Gmail irene.calboli@gmail.com

Email

Kotak Masuk 89

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Acceptance as a Presenter to the Third IPI

IP Researchers Asia <ipresearchersasia@gmail.com>
kepada IP, Irene, IPIRA, bcc: saya

Inggris Indonesia Terjemahkan pesan

Dear Colleague,

Greetings and Congratulations from the Organizers of the Third IP & Inn

We are delighted to inform you that **your submission to present at the accepted**. We very much look forward to welcoming you to the Third IP

At this time, we would like to ask that you confirm your participation as p **January 2020 and possibly earlier.** We need to hear from you by this d

You DO NOT need to confirm the title of your paper and abstract. And at 150 presenters and we seek your understanding to facilitate our program

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Thank you for participating in the Third IPI

IP Researchers Asia <ipresearchersasia@gmail.com>
kepada IP, IPIRA, Irene, bcc: saya

Inggris Indonesia Terjemahkan pesan

Dear Speakers, Dear Colleagues, Dear Friends,

On behalf of the Organizers of the Third IPIRA Conference and the insti participation, outstanding presentations, and the collegiality and friendsh format!

As we all know, the success of an event directly relies on its presenters deeply grateful to you all for travelling online and sharing with us four wo

For those of you who are interested, here we have posted, along with al the videos shown during the various days. Enjoy the review!

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/jw48f8oxsct9hj4/AADpsg38JiIah5_8Pnuqm

If possible, we have 2 requests for you.

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Third IP & Innovation Researchers of Asia (IPIRA) Conference

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Anthony Taubman, Intellectual Property, Government Procurement and Competition Division, World Trade Organization

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Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales (Australia)

Faculty of Law, University of Torino (Italy) (**in principle approved, formal approval to follow in November*)

Faculty of Law, Otgontenger University (Mongolia)

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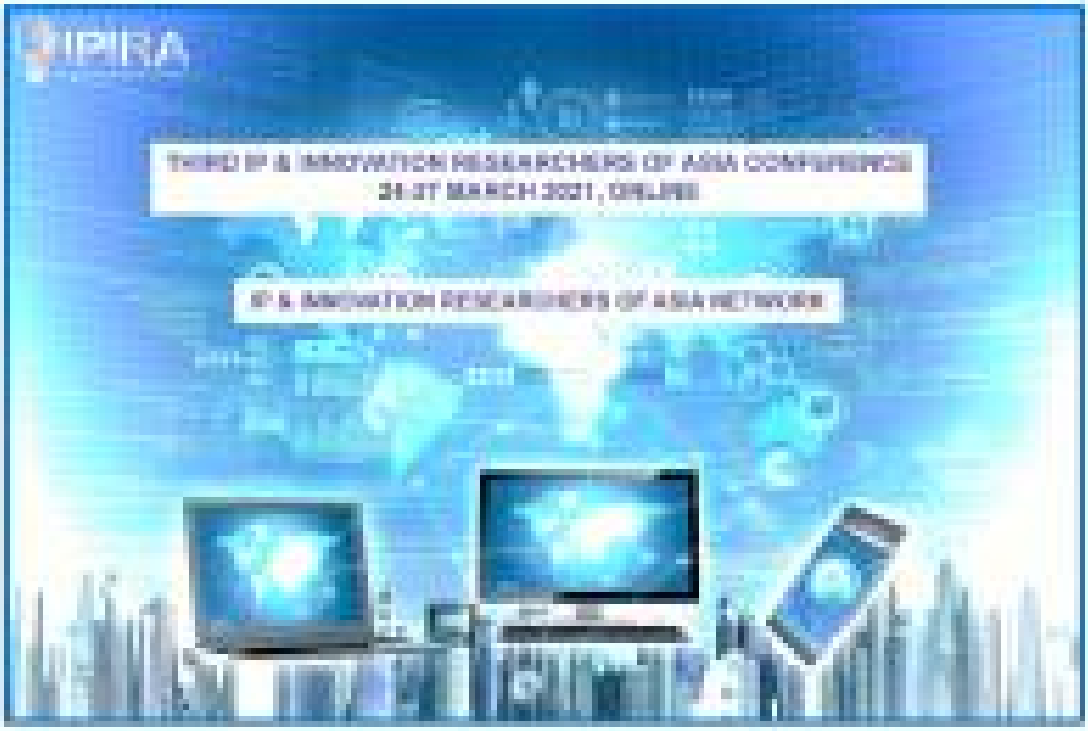

Conference Abstracts

Third IP & Innovation Researchers of Asia Conference

24 - 27 March 2021

Online Event

IPIRA

Conference Abstracts

In Alphabetical Order by Surname (in Capital Letters)

Muhammad Zaheer ABBAS, Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology

The Potential Role of 3D Printing Technology in Enabling Local Entrepreneurship: To What Extent Patent Exclusivities Pose a Barrier

3D printing or additive manufacturing allows the rapid conversion of information from pre-designed digital 3D models into physical objects through the continual addition of layers of material. This approach is in contrast with conventional manufacturing processes in which physical shapes emerge either by removing material, as in machining, or changing the shape of a set volume of material. This modern method of manufacturing does away with the time-consuming and costly tooling and machining requirements. The advancements in 3D printing technology offer a new hope to underprivileged and under-resourced people with brilliant entrepreneurial ideas, especially in developing countries. With advances in material science and affordable availability of portable 3D printers, this disruptive technology is rapidly maturing to a level to support local entrepreneurship. 3D printing, which enables on-demand manufacturing of customized or personalized products in a timely and cost-effective manner, is uniquely well positioned to support new business ideas. Part I of this paper evaluates the unique benefits of this revolutionary technology focuses on harnessing the potential of 3D printing in enabling local entrepreneurship. It highlights the need to address lack of basic digital infrastructure in low- and middle-income countries, which is a hurdle in providing an enabling ecosystem for 3D printing. Part II discusses to what extent patent exclusivities possibly become a hurdle in using the full potential of 3D printing. This study will help policymakers at national and international levels by contributing to the debate over intellectual property and scope of 3D printing in enhancing social and economic welfare of communities across the globe.

