demonstrates a severe protective system and the effectiveness of the EU policy towards valorization of inner goods.

On the other hand, there is a minor difference between GI registers and the number of products in the EU's e-retail markets regarding the categories of products. Such difference is clearly demonstrated in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Products and GI registers in e-retail markets of the EU regarding categories.

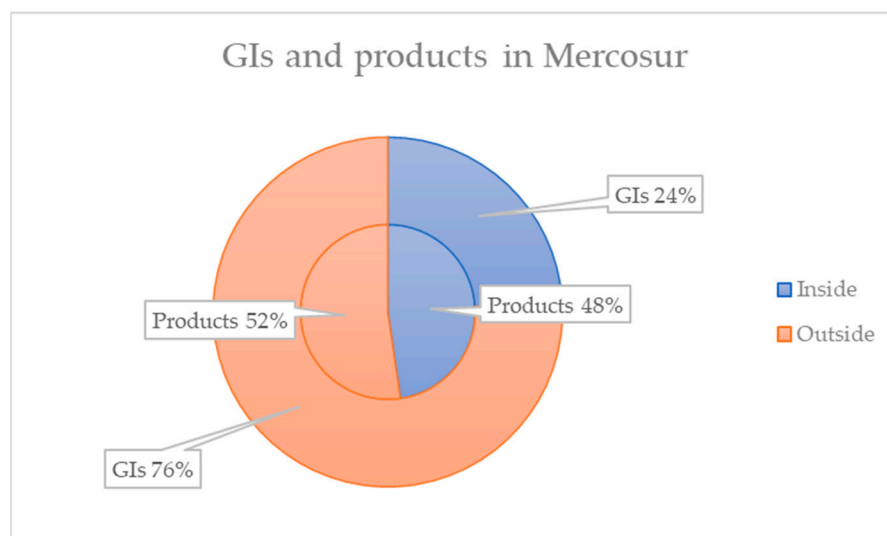
This second graph shows a different perspective. Concerning the products found over the course of the survey, it shows similar proportions of both products and varieties of GIs in each category. However, in terms of products, category 1.3 (cheese) has an evident distinctiveness from the others, consisting of almost 60% of products found. Furthermore, in terms of GI varieties categories 1.3 (cheese), 1.6 (FVC) and 1.2 (meat products) all consist of over 10% of products. However, these data also show the system's concentration on promoting a few select categories, predominantly the cheese category.

#### 4.2. Mercosur

The results of the Mercosur bloc presented significantly different findings from those of the EU. The empirical results of the data collected information from among the 16 online supermarkets of the four countries. The survey found 388 products labeled as GI products. From those products, 180, or 46.39%, were found in Argentine supermarkets, with Argentina being the country with most products. Paraguay, on the other hand, with 43, or 11.08%, was the country with the least number of products. Additionally, the GI products found from within the bloc were 185, or 47.68%. Besides, all other GI products found were from the EU, a total of 203 or 52.32%. The categories 1.1, 1.4, 1.7, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20 presented zero products.

All these 388 products constituted 25 different GIs. The GIs from Mercosur constituted a total of six, and the remaining 19 were all from the EU. From within the economic bloc, Brazilian markets showed three, or 50%, being the country with the highest numbers. Neither Paraguay nor Uruguay had its products available. All other 19 different GIs were: five in category 1.2; ten in category 1.3; two in category 1.5; one in category 1.6; and one in category 1.8. The EU countries with GI products available across Mercosur's supermarkets were Italy, Spain, Greece, France, Denmark, and Portugal. Additionally, category 1.3 not only had the greatest number of products but was also the most numerous relevant category in terms of the number of different GIs. Nonetheless, 216 or 55.67% of the products belonged to category 1.8, the most relevant one, of which 169, or 78.24% of the 216 products were either coffee or Yerba Mate. All other products from this category were the Aceto Balsamico di Modena from Italy. Category 1.3 had 11 different GIs or 44% of all GIs found in Mercosur. Since the categories 1.1, 1.4, 1.7, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20 presented zero products, no GIs could be summed up.

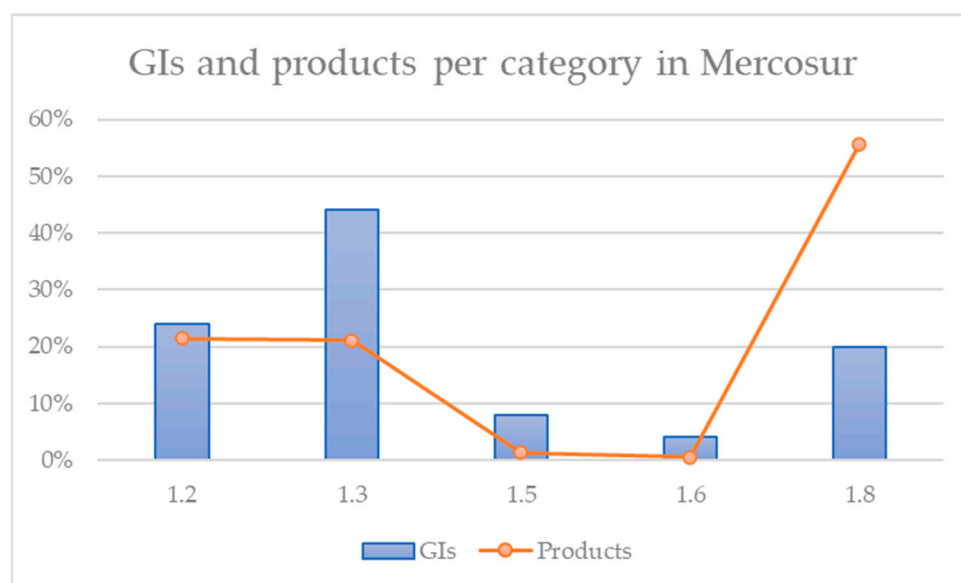
Conversely to the results presented in the above subsection, there is a significant difference between the number of products and the diversity of GI registers in Mercosur. Moreover, contrary to the EU, most products and GIs are from outside the economic bloc, as shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 3.** Origin of offered products and GI registers in e-retail markets of Mercosur.

