

Rooibos tea: EU protection is good news for South African agriculture

The European Union recently [added](#) rooibos (red bush) tea to its register of products with a protected designation of origin. The iconic tea is the [first](#) African product to receive such status in the EU, and the 40th from a non-EU country.



Source: miya via [Pxabay](#)

Rooibos is in good company – this is the same kind of protection given to [champagne](#), [prosciutto di Parma](#), [feta](#) and many other iconic foods. This designation contributes to a product’s global standing, and is likely to have benefits – economic and beyond – for the region.

Protected status is given to products whose quality is strictly linked to the local area and peculiar manufacturing techniques.

Rooibos is obtained through the infusion of dried leaves or stems of [Aspalathus linearis](#). The plant [grows](#) in Cederberg, a mountain region with a fertile soil north of Cape Town, and in harsh microclimate conditions with hot dry summers and wet winters. Once harvested, the bushy plant is grown following a specific [process](#) to produce a tea that is fruity, woody, spicy in taste and naturally caffeine-free.

[Café de Colombia](#) was the first ever non-EU product protected under this scheme in 2007, followed in 2011 by others such as Indian tea [Darjeeling](#) and Chinese green tea [Longjing cha](#).

Part of the EU [legal framework](#) for protecting regional foods is that they have acquired a strong reputation among consumers. Favourable climates and centuries-old manufacturing techniques rooted in their designated areas have contributed to this renown.

These protected designations identify “products with a story”. Rooibos tea is now one of them. Its new EU status will “signal its unique quality to consumers, not only in Europe but all over the world”, Western Cape Minister of Agriculture Ivan Meyer [said](#).

Authenticity matters

Such legal protection matters, as attempts to misappropriate the rooibos brand have occurred in the past. In 2013 a [French company](#) tried to register the trademark “rooibos” for skincare products in France (one of the [health benefits](#) of this tea is

its rich antioxidant content that may improve skin health).

The new EU designation is likely to offer rooibos producers and farmers a valuable [market advantage](#), because only infusions produced in the local area north of Cape Town and according to specific rules can be labelled "rooibos". This ensures that tea produced in other areas cannot be sold in the EU – one of the [biggest markets](#) in the world – under the name rooibos/red bush. Evocative uses of such designations by third parties (for example, "Rooibos kind", "Red Bush type", "Rooibos style" or "Red Bush imitation") are also prohibited.



Champagne that doesn't come from the Champagne region of France is just sparkling wine. Rooibos tea now has the same EU protected designation. Dasha Petrenko/Shutterstock

This brand monopoly in the EU will arguably enhance the [economic development](#) of the Western Cape and the whole of South Africa. The region already produces an average of [14,000](#) tonnes of rooibos per year, and in 2019-20 expanding global demand resulted in an increase to about 20,000 tonnes.

The South African Rooibos Council [estimated](#) that the total rooibos sales in 2020 equalled 6 billion cups of tea – close to one cup per human on Earth. It also reported that half the production is consumed locally, whereas the other half is exported to more than 60 countries. In 2019, the biggest export markets were Germany (28%), Japan (22%), the Netherlands (9%) and the UK (8%).

The global herbal tea market is [growing at 7% per year](#). With rooibos' new EU status, not only is the global demand for this product expected to increase, related sectors, such as agritourism, are also likely to benefit. In 2021, an [EU report](#) revealed that European food products listed on the EU register of all protected geographical names generated in 2017 an estimated sales value of €77bn (£66bn).



Rooibos added to EU's register of iconic geographic indicators

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As the example of [Darjeeling](#) tea shows, premium pricing and more robust revenues often follow geographical name

protection as a result of consumers' recognition of the product's quality. This is exactly what farmers and the entity that manages the rooibos brand (the South African Rooibos Council) now [expect](#).

Beyond economics

The rooibos EU designation could also contribute to further promoting South African gastronomic [heritage](#) and genetic resources. As Mogale Sebopetsa, head of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture, [put it](#), "in this way, we safeguard our heritage for posterity".

The use of the dried leaves and stems of rooibos as a tea was first [reported](#) in 1772, although Khoisan indigenous people from western South Africa have been consuming the drink made with rooibos for centuries. The name itself [derives](#) from the Afrikaans language, meaning "red bush" and referring to the plant's red-brown leaves.

Employment could be boosted, too. As confirmed in the rooibos council [report](#), the rooibos industry is already the biggest employer of people from the rural provinces of South Africa, with direct income and employment given to more than 8,000 farm labourers, and many others in the supply chain (processing, packaging, retailing). With more production and international sales in sight, this trend will probably increase.

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