

MALAYSIA'S EXPECTATION ON HARMONISATION OF PVP SYSTEM IN LINE WITH UPOV SYSTEM

PRESENTED BY:

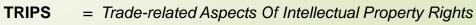
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National Seminar on Benefit of The Plant Variety Protection System, Philippines



" Malaysia is signatory to the TRIPS **Agreement which, stipulates that member** countries shall provide for the protection of plant varieties either by a patent or by an effective sui generis system or by a combination of both ".

PNPV ACT



WTO = World Trade Organization

IP PROTECTION IN MALAYSIA

Malaysia Intellectual Protection Organisation (MyIPO)

- TRADEMARK
- COPYRIGHT
- TRADE SECRET
- PATENT
- GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION
- INDUSTRIAL DESIGN, ETC

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DOA)

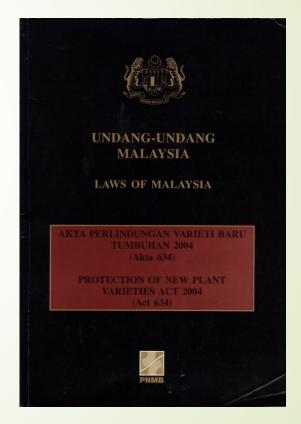
• PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION (PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHT)

1994 – 2004 (DRAFTING OF PNPV ACT)

1994 – drafting of PNPV Act

2004 – Gazette of MALAYSIAN PROTECTION OF NEW PLANT VARIETIES ACT 2004

- modeled after
 - UPOV model law 1978;
 - provision of CBD; and
 - IPR system of other countries (India, Thailand and Japan)
- Sui Generis
- Implemented 20 Oct 2008
- Non-UPOV member

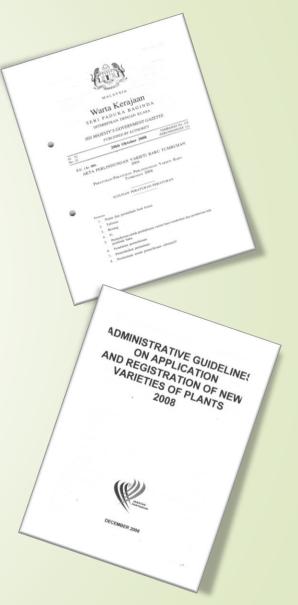


PROTECTION OF NEW PLANT VARIETIES REGULATIONS 2008

- : Gazette 20 Oct. 2008
- : forms, fees, etc.

PROTECTION OF NEW PLANT VARIETIES REGULATIONS (PRESCRIBED SIZE OF A HOLDING) 2008 : Gazette – 20 Oct. 2008

: size of small farmer's holding



OBJECTIVES

- To provide protection of the rights of breeders of new plant varieties;
- To provide recognition and protection of contribution made by farmers, local communities and indigenous people towards the creation of new plant varieties; and
- To encourage investment in and development of the breeding of new plant varieties in both public and private sectors.

CURRENT SCENARIO OF **PVP SYSTEM IN MALAYSIA**

To encourage more foreign companies in new variety release.

