



NATIONAL DATABASE ON GRTKTCE

The Need to Protect Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge

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OUTLINE



1. What is GRTK
2. Why do we need to protect GRTK
3. Main problems:
 - a. Effective national and international legal protection (*sui generis*)
 - b. Challenges and problems generally caused by unfair international system and practice and environmental issue, e.g: biopiracy, misappropriation of use, unequal share of benefits, food crisis, climate change
 - c. No inventory/database of GRTK
4. How to protect GRTK
 - a. Positive Protection
 - b. Defensive Protection
5. Establishment of GRTK data base

WHAT IS GR? (1)

Genetic Resources:

genetic material of actual or potential value and its derivative, like plantation, bacteria, animals



Indonesian herbs and spices



Papua red fruit



Laughing chicken,
South Sulawesi

WHAT IS TK? (2)

Traditional Knowledge

intellectual knowledge resulted from traditional activity of community



Batik



Jamu



Subak

WHY DO WE NEED TO PROTECT GRTK?

(1)

“GRTK is a potential asset possessing great economic and cultural benefits”

- The *International Seed Trade Federation* (FIS) in 1998 researched the total trade of genetically modified seed valued of USD 30 billion annually, while the total trade of herbal medicinal industries reached USD 43 billion annually.
- Stephen B. Brush (1994) said *“Genetic resources is the foundation of all food production and the key to feeding unprecedented numbers of peoples in times of climate and other environmental change”*.
- World Health Organization (WHO) predicted the total trade of herbal medicine will reach **USD 5.000 billion** in 2025.

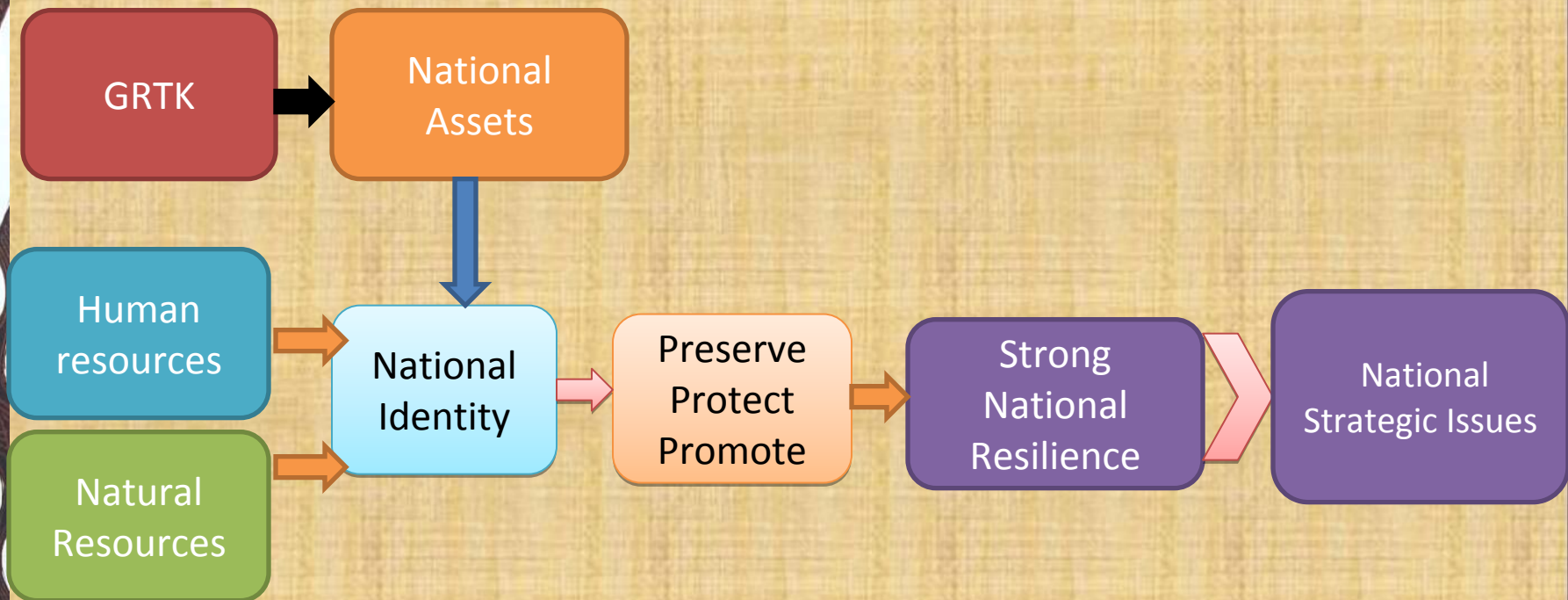
WHY..CONT'D (2)

“The existing international legal system have not yet provided an effective protection of GRTK while there are continuous practices of misappropriation of GRTK”

In 1998, *ayahuasca*, a plant used in religious ceremonies and sacred to 400 Amazon groups, was stolen from an Amazon tribe by a US citizen. When the tribes protested, the US Inter-American Foundation cut off its annual \$1.1 million aid to the region at the behest of the US Government (*Seed Europe*).

In 1970s the US National Cancer Institute (NCI) invested in extensive collection of *Maytenus Buchananii* (the plant yields *maytansine* which was considered a potential treatment for pancreatic cancer) from Simba Hills of Kenya. More than 27.2 tonnes of the shrub was collected by the US NCI, however, the material was collected without the consent of the Digo community (indigenous of the Simba Hills area) neither was any recognition of their knowledge.

WHY..CONT'D (3)



INDONESIA'S DIVERSITY

ts:

as the 3rd largest tropical forest area
s the largest archipelagic country, with more than
nds
as the largest coral reefs area
300 ethnic groups speaking **700** dialect on more than
abited islands, the Indonesian archipelago is a
of mega bio and cultural diversity



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