Ranjit Gnanaraj ABRAHAM & P.J. Vesa Nesa Joy SINGH, School of Excellence in Law, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University

Interface Between Digital Rights Management and Fair Use for Access to Information

The concept of Digital Rights Management and Fair Use are two sides of the same coin in the present era of online copyright. The copyright Legislations in many countries has been amended recently for the purpose of incorporating Digital Rights Management within the legislative framework. The concept of Fair Use is inevitably present in all copyright legislations throughout the world even though, the descriptions may not be uniform. The evolution of Copyright Law clearly indicates the facts that Fair Use is an integral aspect of Copyright Legislation without which the basic right of Copyright would not have sustained. The advent of Internet has glorified copyright works because of its penetration in the World Wide Web having access, dissemination and storage possible without much difficulty. The copyrighted works in the online scenario also faces the risk of easy infringement by unidentifiable infringers in the Internet. The copyright owner has no other option but rather to get some solace under the wings and spheres of Digital Rights Management developing at a greater phase than expected. The various forms of Digital Rights Management restrict copyright infringement technologically and legally. Innovations in Digital Rights Management Technology is creating a great challenge to the concept of Fair Use or Fair Dealings which is available as a defense or

exceptions for copyright infringement in certain limited circumstances. The actual rights and access of various stakeholders under the fair use doctrines was the same when compared to the Rights and access of all permitted users of the copyrighted work. The present scenario carves out the situation where copyrighted works protected by the DRM may not be accessible to users of fair use doctrines for either educational or research purposes. The legislators who advocated amendments to the copyright regime for including DRM provisions never had anticipated its impact on fair use or fair dealings. The jurisprudence of copyright legislation in various countries have been impacted because of DRM provisions that restricts educational use or non-commercial research use. This paper analyses the various impact of DRM provisions on fair use and its relevance to access information in online scenarios. This paper further analyzes the possible loss to academic community because of the imbalance persisting due to simultaneous presence of both DRM technologies and constraints for fair use technologically. This paper will compare legislative framework interfacing DRM and fair use doctrine and will make necessary suggestions for an ideal copyright law for protecting both copyright through DRM and safeguarding the rights of academia through fair use or fair dealings.

Kiyoshi ADACHI, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Tokyo

The Medical Treatment Exclusion in Asia's Patent Legislation and Emerging Health Technologies

The present study examines the variations in Asia in the implementation of a clause in Article 27 of the WTO Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (the TRIPS Agreement) that allows Parties to remove from patentability diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical methods for the treatment of humans and animals. This exclusion is one of several important provisions in the TRIPS Agreement that are designed to support domestic public health objectives and countries' overall scientific and technological aspirations. The study examines the texts of the exclusion in the respective patent laws and policies of 24 South, Southeast and East Asia countries and territories, and identifies peculiarities in the variations among countries in these sub-regions. While most jurisdictions in the data set had incorporated a medical treatment exclusion, a number of variations were found in how the exclusion is implemented, the rationale given for excluding medical treatments and the scope of the exclusion.

Akshat AGRAWAL, Jindal Global Law School, O.P. Jindal Global University

Access to Culture Dialogues: Remodeling Copyright for "Substantive" Equality in Cultural Discourse

In Jack Balkin's words, "Culture is the source of the self." This paper explores potential reforms to copyright policy, intended to promote an egalitarian cultural discourse and democracy, instead of corporate patronage and gatekeeping. By studying the demography and portrayals of "popular culture" in Indian Entertainment industry, this paper uncovers the prevalent monologic, upper caste, upper class, gravely urbanized and gendered cultural narrative, which solely focus on interests of the elite and economically capable audience. The point is to highlight the role of this monologic discourse, facilitated by corporate ownership of copyrights, in shaping the romanticism of elite-culture over the "other[ed]", merely for profits. A legal regime aiding corporate patronage of creativity and culture erases underprivileged voices- leaving them unheard and undermined in societal scripts and narratives. This also has an abrasive effect on participation and diversity- in effect drawing constraints on creative practice, and conformity in cultural performance. This paper argues for "disintermediation", i.e., abolishing corporate ownership of copyrights, from a critical race lens. It goes beyond the usual arguments for and against disintermediation, by arguing for its feasibility

in terms of public interest and representational welfare. It further exposes a hierarchical dialogue in cultural meaning-making in the society, that coerces standards around what is conceived to be good and what is not - dictated by those who subserve the cultural needs of the highest paying audience, thus reinforcing privilege and limiting variety in cultural exposure. The intention of consequentialist copyright policy is not to be an engine of *free and more "upper caste, upper class, gendered, elite urban and western" expression*, but rather an engine of *more "diverse and represented" expression, inclusive of relative societal positions and non-conformist ideas*, to realize the end goal of sustainable cultural environmentalism, progress of arts and subjective self-determination- of both- the author and the audience. Therefore, this paper argues for the law to be modified to accommodate disintermediation, and shows the possible proximate benefits of this modification. Digital platforms potentially enable wide cultural participation. This paper goes on to explore this potential and the possibility of feasible alternate models of content distribution, emphasizing upon the "people" oriented business model of digital platforms, as against a "product" centric one - practiced by cultural conglomerates. The proposed socio-innovative model is based on commodifying the idea of diverse viewership, and not content itself. This paper sequentially argues for: (i) regulatory ban on sponsored visibility (by content owners) on platforms, (ii) "substantive" equality in discourse through incentives to platforms - to affirmatively amplify marginalised narratives, providing meaningful social agency (iii) alternate remuneration models for platforms based on economies of scale, aiming to capture a large and diverse audience, and *clicks* thereon, rather than solely focusing on the ones who can pay the highest. The point is to abolish corporate ownership of content, as a regulatory tool, to augment the voices of structurally and economically weaker sections of the society on digital platforms, in effect ensuring "actual" semiotic democracy and participation in shaping cultural identities.

Akshat AGRAWAL, Jindal Global Law School, O.P. Jindal Global University and Brian L. FRYE, School of Law, University of Kentucky

The Tragedy of Plagiarism Norms

Copyright has always had both champions and detractors. For every Balzac extolling the virtues of literary ownership, there was a Jefferson questioning its justification. Today, as the scope and duration of copyright protection expands beyond all imagining, the copyleft stands athwart the Copyright Act, yelling Stop. But even the copyleft believes in the legitimacy of plagiarism norms and the obligation to attribute works of authorship. The most permissive Creative Commons license is CC-BY, which requires only attribution. Even the CC0 public domain tool is silent on plagiarism norms. Why does everyone hate plagiarism? After all, attribution is just another kind of property right, and plagiarism norms are nothing more than a way of enforcing ownership when copyright cannot. If there are good reasons to be skeptical of the legitimacy of copyright, surely there are good reasons to be skeptical of plagiarism norms as well. And yet, everyone takes them for granted. Worse, plagiarism is the original literary sin. Even an accusation is damning, no matter how spurious. The purpose of plagiarism norms is to enable authors to claim ownership and attribution over facts, expressions, and ideas that copyright leaves in the public domain, otherwise free for all to use. Why should we allow authors to make a claim on the public domain? And why should we credit their claims to creation? Everyone knows there is nothing new under the sun, just variations on a theme. Creation does not happen in a vacuum. If good authors borrow and great authors steal, then honest authors ought to be circumspect about what they claim to own. The dirty secret is that plagiarism norms are really a way of reifying and enforcing social hierarchy. Who owns the attribution right? Famous authors with access and visibility, who can stake out a claim to novelty the public is prepared to accept, because it doesn't know any better. In so doing, they obscure the legacy of those who preceded them, and impose a tax on those who follow. Ultimately, literary ownership is just dressed up rent-seeking, whether you call it copyright or

