



UPOV



MAFF
Ministry of Agriculture,
Forestry and Fisheries
農林水産省

Seminar on Awareness Raising on the UPOV System of Plant Variety Protection

*Organized by DAR under MOALI, Myanmar
In cooperation with UPOV, USPTO, and MAFF Japan
Yezin, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 5th December, 2016*

CURRENT STATUS OF PVP SYSTEM IN MYANMAR

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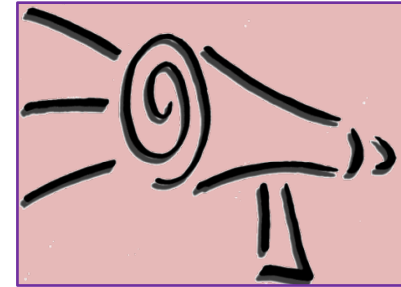


Overview on Presentation

◆ Introduction

***Myanmar Agriculture Sector**

***Myanmar Agriculture Policy**



◆ PVP Background in Myanmar

◆ Updated Situation of PVP

◆ Future Needs

◆ Conclusion

Introduction to Myanmar Agriculture Sector

📌 **Agri: & rural development has to be central to the overall economic development strategy of Myanmar.**

- 🌐 Agriculture-based country
- 🌐 Agriculture plays a crucial role in the economy of Myanmar

📊 Statistics:

(FFTC Agricultural Policy rtics, MOALI, 26.4.16)

