



The Urgency of Implementing Intellectual Property Regulations in the Protection of Traditional Knowledge in Indonesia

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Abstract

For the people of Indonesia, traditional knowledge is the most important knowledge that aims to preserve assets or wealth that is rarely owned by countries other than Indonesia. Traditional knowledge acquires the interaction between nature and the environment that belongs to every society. This study has secondary data consisting of three materials, including 1) secondary legal material, and 2) primary legal material. The material of the secondary law is in the form of articles or news about the protection of traditional knowledge, both from international and national. Then, the material of the premier law is based on Government Regulation Number 56 of 2022 concerning Communal Intellectual Property. Then, qualitatively the data was analyzed by comparing the regulations that became references with the protection of traditional knowledge. A country has cultural heritage that must be protected in order to avoid extinction, where in providing protection the state plays an active role, especially in the Indonesian state. Indonesia as a state of law applies the urgency of regulations related to the protection of traditional knowledge.

Introduction

Indonesia has a diversity of tribes, arts, customs and culture which have the potential to form traditional knowledge. The diversity of ethnic groups in Indonesia is reflected by the existence of more than 300 ethnic groups. Each ethnic group has its own unique language, culture and customs. Religious diversity in Indonesia is reflected by the existence of six official state religions, namely Islam, Christianity, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism. Apart from that, there are also various minority religions and beliefs. The diversity of languages in Indonesia is reflected by the existence of more than 700 regional languages. These regional languages are Indonesian cultural riches that need to be preserved. Cultural diversity in Indonesia is reflected in the existence of various unique arts, customs and traditions. For example, there are traditional dances, traditional music, traditional ceremonies and various cultural celebrations. The diversity of customs in Indonesia is reflected in the existence of various rules and norms that regulate people's lives. For example, there are marriage customs, death customs, and agricultural customs. Indonesia's diversity is the wealth and strength of the Indonesian nation. This diversity can be a source of strength to build a more advanced and prosperous nation.

For the Indonesian people, traditional knowledge is the most important knowledge which aims to preserve assets or wealth that are rarely owned by other countries besides Indonesia. Traditional knowledge derives from the interaction between nature and the environment that every society has. In this way, the author can conclude that traditional knowledge for society has economic value, so its existence must be preserved.

Within the scope of intellectual property there are works in the form of traditional knowledge developed by indigenous communities which are based on tradition, where there is knowledge

in the form of cultural expressions, innovations, creations which are generally passed down from generation to generation. Traditional knowledge in its dissemination provides benefits to other people. Thus, the author can conclude that traditional knowledge needs protection so that it cannot be imitated due to the discovery of ideas or concepts that can be commercialized.

Traditional knowledge is given full protection in various countries, especially developing countries like Panama. Panama provides protection for traditional knowledge by issuing a law, where in this law it is explained that every community, especially users of traditional knowledge, must comply with the applicable regulations. Furthermore, there is Peru which also protects traditional knowledge by issuing a law in which it is explained that users must make agreements that are guided by the law that has been made.

Traditional knowledge abroad covers various aspects of people's lives in various countries around the world. This traditional knowledge covers various fields, such as culture, religion, art, science and other traditional practices. One example of traditional knowledge abroad is biodiversity for the sustainability of human life. Several countries have begun implementing large-scale agriculture in cultivation areas outside the transition zone. Apart from that, traditional knowledge can also include state ideology, such as Pancasila in Indonesia which is used as the state ideology.

Traditional knowledge can also be related to legal protection of the community's traditional knowledge. This is important to ensure that traditional knowledge is maintained and the rights of traditional communities are guaranteed. In addition, traditional knowledge can also be related to product development and innovation. For example, traditional knowledge can be the basis for the development of herbal medicines or traditional treatments that have the potential to be developed and tested scientifically.

Traditional knowledge is the result of observations, experiments and discoveries that have been made by our ancestors over many years. This knowledge is often held by indigenous or local communities, and has important cultural, economic and social value. Traditional knowledge is also often characterized by an approach that is in harmony with nature and the environment, and has sustainable values. This knowledge can be the basis for innovation and sustainable practices that include natural resource governance, natural medicine, environmentally friendly farming methods, and the maintenance of traditional crafts.

However, traditional knowledge is also vulnerable to appropriation and misuse by unauthorized external parties. Therefore, protecting traditional knowledge is important in modern society to prevent looting, unauthorized appropriation, or unreasonable use that could threaten the sustainability and rights of the people who possess this knowledge.