On the Mercosur side, the data evidences a different situation from the EU. In terms of products, more than half of them were from outside the bloc. Likewise, the variety of GI that appeared in the results brings about a scenario where three-quarters of the GIs on the market come from outside the bloc. All of the products and GIs from outside the bloc come from the EU. This demonstrates the influence of the EU system over others, such as Mercosur. Additionally, the proportions demonstrated in this research show each system's capacity to overcome one another.

Regarding the categories that appeared on the South American side, fewer categories were present. Additionally, there is an unmatched proportion of GIs and products found between the categories 1.3 and 1.8, as demonstrated in Figure 4.



**Figure 4.** Products and GI registers in e-retail markets of Mercosur regarding categories.

In Figure 4, the results present a disordered situation. Mercosur's findings contained only five categories of products. Unlike the EU, Mercosur does not have registered products in all categories (INPI 2020), and Paraguay and Uruguay have no registered agrifood products other than wine. Therefore, the results are more a sum of efforts than an aligned strategy. Even the category with the most products (1.8) is substantial due to only one product from inside the bloc (Yerba Mate, from Argentina) and a significant participation of a product from outside the bloc (Aceto Balsamico di Modena, from Italy). Moreover, over 40% of GIs found are European cheeses.

#### 4.3. Overview

The overall results show a vast difference in GI products' online market performance between Mercosur and EU. Meanwhile, the number of GI products found is 388 at Mercosur supermarkets and 1784 in the EU, representing 97 products per country for the former and 254.9 for the latter, as shown in Figure 5. It shows the proportions of GI products by their origin found in each group of e-retail markets. The first observation allows the inference that most GI products found in the EU markets are from within its countries, mainly from the Mediterranean ones. On the other hand, in Mercosur's markets, about half of GI products are from outside. The GI products from within are mainly from Argentina.

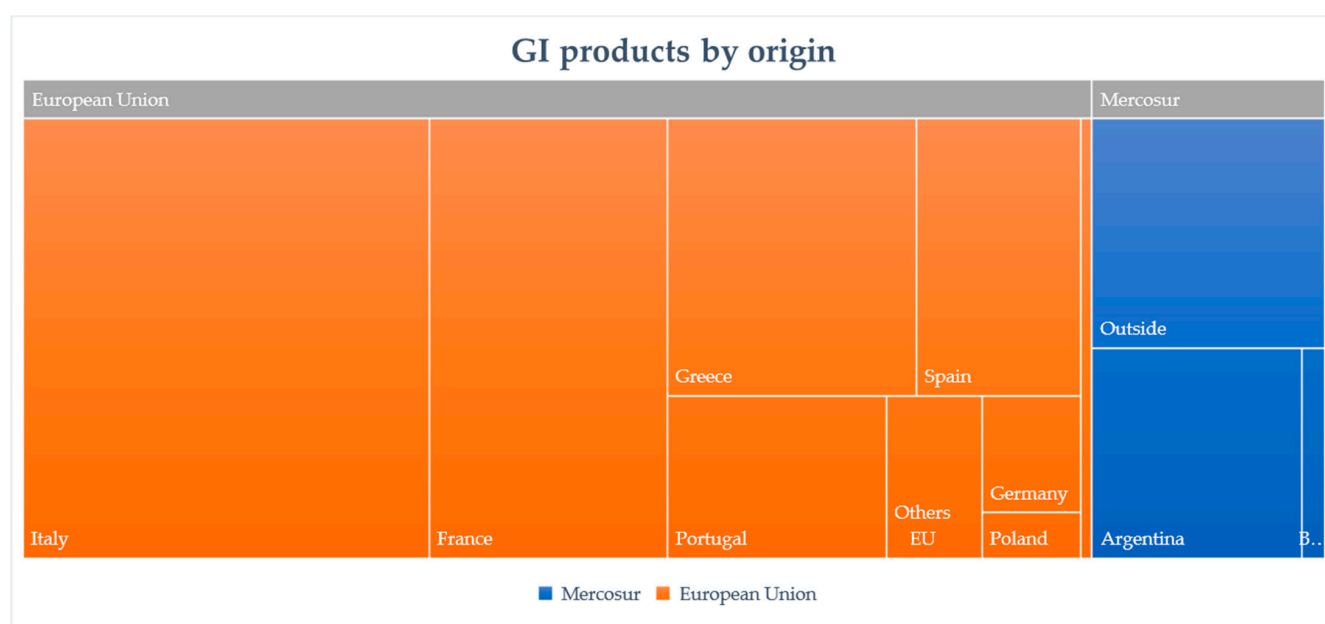
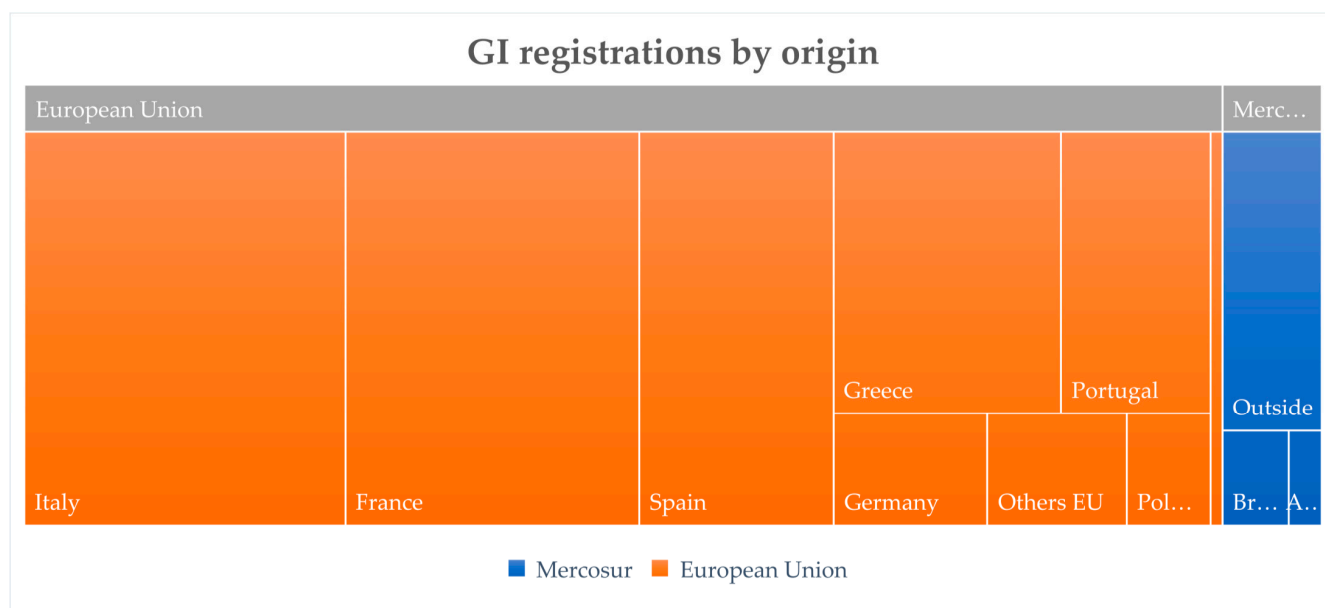