plagiarism norms. From an Indian perspective, plagiarism is a foreign concept, imposed on Indian culture by colonial ideology. Indian culture has always encouraged borrowing, and relied on the aural transmission of knowledge and ideas. For example, Indian musical pedagogy has always encouraged copying, as a way of developing skills and learning how to create works. Composition is a communal activity, not confined to individual authors. But the imposition of western plagiarism norms has undermined and de-legitimized these historical cultural practices, by insisting on individual ownership and attribution. Indeed, Indian society has so internalized western plagiarism norms that courts enforce them, even when they have no legal basis. Indian acceptance of western plagiarism norms is a tragedy, not only because it implicitly disrespect Indian cultural practices, but also because it discourages the creation of traditional works in traditional ways. It is the most pernicious form of colonialism: colonialism of the mind. We should question the legitimacy of western plagiarism norms, and reject them when they merely create and protect property interests in literary ownership, rather than the generation of cultural meaning.

Aziza AL QAMASHOUI, University of Technology and Applied Science-Al Musanna

The Importance of Incorporating IP Subject in Higher Education Pedagogy in Oman

Currently, the term of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) is gaining attention among educational institutions across the world. IPRs help students to gain knowledge of several aspects such as patents, trademark, industrial design and copyrights. The result of teaching IP paves the way for innovations among educational institutions, more importantly, develops students' skills as well as protecting the rights. As a result, the increase in IPRs registration and protection among of universities, colleges and schools in several developed countries evidence that the creative output, which places the country's ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII). However, teaching IPRs is not a standard practice in many higher education institutions (HEIs) in Oman. Therefore, HEIs in Oman prioritizing to teach the scholars on the importance of IPR leads to an innovation culture in Oman. This research paper focuses on the importance and the possibility of teaching IPRs in HEIs in Oman. Also, it suggests ways of knowledge transfer of IPRs in the universities and colleges at different levels when the HEIs to incorporate the subject in pedagogy.

The primary contribution of this research is to have an impact on the primary educational professions by discussing the focal arguments that support IP education in institutions. Also, discussing different formal and informal methods that will ease embedding IPRs in the HEIs curriculum. This research, pertaining to earlier research, is the first study in Oman that focuses on building arguments for the professions in the education field on the need for teaching IPRS in Oman HEIs. Also, giving the HEIS a road map on the several formal and informal methods for the learning and teaching of IPRs. The researchers used the Focused Group Discussion (FGD) as a method to collect qualitative data in IP. The FGD was conducted at the University of Technology and Applied Science-Al Musanna on 4th of December 2019. There were four questions administered to the groups which are potential arguments for teaching IP in education, formal and informal way of IP implementation and the supporting resources needed to start teaching the subject at earliest. The participants in the groups were lecturers and professionals from 15 educational institutions in Oman. After distributing the participants in the group of a minimum of five members, 14 groups were created to complete the focused groups needed for this research. In total, 90 lecturers and professions participated in the focused groups.

The findings revealed that the chief argument for the importance of teaching IPRS in HEIs and as educators reported from the 14 groups is: Teaching IPRs will raise students' awareness and understanding of IP, which achieves Oman's 2040 vision. Second, using the General Course in Intellectual Property (DL101) is the

highest formal possible way in implementation the IP curriculums. Third, the agreed informal way is to implement IP through conducting workshops, conferences and seminars in the HEIs. Fourth, WIPO online resources were selected as the most adaptable teaching resources for IP education in Oman's HEIs. Therefore, this study presents all relevant resources available in WIPO, thus, could be used in specialization in Oman HEIs. This research, through the methodology employed in the IP, shows the participants' acceptance in teaching IPRs and suggests methods of teaching IPRs, namely, formal and informal way. As a result, categorical information would work as a guideline for the educators in Oman on teaching IPRs in the HEIs.

Saleh AL-SHARIEH, College of Law, United Arab Emirates University

A New Conceptual Framework for Copyright Contract Rules in an Evolving Technological Landscape

The understanding of the nuances of the regulation of copyright contracts, and its theoretical and policy backgrounds, can aid in the construction of the purposes of copyright statutes. Taking the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Copyright Act as a case study, the paper argues that the Act's regulatory approach to copyright contracts reflects the dignity-basis of copyright protection, enables the balancing function of copyright law, and maintains the coherence amongst the various principles and rules of the copyright system. Utilizing these purposes in the UAE Copyright Act's purposive statutory interpretation—or in future amendments— secures the sustainability of the copyright system. Furthermore, clarifying the inherent link between copyright contract rules and these interrelated purposes of copyright law resolves the paradox that scholars have identified in copyright law when perceiving the regulatory approach to copyright contracts as paternalistic and, concurrently, viewing copyright solely as an economic incentive to create addressed to rational economic actors. Finally, the regulatory approach to copyright contracts echoes copyright law's assertion of its autonomy against the outreach of contract law into its regulatory space in a manner that should inform court's evaluation of the legality of contractual provisions establishing rights and obligations inconsistent with the principles of copyright law.

Aleksandr ALEKSEENKO, Department of Civil Law, Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service

Approaches on Legal Regulation of Cryptocurrency

Development of digital technologies has led to appearance of cryptocurrency – a new tool which allows performing interstate transactions with minimal costs. Despite the active spreading of this innovation worldwide, a number of states do not establish legislation containing comprehensive legal regulation of cryptocurrency (Russia) or even ban it (China). This situation can cause negative consequences for users of cryptocurrency and impede the protection of their rights connecting with investments in cryptocurrency. The purpose of this research is to find the most optimal approaches which could be implemented for establishing legal regulation of cryptocurrency as international means of payment. Observation of various countries' experience on taxation and legal regulation of cryptocurrency makes possible to conduct a comparative study which shows that in some groups of states the cryptocurrency is prohibited, while others recognize it as a commodity or even as a unit of account equivalent to a foreign currency. Basing on it there were analysed advantages and disadvantages of different legal regulation types. The critical review of cryptocurrency regulation led to some results aiming to establish unified legal rules. Some Asian and African states ban cryptocurrency because of bulk of reasons. Firstly, they argue that anonymity of its users and

Helen YU, Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen

'The Good, The Bad and The Ugly': Implications of Intellectual Property on Publicly Funded Innovations to Combat COVID-19

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, significant public funds have been invested worldwide into the research and development of pharmaceutical products to combat the novel coronavirus. For example, €16 billion in pledges from international donors worldwide has been used to fund R&D to develop diagnostics, treatments, and vaccines for COVID-19. Furthermore, in the spirit of openness, unity, and global cooperation, the WHO launched the COVID-19 health technology access pool (C-TAP), a voluntary initiative to support rapid collaborative research and development efforts by removing legal barriers to existing or new innovations to enable the sharing of available knowledge.

