

DEVELOPMENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS FOR PRIMARY COMMODITIES IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

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Abstract

The list of primary products of North Sumatra region that has potentially to obtain legal protection as a geographical indication to increase the added value of export commodities that have received international reputation and domestic commodities that have received a national reputation aimed at local economic development.

Protect the uniqueness of a product from false or unnecessary use, as well as provide accuracy and protection to the typical product-producing community to get maximum benefit from that particular product. Geographical Indication Protection (IG) is also beneficial for the consumer as it provides product quality assurance, as well as recommendations for the step to increase the added value of North Sumatra regional products, especially Lake Toba area with Geographical Indication. Thus it can provide input for policy makers how to protect and preserve Geographical Indication products in order to improve the welfare and living standards of many communities.

The results of this study indicate that in the area of Toba Lake area has agricultural products, fisheries, and handicrafts that have a good reputation but have not been able to specify specifically so that it can bring a specific location or Geographical Indication (IG), so that the products need to get coaching and legal protection as well as a means for promotion in marketing. Benefits and methods of protection of geographical indications can contribute to the community especially from the community in the region.

Keywords: *Commodity, Geographical Indication, Economy improvemnet*

I. Introduction

It extends Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the international trade system and put TRIPs as IPR rules in the WTO system is one important step to introduce Geographical

Indication (GI) into international trade. According to Law No. 15 of 2001 on Marks, geographical indication is a sign which indicates the origin of goods that because of the geographical environment.

including natural factors, human factor, or a combination of both these factors, provide specific characteristics and quality of the goods produced.

In International trade, in addition to price, most of the competition lies in a characteristic, excellence and consistency of product quality. Products are distinctively and consistently high quality will be much sought after and got a special place in the international market. The hallmark of a product can occur due to geographical factors, soil conditions and climate are typical of the region or local community cultural factors. The distinctive feature, called Geographical Indications (GI). IG set of signs of a product so without apparent quality or special characters consists of the name of the origin of the product is influenced essentially by the place name of origin (Miranda Risang Ayu, 2006: xiii)

Indonesia as a tropical country and the island nation has many natural resources are unique and diverse, is also rich in culture, because its inhabitants consist of tribes and different customs. Cultural differences are huge capital to

cultivate various crops which in turn will produce different agricultural products and processed with the results of the taste and different types. It will be able to enrich the variety and range of products Geographical Indications both agricultural and processed food types. Thus, Indonesia has many distinctive products that have the potential to protection of Geographical Indications.

North Sumatra is one of the largest province in Indonesia, many areas have leading commodities, such as Mandailings and Sidikalang coffee, tobacco and rubber Deli, When hallmark maintained and kept the consistency of quality high then the product will still be bringing in the market that good, otherwise when the hallmark of quality and value-added products that already are inconsistent in terms of quality and packaging then the value will decline and less acceptable in the European market. In some cases it has been proved that the name of Indonesian products such as Mandailing coffee or *Mandheling coffee* used for any other product or filled with coffee from other regions. To avoid the intervention of the

parties are not responsible for the wealth and intellectual rights required a strong passion to provide GI protection and expansion of product coverage GI.

Identifying superior products that have the potential areas of North Sumatra to get legal protection as a geographical indication. Protection of Geographical Indications (GI) aims to protect the distinctiveness of a product of forgery or use of which is not supposed to be, and to provide protection to the community agreements and producing distinctive products to gain the maximum benefit of the typical products. Protection of IG also benefit consumers because it gives a guarantee of quality products, as well as on measures to increase the value-added products in particular areas of North Sumatra Lake Toba area with Geographical Indications. Thus it can provide input for policy makers how to protect and preserve the geographical indication products in order to improve the welfare and living standards of many people.

Signing of agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) is where the protection

of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is an integral part of the system of world trade (WTO). Approval TRIPs has set the standards of protection of geographical indications for all WTO member countries. The approval brings the consequent emergence of obligations for each Member State to: a) each government of the countries members of the WTO should provide an opportunity the national law for every owner of the geographical indication which has been registered indication Geographic in the country (Article 22 TRIPs) this is to prevent the use of signs similar to the geographical indication native of one or goods and b) each of the governments of WTO member countries must provide rights for owners of geographical indications, by its domestic laws to prevent the use of geographical indications as identifying Wines come from the place indicated by the indication geographic (Article 23 of TRIPs). Under these provisions, it appears that TRIPs open agreements for each of its members referred to Indonesia to protect geographies indication by the standards of TRIPs.

