



Perspective of Agri-related PVP System

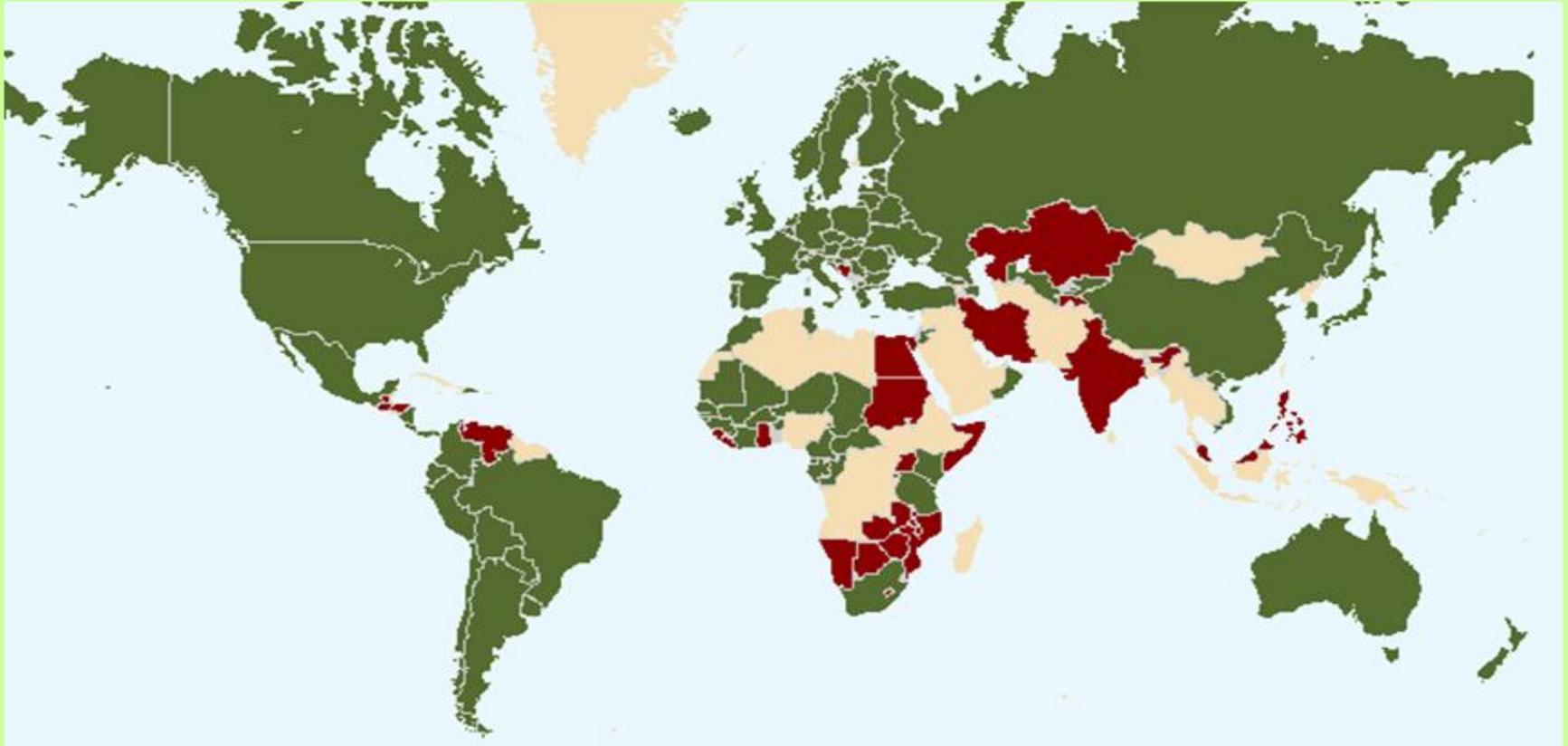
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22.1.2018

74 members of UPOV (green)
15 initiating States & 1 organization (brown)



The boundaries shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UPOV concerning the legal status of any country or territory

Importance of PVP System

The International **U**nion For The **P**rotection **O**f New **V**arieties Of Plants (UPOV)

UPOV: INDEPENDENT INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The International **Convention** for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

established in **1961** -was revised in Geneva, Switzerland in 1972, 1978 & 1991

The International **Union** for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Union internationale pour la protection des obtentions végétales



Establishment of the East Asia Plant Variety Protection (EAPVP) Forum



- Endorsed at ASEAN+3 Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF+3) Meeting in 2007.
- 1st plenary meeting on July 23, 2008 in Tokyo.
 - All representatives of ASEAN+3 participated.
 - EAPVP Forum Guideline adopted.