The WHO also launched the Solidarity Trial as an international collaborative clinical trial effort to rapidly assess promising treatment options by enrolling patients in one single randomized trial, thereby reducing the time for clinical trials. As new innovations approach market readiness and the prospects of commercialization become a reality, intellectual property (IP) positions are being taken, affecting global access to much needed medical solutions. Traditionally, IP rights have been justified in the pharmaceutical sector because of the time and cost of drug discovery and development. However, if the cost of research associated with COVID-19 related innovations have largely been subsidized by the public through public research grants, and the time for development has been significantly reduced through open and collaborative efforts such as C-TAP and the Solidarity Trials, should traditional IP rights be asserted on innovations that in reality have already been paid for by the public?

In response to a global pandemic, there must be a clear legal and regulatory framework informed by policy objectives, such as principles of 'responsible research and innovation' and 'global public good' to ensure that outcomes of publicly funded collaborative efforts can ultimately reach the public. This would require pharmaceutical companies to permit worldwide production while still being remunerated with fair and reasonable royalties without giving up their IP rights. At the WHO's 2020 World Health Assembly, the concept of "vaccine nationalism" was discussed to describe the growing trend of countries prioritizing the health interests of their own citizens at the expense of others. This suggests that in addition to private interests arising from IP rights, the fight for access can get ugly particularly for countries that opted out of issuing a compulsory license for importing patent protected treatments manufactured elsewhere. However, without any access and production conditions associated with the use of publicly funded efforts, worldwide supplies to medical solutions that benefited from these public health initiatives to respond rapidly to the pandemic can be frustrated. This paper proposes a legal framework that needs to be in place to mitigate the very real access and availability problems we will soon be facing.

S.H. YULIA, Faculty of Law, Malikussaleh University

The Potential for the Protection of the Aceh's Community Handcraft as a Geographic Indication in Indonesia

Geographical indications indicate the place of origin from which a product derive its characteristics, which are influenced by natural factor or human factor, or a combination of the two. Indonesia had protection of GIs in Law of Number 11 Year 2016 concerning Trade Mark and Geographical Indication. The protection of GIs given after registration to General Directorate of Intellectual Property Rights was confirmed on the

FRIDAY, 26 MARCH 2021 (DAY 3)

PARALLEL SESSIONS (4)

11.00 am – 1.30 pm (SG/KL) / 8.30 am – 11.00 am (India) / 4.00 am – 6.30 am (Geneva)
**** Let us know if you need help converting the time to your time zone!**

PARALLEL SESSION 4.C
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF ORIGIN

Zoom Link: https://ntu-sg.zoom.us/j/91020354784

Passcode: 202747
Meeting Host/Chair Assistant: Prof. Althaf Marsoof Althaf@ntu.edu.sg

CHAIR

Le Thi Thu Ha, FTU Incubation and Innovation Space, Foreign Trade University

PRESENTERS

Paula Zito, Adelaide Law School, University of Adelaide
Geographical Indications: What is Their Worth for Regulating the Connection Between Australian Regional Food and Origin?

Ranggalawe Sugiri, Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia
A Cup of GI Coffee: The Challenges and Impacts of Utilization of Geographical Indication to Indonesia Coffee Farmers and Industry

Althaf Marsoof, Nanyang Business School, Nanyang Technological University
A CSR/Fair Trade Inspired Policy for Fairer Geographical Indicators

Srijan Mishra, Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur
Protection of Geographical Indications in the Market Driven Era

Yulia, Faculty of Law, Malikussaleh University
The Potential for the Protection of the ACEH's Community Handicraft as a Geographic Indication in Indonesia

Nidhi Buch, Gujarat National Law University
Multifaceted Role of the State in ensuring sustainable GI system: Challenges and opportunities in the Indian Legal Framework

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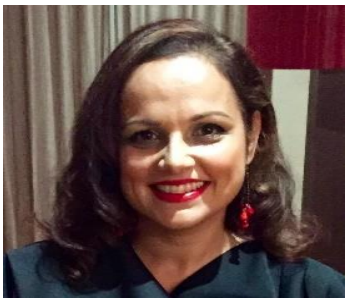
BIOS

CHAIR

Le Thi Thu HA, FTU Incubation and Innovation Space, Foreign Trade University

Le Thi Thu Ha holds a Master degree in International Business Law from Tours University and a PhD in Intellectual Property Law from Foreign Trade University. She has held appointments as a visiting lecturer at the University of Rennes, University of Tours and University of Bern. Ha is a specialist on Geographical Indications. She consults regularly for a wide variety of stakeholders, from government, provincial authorities, Vietnamese enterprises and foreign partners.

PRESENTERS



Paula Caroline ZITO, Adelaide Law School, University of Adelaide

Paula was conferred her Doctorate of Philosophy in Law by the University of Adelaide in March 2018 for her research on *Geographical Indications: What is Their Worth? A Comparison of Geographical Indications Registrations Between Australia and Italy.* Paula is an Associate Teacher in Law at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, teaching Intellectual Property and Commercial Law. She is the author of a series of articles including 'Australian Laws and Regulations on Regional branding on Food and Wine Labels: Part 1', (2019) *Australian Intellectual Property Journal* 29(2), 67; 'Australian Laws and Regulations on Regional branding on Food and Wine Labels: Part 2', (2019) *Australian Intellectual Property Journal* 29(3), 127; 'Protection of Australian Regional Names as Food Geographical Indications – South Australian Case Study: Part 1', (2020) *Australian Intellectual Property Journal* 31, 43.

Furthermore, Paula is a food Geographical Indications Consultant and a legal practitioner in the areas of Intellectual Property and Commercial Law.