In the era of free markets and competition increasingly fierce, as is the case today and also in the years to come, product differentiation is an important means to attract consumer attention. As his case trademarks, geographical indications (GI) plays an important role in giving the impression to consumers about their value to the products offered, both on the quality and properties that can improve the competitiveness of a product.

Indonesia has a lot of agricultural products, fisheries and craft-specific seed that has a good reputation, so that these products need to obtain legal protection as well as well as a means for promotion in marketing.

Benefits and rules on the protection of geographical indications can contribute to the community, especially from the people in the area. The purpose of classification and the use of geographical indications can be seen from several aspects: (Riyaldi, 2007: 3):

- a. From an economic perspective, among others:
 - 1) Prevent transfer of ownership rights of utilization of the peculiarities of local products to other parties;

- 2) Maximizing value-added products for local communities;
- 3) Provides protection from product counterfeiting;
- 4) Increase typical marketing products;
- 5). Improving employment;
- 6) Support the development of agro- tourism;
- 7) Ensure business continuity;
- 8) Strengthen the economy of the area;
- 9) Accelerate development of region and;
- 10) Improving the welfare of the community;
- b. From a social standpoint and culture, among others;
 - 1) Strength enthe relationship between the plantation;
 - 2) increasing dynamics and the region;
 - 3) Preserving traditions, knowledge and local wisdom
- c. From an ecological perspective, among others:
 - 1) Maintain and preserve nature;
 - 2) Improving the region's reputation;
 - 3) Maintainingthe preservation of germ plasm.

- d. From the legal point of view can be seen from government protection and legal certainty for producers;
 - e. From the standpoint that the last visible for consumers that guarantees the appropriate quality expectations of consumers for products of geographical indication and to provide legal guarantees for consumers.
- Geographical indications can be felt directly by parties that use direct or indirect, in that it is asserted on the part of producers and consumers. The benefits of geographical indication is (TM. Razali,-2007:
1. Benefits generally include:
 - a. Giving legal protection to geographical indication products Indonesia;
 - b. Can be used as a "marketing strategy" product of geographical indication in trade both within and dular country:
 - c. Increase the "reputation" of the product geographical indication on global trade.
 2. For farmers, among others:
 - a. Increase the "professionalism farmers" (as required by the book of specifications to ensure quality) ;
 - b. Develop and maintain "quality products of geographical indication" and strengthen the competitiveness of farmers;
 - c. Encouraging increased equality "better for farmers.
 3. For the improvement of the economies of the region, among others:
 - a. the Territory are protected;
 - b. Helping promotion of regional tourism;
 - c. Providing added value to the product potential geographical indications;
 - d. increased capability of local economy that will improve the well-being of the surrounding communities.

II. Discussion

A. Definition of Geographical Indications

1) etymology

Indication comes from the word "Indikare" Latin. "Indikare" Dutch or "Indication " in English, which means the user. While generally means Gographic earth sciences. Understanding the Dutch language dictionary law, means "hints, signs, and sciences"

2) Terminology

Understanding the common dictionary Indonesian common sense "Indications are signs that attract attention, guidance." While "Geography is the science of earth's surface, climate, population, flora and fauna as well as the results obtained earth.

Understanding indication geographic according to the law No. 15 of 2001 on marks, a geographical indication is a sign which indicates the origin of goods that because of an environmental factor geographies including natural factors human factors or a combination of these two factors gives specific characteristics and quality of the goods produced.

Indications of goods originating from specific regions, indications of origin and geographical indications of certain regions, given a sign by a geographical indication and may be a label or label of the goods are laid, these markers can be the name of the place, daerah or areas of the city, pictures, letters or a combination of these elements as well as. the brand Sudargo Gauthier and Rizamanto Winata (2002: 149)

This means that the geographical indication is an indication of an identity of an item that comes from somewhere, area or a specific area indicating the quality, reputation and characteristics, including natural factors and human factors are used as an attribute of the item (Ahmadi Miru, 2005: 73). The sign is used as a geographical indication may be a label or a label attached to the goods produced while the sign of the name of a place, area or region, words, pictures, letters or a combination of these elements.

Understanding the place name can be derived from the names listed in the geographical map or name for continuous use is known, became known as the name of place of origin of goods. So the protection of geographical indications include goods produced by nature in the form of agricultural products, handicrafts, or certain other industrial products derived from the geographical area concerned.