Figure 5. GI products in e-retail markets of Mercosur and the EU according to the origins.

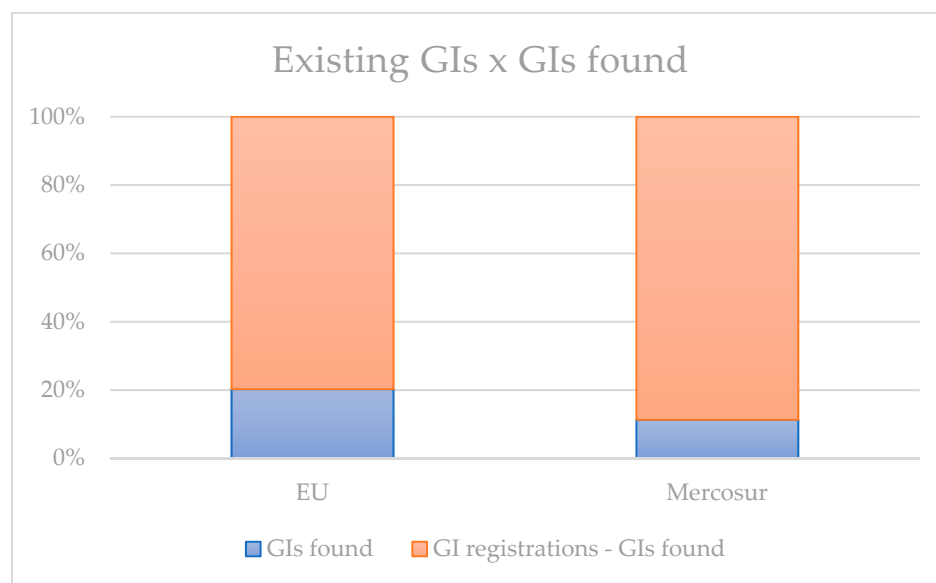
Besides the products, the issue of the origin and proportions of the wide variety of GIs present on the markets of each economic bloc is another important issue to consider. In Figure 6, there is a clear demonstration of the data collected. This graphic shows that the products' origins have a similarity between the number of products and the number of registered GIs present in each bloc. However, there are a few differences, such as the proportion of the variety of GI in Mercosur, which is now more abundant from countries outside the bloc.





**Figure 6.** Presence of GIs registrations on Mercosur and in the EU in the e-retail market by country.

One other important aspect of the analysis is the issue regarding the number of registrations in each bloc and the number of GIs actually present on the e-retail market. As shown in Figure 7, only a small portion of registered products appeared in the survey for both blocs.



**Figure 7.** Difference of existing GIs versus GIs found in e-retail market in Mercosur and the EU.

Figure 7 shows that only 286, or 20.23%, GIs were found on the EU e-retail market from 1414 existing intrabloc registrations, while in Mercosur, only 6, or 11.32%, were found from 53 existing GIs. These results allow an inference that in the e-retail market, there is an absence of representation in both blocks, although, in Mercosur, the representation is even more fragile. This graph demonstrates that even a substantial number of registrations do not guarantee a product's presence in the market—or at least in the e-retail market. Besides, this denotes that whichever economic bloc is in question has an underrepresentation of its protected products. However, considering the abundance of products in the absolute and relative terms that appeared on the survey, the results point to different reasons. The

EU has demonstrated a significant number of products and GIs despite the poor results on representation. Therefore, the characteristics suggest that such a scenario is more related to a focused commercial strategy based on a robust institutional system, as is discussed later on. On the other side, considering the absence of products and barely representing GI varieties on major e-retail, the results suggest a discussion of the lack of systematic and coordinated policy towards developing the GI market. Nonetheless, all the possible causes and implications of such a path are discussed in the next section.

## 5. Discussion

The difference between the Mercosur and the EU is evident. Three aspects are crucial for understanding the differences between them: the number and diversity of GI products, the categories of these products and their GI diversity, and the products commercialized in this kind of arena.

The first one relates to the number of products. Figures 1 and 3 show an enormous difference between the blocs on the number of products surveyed in e-retail markets. The EU presented 4.6 times more GI products than in the Mercosur region; however, this is not due to the number of countries, since the EU has 254.9 products per country and Mercosur has only 97. Additionally, the origin of those products is another important fact for this comparison. As presented in Figure 5, only 19 products were from countries outside the bloc, while in Mercosur, the number of products from outside the bloc was 203, more than half of the total. All of the 203 products found in Mercosur's markets were from the EU, and none of the foreign products in the EU were from Mercosur.