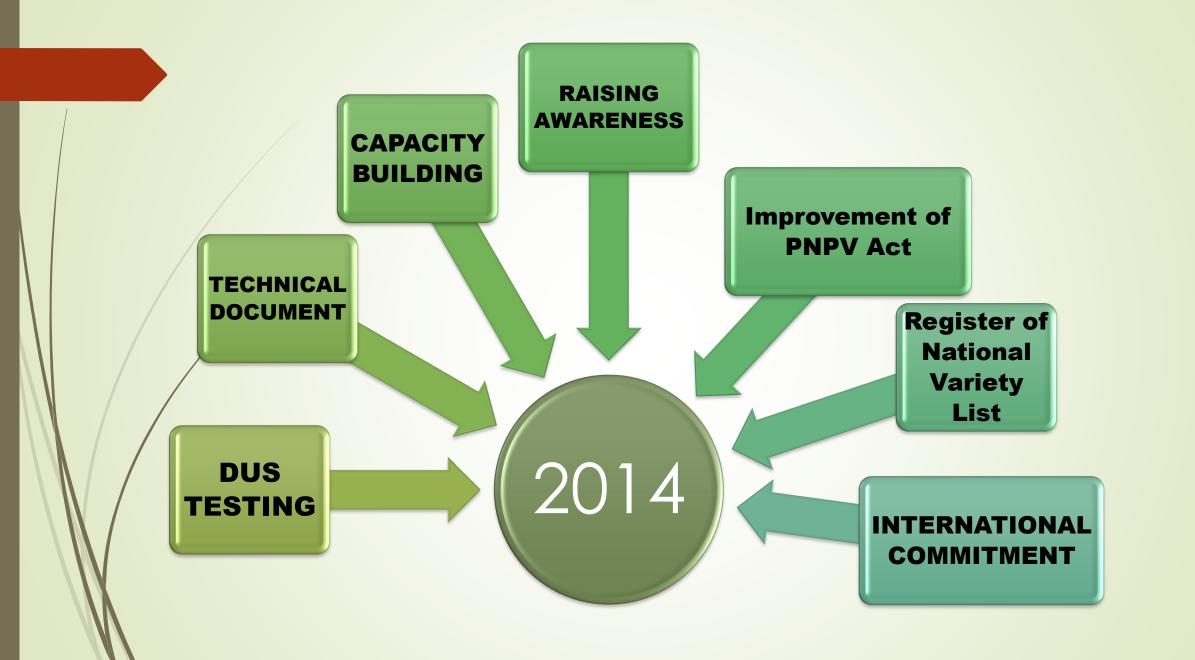
To raise awareness of PVP among local breeders, growers and consumers.

PVP Registration Office



To fast track PBR granting process.

To align the system to be harmonised with neighbouring countries.



STRENGTHS

Legislation in place



Internal readiness
 e.g. Plant Variety Board, workforce, facilities & infrastructure etc.

Established network



WEAKNESSES

Partial non-compliance with UPOV Convention

Key personnel & Staff subjected to transfers

Repeated DUS Testing

Dependent on Government financial support

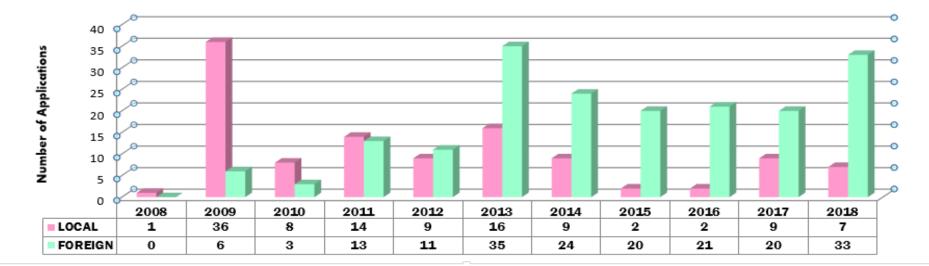
FACTORS OF JOINING UPOV

Ö P O R O N I I Y

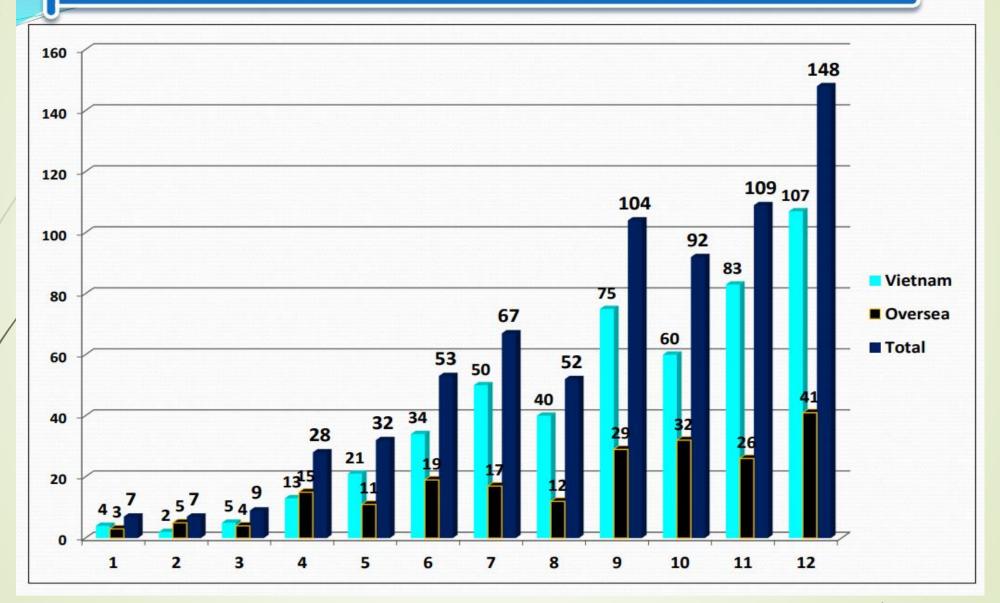
1. Easier access to improved varieties of crops & PGR