- a Understanding new standards globally geographical indications there are three criteria: (Suyud Margono, 2001: 151):
- a) Quality in a region (the latest geographic place);
 - b) Quality, reputation or other characteristic, and;
 - c) Principally related to the original geographical indication.

b. Article 56 UUM

Stating about IG protected as a sign that indicates the place of origin of goods are due to environmental factors, including geography, natural factors, human factors or a combination of both factors, provide specific characteristics and quality of the goods produced. And there is in Article 24 of Law No. 24 of 2004 on Plantations stated geographical areas that produce products that are location-specific plantations preservation protected geographical indications. In addition to the development time Indonesian government has made changes to the issuance of PP 51 of 2007 on

Geographical Indications. In Article 1, paragraph (1) has described the sense of IG as has been stated in Article 56 UUM.

Generally GI has the aim of protective means for producers, marketing tool, a means of development and economic equality means ([Http //www.Dgip.Go.Id/FiieManager /download/249/2006](http://www.Dgip.Go.Id/FiieManager/download/249/2006)), while according to Frederick About, Et Al issue IG (Ahmad Zen Uma Purba, 2005: 77) has two functions:

1. As a function of promotional products that have certain characters that bring benefits to the region where the product was made or marketed. Geographical indications thus protecting the producers in the region against unauthorized use and goodwill created by the quality of the products by competitors;
2. A geographical indication is an important source for information consumers in the market are very diverse in terms of origin, quality and reputation of the product concerned.

B. Improvement of Human Resources Geographic Demi Local Wisdom Improved

Function and purpose of the geographical indication will giving impact on improving human resources for the improvement of local wisdom that brings local communities with assisted government agencies, the Government will be represented by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (DEPPERINDAG). The activities carried out DISPERINDAG is tired with the promotion and distribution activities in the field (DITJEN KPI Bulletin, 2006: 4):

1. Perform a variety of coaching directly to various industrial centers in order to improve the quality of the products of geographical indication;
2. Conduct various promotions and search directly into the market area
Indonesian trading partners either directly or indirectly from domestic and Departemen representatives of Trade and Industry (Industry and Trade) abroad;
3. Actively participate in the International negotiations through multilateral forums, regional or bilateral.

4. The legal basis for the implementation of geographical indications in Indonesia.

Under the provisions of Articles 22 and 23 of the TRIPs, law enforcement of IG that there is a provision that requires that every government of the country members of the WTO must give the right of every owner of the geographical indication under the provisions of law national to prevent the use of geographical indications as identifying Wines (wines alcoholic) derived from indicated a geographical (Muhammad Djumhana, 2006: 81).

Based on the above provisions, the government of the republic of Indonesia has set up a national provision with the issuance of:

- a) Act No. 15 '1' Law No.15 2001 on Marks (UUM) Generally UUM set of procedures for the registration and administration of IG then enact Government Regulation (PP) No 51 of 2007 for the implementation of the IG mechanism accordance with Article 56 paragraph (9) UUM had arranged that the provisions on procedures for GI registration will be regulated further by a government regulation.

- b) Law No. 18 of 2004 on Plantations (UUP); Linkages with IG is setting about delimitation IG region in conjunction with specific flavor produced from plantation.
- c) Government Regulation No. 51 of 2007 on Geographical Indications.
 In this provision has been mentioned mechanisms and procedures for registration of geographical indications as mandated by Article 56 paragraph (9) Part I Chapter VII UUM, otherwise that registration procedure should be regulated further by government regulation. In accordance with the hierarchy of government regulation is domiciled under the laws -laws and the full authority of the president. In the implementation, designing detail the substance of government regulation is usually handed over to the Ministry as assistant to the president, to be read and approved and signed by the president.
- d) The authority determines the boundaries of representation of indication geographics.

Geographic Indications as is known always a special relationship or connection with the place of a product. Definition powerful that requires an association that includes also a special nature aspects, human aspect to the maker of the historical and cultural aspects and inheritance methods of traditional methods that have kept generations to determine the product's reputation. While the standard definition or weakest are meaningful connection pointer, that the product comes from the geographical name of indications.

Region designated by the geographical indication that there is always a fact, and still be the dominant factor of the product process. Countries that embrace various types of geographical indications seem agreed that a geographical indication application is not complete until the region in connection with the application to be clarified.