This asymmetry indicates that products' presence is not from bilateral agreements but due to a nontariff protectionist strategy of the agrifood market developed by the EU, as endorsed by some works and more relevant in the Mediterranean region (Josling 2006; Huysmans and Swinnen 2019; Huysmans 2020). Additionally, in the EU, the proportion of foreign products is similar to the variety of GI in the market. On the other hand, in Mercosur's e-retail markets, the proportion of inside products in the market is twice the proportion of the variety of GIs. This is due to the abundance of one specific product from within, Argentine Yerba Mate, as demonstrated in category 1.8 of Figure 4.

Consequently, such a scenario presents the assertiveness of Granovetter's (1985) approach on the association of economics and social action. The clear difference between inner products in each bloc demonstrates that the market is not only a matter of supply and demand but construction of the field. The detachment of this niche category through IP rights configure a field as theorized by Fligstein (2001) and Fligstein and McAdam (2012). Thus, the stabilization of this market involves strengthening the social relationship between the productive class and the state, as supported by Fracarolli (2021) and the argument pointed by Belletti et al. (2017) on the influence on private and public interventions.

However, the creation of the GI label does not guarantee this new field. The institutional support of the state, as pointed by Fracarolli (2021), pushes the market stabilization and promotion not only within territories but towards a conception of control as conceptualized by Fligstein (2002) and tends to protectionist measures, as previously observed by Swinnen (2007, 2016) and Huysmans and Swinnen (2019).

The second aspect regards the products' categories. There are significant differences between the economic blocs regarding the categories of products available via e-retail in both regions. In comparison, the EU has products in a broader diversity of categories. There were 13 categories of 30 on the electronic shelves of the EU. Among the products found, cheese products stand out, representing almost 60% of all products. On GI variety criteria, the cheese, FVC, meat products and oils represent more than 80% of GIs found, as shown in Figure 2. Despite all categories, the products and GIs commercialized in e-retail supermarkets focus only on a few types of products. On the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, the scenario is even more restricted. Only five of all these categories had products on display in e-retail markets in Mercosur. Among these products found, such as the EU, the cheese category presented the most GIs on the market, as shown in Figure 4. Products

and GI registers in e-retail markets of Mercosur regarding categories. However, it did not reflect on the number of products on the market. Regarding the products' criteria, category 1.8 had more than 50% of all found products. This is mainly due to the 153 "Yerba Mate" products and the 47 "Aceto Balsamico di Modena" products found in the supermarkets surveyed.

The difference in the variety of products found in both blocs brings the discussion onto the purposes of GI as a form of IP. Since fewer than half of the categories in both blocs had products available in e-retail markets, this raises a question on the reasons for such low performance and underrepresentation. Additionally, it needs to be asked where are these other products sold and if they are sold. For such questions, further research is necessary. By number of registrations, wines, spirits and aromatized wines are the main focus of the EU GIs. However, this work looks only into agrifood products that exclude those beverages. There are few relevant protected categories for agrifood products presented by Figures 2 and 4. The reasons for seeking such a modality of IP could be either counterfeit protection or economic enhancement and value-adding.

The results found in this research are in accordance with [Dias and Mendes's \(2018\)](#) work regarding the variety of GI products. As discussed by [Meloni and Swinnen \(2018\)](#), [Huysmans and Swinnen \(2019\)](#) and [Josling \(2006\)](#), the southern countries of Europe stand out in this market. Therefore, it is a natural assumption that their product categories are brought into the spotlight. Such an event raises questions about the reasons for these categories to stand out, being important factors to consider in addition to the valuation premium due to the label, an ordinary object of studies ([Bureau and Valceschini 2003](#); [Crespi and Marette 2003](#); [Deselnicu et al. 2013](#); [Chilla et al. 2020](#)). The distribution of product categories demonstrates the strength of the EU's IP protection quality scheme and the strength of the federalism of the EU's institutions ([Fligstein 2008a](#)). However, the research showed that most GI registers in Mercosur and the EU are not reflected by the actual market, specifically in electronic supermarkets. Moreover, such performance shows that IP rights protection does not guarantee market share, and there are possible dominant groups within the influential groups. However, such an assumption requires further studies.

The last aspect regards the number of existing registrations and the number found on the e-retail survey. Despite the significant difference between the proportions of both blocs, both severely lack absolute representation. The EU has only 20% GIs found, and Mercosur has only 11% from the existing ones. The vast majority of products not found over this survey need to be deeply investigated. If not e-retail, what kind of market is their arena of commerce? Much study has been done on wines ([Agostino and Trivieri 2014](#); [Addor and Grazioli 2002](#); [Teuber 2011](#); [Meloni and Swinnen 2018](#)) and other more consolidated agrifood markets ([Lamarque and Lambin 2015](#); [Roselli et al. 2018](#); [Dentoni et al. 2012](#); [Hughes 2006](#)). Nevertheless, research on less famous products can bring light to the functioning of this market.

Further investigation is required on the current economic activity of GI registrations that did not appear in the survey. The variety of unrepresented products needs further investigation. The reasons for this could rely either on the failure of the value chain of economic activity, on strictly regional commerce or on the lack of socio-political performance to guarantee similar representation for other products in the same categories. Again, the stratification of these categories and the concentration of categories sustain [Swinnen's \(2007, 2016\)](#) argument that the embeddedness of social organizations and state institutions develop arrangements that favor particular groups. The underrepresentation of such GI products enlightens the market on the matter of the results of embeddedness between groups of producers, commerce arenas and state institutions. Markets are social actions, as stated previously by [Granovetter \(1985\)](#), [Abramovay \(2004\)](#), and [Allaire \(2010\)](#), which require interventions by all involved parties in order to build and stabilize. The GI market is no different and this is reflected on e-commerce as demonstrated. Consequently, the EU

has a more stabilized and solid market, despite a significant lack of registered GIs in the arena.