Ranggalawe SURYASALADIN, Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia

Ranggalawe Suryasaladin is a lecturer of Universitas Indonesia (UI)Faculty of Law for Intellectual Property law Course, International Trade Law course, and Investment Law course in Undergraduate Program and IP Litigation and Dispute Settlement in UI Faculty of Law Postgraduate Program. He gained a Master Degree in International Law from American University USA in 2004, and a Master Degree in Business Law from Universitas Indonesia (2003). He has also been active as legal practitioner and IP Consultant since 2006. Since 2012, he conducted program in UI to assist SMEs in Indonesia local regions to register and ménage their IP assets. This program is supported by Indonesia Creative Economy Board (BEKRAF) and Ministry of SME and Cooperatives. Ranggalawe is a member of Indonesia BAR Association and IP Consultant Association and also practise as IP Consultant in Suryasaladin Intellectual Property Consultant & Co. The IP legal consultation firm that focused on legal service of IP registration, IP Legal Research, and Dispute Settlement.

Althaf MARSOOF, Nanyang Business School, Nanyang Technological University

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ABSTRACTS

Paula Caroline ZITO, Adelaide Law School, University of Adelaide

Geographical Indications: What is Their Worth for Regulating the Connection Between Australian Regional Food and Origin?

This presentation assesses the value of using a food Geographical Indications (GI) framework to protect the connection between Australian regional food and origin. It analyses the current Australian consumer protection, trade mark and passing off laws that regulate the usage of Australian regional names on food labels to make an origin claim. It identifies their deficiencies and problems resulting from them for Australian regional food producers and the wider Australian food and agrifood industries. It analyses the current regulation of Australian regional names used on wine labels, in the form of wine GIs, and emphasizes the vast differential treatment that exists in the regulation and protection of Australian regional names used on food labels vis-à-vis on wine labels. Accordingly, this presentation highlights the strong case that exists for the implementation of an Australian food GI framework at a national level. Additionally, this presentation explains that a food GI framework is not only important for the Australian food industry at a national level; it is also crucial at an international level. This is particularly relevant given the negotiations between Australia and the European Union in relation to the *Australian-European Union Free Trade Agreement.* It is also pertinent given that many of Australia's neighbouring countries are looking to trade with countries that protect food GIs pursuant to a dedicated food GI framework.

Ranggalawe SURYASALADIN, Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia

A Cup of GI Coffee: The Challenges and Impacts of Utilization of Geographical Indication to Indonesia Coffee Farmers and Industry

Coffees are products that most registered as GIs in Indonesia since 2001. Not less than 22 local Indonesia coffees being registered as GI by coffee farmer communities or local authority in the last decades, hence Indonesia coffee farmers and producers still facing many challenges to benefit from the GI protection. The research being conduct by UI Faculty of law researcher in 2019 reveal that some GI coffee communities in Indonesia faced difficulties in managing their GI, while the consumers of Indonesia GI coffee have little attention to the use of GI as means to give assurance of quality standard of GI coffees. Furthermore, many of roastery and cafes in Indonesia put little attention to GI that indicate the source of origin. One of many reasons to this condition is because the consumers of single origin coffees only constitute not more than 30 percent of coffee customers. Most of coffee sold by downstream sellers (café)offers Blended coffee which the 'recipe' or blended compositions (and or 'coffee origins') being undisclosed to consumers or competitor as to offer 'their own' unique and distinct blended coffees. Our presentation will focus to elaborate and analyze the issues and challenges of the utilization of GI in coffee industry in Indonesia, especially how to improve the management of GI coffee organization /association in order to support Coffee farmers and stakeholders to gain benefit from GI system.

Althaf MARSOOF, Nanyang Business School, Nanyang Technological University

A CSR/Fair Trade Inspired Policy for Fairer Geographical Indications

Geographical Indications (GIs) come with the promise of socio-economic development for local communities. But more often than not, GIs in the developing world have not been able to deliver on that promise. However, it is unwise to place the entire blame on GIs for this shortcoming. Rather, the problem lies in the inequitable distribution of premiums generated by GIs within supply/value chains. For that reason, it is worth looking outside the GIs system so that we can draw inspiration from concepts such as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and fair-trade. Both the CSR and fair-trade share certain common standards that aim to guarantee fair wages/prices, access to education and training, healthcare and safe working conditions, and human rights to stakeholders involved across supply/value chains. This paper makes a plea for these common standards to be infused into the GIs system to benefit local communities, while also proposing a strategy to achieve that objective.

Srijan MISHRA, Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur

Protection of Geographical Indications in The Market Driven Era

In this era of globalization, the nature and scope of the Intellectual Property Rights is changing and the new forms of intellectual properties are being given protection under national and International legislations. The Geographical Indications have become a way to protect Traditional Knowledge which otherwise would have diminished or would have exploited by the huge MNCs. In this period of globalization and industrialization, protection of the ancient practices has become important. The protection of not only cultural practices is necessary but also protection is necessary for the intangible and tangible forms of intellectual knowledge which are communicated and expressed. In this market driven

era, we have to focus on not only registering these GIs but also providing adequate protection to them. Studies have found that the GI holders themselves at times are involved in 'self-dilution' of their own GI product to meet the market demand and to stay in the competition. In India, a case of Banarasi Sarees, it was found that cheap material was used by competitors to meet the demand and earn more profit. Chinese material was used in these sarees and by doing this the essence of the GI was in danger. This paper aims to explore such practices and focus on the problems with The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. The appear also aims to suggest means and measures to provide suitable protection to the GIs in India and amendment to the legislation.

S.H. YULIA, Faculty of Law, Malikussaleh University

The Potential for the Protection of the Aceh's Community Handscraft as a Geographic Indication in Indonesia

Geographical indications indicate the place of origin from which a product derive its characteristics, which are influenced by natural factor or human factor, or a combination of the two. Indonesia had protection of GIs in Law of Number 11 Year 2016 concerning Trade Mark and Geographical Indication. The protection of GIs given after registration to General Directorate of Intellectual Property Rights was confirmed on the Government Regulations of Number 51 Year 2007 concerning Geographical Indication. The product was registered as GI, but in between, are Gayo Coffee, Kintamani Coffee, Salak Pondoh, Jepara Carving Furniture, Aceh Nilam Oil, Jeruk Keprok Gayo. Handicraft as GIs who is affected human factor, including Aceh's handicraft. This article analyses the protection of Aceh's handicraft as GIs. In Indonesia, laws protect GIs by Sui Generis. Therefore, Aceh's handicraft as society creativity has potential protection under GIs.