Generally, the details of regulatory elements also requires that the registration of a geographical indication applications must be

accompanied by the ability of describing the region represented by the geographical indication. The area itself is determined by the uniformity of aspects that determine the quality of the product. Therefore, the area can only consist of a small locality, village or city district, also manifested a fixed bias point metropolitan known in the city, the metropolis itself or provincial (Miranda Risang Ayu 2006: 170).

Resources coming from the sea, the area may be even greater, because it involves the territorial waters of several provinces. In some countries, regions of the country could even become one of the objects of protection. To define the boundaries of these areas there are specific ways such as (Miranda Risang Ayu, 2006: 170), among others:

1. Establishment of a special institution that has the ability and authority to establish the boundaries of the real and the region;
2. Determination of specific methods for setting these limits, imposed by the offices or centers in the area of intellectual property rights.

e) The benefits of geographical indications

for Indonesia geographical indications have considerable significance high As for the cause the importance of geographical indications are as follows (Miranda Risang Ayu 2006: 9):

Lots of superior product that has been produced by Indonesia and a place in the international market as an example coffee Mandailing, Muntok pepper, Javanese batik, songket Palembang, Samarinda sarongs, coffee Sidikalang, mpek-mpek

Palembang, dodol Garut and many more products are a product of the very famous IG.

1. As the TRIPS agreement signing geographical indications protection system that implementative at the national level will enhance the integrity of Indonesia in the eyes of the international community;
2. The existence of state benefits for beginner to choose the geographical indication system that fits its national interests in the transition period.
3. Characters geographical indications are collective ownership or communalism in line with the values of eastern an Indonesian

- more appreciative of joint ownership of the private ownership;
4. Necessity of action or a close relationship (strong link) between the name and geographical indications of origin to the geographical conditions of origin of products in the regime of geographical indications seem in line with the law of nature which always uphold Indigenous peoples' Dependency and Attachment to the Homeland of their existence;
 5. The term of protection of geographical indications which continuously makes the potential to protect the sustainability of the nation's assets or the assets of the nation or historical asset a local community in order to stay and benefit the nation or community's own developers;
 6. In developed countries like France geographical indication is one of the intellectual property rights regime that has been shown to increase the degree of local economy isolated and has only one economic sector to become the mainstay of base independently

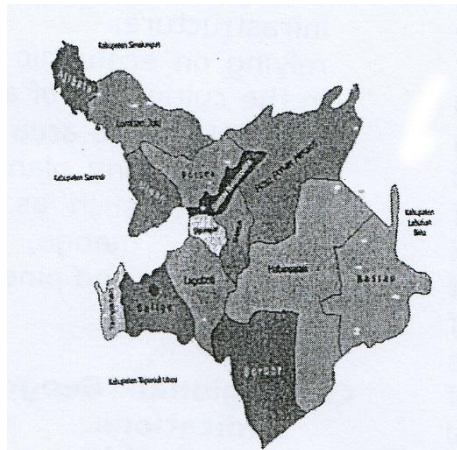
strengthening local infrastructure. Besides relying on economic activity "in the cultivation of annuals, residents in the area of Lake Toba too many plants grow local fruits such as durian, avocado, mango, Duku, olive, guava and pineapple.

C. Regional Geographical Indications Region Commodities

1) TOBA SAMOSIR REGENCY

Toba Samosir in 2009 consisted of 16 districts and 216 villages / wards. Toba Samosir regency located at 2° 03'-2° 40 'North latitude and 98° 56'- 99° 40' east longitude, Toba Samosir District has an area of 2021.8 km² Toba Samosir regency was among the five districts of the north bordering the Simalungun, the east with Labuhan Batu and Asahan, south of North Tapanuli Regency and the west, Regency of Samosir.

Here is presented a sketch map Toba Samosir district



a. Land state Geographic Location

Toba Samosir is located at $2^{\circ} 20' 31'' - 0^{\circ} 40''$ North latitude and $98^{\circ} 56' - 99^{\circ} 40'$ east longitude, Toba Samosir District has an area of 2,021, 8 Km².

Toba Samosir regency was among the five districts of the north bordering the Simalungun, the east with Labuhan Batu and Asahan, south of North Tapanuli Regency and the west, Regency of Samosir.

Toba Samosir District lies in the plateau region, with an altitude between 900-2200 meters above sea level, with the contours of the land topography and diverse, that is fiat, sloping, sloping and steep. Soil structure is

unstable and is located on the tectonic and volcanic area.

