

# The Consolidation of Local Communities in Preservation of Geographical Indications in Indonesia through Tourism-Related Intellectual Property

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## **Goal and objectives of the dissertation**

### *Goal*

The goal of this dissertation is to determine the ideal institutional framework and rules for the effective role of local communities in preserving Geographical Indications (GIs) within Indonesia, specifically at the intersection of intellectual property law and tourism.

### *Objectives*

1. To ensure the effective role of the local community in the conservation of geographical indications in Indonesia based on tourism-related intellectual property.
2. To analyze the existence of intellectual property and tourism regulations in protecting speciality Geographical Indications (GIs) from infringement and misuse in the marketplace.

## **Methodology**

The study adopted an empirical legal research design, applying a sociological and cultural juridical approach with a qualitative method, supported by both primary and secondary legal materials (Adiyanta, 2019). Beyond the intellectual property legal framework, some intellectual property law and tourism theories and concepts were analyzed, with a focus on empowering local communities in Indonesia (Ishaq, 2017). Additionally, this research draws on previous studies related to Sangiran tourism, local industries, and the Sragen Regency area. It also compares how European countries use local communities to protect geographical indications related to tourism and intellectual property.

## **Results**

At present, the role of Indonesian local communities in preserving geographical indications is not yet grounded in tourism-related intellectual property (e.g., leveraging GIs like Bali coffee or Tenun ikat weaving as destination branding assets). Effective development of regional communities can be achieved through the following measures: establishing community-based institutions founded on legal awareness and mutual agreement among regional business actors (Kuspraningrum, Cholil, & Flambonita, 2025); ensuring that such community institutions are registered with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights; and fostering cooperation between regional community institutions and the government (Blakeney, 2019).

To strengthen the role of local communities in preserving geographical indications within the framework of tourism-related intellectual property, several steps can be taken: introducing new regional regulations that address geographical indication institutions as guidelines for legal protection in Indonesia (Campi & Dueñas, 2019); setting up local groups where similar businesses can work together; and establishing geographical indication business partnerships in regions based on tourism-related intellectual property, linked to the tourism sector (Rahayu *et al.*, 2025).

## **Theoretical conclusions**

The theoretical contribution of this dissertation lies in the conclusion that strengthening the role of local communities in preserving geographical indications requires specific and targeted regulations to ensure effective and efficient implementation. This aligns with Anthony Giddens' structuration theory, which emphasizes that institutional strengthening is achieved by structuring them through legal regulations specifically designed for geographical indications (Purwaningtyas, Sutiyo, & Bagaskara, 2023).

From an academic standpoint, this research contributes to the field of law, particularly intellectual property law and tourism law, concerning the protection of geographical indications and the

participation of local communities in their conservation within the framework of tourism-related intellectual property.

The concept of legal protection for geographical indications integrated with the tourism sector is a novel approach that can enhance regional economic development. Moreover, tourism-related intellectual property can contribute to regional branding. Therefore, to reinforce these conceptual findings, it is necessary to establish new regulations or amend existing ones to align with current policies on intellectual property and tourism, thereby facilitating the practical application of this concept in Indonesia (Apriansyah, 2018).

### **Practical application of the dissertation**

The findings of this dissertation demonstrate that the role of local communities in preserving intellectual property is essential to ensuring the sustainability of geographical indications in Indonesia. Strengthening this role through the integration of tourism-related intellectual property can enhance the effectiveness of local community groups. This approach suggests that geographical indications across Indonesian regions can continue to develop and expand. The tourism-related intellectual property concept could serve as an innovative program in which areas producing distinctive goods are integrated with the tourism sector (Angelkova, Koteski, Jakovlev, & Mitrevska, 2012). This integration would not only improve the quality and marketability of regional products but also attract domestic and international tourists, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of both tourism and industry sectors. Ultimately, this could help increase regional income and reduce unemployment rates in Indonesia (Yulianti & Guntara, 2025).

### **Content of the dissertation**

#### *Abstract of Chapter 1*

The first chapter provides an introduction to the dissertation, outlining the background of the problem, the research questions, and the objectives and benefits of the study. The purpose of this section is to present the current conditions in Indonesia and to highlight the significance of his research.

#### *Abstract of Chapter 2*

The second chapter presents the literature review and the theoretical foundation of the dissertation. The literature review discusses key concepts, including local communities, geographical indications, legal protection, tourism-related intellectual property, and types of tourism. The theoretical foundation incorporates several frameworks used to examine the issues, namely the theory of justice, the economic analysis of law, the intellectual capital theory, the theory of public empowerment, and structuration theory.

#### *Abstract of Chapter 3*

The third chapter outlines the dissertation's methodology, detailing the research approaches, locations, data sources, data collection techniques, and data analysis methods.

#### *Abstract of Chapter 4*

The fourth chapter examines the effective role of local communities in preserving geographical indications in Indonesia. It specifically addresses how tourism-related intellectual property supports local communities in their efforts to protect and sustain geographical indications.

### *Abstract of Chapter 5*

The fifth chapter explores strategies to enhance the role of local communities in preserving geographical indications in Indonesia within the framework of tourism-related intellectual property. It includes comparative insights from other countries, such as those in Europe, Cambodia, and Georgia. Furthermore, it highlights the need for a new conceptual approach to strengthen community participation in geographical indication preservation in Indonesia.

### *Abstract of Chapter 6*

The final chapter presents the conclusions of the dissertation, along with the author's recommendations and the implications of the research findings.

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