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## Food security and sustainability through geographical indications (GIs) protection system for honeybee’s producers communities within forest peripher

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### Abstract

Connecting local farmers with their communities and their food products through Geographical Indications (GIs) is seen as a way to create a healthy food system and promote the growth of rural communities around the globe. The way food is made and where it come from, how different it is and whether people nearby can get it are important things that make a difference to sustainable food system. People in many places around the world have developed their own unique culture by making special food and living in a landscape that show how they use the land to make what they need. GI grants its holder a certification mark indicating that the specified product has the same qualities and is well-known due to its origin in the specified geographical location. Because GIs products tend to generate a premium brand price, they contribute to local employment creation, which ultimately may help to prevent rural exodus. Further, GIs may bring value to a region not only in terms of jobs and higher income, but also by promoting the region as a whole. In this regard, GIs may contribute to the creation of a “regional brand.” This research aims at identify, inventory and map potential GIs honeybee products in Ujung Kulon National Park, Indonesia. GIs are more than just a name or a symbol. They reflect a reputation strongly linked to geographical areas of varying sizes, thus giving them an emotional component. A geographical indication’s reputation is a collective, intangible asset. In recent years, the rate of GIs in Indonesia has increased notably, marked by annual increase in registration at the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. In contrast, if we look from the perspective of potential wealth of GIs products found in Indonesia, only a few are legally registered. As of March 2023, there have been 123 products, including 112 domestic products and 11 foreign products registered with GIs in Indonesia. To achieve the research objectives, two research questions have been addressed: (a) how the GIs can be protected trough legal framework both in international arena as well as in the Indonesian context?, (b) how to identify, inventory and map the potential GIs honeybee product in Ujung Kulon National Park?. This research is empirical legal research and employs socio-legal approach.

**Keywords:** Forests, honeybee, Indonesia