EAPVP Forum

Platform for East Asian countries to promote **mutual cooperation** to develop internationally harmonized Plant Variety Protection systems.

Structure of the EAPVP Forum

Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
Indonesia
Lao PDR
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Viet Nam

[ASEAN]

**Annual Plenary Meeting
(EAPVP Forum Meeting)**



**Various cooperation activities to
develop/ harmonize PVP system
in each country**

China
Japan
Republic of
Korea

[+three]

- 1. Capacity building**
- 2. Activities for development and harmonization of the PVP system**
- 3. Seminars and information sharing**

Malaysia	Act 634 PROTECTION OF NEW PLANT VARIETIES ACT 2004	1 July 2004
China	Gazette, Issue No. 85 REGULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS	October 1999
India	ACT 53 of 2001 THE PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES AND FARMER'S' RIGHTS ACT,2001	2001
Indonesia	LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NO. 29 OF 2000 ON THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION	2000
Japan	THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION AND SEED ACT (Act No. 83 of May 29, 1998) as amended by Act No. 49/2007*	May 29, 1998)
Korea	Law No. 6374 SEED INDUSTRY LAW	July 1, 2001
Philippine	ACT NO. 9168 AN ACT TO PROVIDE PROTECTION TO NEW PLANT VARIETIES	7.7.2002
Thailand	“Plant Varieties Protection Act, B.E. 2542 (1999)”.	1999
Singapore	PLANT VARIETIES PROTECTION ACT (Original Enactment: Act 22 of 2004)REVISED EDITION 2006	31st January 2006
Vietnam	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW (Law No. 50/2005/QH11)*	July 1, 2006
Myanmar	Act No. 15 New Plant Variety Protection Law	20th Jan: 2016

Current Status of PVP System in MYANMAR

- **Member of the East Asia PVP forum
(10th Forum meeting at 11.9.17 -host)**
- **Not yet UPOV Membership**
- **New Plant Variety Protection Law
enforced at 20.1.2017**

- ◆ **Member of CBD (1994)**
- ◆ **Member of WTO (1995)
- bound to TRIPs Agreement**

Why **PVP** is important???

World population continues to grow

- **Arable land & environmental resources limited.**
- **Necessary to find ways increasing food production with less wastage.**

How to solve this problem????

“Plant breeding” The best solving ways!