Indonesia is a legal state based on the 1945 Constitution which states that developments over time and civilization are in harmony with the identity of community rights and respected traditional culture, so that basically Indonesia is also a country that advocates for the protection of traditional knowledge. However, with this research, we want to know the official regulations from the Indonesian government that regulate the protection of traditional knowledge. Therefore, the author carried out a study to find out about the urgency of protecting traditional knowledge in Indonesia .

Methods

In this journal research, the type of research used in writing is normative research by discussing the urgency of protecting traditional knowledge in Indonesia. Normative Legal Research is understood by Peter Mahmud Marzuki as a legal process, or also regarding legal doctrines to answer existing legal problems. It is said to be Doctrinal research because the research is

limited to existing legal regulations and legal materials, and is known as document research because it more often uses secondary legal data.

This research has secondary data consisting of three materials, namely; 1) secondary legal materials, and 2) primary legal materials. The material from secondary law is in the form of articles or news regarding the protection of traditional knowledge, both internationally and nationally. Then, the material of primary law is based on applicable regulations. Then, the data was qualitatively analyzed by comparing the regulations used as references and the protection of traditional knowledge.

Results and Discussion

Intellectual Property Rights (HAK)

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are economic rights granted by law to creators or inventors of creations that arise from human intellectual abilities. Intellectual property is an asset for future knowledge-based economic growth.

Intellectual Property Rights are the rights to a creative work created through the exertion of mind and soul accompanied by sacrifice of time, energy and even costs. Intellectual Property Rights are a type of invisible movable object that was first known in countries with an Anglo-Saxon legal system (*common law legal system*). The state provides legal protection for intellectual property rights with the aim of preventing misuse of intellectual property rights by unauthorized parties .

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) or the English term *Intellectual Property Rights* are one of the rights that arise due to human intellectual capacity. The definition of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is the right that regulates all creations created thanks to human intellectual abilities. Apart from the term intellectual property, it is also known by other names intangible assets, creative assets, and intangible assets.

Rights are a right given to an inventor or creator by producing a work that is protected by law and is economical in nature. What is meant by economic in the nature of Intellectual Property is a gift for an invention that is beneficial to human life given to the inventor or creator. Intellectual property is strictly protected by the state with the aim that no one has the right to recognize discoveries that have been discovered by others.

According to Budi Santoso, intellectual property has two aspects, namely; (1) Broadly speaking, processes and products in various fields are the result of human creativity, for example technology, art, literature, etc.; (2) Creators and inventors have full ownership of the work they create, but to avoid plagiarism, it must be protected by the state.

Based on the understanding of Intellectual Property that the author has described above, the author can conclude that the existence of protection from the state regarding Intellectual Property is able to encourage people to continue to develop creativity in their interests.

Protection of Indonesian Property Rights in Indonesia is very difficult to provide for the reasons of the people themselves, because sometimes people think that the products they produce do not mind being imitated by other people by considering Intellectual Property Rights as " *public rights* ".

Intellectual property rights (IPR) have a complex relationship with traditional knowledge (TK). Intellectual Property Rights can be an effective tool for protecting traditional knowledge, but they can also pose challenges for indigenous peoples and traditional communities who possess traditional knowledge. The relationship is divided into two, namely; (1) Positive relationship. Intellectual Property Rights can be an effective tool for protecting traditional knowledge by

granting exclusive rights to indigenous peoples and traditional communities to use, utilize and license their traditional knowledge. This exclusive right can protect traditional knowledge from misuse and exploitation by other parties. Apart from that, Intellectual Property Rights can also help increase public awareness of the importance of traditional knowledge. This is because Intellectual Property Rights can encourage research and development of traditional knowledge, so that people can better understand the value and benefits of traditional knowledge; (2) Negative relationship. Intellectual Property Rights can also pose challenges for indigenous peoples and traditional communities who possess traditional knowledge. This is because Intellectual Property Rights can limit the access of indigenous peoples and traditional communities to their own traditional knowledge. For example, if traditional knowledge is protected by a patent, then indigenous peoples and traditional communities must request permission from the patent holder to use that traditional knowledge.

Apart from that, Intellectual Property Rights can also give rise to conflicts between indigenous peoples and traditional communities and other parties. This is because Intellectual Property Rights can be used by other parties to claim ownership of traditional knowledge that is actually owned by indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

Protection

Protection according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is equated with protection as a term, which means an action or process that must protect, while protection according to the *Black/s Law Dictionary* is The Act of Protecting. Thus, the author can conclude that protection can be interpreted as guarding an item.