Therefore, considering the EU and Mercosur results, the market's configuration approached points for strategic analysis. The EU, despite having a broader range of categories with significantly more registered GIs as well as translation of these GIs into products, there is a clear focus on goods such as cheese, meat products, oils and FVCs. On the other hand, Mercosur has only a few categories represented, not only in products available via e-retail but also on registrations ([Fracarolli 2021](#)). The divergent focus on strategy between countries is reflected in a market that cannot develop its full potential. It indicates that the focus on some products may incentivize others to seek GI protection. The focus on categories of products can improve commerce and benefit others. This slow snowball effect can boost commerce relations and serve as a bargaining chip subject to include other matters, also requiring further investigation.

Nevertheless, the intensifying of trade can benefit “decommodified” networks of producers by cooperation. Such detachment of products allows the institutionalization of commerce to operate in an embedded way through the state, which can now bargain for differentiated economic treatment. In this case, the Mercosur–EU agreement in the final stage involving GI products could benefit the market, although, some interest groups with higher tier state relations may operate to set asymmetric standards for privileged actors ([Swinen 2010, 2016](#)).

## 6. Conclusions

This work aimed to compare Mercosur and the European Union in terms of the performance of GI products and categories in this market exchange arena by analyzing e-retail supermarkets. To do such work, the investigation surveyed 44 e-retail supermarkets in 11 countries, seven of which were from the EU and four from Mercosur, in order to compare the GI market of both economic blocs in terms of product offerings, variety of products and effectiveness of registration. It consisted of a five-part analysis, according to Scheme 1. First, the research consisted of agrifood products labeled as GI, excluding wines, aromatized wines and spirits, resulting in 2184 products from 44 online supermarkets from 11 countries. This search presented the selling of 314 different GIs. Second, after the survey, the work classified the products according to the eAmbrosia database. Finally, it analyzed the collected data according to three essential aspects of GI in retail markets: GI offerings, the origin of the goods and the geographical influences from each bloc.

The survey of these websites revealed an expected difference between the two blocs. The differences are revelatory. The EU has a much more active GI market, well represented from within in terms of both products and GIs, and focused on specific goods categories, while Mercosur has a significantly less developed market shown on e-retail due to having fewer products and GIs in absolute and relative terms, a disadvantageous proportion of outside/inside products, and GI variety expressively for inner economy and production, along with a disordered strategy towards agrifood GI segments.

The global system leans toward expansionist capitalism, strengthening the mass production of agrifood goods by massification and standardization ([Bonanno and Constance 2001](#)). However, it also results in a countermovement in search of different, more culturally relevant products. This phenomenon creates niche markets regulated by state or supranational institutions in the case of GI products. These regulations are embedded between the state and interest groups of niche producers. Nevertheless, they can be beneficial for intensifying the trade in value-added products and supporting the primary sector on a broad spectrum, particularly smallholder agrifood farmers.

The evidence presented in this paper supports the premise initially stated that the EU and Mercosur have a significant market difference regarding the e-retail of GI products. The differences concern quantity, variety and representativity. Such differences find pathways by strengthening strategic sorts of goods that lead institutional mechanisms towards economic benefits. Despite the risk of agendas and equity treatments being hijacked by

interest groups, state actions on economic and development policies can be beneficial to smallholder farmers and culture-related agrifood producers by institutionalizing the differentiation of these products. The difference in the category of products capable of pushing forward others still requires further investigation. However, a consistent strategy for the improvement of the economic bloc points to developing the whole protected system and products. The strengthening of the system can also serve as a positive commercial-driven strategy for the primary sector of the economy. Moreover, it can promote steps towards a culturally embedded with broader democratic spectrum in the agrifood sector. Likewise, by fostering such a niche economy, there can be a positive impact on other sectors such as tourism.

Additionally, the present work revealed three major issues regarding the present market. The first one relates to the number of products. The number of GI products that appeared on the survey on e-commerce in EU markets is significantly greater than in Mercosur. This is mainly due to the strength of the institutional arrangements of each bloc. Thus, the presence of GI products shows an apparent asymmetry of inner-bloc GI performance. The second aspect regards the products' categories; here too the EU has a broader representation than Mercosur. However, even in this scenario, only a few categories were represented in e-retail in both economic blocs. This also denotes the cruciality of political institutions and their relations with the producers of such categories. The last aspect concerns the absence and underrepresentation of most GI products in e-retail major supermarkets of both blocs. This discovery, despite being relevant to scientific enlightenment, needs further investigations to clarify its causes. Furthermore, the reasons rely either on the failure of the value chain of economic activity, on strictly regional commerce, or lack of socio-political performance. Overall, the creation of the GI label does not guarantee that a new field, as in Fligstein and McAdam's (2012) concept, prevails and finds favorable conditions in a niche market.

Finally, the present work brings novelty into the e-retail market of GI products in the EU and Mercosur. The mentioned findings present the importance of the socio-political construction of this market. It also points to the importance of market-oriented normativity for the development of GI products and their culturally embedded aspects. Such properly planned construction can promote the development of agrifood products.

**Funding:** This research received no external funding.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** Not applicable.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** The data used in this study are available on request from the author.

**Acknowledgments:** The author wishes to thank Manuel Pacheco Coelho and Daniel S. Lopes from the Lisbon School of Economics and Management and SOCIUS colleagues for research support and assistance. Additionally, the author thanks the valuable comments and suggestions from all reviewers that certainly enriched this work.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply.

## References

- Abramovay, Ricardo. 2000. A Rede, Os Nós, as Teias: Tecnologias Alternativas Na Agricultura. *Revista de Administração Pública* 34: 159–77.
- Abramovay, Ricardo. 2004. Entre Deus e o Diabo: Mercados e Interação Humana Nas Ciências Sociais. *Tempo Social* 16: 35–64. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Addor, Felix, and Alexandra Grazioli. 2002. Geographical Indications beyond Wines and Spirits: A Roadmap for a Better Protection for Geographical Indications in the WTO/TRIPS Agreement. *The Journal of World Intellectual Property* 5: 865. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Agarwal, Sanjeev, and Michael J. Barone. 2005. *Emerging Issues for Geographical Indication Branding Strategies*. Ames: Iowa State University.