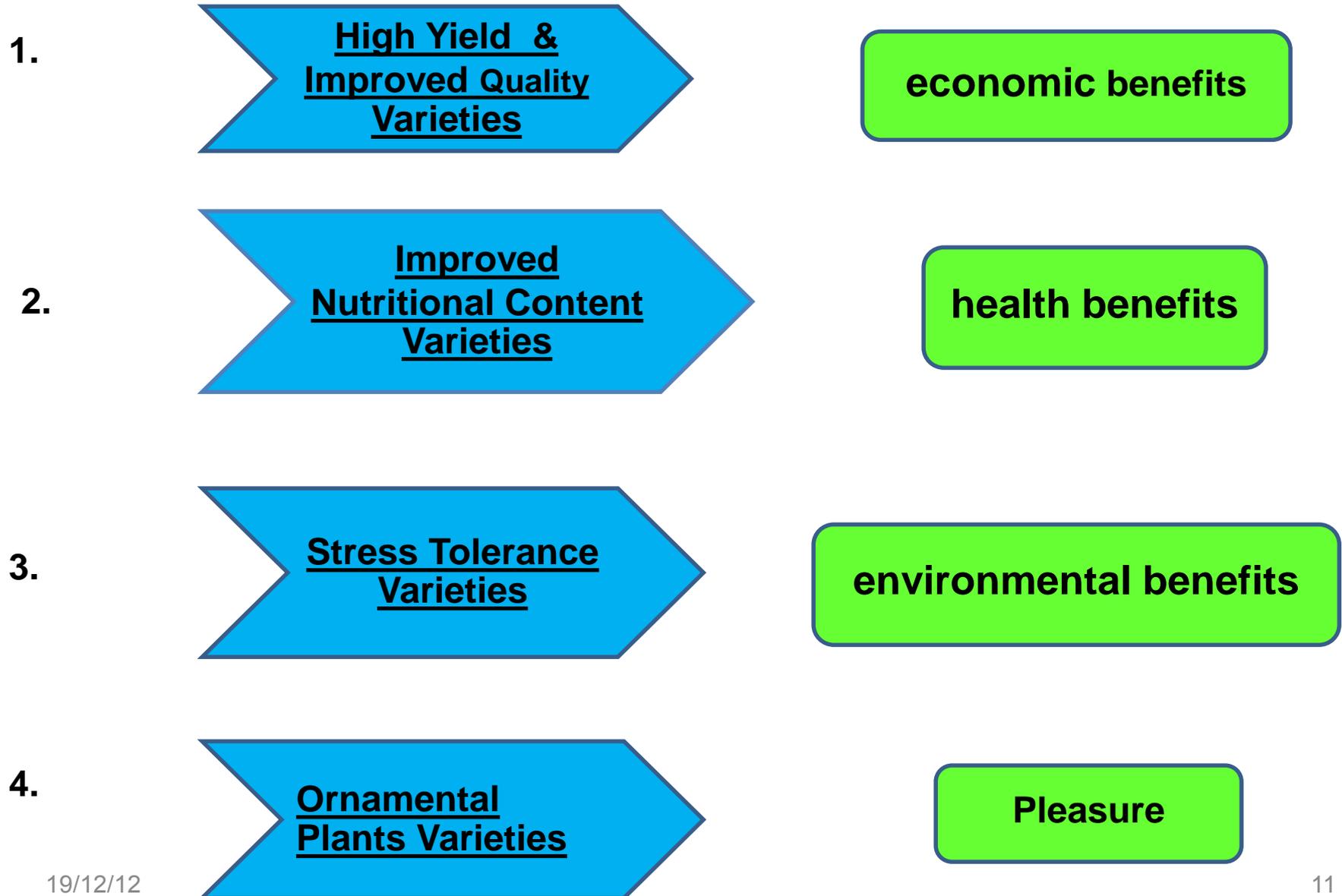
- Many investments - to develop new varieties.
- PVP system will be able to reimburse these back to the plant breeders.

**PLANTS ARE TOO EASY TO BE
PROPAGATED, THEREFORE WE
NEED A SYSTEM TO PROTECT THE
CREATION OF BREEDERS...**



**PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION
IS
AN APPROACH.....**

BENEFITS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION (PLANT BREDEER'S RIGHT)



1. Promotion of Breeding

- PVP creates incentive for R&D
- PVP provides breeder of new plant variety the exclusive right to exploit it.
 - (i) producing or reproducing,
 - (ii) conditioning for the purpose of propagation,
 - (iii) offering for sale,
 - (iv) marketing,
 - (v) exporting, inclusive selling
 - (vi) importing,
 - (vii) stocking for the previous purposes.
- PVP stimulates breeding activities



2. Introducing Foreign Varieties

- **Breeders from abroad wish to be able to protect their long-term investment by expanding their market of new variety.**
- **For country with smaller domestic breeding sector and seed market,**
 - **farmers:** obtain good varieties,
PVP provides more choices
 - **local breeders:** obtain good sources of germplasm for the use of local breeding program.

Expand genetic diversity

- using protected var. for breeding is allowed under PVP
- crossing possibilities between foreign and local varieties lead to the increase of new varieties, thereby expanding the biodiversity /gene bank



3. Production for Export

- **New variety to be exported must meet the needs of foreign markets e.g. ornamental plants**
 - **Access to valuable foreign-bred varieties enables domestic growers and producers more scope to improve production and also more scope to export their products.**
- PVP redirect the focus of local breeder in developing potential variety for export purposes**

4. Political consideration

- **PVP is compiled with other international treaties e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)**
- **Having an effective PVP, the country will be treated as a reliable partner in various international forum e.g. APISA, East Asia PVP Forum etc.**

Adoption of PVP System in Myanmar

THANK YOU