Meanwhile, according to Sudikno Mertokusumo, law is normative and general regulations or rules that are collected. What is meant by general is when the rules are intended for every human being, while what is meant by normative here is an attitude of knowing and practicing what can be done and what cannot be done.

According to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, in a legal study made by this ministry agency, it is explained that legal protection is a repressive and preventive safeguard in the form of legal instruments given to legal subjects, whether in writing or not. Thus, the author can conclude that legal protection is equivalent to the function of law which is directly described, in other words the law can provide certainty, order, justice, peace, order and benefit. Apart from that, legal protection is basically given to the community with the aim of regulating behavior which will later be monitored by the government.

According to Phillipus M. Hadjon, legal protection is the government's attitude towards the people on the basis of protection that is repressive and preventive. Preventive legal protection aims to prevent disputes from arising, requiring the government to make decisions carefully and with discretion, while reactive legal protection aims to prevent disputes, including resolving them in judicial institutions.

According to Satijipto Raharjo, legal protection is the guarantee of protection of human rights (HAM) which are harmed by other people and this protection is given to the community so that they can enjoy all the rights granted by law. Legal protection exemplifies the implementation of legal functions to achieve legal objectives, namely justice, interests and legal certainty. Thus, the author can conclude that legal protection is the protection given to legal subjects according to the provisions of the law, whether preventive or repressive, written or unwritten, to enforce the provisions of the law.

In this research, protection is aimed at protecting traditional knowledge in Indonesia, which means that the protection needed is legal protection. Legal protection is a safeguard aimed at legal subjects which can be repressive or preventive as a legal instrument.

In the context of intellectual property law, there are several protection theories that are generally used, including; (1) Monopoly Theory: This theory focuses on granting monopoly rights to owners of intellectual property, such as copyrights, brands, and patents. The aim of this theory is to encourage innovation and creativity by providing incentives to creators or owners to gain economic benefits from their work or innovation; (2) Utilitarian Theory: This theory argues that intellectual property protection should be based on the social benefits or utility generated. Protection is provided with the aim of encouraging improvements in the welfare of society as a whole by promoting innovation, research and development; (3) Natural Theory: This theory argues that intellectual property rights are inherent rights or natural rights for the creator or owner. This right is granted because the work or innovation is the result of individual ability and effort, and the owner has the right to control the use and distribution of the work; (4) Balanced Theory: This theory attempts to achieve a balance between the interests of the individual creator or owner and the interests of the public or wider community. The aim of this theory is to ensure that intellectual property rights provide fair benefits for their owners as well as public interests, such as access to works, freedom of opinion, and the dissemination of knowledge.

The choice of protection theory used may vary between countries and depends on the policies and values adopted in their legal systems. Based on the legal protection described above, the author can conclude that legal protection is an effort made to protect the rights of humans who have an interest in an item, so that the item cannot be imitated by other people.

Traditional Knowledge

Traditional knowledge, also known as *traditional knowledge*, is information that has developed over time based on experiences with the local cultural environment carried out by certain communities. Traditional knowledge can be symbolized as a suitability of traditional society for traditional knowledge systems.

Traditional knowledge can be defined as follows; (1) Knowledge obtained and developed by traditional or indigenous communities through experience and interaction with their environment; (2) Knowledge is communal, meaning it is owned by traditional communities or local communities; (3) Knowledge is hereditary, meaning it is passed down from generation to generation.

Based on the understanding described above, the author can conclude that traditional knowledge aims to maintain genetic resources carried out by local communities in order to continue survival by preserving culture.

According to *the World Intellectual Property Organization*, or what is known as WIPO, explains that traditional knowledge is discoveries based on traditions that are created based on science, traditional literary works, inventions, scientific discoveries, art, symbols and confidentiality in the form of information. Thus, the author can conclude that traditional knowledge is a lifestyle that is passed down from generation to generation from indigenous people in the form of knowledge.

Traditional knowledge is knowledge that has developed in a society for centuries. This knowledge is passed down from generation to generation. Traditional knowledge can include knowledge about medicine, agriculture, fisheries, technology, art and culture.

Traditional knowledge has high value, both from a cultural and economic perspective. From a cultural perspective, traditional knowledge is part of the cultural heritage of a society. This knowledge reflects the values and local wisdom of a community. From an economic perspective, traditional knowledge can be used to improve community welfare. For example, knowledge about traditional medicine can be used to produce herbal medicines.