Geographical, Topographical and Administrative Region Toba Samosir

1. Letak Kabupaten Toba & samosir : $20^{\circ} 03' - 20^{\circ} 40'$ Lintang Utara
Geographical of *Toba Samosir* : North Latitude
Regency : $98^{\circ} 56' - 99^{\circ} 40'$ Bujur Timur
East Longitude
2. Luas Wilayah Area Width : 2.021,8 km²
3. Letak diatas Permukaan Laut/
Heights above Sea Level : 900 – 2200 m
4. Wilayah Administrasi/
Administrasi Area
 - a. Jumlah Kecamatan/
Number of Sub Regency : 16 Kecamatan / Sub Regency
 - b. Jumlah Desa
Number of Village : 203 Desa/Village
 - c. Jumlah Kelurahan Number of
Sub Administrative Units : 13 Kelurahan Administrative
5. Batas-batasnya / Boundaries
 - a. Sebelah Utara / North : Kabupaten Simalungun
 - b. Sebelah Selatan / South : Kabupaten Tapanuli Utara
 - c. Sebelah Barat / West : Danau Toba dan Kab. Samosir
 - d. Sebelah Timur / East : Kabupaten Labuhan Batu dan Kabupaten Asahan

Sumber/Source : Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Toba Samosir dan badan Pusat Statistik BPS Kabupaten Toba Samosir Loud Representative Office of Toba Samosir Regency and BPS Statistic of Toba Souvenir Regency

b. Climate

Accordance with it lies on the equator, Toba Samosir classified into a wet tropical climate with temperatures ranging from 17pc-290C and an average of 85.04 percent air humidity.

High average rainfall occurred in Toba Samosir per month in 2009 based on the data at 14 observation stations by 175 mm with the number.

of rainy days as much as 10 days.

The highest rainfall occurs in June with 228 mm with the number of rainy days as much as 5 days. While in April the rainfall is very low about 135 mm, with the number of rainy days 8 days. Based on the observation station, District Pohan Doors Meranti is an area with the highest rainfall, which is 293 mm.

c. Government

County Toba Samosir reGENCY government administration in 2009 consisted of 16 districts with 216 villages / village, namely 203 villages and 13 urban villages. Balige sub-district is a district with a number of villages / urban majority, ie 35 villages / wards. While Tampahan the District is a district with a number of villages / urban villages at least, that only 6 villages.

Of the 216 villages / villages in Toba Samosir 2009, about 54.17 percent of the rural / urban self-employment, 18.06 percent of rural / urban self-help and the remaining 27.77 per cent of the rural / urban self-sufficiency.

Number of Village / Sub , District and According Classification Village / Sub

Classificat i	Dist rict of	Gover n menta	Swa kar ya	Swa semba da	num ber
01.	Balige	2	29	4	35
02.	Tam pahan	-	-	-	6-6
03.	Lagu boti	-	17	5	22
04.	Habinsaran	8	8	2	18
05.	Borb or	6	-	-	6
06	Nass au	3	2	5	10
07	Silaen	8			8-16
08.	Sigu mpar	1			9-10
09.	Porsea	-	4	12	16
10.	Door s Mera nti Pohan	6	2	2	10
11.	Siantar Narumon da	1	2	10	13
12.	Lumban Julu	1	9	1	11
13.	Uluan	-			15-15
14.	Ajibata	3	3	3	9
15.	Parmak sian	-	1	9	10
16.	Bona tua Settle	-	2	7	9
Tota Total /Total			2000 733		

			146 13 192 200 839 117		
					216

Source: PMD Agency and Empowerment of Women Toba Samosir

d. Population

Toba Samosir total population in 2009 was 175 325 people, with the number of households (RT) 39 339 RT.

With a land area of 2021.8 km² - the population density Toba Samosir in 2009 amounted to 86.7 inhabitants /km² - Balige District of the capital of the district, the trade center and the administrative center are districts with the highest densities, amounting to 487.52 inhabitants / km² then the District Porsea with a population density of 351.64 inhabitants /km² While Nassau is a district with the smallest density level, which is only 18.80 inhabitants /km².

The number of males in Toba Samosir is smaller than the number of females in 2009. The population of Toba Samosir the male sex amounted to 86 326 inhabitants and the population amounted to 88 999 female soul. Thus the sex ratio Toba Samosir population of 96.99

percent. This figure shows that out of every 100 women, there are around 96.99 males. Of the 16 total number of districts in 2009 in Toba Samosir, there is one district that has a population of men more than the female population, namely: District Nassau sex ratio of 100.16 percent.