Agriculture in Myanmar

- ▶ GDP: 32 %
- ▶ Total export earning : 17%
- ▶ Employs labor force 50%



Important Crops in Myanmar



Rice



Pulses



Industrial Crops

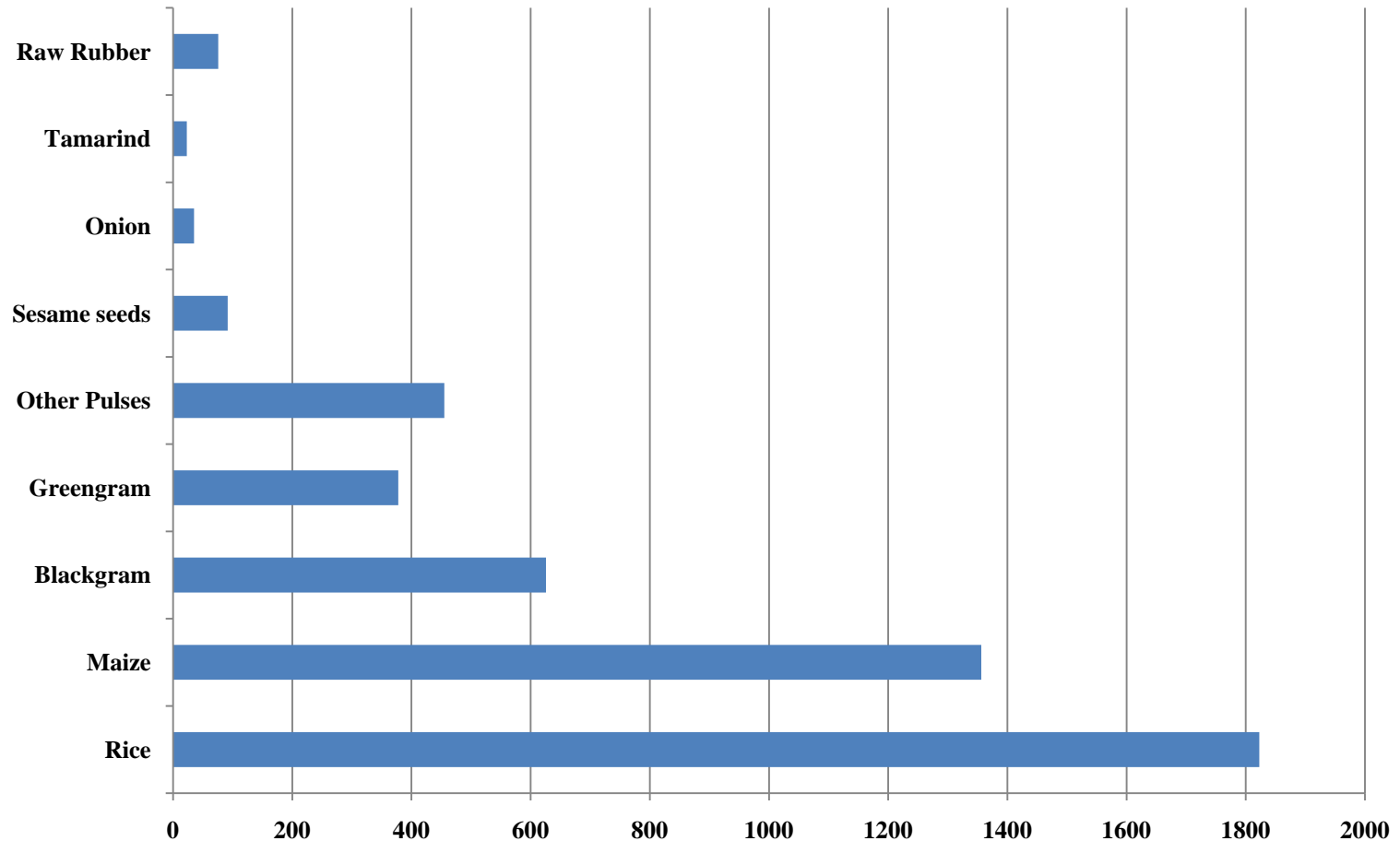


Oilseed Crops



HORTICULTURE CROPS

Export of Agricultural Commodities (2014-15),000MT



Source: Myanmar Agriculture at a glance, 2015

Myanmar Agriculture Policy

- ❖ To emphasize production and utilization of high-yielding and good quality seeds
- ❖ To conduct training and education for farmers and extension staff on advanced agricultural techniques
- ❖ To implement research and development activities for sustainable agricultural development
- ❖ To protect farmers rights and benefits
- ❖ To assist farmers to get fair price on their produce
- ❖ To assist in lowering production costs, increasing high quality crop production, developing and strengthening of markets



Myanmar Agriculture Policy

- ❖ To encourage transformation from conventional to mechanized agriculture, production of crops appropriate with climate and extension of irrigated area
- ❖ To undertake renovation and maintenance works on old irrigation, pumping and underground water systems
- ❖ To support rural development and poverty reduction activities through development of agriculture sector
- ❖ To encourage local and international investment in agriculture sector for the development of advanced agricultural technology and commercial agricultural production
- ❖ To justify and amend existing agricultural laws and regulations in line with current economic situation

Current seed policy issues

- ❖ Seed Industry Development is priority.
- ❖ Seed is the basic input for increasing productivity in the world.
- ❖ In Myanmar quality seed production utmost priority for MOALI with the objective of ensuring food security and nutrition for all Myanmar people.
- ❖ Absolutely developing a vibrant seed sector will certainly boost farm income through the adoption of better adapted varieties.
- ❖ During the past and at present, seed sector has been largely managed by the public sector it is considered as inefficient like anywhere else in the world.

Current seed policy issues

❖ So far MOALI is encouraging local private sector to participate in the development of a vibrant seed sector.

❖ Currently ,the government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar undergoes economic reform by changing the regulations which are more attractive to foreign direct investments particularly in seed industry development.

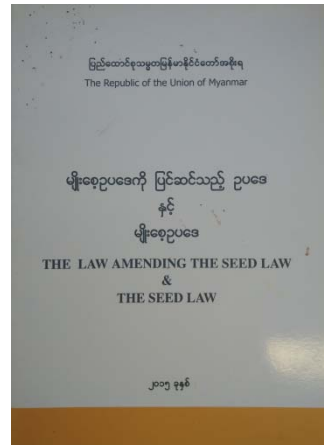
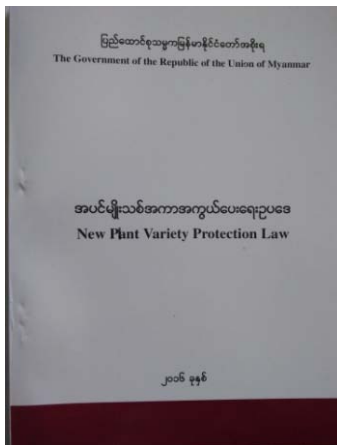
❖ MOALI has recently submitted to parliament and approved the PVP law for approval.

National Seed Industry Development

Informal seed system

- At present, the seed industry is leading role in government sector.
- But, it is not enough distribution for seed necessities. (eg: about 10% of rice growing fields covered by formal seed system)
- Formal seed system will be succeeded cooperation with private companies.
But we have very limited number of private Seed & Breeding companies (both local and foreign) operating in the country.
- Now, government sector is encouraging private companies for increasing crop production.

➤ Related Laws (Seed Law, PVP law)



PVP Background in Myanmar



- In 2012, Awareness Seminar organized by UPOV and EAPVP
- PVP law enactment on 20/1/2016
- PVP law entered into force on 20/1/2017
- PVP Unit organized under DAR (10.5.2016)



Collaboration with EAPVP



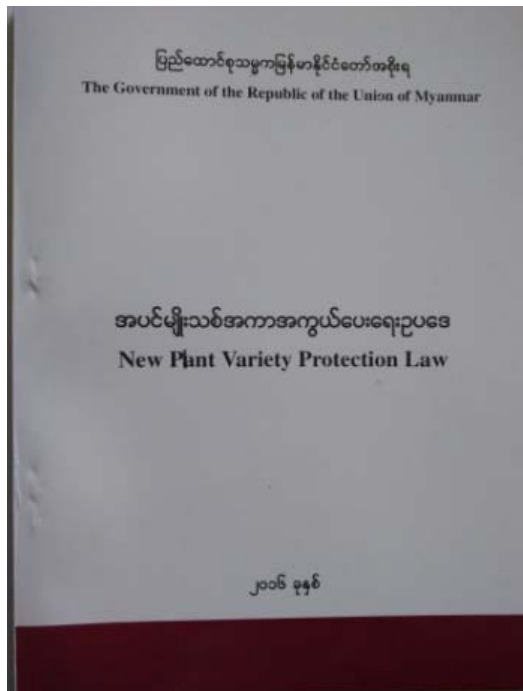
Attending EAPVP Meeting



Plant Variety Protection

Plant Variety Protection (PVP)