Traditional knowledge has important value because it reflects humans' relationship with nature and their unique cultural heritage. Apart from that, traditional knowledge also has the potential to provide innovative solutions to various problems faced by society.

However, traditional knowledge is also vulnerable to appropriation and unauthorized use by external parties, for example through biopiracy or expropriation of intellectual rights. Therefore, protecting traditional knowledge is important to prevent violations of intellectual property rights and maintain the continuity of culture and knowledge owned by the community.

Countries, including Indonesia, continue to strive to develop and strengthen legal protection and policies that are able to maintain and utilize traditional knowledge fairly and sustainably. However, traditional knowledge is also vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Exploitation of traditional knowledge can occur when this knowledge is used by other parties without permission from the owner. Misuse of traditional knowledge can occur when this knowledge is used for harmful purposes, for example to produce fake medicines. Therefore, it is necessary to protect traditional knowledge so that it is not lost and can be used sustainably. Protection of traditional knowledge can be done in various ways, for example through law, policy and public awareness.

Traditional knowledge can be grouped into several types, based on their fields, including; (1) Knowledge about nature, including knowledge about flora, fauna and the natural environment; (2) Knowledge of medicine, including knowledge of traditional medicines, health care, and disease prevention; (3) Knowledge about agriculture, including knowledge about farming, animal husbandry and fisheries; (4) Knowledge of culture, including knowledge of arts, customs and beliefs.

Traditional knowledge has an important role for society and the country, including; (1) Improving community welfare. Traditional knowledge can be used to meet people's living needs, such as food, clothing and shelter. Traditional knowledge can also be used to increase agricultural productivity, health and tourism; (2) Maintaining cultural identity. Traditional Knowledge is an important part of a community's cultural identity. Traditional knowledge can help people maintain their culture and preserve their ancestral heritage; (3) Increasing the country's competitiveness. Traditional knowledge can be utilized to develop technology and innovation. Traditional knowledge can also be utilized to increase the competitiveness of local products in the global market.

Traditional knowledge in various countries, including Indonesia, is vulnerable to various threats, such as; (1) Violation. Traditional knowledge is often claimed by other parties without the owner's permission. This can be detrimental to indigenous peoples and local communities who are the owners of Traditional Knowledge; (2) Extinction. Traditional knowledge can become extinct if it is not preserved. This can occur due to various factors, such as environmental changes, lack of interest from the younger generation, and claims by other parties.

To protect Traditional Knowledge from these various threats, legal protection is needed. Legal protection for Traditional Knowledge can be carried out in various ways, such as; (1) Formation of statutory regulations. The government can form laws and regulations that regulate the protection of Traditional Knowledge. These laws and regulations can regulate the rights of

indigenous peoples and local communities over their PT; (2) Legal assistance. Indigenous peoples and local communities need to be accompanied by legal experts to protect their Traditional Knowledge. Legal assistance can be provided by the government, non-governmental organizations, or other competent institutions. With adequate legal protection, it is hoped that Traditional Knowledge can be protected from various threats and can continue to be preserved for the benefit of society and the state; (3) Empowerment of indigenous communities and local communities. The government needs to empower indigenous peoples and local communities. Empowerment can be carried out through various efforts, such as providing access to education and health, as well as developing the local economy.

Application of Intellectual Property Regulations in the Protection of Traditional Knowledge in Indonesia

In international forums, traditional knowledge issues are often debated. Traditional knowledge has long been recommended by developing countries to go international, but developed countries always refuse this problem, this is because developed countries consider the existence of traditional knowledge in the public domain.

A country has cultural heritage that must be protected to avoid extinction, where in providing this protection the state plays an active role, especially Indonesia. Indonesia as a legal state applies the urgency of regulations regarding the protection of traditional knowledge, where apart from being guided by the 1945 Constitution Article 18B Paragraph (2) there is the Republic of Indonesia government regulation Number 56 of 2022 concerning Communal Intellectual Property.

Government Regulation Number 56 of 2022 Regarding Communal Intellectual Property was ratified on December 20 2022, where this regulation was made because the background of natural and cultural wealth in Indonesia is very diverse and must be protected, inventoried and maintained by the state. This regulation also explains that ministers, heads of non-ministerial government institutions and regional governments have an obligation to safeguard and maintain Communal Intellectual Property, one of which is protecting traditional knowledge in order to increase economic development by attracting foreign citizens to buy goods produced from traditional knowledge.