- Agostino, Mariarosaria, and Francesco Trivieri. 2014. Geographical Indication and Wine Exports. An Empirical Investigation Considering the Major European Producers. *Food Policy* 46: 22–36. [CrossRef]
- Allaire, Gilles. 2010. Applying Economic Sociology to Understand the Meaning of ‘Quality’ in Food Markets: Applying Economic Sociology to Understand the Meaning of ‘Quality’ in Food Markets. *Agricultural Economics* 41: 167–80. [CrossRef]
- Allaire, Gilles. 2018. Quality in Economics: A Cognitive Perspective. In *Qualities of Food*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Allaire, Gilles, and Bertil Sylvander. 1997. Qualité Spécifique et Systèmes d’innovation Territoriale. *Cahiers d’Economie et de Sociologie Rurales (CESR)* 44: 29–59.
- Aprile, Maria Carmela, Vincenzina Caputo, and Rodolfo M. Nayga Jr. 2012. Consumers’ Valuation of Food Quality Labels: The Case of the European Geographic Indication and Organic Farming Labels. *International Journal of Consumer Studies* 36: 158–65. [CrossRef]
- Artêncio, Mateus Manfrin, Janaina de Moura Engracia Giraldi, and Simone Vasconcelos Ribeiro Galina. 2019. Uma Análise Crítica Do Papel e Importância Socioeconômica Das Indicações Geográficas Em Países Em Desenvolvimento. *Revista Eletrônica de Negócios Internacionais: Internext* 14: 218–34.
- Barham, Elizabeth. 2003. Translating Terroir: The Global Challenge of French AOC Labeling. *Journal of Rural Studies* 19: 127–38. [CrossRef]
- Barham, Elizabeth, and Bertil Sylvander, eds. 2011. *Labels of Origin for Food: Local Development, Global Recognition*. Wallingford: CABI. [CrossRef]
- Barjolle, Dominique, Marguerite Paus, and Anna O. Perret. 2009. *Impacts of Geographical Indications-Review of Methods and Empirical Evidences*. Toronto: International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE).
- Belletti, Giovanni, Andrea Marescotti, and Jean-Marc Touzard. 2017. Geographical Indications, Public Goods, and Sustainable Development: The Roles of Actors’ Strategies and Public Policies. *World Development* 98: 45–57. [CrossRef]
- Beriss, David. 2019. Food: Location, Location, Location. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 48: 61–75. [CrossRef]
- Bonanno, Alessandro, and Douglas H. Constance. 2001. Globalization, Fordism, and Post-Fordism in Agriculture and Food: A Critical Review of the Literature. *Culture & Agriculture* 23: 1–18.
- Broude, Tomer. 2005. Taking Trade and Culture Seriously: Geographical Indications and Cultural Protection in WTO Law. *University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Law* 26: 623. [CrossRef]
- Bureau, Jean-Christophe, and Egizio Valceschini. 2003. European Food-Labeling Policy: Successes and Limitations. *Journal of Food Distribution Research* 34: 70–76.
- Caccirolatti, Luca A., Claire C. Garcia, and Marios Kalantzakis. 2015. Traditional Food Products: The Effect of Consumers’ Characteristics, Product Knowledge, and Perceived Value on Actual Purchase. *Journal of International Food & Agribusiness Marketing* 27: 155–76. [CrossRef]
- Calvo-Porrà, Cristina, and Lévy-Mangin Jean-Pierre. 2017. Specialty Food Retailing: Examining the Role of Products’ Perceived Quality. *British Food Journal* 119: 1511–24. [CrossRef]
- Chilla, Tobias, Benedikt Fink, Richard Balling, Simon Reitmeier, and Karola Schober. 2020. The EU Food Label ‘Protected Geographical Indication’: Economic Implications and Their Spatial Dimension. *Sustainability* 12: 5503. [CrossRef]
- Crespi, John M., and Stéphan Marette. 2003. Some Economic Implications of Public Labeling. *Journal of Food Distribution Research* 34: 83–94.
- Dentoni, Domenico, Davide Menozzi, and Maria Giacinta Capelli. 2012. Group Heterogeneity and Cooperation on the Geographical Indication Regulation: The Case of the ‘Prosciutto Di Parma’ Consortium. *Food Policy* 37: 207–16. [CrossRef]
- Dervillé, Marie, and Gilles Allaire. 2014. Change of Competition Regime and Regional Innovative Capacities: Evidence from Dairy Restructuring in France. *Food Policy* 49: 347–60. [CrossRef]
- Deselnicu, Oana C., Marco Costanigro, Diogo M. Souza-Monteiro, and Dawn Thilmany McFadden. 2013. A Meta-Analysis of Geographical Indication Food Valuation Studies: What Drives the Premium for Origin-Based Labels? *Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics* 38: 204–19.
- Dias, Claudia, and Luís Mendes. 2018. Protected Designation of Origin (PDO), Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) and Traditional Speciality Guaranteed (TSG): A Bibliometric Analysis. *Food Research International* 103: 492–508. [CrossRef]
- Dogan, Bilge, and Ummuhan Gokovali. 2012. Geographical Indications: The Aspects of Rural Development and Marketing through the Traditional Products. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences* 62: 761–65. [CrossRef]
- European Commission. 2020. EAmbrosia. November 26. Available online: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/food-safety-and-quality/certification/quality-labels/geographical-indications-register/> (accessed on 26 November 2020).
- Fernández-Zarza, Mario, Santiago Amaya-Corchuelo, Giovanni Belletti, and Encarnación Aguilar-Criado. 2021. Trust and Food Quality in the Valorisation of Geographical Indication Initiatives. *Sustainability* 13: 3168. [CrossRef]
- Fligstein, Neil. 1996. Markets as Politics: A Political-Cultural Approach to Market Institutions. *American Sociological Review* 61: 656. [CrossRef]
- Fligstein, Neil. 2001. Social Skill and the Theory of Fields. *Sociological Theory* 19: 105–25. [CrossRef]
- Fligstein, Neil. 2002. *The Architecture of Markets: An Economic Sociology of Twenty-First-Century Capitalist Societies*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Fligstein, Neil. 2008a. *Euroclash: The EU, European Identity, and the Future of Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press on Demand.
- Fligstein, Neil. 2008b. Markets as Politics: A Political-Cultural Approach to Market Institutions. In *Readings in Economic Sociology*. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., pp. 197–218. [CrossRef]