Districts with the smallest number of sex ratio in the district are Porsea amounted to 93.92 percent. This trend shows that most men migrate to other regions either to look for work and the purpose of continuing education.

e. Agriculture - Food Crops

Development harvested area and production of rice from year to year tends to decrease. Rice harvested area in 2010 covering an area of 20 053 hectares with a total production of 105 389 tonnes (up 1.57 per cent from 2008). Area harvested and production of corn in 2010 covering an area of 6,712 hectares with a production of 25 321 tonnes produced, with a productivity rate of 37.72 Kw / Ha. While peanuts harvested area in 2010 covering an area of 127 hectares with a production of 146 tonnes produced.

To plant vegetables, such as peppers, onion, garlic, leek, beans, potatoes and so both harvested area and production can be seen in Table 5.1.8 is complete.

For fruit trees of considerable potential in Toba Samosir is pineapple, bananas, oranges, mangoes, and papayas has been no protection of geographical indications against him.

Harvested Area and Production of Fruit by Type of

Jenis Tanaman / Type of Plant	Luas Panen/ Harvested Area (Ha)	Produksi/ Production (Ton)
a)	b)	c)
01. Alpukat/Avocadoes	87	437
02. Mangga/Mangoe	98	1.470
03. Rambutan/Lambutan	-	-
04. Duku/Langka/Lorzon	10	100
05. Jeruk/Siam/Orange	645	12.900
06. Salak/Zalaka/Eduki	-	-
07. Durian/Durian	56	278
08. Jambu/Biji/Quava	-	-
09. Pepaya/Papaya	359	1.437
10. Pisang/Banana	575	8.623
11. Nenas/Pineapple	28.252	282.520

Sumber/Source : Dinas Pertanian, Perikanan dan Peternakan Kabupaten Toba
Samosir/Livestock, Fishery and Livestock Service of Toba Samosir Regency

Coffee is the mainstay commodity plantations of people who have good prospects. Judging from the extensive planting, the coffee plant is a plant smallholders with the largest planting area compared with other plantation crops. Coffee plant area in 2010 amounted to 2385.43 Ha. Unlike other smallholder tree crop, the coffee plants scattered throughout the district. Habinsaran sub-district is an area that has the largest coffee crop areas, namely 944.25 hectares with a production of 785.45 tonnes in 2010.

The plant coffee, oil palm, rubber, frankincense, and the pecan is the result of the largest plantation commodity in Toba Samosir potential to get protection of geographical indication.

Smallholder Crop Area by Type Plant

f. Crops

Plantation crops is generally a self-managed undertaking by a relatively small rakyat. Masih managed plantations of palm oil company

Janis Tanaman/ Type of Plant	Luas Areal Area ha			
	TBM	TM	TTM	Jumlah
	Not Yet Productiv	Productive	UnPro- ductive	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Karet/ Rubber	64,00	344,00	34,00	442,00
2. Kemenyan /incense	36,00	268,15	63,50	367,65
3. Kopi / coffee	201,02	1888,36	196,15	2385,43
4. Cengkeh/clove	1,0	8,35	8,75	18,10
5. Kelapa/coconut	1,99	22,65	12,86	37,50
6. Tebu/sugar cane	-	-	-	-
7. Kulit manis/ Cassievera	2,50	12,75	120	16,45
8. Kemiri/candlenut	12,83	141,58	3,07	157,48
9. Teh/Tea	-	-	-	-
10 Kelapa Sawit/ Oil palm	116,60	677,(0	10,00	803,60
11 Coklat/Cocoa	55,64	74,74	14,25	144,63
12 Jahe/Ginger	-	-	-	144,63
13 Aren/Sugar Palm	44,75	160,45	37,70	242,90
14 Andaliman	11,25	30,25	9,00	50,50
15 Lada/Pepper	0,25	0,90	-	1,15
16 Pinang/Area Nut	1,50	5,20	1,00	7,70
17 Nilam/aromatic oil	22,75	20,00	54,50	97,25
18 Jarak Pagar	-	-	-	-

Catatan/Note : TBM = Tanaman belum menghasilkan
 TM = Tanaman menghasilkan Productive
 TIM = Tanaman tidak menghasilkan Unproductive
 1) Tidak termasuk komoditi perkebunan (termasuk golongan komoditi pertanian)

Sumber/Source: Dinas Kehuanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Toba Samosir/Estates and Forestry Service of Toba Samosir Regency

g. Fisheries

Fishing effort is generally well managed as a household

either as aquaculture and fishing activities. Aquaculture conducted in ponds, paddy fields, cages, and seeding jetted tub, while the fishing effort carried out in the lakes, rivers and swamps.