Apart from that, there are several regulations used in implementing the protection of traditional knowledge in Indonesia, including; (1) Law Number 13 of 2016 concerning Copyright which protects creative works, including expressions of traditional knowledge produced from generation to generation by the Indonesian people; (2) Law Number 20 of 2016 concerning Brands and Geographical Indications which provides protection for traditional knowledge owned by the community in the form of geographical designations and product names that are associated with traditional knowledge; (3) Law Number 31 of 2000 concerning Industrial Design which protects traditional knowledge in the form of designs or patterns produced by traditional communities; (4) Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright and Related Rights which provides protection for traditional knowledge in the form of cultural expressions produced by local communities.

Then, Indonesia is also involved in various international agreements that regulate the protection of traditional knowledge, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the TRIPS Agreement (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) in the World Trade Organization (WTO). By implementing this regulation, it is hoped that traditional knowledge owned by the Indonesian people can be protected and maintained, as well as providing economic and social benefits to the communities who preserve it.

Indonesia is a country rich in natural resources, arts and culture. One of these cultural riches is in the form of traditional knowledge owned by indigenous peoples. Traditional knowledge is a collection of knowledge, skills and practices that have been passed down from generation to generation. Traditional knowledge can be knowledge about traditional medicine, agriculture, local wisdom, and so on.

Traditional knowledge has important value for indigenous communities. Traditional knowledge can be used to meet the basic needs of indigenous peoples, such as food, health and education. Apart from that, traditional knowledge can also be used to preserve the environment and local wisdom.

Apart from that, traditional knowledge also has potential economic value. Traditional knowledge can be commercialized to produce products and services of economic value. However, the commercialization of traditional knowledge also has the potential to cause problems, such as theft of intellectual property, exploitation of indigenous communities, and environmental degradation.

To protect traditional knowledge from these problems, intellectual property (IPR) regulations are needed. IPR regulations can provide legal protection for traditional knowledge, so that it can be used sustainably and beneficially for existing communities.

The application of Intellectual Property Rights regulations in the protection of traditional knowledge in Indonesia has high urgency, including; (1) Increase recognition and protection of traditional knowledge. Intellectual Property Rights can provide legal recognition and protection for traditional knowledge. This can increase public trust in traditional knowledge and encourage more optimal use of traditional knowledge; (2) Increase the use of traditional knowledge. Intellectual Property Rights can provide legal certainty for indigenous peoples and local communities in utilizing traditional knowledge. This can encourage indigenous peoples and local communities to utilize traditional knowledge more optimally, both for economic and social purposes; (3) Improving community welfare. Optimal use of traditional knowledge can improve community welfare. This can happen because traditional knowledge can be used to meet people's living needs, increase agricultural productivity, health and tourism; (4) Maintaining cultural identity. Intellectual Property Rights can help society maintain its cultural identity. This can happen because Intellectual Property Rights can provide legal protection for traditional knowledge, so that traditional knowledge can be used to develop cultural products.

Barriers to the Implementation of Intellectual Property Regulations in the Protection of Traditional Knowledge in Indonesia

The application of traditional knowledge in Indonesia faces several obstacles that make its implementation difficult. The following are some of the barriers that can be identified; (1) Lack of legal protection: Although Indonesia has an intellectual property rights (IPR) regime that provides protection for traditional knowledge, there are still weaknesses in this protection. This can lead to claims of traditional knowledge by foreign parties as traditional knowledge from their country, without paying attention to the rights of local communities; (2) Limited access and distribution: Traditional knowledge is often limited to certain communities and is not easily accessible to the general public. This limited access can hinder the spread and application of traditional knowledge throughout Indonesia; (3) Lack of awareness and appreciation: Some communities in Indonesia may not fully realize the value and potential of traditional knowledge. Lack of appreciation for traditional knowledge can hinder efforts to maintain and develop that knowledge; (4) Social and cultural changes: Social and cultural changes occurring in Indonesia may result in a decline in interest and use of traditional knowledge. Factors such as urbanization, modernization, and globalization can shift people's attention from traditional

knowledge to modern knowledge; (1) Indigenous peoples' openness: Indigenous peoples' openness can also be an obstacle in protecting traditional knowledge in the areas of patents, industrial designs, and trade secrets. This openness can make it easier for other parties to access and use traditional knowledge without appropriate permission or recognition; (2) Lack of support and resources: Implementation of traditional knowledge requires adequate support and resources. Lack of support from government, educational institutions, and the general public can hinder efforts to maintain, develop, and apply traditional knowledge.