- Fligstein, Neil, and Ryan Calder. 2015. Architecture of Markets. In *Emerging Trends in the Social and Behavioral Sciences*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society, pp. 1–14. [CrossRef]
- Fligstein, Neil, and Luke Dauter. 2007. The Sociology of Markets. *Annual Review of Sociology* 33: 105–28. [CrossRef]
- Fligstein, Neil, and Doug McAdam. 2012. *A Theory of Fields*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Fracarolli, Guilherme S. 2021. The Effects of Institutional Measures: Geographical Indication in Mercosur and the EU. *Sustainability* 13: 3476. [CrossRef]
- Galtier, Franck, Giovanni Belletti, and Andrea Marescotti. 2008. Are Geographical Indications a Way to "Decommodify" the Coffee Market? In *S.l., 15 p. People, Food and Environments: Global Trends and European Strategies*. Ghent: EAAE.
- Giovannucci, Daniele, Timothy E. Josling, William A. Kerr, Bernard O'Connor, and May T. Yeung. 2009. Guide to Geographical Indications: Linking Products and Their Origins. SSRN. [CrossRef]
- Giraud, Kelly L., Craig A. Bond, and Jennifer Keeling Bond. 2005. Consumer Preferences for Locally Made Specialty Food Products across Northern New England. *Agricultural and Resource Economics Review* 34: 204–16. [CrossRef]
- Gocci, Alessandro, and Christoph Luetge. 2020. The Synergy of Tradition and Innovation Leading to Sustainable Geographical Indication Products: A Literature Review. *Journal of Management and Sustainability* 10: 152. [CrossRef]
- Goodman, David. 2002. Rethinking Food Production–Consumption: Integrative Perspectives. *Sociologia Ruralis* 42: 271–77. [CrossRef]
- Granovetter, Mark. 1985. Economic Action and Social Structure: The Problem of Embeddedness. *American Journal of Sociology* 91: 481–510. [CrossRef]
- Granovetter, Mark. 1990. The Old and the New Economic Sociology: A History and an Agenda. In *Beyond the Marketplace: Rethinking Economy and Society*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter, pp. 89–112.
- Granovetter, Mark. 2018. *The Sociology of Economic Life*. London: Routledge.
- Grote, Ulrike. 2009. Environmental Labeling, Protected Geographical Indications and the Interests of Developing Countries. *Estey Journal of International Law and Trade Policy* 10: 94–110. [CrossRef]
- Held, David, and Anthony McGrew. 2007. *Globalization/Anti-Globalization: Beyond the Great Divide*. Cambridge: Polity.
- Hinrichs, C. Clare. 2000. Embeddedness and Local Food Systems: Notes on Two Types of Direct Agricultural Market. *Journal of Rural Studies* 16: 295–303. [CrossRef]
- Hughes, Justin. 2006. Champagne, Feta, and Bourbon: The Spirited Debate about Geographical Indications. *Hastings LJ* 58: 299.
- Huysmans, Martijn. 2020. Exporting Protection: EU Trade Agreements, Geographical Indications, and Gastronationalism. *Review of International Political Economy*, 1–28. [CrossRef]
- Huysmans, Martijn, and Johan Swinnen. 2019. No Terroir in the Cold? A Note on the Geography of Geographical Indications. *Journal of Agricultural Economics* 70: 550–59. [CrossRef]
- Ilbery, Brian, and Moya Kneafsey. 1999. Niche Markets and Regional Speciality Food Products in Europe: Towards a Research Agenda. *Environment and Planning A* 31: 2207–22. [CrossRef]
- Ilbery, Brian, Moya Kneafsey, Anu Söderlund, and Efthalia Dimara. 2001. Quality, Imagery and Marketing: Producer Perspectives on Quality Products and Services in the Lagging Rural Regions of the European Union. *Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography* 83: 27–40. [CrossRef]
- INPI. 2020. Pedidos de Indicação Geográfica no Brasil. Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial. November 26. Available online: <https://www.gov.br/inpi/pt-br/servicos/indicacoes-geograficas/pedidos-de-indicacao-geografica-no-brasil> (accessed on 26 November 2020).
- Josling, Tim. 2006. The War on Terroir: Geographical Indications as a Transatlantic Trade Conflict. *Journal of Agricultural Economics* 57: 337–63. [CrossRef]
- Kenney, Martin, Linda M. Lobao, James Curry, and W. Richard Goe. 1989. Midwestern Agriculture in US Fordism: From the New Deal to Economic Restructuring. *Sociologia Ruralis* 29: 131–48. [CrossRef]
- Lamarque, Pénélope, and Eric F. Lambin. 2015. The Effectiveness of Market-Based Instruments to Foster the Conservation of Extensive Land Use: The Case of Geographical Indications in the French Alps. *Land Use Policy* 42: 706–17. [CrossRef]
- Laurent, Brice, and Alexandre Mallard. 2020. *Labelling the Economy*. Berlin: Springer.
- Mahoney, James. 2007. Qualitative Methodology and Comparative Politics. *Comparative Political Studies* 40: 122–44. [CrossRef]
- Mancini, Maria Cecilia. 2013. Geographical Indications in Latin America Value Chains: A 'Branding from below' Strategy or a Mechanism Excluding the Poorest? *Journal of Rural Studies* 32: 295–306. [CrossRef]
- de Mattos Fagundes, Paloma, Ana Claudia Machado Padilha, Thaisy Sluszz, and Antonio Domingos Padula. 2012. Geographical Indication as a Market Orientation Strategy: An Analysis of Producers of High-Quality Wines in Southern Brazil. *Journal of Database Marketing & Customer Strategy Management* 19: 163–78.
- McMichael, Philip. 1996. Globalization: Myths and Realities. *Rural Sociology* 61: 25–55. [CrossRef]
- McMichael, Philip. 1997. Rethinking Globalization: The Agrarian Question Revisited. *Review of International Political Economy* 4: 630–62. [CrossRef]
- Meloni, Giulia, and Johan Swinnen. 2018. Trade and Terroir. The Political Economy of the World's First Geographical Indications. *Food Policy* 81: 1–20. [CrossRef]
- Menapace, Luisa, Gregory Colson, Carola Grebitus, and Maria Facendola. 2011. Consumers' Preferences for Geographical Origin Labels: Evidence from the Canadian Olive Oil Market. *European Review of Agricultural Economics* 38: 193–212. [CrossRef]