Nidhi BUCH, Gujarat National Law University

Multifaceted Role of the State in Ensuring Sustainable GI System: Challenges and Opportunities in the Indian Legal Framework

Geographical Indication (GI) which was once considered a sleeping beauty is now being seen as one of the most important tools for rural development. It protects products that are linked to its geographical origin. Originating from a definite geographical territory, it is used to identify agricultural, natural or manufactured goods in India. Goods protected with a GI tag, must have a special quality or reputation or other characteristics which are unique and can be attributable to its geographical origin. GI is considered to be a legal vehicle which can protect and preserve socio cultural heritage of a community. Products like Darjeeling Tea, Champaign, Roquefort Cheese and Basmati Rice are examples of local products capturing global market. India has put in place a *sui generis* system of protection for GI with enactment of a law exclusively dealing with protection of GIs. In intellectual property rights (IPRs), the term *sui generis* refers to a special form of protection regime outside the known framework. It can also be viewed as a regime especially tailored to meet certain needs. The legislations which deal with protection of GI's

in India are 'The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 (GI Act), and the 'Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002 (GI Rules). GIs are distinct due to its collective, non-transferable and perpetual nature which requires an equally different system for governance compared to other forms of intellectual property. One of the most important aspects of any GI regime in terms of its governance is the involvement of the State irrespective of the fact whether the country has just introduced the system of GI protection or it has been part and parcel of its history. The objective of GI is not only to grant registration to the origin linked products but also to ensure sustainable post registration system for reaping maximum benefits from such registered GI. State plays key role in ensuring sustainable and efficient GI system. In India, State's role is not only limited to facilitating the filing of GI application but also extends to being proprietor as well. In this context the paper makes an attempt to explore the role of State/government in promoting and protecting GI with particular reference to scope and significance of legal framework for GI protection in India. The involvement of state in GI governance is significant as it plays a critical role at every stage of spreading awareness, acquiring registration and finally implementing the legal rights. Thus, the paper makes an endeavor to understand the role of State by analyzing its nature, need and success in protecting GI. Considering the complexity and diversity of GI protection system, involvement of the State at national, regional and local level is critically examined and analyzed from Indian viewpoint. A comparative perspective from EU and India is taken to understand the role of State in harnessing the effective and efficient GI protection system in both these jurisdictions. Lastly the paper elucidates on the governmental support schemes that play major role in GI governance in India. Finally, the conclusion on the role of state in harnessing the GI potential as a tool for development will be drawn taking into consideration the objective of Indian GI system, status of majority of producers being underprivileged, complexities and technicalities involved in the GI filing, absence of strong producers' organization and post grant benefit sharing mechanism.

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The Potential for the Protection of Aceh's Handicraft as Geographical Indications in Indonesia

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Geographical indications showed the place of origin where is see something product as characteristic, where is effected natural factor or human factor or combination of second it. Indonesia had protection of GIs in Law of Number 11 Year 2016 concerning Trade Mark and Geographical Indication. The protection of GIs gave after register to General Directorate of Intellectual Property Rights. The Product was registered as GI, in between, are Gayo Coffee, Kintamani Coffee, Salak Pondoh, Jepara Carving Furniture, Aceh Nilam Oil, Jeruk Keprok Gayo. Handicraft as GIs who is effected human factor, including Aceh's handicraft. This article analyses the protection of Aceh's handicraft as GIs. In Indonesia and Malaysia Laws protection GIs by Sui Generis. Therefore, Aceh's handicraft as society creativity has potential to protect under GIs.

Keyword: handicraft, Aceh, GIs, protection

Geographical indications is one of protection related to character of the product,[1] that is stressed the importance of relationships between quality signal owners and suppliers in the value chain of many agricultural products,[2] and traditional product. GIs are market place[3] and market strategic[4] in growth potential value agricultural and food products.[5] That has long been associated with unique quality attributes strongly and characteristics of products.[6]

The protection of GIs is fair competition in to reap economic benefits,[7] double incomes for farmer,[8] and for local society. It will can be, if GIs of registration according national regulation. The successful registration of GIs demonstrates how opportunities heralded by new legal measures can embed existing local relations of power.[9] And, GIs has two functions, are as promotion product that have unique characteristic, and information sources for consumer about quality, reputation, and original.[10] So, GIs is powerful regulatory tools for product quality control[11], and one of the most controversial categories of intellectual property rights.[12]

On the Trade related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs Agreement) has set up GIs which are the development of the rules concerning 'appellation of origin' as set out in The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property 1883, that is "… the geographical name of a country, region, or locality, which serves to designate a product originating therein, the quality and characteristic of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, including natural and human factor".[13] Further on in the TRIPs Agreement confirms, GIs are indication which identify a good as originating in the territory of a member, or a region or locally in that territory, where a given quality, representation or other characteristic of the goods is essentially attributable to its geographical origin under article 22.1.

Indonesia has protected GI under Law of Number 20 Year 2016 concerning Trademark and Geographical Indication. In the article 1.6, GIs is a sign indicating the origin of an item and/ or product due to geographical environmental factors including natural factors, human factors or a

combination of both factors provide a reputation, quality, and certain characteristics of the goods and /or products produced.

Previously, there were Indonesian GIs products such as Toraja Coffee has used of Japanese company by Key Coffee Co. with the brand Toarco Toraja on 1976. Then, Gayo Coffee case used as a trademark by Holland Coffee B.V. and, listed as Gayo Mountain Coffee. Registration of Toraja Coffee brand in Japan, and Gayo Coffee in the Netherlands prevented coffee entrants from Indonesia under the name of Toraja Coffee, and Gayo Coffee.[14] Two examples of such cases, harming GIs which is did not use the name for export to Japan and the Netherlands.[15] Indonesia's abundant natural wealth is a boon for the life of the people. The natural wealth, processed into agricultural products, food products, and traditional handicrafts, is a GI that encourages regional development.[16] Aceh has handicraft which reflects the characteristics of regional culture, like Kasap, Aceh Embroidery which made bag, clothes, shoes, skullcap, and purse, Kupiah Meukeutop, Bross Pintoe Aceh, and Rincoeng Aceh.[17] This article analyses to potential the Aceh's handicrafts to protect as GIs.