Challenges in Implementing Intellectual Property Rights Regulations in Protecting Traditional Knowledge in Indonesia

The implementation of Intellectual Property Rights regulations in the protection of Traditional Knowledge in Indonesia still faces several challenges, including; (1) Lack of Public Understanding of Intellectual Property Rights and Protection of Traditional Knowledge. People, especially indigenous peoples and local communities, still do not understand Intellectual Property Rights and PT. This causes the community to be less aware of the importance of protecting the protection of their Traditional Knowledge; (2) Ineffective Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights Law. Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights law in Indonesia is still less effective. This causes many violations of Intellectual Property Rights to occur, including violations of the protection of Traditional Knowledge; (3) Limited Public Access to Intellectual Property Rights. Communities, especially indigenous communities and local communities, still have limited access to Intellectual Property Rights. This makes it difficult for communities to utilize Intellectual Property Rights to protect the protection of their Traditional Knowledge.

To overcome these challenges, cooperation is needed between the government, indigenous and local communities, and business actors. This collaboration can be carried out through various efforts, including; (1) Increasing public understanding of Intellectual Property Rights and protection of Traditional Knowledge. The government and indigenous and local communities need to work together to increase public understanding of Intellectual Property Rights and the protection of Traditional Knowledge. This can be done through various activities, such as education and outreach; (2) Increasing the effectiveness of Intellectual Property Rights law enforcement. The government needs to increase the effectiveness of enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights laws. This can be done by strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officials and increasing public awareness about the importance of protecting Intellectual Property Rights; (3) Increasing public access to Intellectual Property Rights. Indigenous communities and local communities need to work together with business actors to increase community access to Intellectual Property Rights. This can be done by providing Intellectual Property Rights assistance services for indigenous peoples and local communities. With this collaboration, it is hoped that the protection of traditional knowledge in Indonesia can be more effective and efficient.

Increasing the Effectiveness of Implementing Intellectual Property Rights Regulations in the Protection of Traditional Knowledge in Indonesia; (1) The government needs to increase outreach and education about Intellectual Property Rights and Traditional Knowledge to indigenous peoples and local communities. Socialization and education can be carried out through various media, such as seminars, training and mass media; (2) The government needs to strengthen enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights law . This can be done by increasing the capacity of law enforcement officers and increasing public awareness about the importance of protecting Intellectual Property Rights .

The government needs to work together with business actors to increase access of indigenous peoples and local communities to Intellectual Property Rights . This collaboration can be carried out by providing Intellectual Property Rights assistance services for indigenous peoples and local communities. With cooperation from various parties, it is hoped that the implementation of Intellectual Property Rights regulations in the protection of Traditional Knowledge in Indonesia can be more effective and efficient.

Conclusion

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has abundant natural and cultural wealth. Indonesia's natural wealth is reflected in its high biodiversity, both flora and fauna. Indonesia's cultural diversity is also very diverse, ranging from ethnicity, religion, language, to customs. Indonesia's diversity is one of the nation's riches that needs to be protected and preserved. This diversity is a cultural heritage that must be passed on to future generations. Apart from that, Indonesia's diversity also has great economic potential. Indonesia, which is known as a sovereign country, has laws as rules to regulate which overall aim to advance, especially advancing culture, one of which is traditional knowledge. Traditional knowledge is part of Intellectual Property Rights which should be protected and guarded by the government with regulations that support it so that it is not intervened by other countries and can be developed to advance the economy in Indonesia. The application of intellectual property rights to traditional knowledge aims to provide legal protection to the people who are the owners or heirs of that knowledge, ensure the sustainability of traditional knowledge, and encourage fair benefits for the people who preserve it. The application of intellectual property regulations in the protection of traditional knowledge can provide legal certainty for owners of traditional knowledge, encourage the sustainability of traditional knowledge, and ensure fair benefits for the communities that preserve it. Protection of traditional knowledge also involves recognition, appreciation and community participation in the management and use of that knowledge. This helps build collaboration between those who have traditional knowledge and those who are interested in learning or utilizing it. With effective protection of traditional knowledge, we can maintain cultural diversity and local wisdom, prevent unfair exploitation, and promote the sustainability of traditional knowledge for the benefit of future generations.

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