In 2010 the number of households that do fish farming as much as 2,597 households, while conducting house arrest as many as 2,495 fish. Production at Toba Samosir in 2010 amounted to 6422.20 tons from 1142.00 tons consisted capture results and 5280.20 tons cultivation.

Fisheries such as Tilapia, Fish mujahir, and the Goldfish is the result of the largest fishery commodities in Toba Samosir potential for protection of geographical indications.

Fish Production by Type and Origin

Jenis Ikan/ Type Fish	Danau/ Lake	Sungai/ River	Rawai/ Swamp	Budi Daya Ikan/ Fish Culti- vation	Jumlah/ Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Ikan Mas/ Gold Fish	104,4	5,2	4,0	306,3	419,9
2. Ikan Mujahin/ Mujahin Fish	240,7	9,8	5,1	237,6	493,2
3. Ikan Nila/ Nila Fish	362,0	11,6	3,4	4 678,3	4 955,3
4. Ikan Lele/ Fresh Water Catfish	7,2	1,6	4,6	15,8	29,2
5. Lampan/ Lampan Fish	7,3	3,2	0,7	3,2	14,4
6. Jurung/ Gar Fish	1,4	6,0	0,6	2,1	10,1
7. Lain-lain/ etc	442,0	16,6	4,6	36,9	500,1
Jumlah/Total 2009	1 065,0	54,0	23,0	5 280,2	6 422,2
2008	761,4	42,4	20,0	3 297,8	4 122,6
2007	396,5	26,9	20,5	778,9	1 222,9

Sumber/Source : Dinas Pertanian, Perikanan dan Peternakan Kabupaten Toba
Samosir/Agriculture, Fishery and Livestock Service of Toba Samosir Regency

h. Forestry

largest wood production and Eucalyptus Pulp recorded are each as much as 197,107.22 tons and 91703.18 m3

Production of Forest Products by Type of Production,

Jenis Produksi/ Commodity	Unit Unit	Tahun/ Year		
		2007	2008	2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A Hasil Utama/Main Product				
1. Log Rumba/Jungle Log	-	-	-	1 262,29
2. Log Pinus/Pine wood Log	M ³	-	-	12 357,41
3. Kayu Gergaji/Sawn	-	1 242,43	1 290,21	2 685,18
4. Kayu Lapis/Plywood	-	-	-	-
5. Pulp	Ton	172 734,94	197 097,22	210 897,76
6. Eucalyptus/BBS	M ³	37 726,44	61 441,13	85 870,55
7. Acacia/BBS	M ³	665,28	-	-
B Hasil Rutan/By Product				
1. Kayu Bakar	-	-	-	-
2. Tiang	-	-	-	-
3. Kasau	-	-	-	-
4. Anak Kayu	-	-	-	-
5. Rotan	Ton/bag	-	-	35,12
6. Kulit Kayu	-	-	-	-
7. Nibung	-	-	-	-
8. Getah-getahan	-	-	-	-
9. Sampan	-	-	-	-
10. Arang	-	-	-	-
11. Getah Tusam	-	-	-	-

Sumber/Source : Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Toba, Samosir/Forestry and Forestry Service of Toba Samosir Regency

forest products such as pulp Eucalyptus / BBS, and pine is the results of the forest commodities Toba Samosir potential for protection of geographical indications.

2) Samosir District

1. Located In: North
Latitude: 2° 14' - 2° 22'

Regency temperature ranged between 170 C-290 C with air humidity an average of 85 percent and classified with tropical climates. The highest rainfall occurred in November with an average of 440 mm with the number of rainy days as much as 15 days. The lowest rainfall occurs in June to August ranged from 31 s / d 56 mm per month, with rainy days 5 to 7 days. The highest average daily rainfall was 302 mm, while the lowest was Nainggolan average of 120 mm.

c. Nature of Surface and Tilt

Samosir regency is situated on a plateau region, with an altitude between 700 - 1.700 m above sea level, with composition;

- 700 ms / d 1,000 m dpi = ± 10% .
- 1,000 ms/d 1,500 m asl = ± 25% .
- 1,500 m dpl = ± 65%

With slope composition as follows:

- 0 - 20 (flat) = ± 10%
- 2 - 150 (ramps) = ± 20%
- 15 - 400 (italics) = ± 55%
- > 400 (steep) = ± 15%

d. Type of Soil and land Use

Topography and soil contours in Samosir Regency are generally hilly and bumpy Samosir regency has 10 rivers which entirely empties into Lake Toba. Some of these rivers have been used to irrigate rice fields of 3,987 ha, semi-technical irrigated rice fields (62.13% of the total area). The length of the irrigation channel in Samosir Regency reaches 74.77 km, consisting of half technical irrigation 70.63 km (21.53 km primary channel and 49.10 km secondary channel) and simple irrigation 4.14 km.