- Menapace, Luisa, and GianCarlo Moschini. 2012. Quality Certification by Geographical Indications, Trademarks and Firm Reputation. *European Review of Agricultural Economics* 39: 539–66. [CrossRef]
- Menapace, Luisa, and Gian Carlo Moschini. 2014. Strength of Protection for Geographical Indications: Promotion Incentives and Welfare Effects. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 96: 1030–48. [CrossRef]
- Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca. 2020. Dirección Nacional de Alimentos y Bebidas-Indicación geográfica y denominación de origen. September 9. Available online: [http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/IGeo/productos\\_reconocidos.php](http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/IGeo/productos_reconocidos.php) (accessed on 26 November 2020).
- Moschini, GianCarlo, Luisa Menapace, and Daniel Pick. 2008. Geographical Indications and the Competitive Provision of Quality in Agricultural Markets. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 90: 794–812. [CrossRef]
- O'Brien, Thomas, and Remus Crețan. 2019. The Role of Identity in the 2015 Romanian Shepherd Protests. *Identities* 26: 470–88. [CrossRef]
- Olofsson, Malin, Mirjam Ros-Tonen, Joyeeta Gupta, Bart de Steenhuisen Pijters, and Yves Van Leynseele. 2021. Rethinking the Divide: Exploring the Interdependence between Global and Nested Local Markets. *Journal of Rural Studies* 83: 60–70. [CrossRef]
- Oriana, Villarroel-Molina, De-Pablos-Heredero Carmen, Barba Cecilio, Rangel Jaime, and García Antón. 2021. The Importance of Network Position in the Diffusion of Agricultural Innovations in Smallholders of Dual-Purpose Cattle in Mexico. *Land* 10: 401. [CrossRef]
- Prosur Proyecta. 2020. Secreto Industrial. Prosur Proyecta-Uruguay. November 26. Available online: <https://www.prosurproyecta.org/uruguay/categoria-explorador/secreto-industrial/> (accessed on 26 November 2020).
- Ragin, Charles C. 2014. *The Comparative Method: Moving Beyond Qualitative and Quantitative Strategies*. Berkeley: Univ of California Press.
- Renard, Marie-Christine. 1999. The Interstices of Globalization: The Example of Fair Coffee. *Sociologia Ruralis* 39: 484–500. [CrossRef]
- Roselli, Luigi, Giacomo Giannoccaro, Domenico Carlucci, and Bernardo De Gennaro. 2018. EU Quality Labels in the Italian Olive Oil Market: How Much Overlap Is There between Geographical Indication and Organic Production? *Journal of Food Products Marketing* 24: 784–801. [CrossRef]
- Sartori, Giovanni. 1991. Comparing and Miscomparing. *Journal of Theoretical Politics* 3: 243–57. [CrossRef]
- Smelser, Neil J. 1967. Notes on the Methodology of Comparative Analysis of Economic Activity. *Social Science Information* 6: 7–21. [CrossRef]
- Smelser, Neil J. 2003. On Comparative Analysis, Interdisciplinarity and Internationalization in Sociology. *International Sociology* 18: 643–57. [CrossRef]
- Smelser, Neil J., and Richard Swedberg. 2010. *The Handbook of Economic Sociology*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Steiner, Philippe. 2017. A Plea for a Weberian Economic Sociology. *Archives Européennes de Sociologie* 58: 545. [CrossRef]
- Swinnen, Johan F. M. 2007. *Global Supply Chains, Standards and the Poor: How the Globalization of Food Systems and Standards Affects Rural Development and Poverty*. Wallingford: Cabi.
- Swinnen, Johan F. M. 2010. The Political Economy of Agricultural and Food Policies: Recent Contributions, New Insights, and Areas for Further Research. *Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy* 32: 33–58. [CrossRef]
- Swinnen, Johan F. M. 2016. Economics and Politics of Food Standards, Trade, and Development. *Agricultural Economics* 47: 7–19. [CrossRef]
- Teuber, Ramona. 2010. Geographical Indications of Origin as a Tool of Product Differentiation: The Case of Coffee. *Journal of International Food & Agribusiness Marketing* 22: 277–98.
- Teuber, Ramona. 2011. Consumers' and Producers' Expectations towards Geographical Indications. *British Food Journal* 113: 900–18. [CrossRef]
- Tregear, Angela, Filippo Arfini, Giovanni Belletti, and Andrea Marescotti. 2007. Regional Foods and Rural Development: The Role of Product Qualification. *Journal of Rural Studies* 23: 12–22. [CrossRef]
- Truninger, Monica, and José Manuel Sobral. 2011. Contested Food Authenticities: A Review of Consumers' Perspectives. In *Current Topics on Food Authentication*. Trivandrum: Transworld Research Network, pp. 1–22.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 2011. *The Modern World-System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century*. Berkeley: Univ of California Press, vol. 1.