Geographical Indication of International Regulations System

GIs have wide application in the intellectual property regimes of countries. It not only functions as quality marks that enhance export markets and revenues, but also provides a clear source of origin.[18] Thus the creativity and collective owned knowledge of the local communities producing GIs who is the legitimate users of intellectual property like GIs, thus it becomes an important collective asset in the value creation process.[19]

Paris Convention

Paris Convention 1883 is the first international agreement which the protected GIs.[20] The 1883 version of the Paris Convention provided that "indications of source or appellations of origin" are protectable subject matter, it was limited to guaranteeing certain protective measures at the border and was extended only to false or misleading uses of GIs, not the use of GIs in general.[21] In the article 1.2 that the protection of industrial property has as its objects patents, utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, service marks, trade names, 'indication of source' or 'appellations of origin', and the repression of unfair competition. This convention has confirmed GIs concept 'indication of source' dan 'appellation of origin'. But, in the convention confirmed origin indication product may not enter other country if the product is not right from that country.[22]

Under article 10.2 mandated, any producer, manufacturer, or merchant whether a natural person or legal entity, engaged in the production or manufacture of or trade in such goods and established either in the locality falsely indicated as the source, or in the region where such locality is situated, or in the country falsely indicated, or in the country where the false indication of source is used, shall in any case be deemed an interested party. Article 10bis also afforded protection against false or misleading indications of source as a means of repressing unfair competition. Included under the definition of unfair competition are any acts which create confusion, or allegations, the use of which in the course of trade are liable to mislead the public, as to the nature, the manufacturing process, the characteristics, the suitability for their purpose, or the quantity, of goods.[23]

Madrid Agreement 1891

The Madrid agreement for the repression of false or deceptive indications of source on goods was signed. The agreement has confirmed GIs an article 1.1, protects against the false or deceptive indication, directly or indirectly, as being the country or place of origin. One can place this treaty on the extremity of region.[24] This agreement do not add much to the protection already given by the Paris Convention but required the indication being protected under domestic law. It protects all the direct and indirect indications of source of the Contracting Parties against false or misleading use and this protection is extended to any use in commercial transactions.[25]

Madrid Agreement Concerning The International Registration of Marks 1981 has signed about GIs. Madrid agreement has protects against the false or deceptive indication, directly or indirectly, as being the country or place of origin. One can place this treaty on the extremity of region.[26] An article 1 confirmed, "All goods bearings a false or deceptive by which one of the countries to which this agreement applies or a place situated therein, is directly indicated as being the country or place of origin shall be seized in importation into any of the said countries."

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their Registration, 1958

The Lisbon Agreement provides for the protection of appellations of origin. This agreement serves to protect the "geographical denomination of a country, region, or locality, which serves to designate a product originating therein, the quality or characteristic of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographic environment, including natural and human factors.[27] The Lisbon Agreement established an international system of registration and protection of appellations of origin". It mean was confirm in article 2.1, "appellation of origin" means the geographical denomination of a country, region, or locality, which serves to designate a product originating therein, the quality or characteristics of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, including natural, and human factors. And, country origin was confirm in the article 2.2, the country of origin is the country whose name, or the country in which is situated the region or locality whose name, constitutes the appellation of origin which has given the product its reputation.[28]

This definition goes far beyond that of 'indication of source', because the product which is identified with an 'appellations of origin' must originate with two main points. There are, 'appellations of origin' from specific place, premium quality, characteristics, and reputations.[29] Therefore, the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin, a Special Union under the Paris Convention, prescribed a sui generis regime for appellations of origin which made use of an international register. Article 3 Lisbon Agreement confirmed "Protection shall be ensured against any usurpation or imitation, even if the true origin of the product is indicated or if the appellation is used in translated form or accompanied by terms such as "kind," "type," "make," "imitation", or the like".[30]

TRIPs Agreement

TRIPs Agreement has recognized geographical indications as a major category of intellectual property. Some 76 countries protect geographical indications today through specific legal systems (commonly referred to as sui generis), which provide for the registration of geographical names as a separate kind of intellectual property rights.[31] Indication of source refers to a sign that

indicates that a product originates in a specific geographical region. Appellation of origin refers to a sign that indicates that a product originates in a specific geographic region only when the characteristic qualities of the product are due to the geographical environment, including natural and human factors. GIs includes both of the above concepts.[32] Therefore, the TRIPS Agreement created a single category for such indications, GIs, which is broader than indications of source, but does not incorporate the natural and human factors of appellations of origin.[33]

TRIPs Agreement has confirms the minimum GIs standards under article 22, efficient GIs protection fosters international trade in commercially utility should ensure high quality and fight counterfeiting.[34] Furthermore, in the article 22 of TRIPS provides the general level of protection applicable to all GIs products and prohibits the use of misleading GIs or indications which constitutes an act of unfair competition.[35]

The protection of the GIs in article 22.2 of TRIPs Agreement are in respect of GIs, members shall provide the legal means for interested parties to prevent: (a) the use of any means in the designation or presentation of a good that indicates or suggests that the good in question originates in a geographical area other than the true place of origin in a manner which misleads the public as to the geographical origin of the good; and, (b) any use which constitutes an act of unfair competition within the meaning of article 10 bis of the Paris Convention 1967.[36]

The additional protection for GIs for wines and spirits through the prohibition of expressions such as kind, type, style, imitation or the like for wines and spirits not originating in the place indicated by the GIs in article 23.1 for. Next, article 23.4 has confirmed, that in order to facilitate the protection of GIs for wines, negotiations shall be undertaken in the Council for TRIPS concerning the establishment of a multilateral system of notification and registration of GIs for wines eligible for protection in those members participating in the system.[37] And, there is no obligation under the article 24.9 of TRIPS Agreement to protect GIs which are not or cease to be protected in their country of origin, or which have fallen into disuse in that country.

Geographical Indication of Indonesian Laws

Identification of GI under Law of Number 20 Year 2016, GIs is protected during the maintenance of the reputation, quality, and characteristics underlying the granting of GIs protection to a good in the article 61.1 of Law of Number 20/2016. Therefore, GIs that do not meet these requirements, will be rejected and cancelled under article 61.2 of Law of Number 20/ 2016.

Registration of GIs may be submitted by an institution representing the community in a certain geographic area that seeks a natural product or product, handicraft articles and industrial products. The registration authority is Provincial or District/ City Regional Governments the article regulates parties who can register GIs. And, an institution that represents the community in a particular geographical area, namely: Party that seeks goods that are natural products or natural resources, such as producers of agricultural goods, makers of handicrafts or industrial products, or traders who sell goods the institution that is given the authority for that or the consumer group of certain goods under article 53.3 of Law of Number 20/2016.[38] Thus, in addition to local communities, community groups or local governments, others have no authority to register such GIs.[39]

GIs registration impact on the price premium: in some cases, the GIs was registered only when the crop production had already started or after the harvest season had finished and, consequently, no GIs product has been sold yet in the market, while, in other cases, the potential positive effect is limited by the weak cooperative approach among the agents. However, in the well-organized GIs supply chains, where an effective collaborative approach is already implemented, price premium increases are observed,[40] also for some Gayo Coffee.