The area of productive land in Samosir Regency (2002) reached 69,798 ha, consisting of 7.247 ha (10.4%), and dry land of 62,551 ha (89.6%). Limited means of irrigation, capital and labor force resulted in only 14,110 ha (22.56%) of managed dry land. The rest is 48,441 ha of land or 77.44% of dry land that can be managed.

The total area of Samosir regency as a whole reaches 254,715 ha, consists of 144,455 hectares of land and 110,260 ha of lake waters. Extent and boundary

of waters in the area of Lake Toba has no definite provisions. But given the island of Samosir right and surrounded by Lake Toba, proportionally the waters of Lake Toba which is part of the district of Samosir naturally is the widest section compared with six other districts around the waters of Lake Toba.

e. Population

The population of Samosir District 131,549 inhabitants, 64,766 males and 66,763 females. With a land area of 1,444.55 Km², the population density of Samosir regency in 2005 was 91.08 people / Km². The administrative area of Samosir regency administration consists of 9 sub-districts with 117 villages, ie 111 villages and 6 sub-districts. Pangururan sub-district is the district with the most number of villages / departures, which is 28 villages / kelurahan. While Sitiotio is a district with the least number of villages / kelurahan, which is only 6 villages. Of the 117 villages / villages in Samosir District, about 86.32 percent are self-managed villages / villages, 7.70 percent of self-help villages/villages and the

remaining 5.98 percent are self-sufficient villages / kelurahan.

f. Potential of Mainstay of Regency of Samosir

Potential for districts Samosir For the tourism sector, for example, Samosir which since 2010 as a tourism district in North Sumatra (North Sumatra) has the potential of natural tourism and cultural tourism in the form of relics of sites and legends scattered in nine districts.

Districts that have a diversity of potential natural resources is relatively fertile so suitable for the development of business of potato, shallot, corn, and various types of horticulture. Samosir region is in the highlands, he added, potential for the development of coffee crops, vanilla, and candlenut.

Samosir regency which has the largest surface of Lake Toba promising to invest in fish farming. Samosir has been relatively supplying quality tilapia exported to foreign countries,

a. Many agricultural and fishery products suitable to serve as souvenirs typical of the island of Samosir, such as

the typical Rondam Peanut Samosir, Coffee Powder.

Samosir regency which has the largest surface of Lake Toba promising to invest in fish farming. Samosir has been relatively supplying quality tilapia exported to foreign countries.

Many agricultural and fishery products are suitable to serve as typical souvenirs from Samosir Island, such as the typical Rondam Beans Samosir, Powdered Coffee and Pora-pora Dried Fish, brown rice and onions, because the taste and quality of the agricultural products has been recognized by various circles, so that agricultural commodities referred to need to be a superior product to support the tourism industry. According to him, agriculture including the mainstay sector drives the regional economy contributes the largest in the formation of GRDP, because it is supported geographically located at 1,000 meter above sea level, suitable for the development of various types of agribusiness and horticultural crops.

Ulos weaving is a superior product that feasible developed because memiliki specification of environmentally friendly from

the Village Nainggolan, Samosir regency, North Sumatra. Craftsmen use natural dye as the base material coloring the yarn. Thus, craftsmen can maintain the quality of ulos. In addition there are also souvenirs in the form of carvings, weaves and webbing that both use materials

III. Conclusion

Samosir regency, and Toba Samosir regency, Lake Toba area has agriculture, fishery, and handicraft products that have good reputation but have not been able to specialize specifically so that it can emerge location-specific advantage or

Geographical Indication (IG) these products need to get coaching and legal protection as well as a means for promotion in marketing. Benefits and methods of protection of geographical indications can contribute to the community especially from the community in the region.

Guidance on the product needs to be improved and must do legal protection to make kekhas specifically so as to emerge the excellence and kekhas that belong to the area of Lake Toba

Government should further provide the means for promotion in marketing and notify the specificity of the products to Geographical indications of congruence.

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