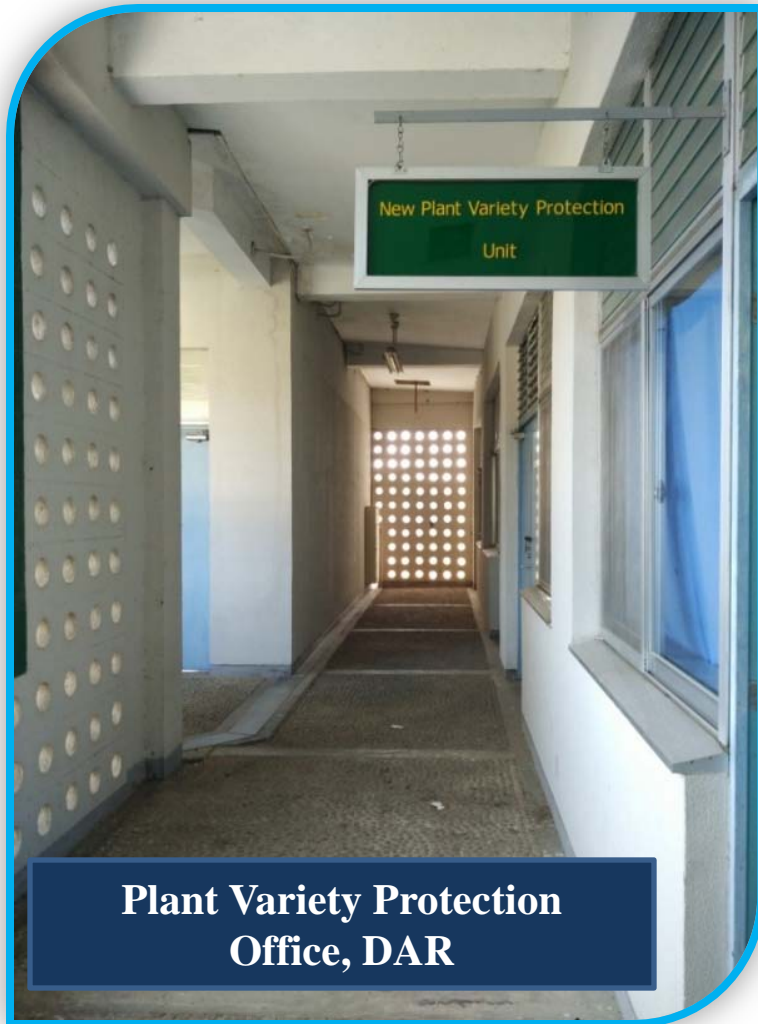
- Provision of plant breeder's rights would encourage private investment in plant breeding.
- Plant breeder's rights or Plant Variety Protection (PVP) is an exclusive right to exploit his variety granted to the breeder of a new plant variety.



Activities on Awareness of PVP system

- Became a party to the Convention of Biodiversity in 1994
- Became a member of WTO in 1995
- Not a member of UPOV
- Became aware of Intellectual Property Rights
- 2004 - Participated to the UPOV-INGER Workshop
- 2006 - Participated to conduct DUS test (INGER)
- 2003-2010 - PVP related Trainings, Workshops and Seminars
- 2009 -Working group organized with 10 participants
- Until 2016- HRD for PVP – 33participants

Updated Situation of PVP



Preparation of National Test Guideline (Draft) for Major Crops

Character No.19 (QN) Time of heading (50% of plants with heads)



Phenol Character No. 52 (PQ) **Glume: color**



Future Needs

To set up PVP Outline of PVP Members Functions

- Preparation for PVP Rules and Regulations
- Collection of Reference varieties of main crops
- Grow-out test of known varieties for reference varieties for data base.
- Training of station staffs on plant variety characterization
- Training on the methods in making the DUS test guidelines
- Continuous orientation of the staff on the use of UPOV CD-ROM
- Draw the drafting TG for main crops based on 10 yrs data of DAR
- Specify of the technical skills of PVP staffs under MOALI for DUS testing & PVP Administrative knowledge (including study tour to advanced PVP office EAPVP members countries)



Conclusion



- ◆ The establishment of Plant Varietal Protection System in Myanmar would require experts from international organizations like UPOV and training for national staff.
- ◆ The assistance of international organizations, government's support and participation of private sectors will urgently be needed for expansion and promotion of seed industry in Myanmar.