The GIs registration mechanism is set in the Indonesian Geographical Indication Book.[41] Filling in the requirements book contains information about the quality and characteristics that are typical of the items that can be used to distinguish one item from another that has the same category. This requirement book is a requirement to obtain a GIs certificate on the item registered.[42]

Registration of GIs must fulfill objective and subjective requirements. Objective requirements, namely: the owner of a GIs must have: a. Strong and effective management system; b. Excellent product quality and well maintained consistency; c. The marketing system includes strong promotions d. Able to supply market needs in sufficient quantities on an ongoing basis; e. Willingness to enforce legal provisions related to GIs.[43]

Subjective requirements that to obtain legal protection as a GIs must be register in the article 53.1.2.3.4 of Law of Number 20/2016. Registration of GIs of products derived from natural resources, handicrafts or industrial products. GIs are submitted to the minister for registration, subject to substantive examination by the Geographical Indication Experts Team under article 53 and 59 of Law of Number 20/2016.[44] Therefore, the protection of Indonesian's GIs provides with constitutive system and collective owner.[45]

Geographical Indication of Malaysian Laws

Indonesia's Geographical Indication

Indonesian is a country that is rich in products that have the potential to be GIs.[46] On the September, 2019, Indonesia's GIs has already registered some 67 GIs. And, Kintamani Coffee of Bali as the first GIs registered by Bali society of geographical indication protection with registered number ID G 002007000001, based on data in General Directorate of Intellectual Property Rights, Oct 2018. It those workers who will reap the benefits of GIs sign implementation.[47] GIs registered are dominated by agriculture products, while handicrafts are still few.[48] Until July 2018, number of GIs of coffee registered is 24 GIs, and the last listed coffee as a GIs is Samosir Pulo Arabica Coffee, based on data in General Directorate of Intellectual property Rights in Oct 2018.

Aceh's GIs was registered Gayo Coffee,[49] Aceh Nilam Oil, Jeruk Keprok Gayo. Gayo Coffee was registered on the April 2010. Gayo-Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah District is high area which has 46,000 hectare Coffee gardens, and it know with Arabica Coffee type. There are productions of coffee average 725 ton/hectare/year. And, 33,000 people of 200,000 Aceh Tengah population, and Bener Meriah population depended on their lives from the coffee garden. Gayo Coffee is generally prepared by wet processing methods. Gayo Coffee has a strong aroma and balance body. Coffee product of Gayo societies was exported to many countries in the world.[50] The protection of GIs of Gayo Arabica coffee based on consideration that Gayo

Arabica Coffee originates from a specific area with an altitude range of 900-1,700 meters above sea level/m.dpl (most are planted at height 1.000-1.400 m.dpl).[51] Aceh Nilam Oil was registered as GIs on September, 2013 by community forums for the protection of Aceh Nilam Oil with register number ID G 000000021. While, Jeruk Keprok Gayo was registered by Jeruk Keprok Gayo community of the geographical indications protection on April, 2016 with register number ID G 000000040, based on data in General Directorate of Intellectual Property Rights in Oct 2018.

Aceh's Handicraft as Geographical Indications

GIs show the place of origin a product where is effect natural factors or human factors or combination of both. Handicrafts as GIs who is effect human factors in an area so it can show origin place of products.[52] It was confirmed in article 2.2 the Government Decree of Geographical Indications Number of 50/2007, that GIs protection object, that is product from natural, agriculture, handicrafts, and certain industrial product.

Handicraft is cultural product which has big chance for competition in global market.[53] Aceh is one province of Indonesia, which have handicraft with many kinds of patterns or motives,[54] as identity cultural.[55] There are Aceh Embroidery bag and clothes, Kasab in Aceh Utara District.[56] Songket Aceh, Tenun Aceh, Kasab Aceh, Rincoeng Aceh, Kupiah Meukeutop in Aceh Besar District.[57] Bag and clothes Embroidery Aceh,[58] and craftsman Tenun Songket in Aceh Selatan District.[59]

The batik industry in Gayo-Aceh Tengah District, which has a Gayo Ceplok pattern inspired by the motif at the end of the openwork carving of the Gayo traditional house and Parang Gayo pattern.[60] The literary industries of Aceh Tengah-Bener Meriah District are Kupiah Gayo Lues, Kupiah Ija Tjam, and Kupiah Gayo.[61] There are also, Mat Pandanus of Aceh pattern in Aceh Timur District.[62]

Aceh's handicrafts show authenticity of the place where the product was made in Aceh society. Aceh's handicrafts is 'indication of source' in Aceh which is no identical with others region. Pattern of Aceh's handicrafts is very typical show Aceh society culture as 'appellation of origin'. For example, Aceh Embroidery of Pintoe Aceh on bags, clothes, prayer mat (Sejadah). Bross of Pintoe Aceh and Rincoeng Aceh Pattern, Aceh Kasab Pattern as handicrafts Aceh Society which is did not found in outside of Aceh.

Handicrafts have become the business of some Acehnese people where they hang their lives, both handicraft workers and traders. They make this hand-crafted special technique based on their knowledge and motives that reflect their culture. The handicraft products have been produced continuously by the people of Aceh and traded in souvenir shops in almost all districts in Aceh. In fact, the Acehnese handicrafts have been traded in the national market and exported in various markets in the world, such as, Malaysia, Thailand, United States, Australia, Dubai, London, South Africa, and Singapore.[63]

Therefore, the Acehnese handicrafts that are characteristic of Aceh have the potential to be protected under GIs. Thus, guaranteeing legal certainty regarding GIs products in Indonesia, considering that GIs adhere to the first to file system, registration is the main requirement for legal protection. Because, the case of duplicating Aceh's handicraft motive by irresponsible people has an impact on the existence of Aceh's handicraft values as a cultural value of the

Acehnese people.[64] Because, the case of duplicating Aceh's handicraft motifs by irresponsible people has an impact on the existence of Aceh's handicraft values as a cultural value of the Acehnese people.

Conclusion

GIs is a protection that provides information about the authenticity and quality of a product. It shows the location of the origin of the product that is not the same as other regions. International regulations have confirmed, the protection of the GIs that the indicated of source and appellation of origin. Protection of GIs is given to products due to natural factors or human factors or a combination of both.

Acehnese handicrafts in the form of bag and shirt border, Songket Aceh, Kasab, Kupiah Meukeutop, Bross Pintoe Aceh and Rincoeng Aceh are a reflection of the culture of the Acehnese people that is different from the people in other regions. The Acehnese handicrafts as indicated of sources and appellation of origin have fulfilled the requirements as stated in the regulation of international intellectual property rights. Likewise, in Indonesian regulations, the handicraft of Acehnese people has the potential to be protected as a GIs. Therefore, the protection of GIs of the Acehnese people's handicrafts can avoid the occurrence of violations of the Acehnese handicraft motives.

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