



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The International Treaty
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Views, Experiences and Best Practices as an example of possible options for
the national implementation of Article 9 of the International Treaty**

Note by the Secretary

At its [second meeting](#) of the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on Farmers' Rights (AHTEG), the Expert Group agreed on a revised version of the [template](#) for collecting information on examples of national measures, best practices and lessons learned from the realization of Farmers' Rights

This document presents the updated information on best practices and measures of implementing Article 9 of the International Treaty submitted by Indonesia on 31 July 2019.

The submission is presented in the form and language in which it was received.

MEASURE/PRACTICE 9

BASIC INFORMATION

- **Title of measure/practice** : **Legal Protection for Various Types of Products with Geographical Indication (GI) Characteristics in Indonesia**
- **Date of submission** : 31 July 2019
- **Name of country in which the measure/practice is taking place** : Indonesia
- **Responsible institution/organization**
 - Name** : Directorate General of Intellectual and Property, Ministry of Law and Human Rights
 - Address** : Jl. H. R. Rasuna Said No.kav 8-9, RT.16, Kuningan, Kuningan Tim., Jakarta, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12940
 - Website** : <http://www.dgip.go.id/>
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 - Telephone number** : +62-21 2789 9555
 - Contact Person** : Prof. (R.) Sugiono Moeljopawiro
- **Type of Institution/organization** : Government
- **Collaborating/supporting instituitons/organizations/actors** : Local government, communities

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXAMPLE MANDATORY INFORMATION

- **Short summary of the measure/practice** : Geographical Indication is a mark that shows the area of origin of an item or product, which due to geographical environment factors (including natural factors, human factors or a combination of these two factors) gives the product a reputation for quality or certain characteristics.

Application for Geographical Indications registration can be submitted by institutions that represent communities in certain geographical areas that possess goods and/or products in the form of: (1) natural resources; (2) handicraft items; or (3) industrial products of provincial or district/city regional government
- **Brief history** : The benefits of protecting Geographical Indications are: clarify product identification and establish production and process standards among stakeholders of the Geographical Indications; avoid fraudulent competition practices, provide protection for consumers from mis-use of the reputation of Geographical Indications; guarantee the product quality of Geographical Indications as original products so as to give

confidence to consumers; fostering local producers, supporting coordination, and strengthening organizations among rights holders in order to create, provide, and strengthen product names and product reputation; increased production because in the Geographical Indication it is explained in detail about the typical and unique product characteristics; the reputation of a Geographical Indication area will also be improved. In addition, Geographical Indications can also preserve the beauty of nature, traditional knowledge, and biological resources, which will certainly have an impact on the development of agrotourism.

- Core components of the measure/practice :
- Description of the context and the history of the measure/practice is taking place : -
- To which provision(s) of Article 9 of the International Treaty does this measure relate : Art. 9.1
Art. 9.2a
Art. 9.2b

OTHER INFORMATION, IF APPLICABLE

- Please indicate which category of the Inventory is most relevant for the proposed measure, and which other categories are also relevant (if any):

No.	Category	Most relevant	Also relevant
1.	Recognition of local and indigenous communities', farmers' contributions to conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, such as awards and recognition of custodian/guardian farmers		√
2.	Financial contributions to support farmers conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA such as contributions to benefit-sharing funds		
3.	Approaches to encourage income-generating activities to support farmers' conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA		√
4.	Catalogues, registries and other forms of documentation of PGRFA and protection of traditional knowledge	√	
5.	In-situ/on-farm conservation and management of PGRFA, such as social and cultural measures, community biodiversity management and conservation sites		√
6.	Facilitation of farmers' access to a diversity of PGRFA through community seed banks, seed networks and other measures improving farmers' choices of a wider diversity of PGRFA		

7.	Participatory approaches to research on PGRFA, including characterization and evaluation, participatory plant breeding and variety selection		√
8.	Farmers' participation in decision-making at local, national and sub-regional, regional and international levels		
9.	Training, capacity development and public awareness creation		√
10.	Legal measures for the implementation of Farmers' Rights, such as legislative measures related to PGRFA.		√
11.	Other measures/practices		

- Objective(s) :
 - To give legal protection on unique products with GI protection system
 - Geographical indications can be used as a product marketing strategy for domestic and foreign trade
 - Provide added value to the product and improve the welfare of the farmers
 - Improve GI product reputation in international trade
 - The equality of treatment as a result of promotion from abroad
- Target group(s) and numbers of involved and affected farmers : Currently Indonesia has 65 GI products from regions that already have GI certification. This has been collected since the GI protection legislation was stated in Government Regulation Number 51 of 2007 concerning Geographical Indications.
- Location(s) and geographical outreach : Bali, Jepara, Bangka Belitung, Aceh, Sumedang, Sumbawa, Lombok, Krayan, Flores, Dieng, Alor, Enrekang, Sleman, Sidoarjo, Toraja, Temanggung, Yogyakarta, Simalungun, Jambi, Minahasa, Cianjur, Lampung, Mandailing, Fak-fak, Komering, Bone, Maluku Tenggara, Kapuas Hulu,
- Resources used for implementation of the measure/practice : -
- How has the measure/practice affected the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA? : GI provides added value to through improved reputation in international trade, which improve the welfare of the farmers and provides them with incentives to conserve and sustainably use the products protected by GI
- Please describe the achievements of the measure/practice so far (including quantification) : Currently Indonesia has 65 GI products from regions that already have GI certification. This has been collected since the GI protection legislation stated in Government Regulation Number 51 of 2007 about concerning Geographical Indications.
- Other national level instruments that are linked to measure/practice : -

- Are you aware of any other international agreements or programs that are relevant for this measure/practice? : Yes
- Other issues you wish to address that have not yet been covered to describe the measure/practice :

LESSONS LEARNED

- Describe lesson learned which may be relevant for others who wish to do the same or similar measures/practices : Geographical indications can also preserve the beauty of nature, traditional knowledge, and biological resources, and will certainly have an impact on the development of agrotourism
- What challenges encountered along the way (if applicable) : -
- Link to further information about the measure/practice : -