NATIONALITY APPLICATIONS BY YEAR								CURRENT TOTAL				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	APPLICATIONS
LOCAL	1	36	8	14	9	16	9	2	2	9	7	113
FOREIGN	0	6	3	13	11	35	24	20	21	20	33	186
TOTAL	1	42	11	27	20	51	33	22	23	29	40	299





Number of Applications



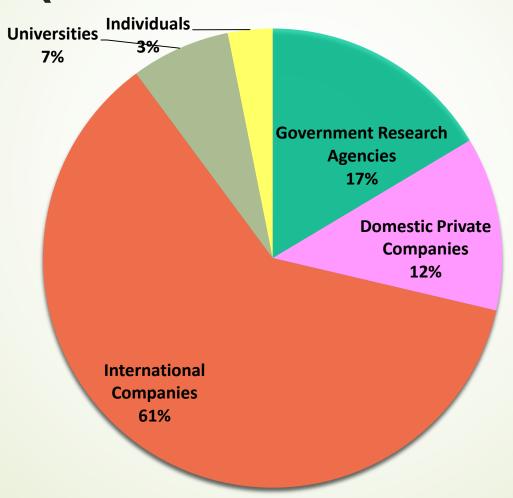
Source: Viet Nam's Country Report presented during the 9th EAPVP Forum Meeting



2. Enable further breeding locally

3. Increase in number and diversity of local breeders

PVP APPLICATION BY APPLICANT CATEGORIES (2008 – JUNE 2018)



Source: data from PVP Malaysia database



4. Better access to global market







ÖPPOR ÖN ÍÍÝ

5. Enable competitiveness

6. Save cost and time in testing
DUS Test, reports
7. Increased confidence of investors

8. Creating business opportunities



9. Technology transfer to growers

10. Capacity Building through knowledge sharing

THREATS



- Membership fee
 - Sustained Government support needed
 - No clear direct benefit from UPOV

CONVERSION TABLE FOR UPOV MEMBERSHIP FEE

1 contribution unit = 53,641 Swiss Francs 1 swiss franc = RM3.58 (as per December 2014)

Contribution Unit	Members (Ann			apital Fund Time)	First Year	Subsequent Year	Member Countries		
					(RM)	(RM)			
	A		В						
	Swiss	RM	Swiss	RM	A+B	Α			
	Francs		Francs						
0.2	10,728.20	38,406.96	1,666.60	6,416.41	44,823.37		Singapore, Vietnam, ARIPO, Albania, Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominician Republic, Eucuador,		
							Georgia, Iceland, Morroco, Panama, Paraguay		
0.25	13,410.25	48,008.70	2,083.25	8,020.51	56,029.21	48,008.70	Brazil, Bulgaria		
0.5	26,820.50	96,017.39	4,166.50	16,041.03	112,058.42		Argentina, China, Czeh, Denmark, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Russian, Turkey		
0.75	40,230.75	144,026.09	6,249.75	24,061.54	168,087.62	144,026.09	Austria, Mexico		
1.0	53,641.00	192,034.78	8,333.00	32,082.05	224,116.83		Australia, Canada, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, South Africa		
1.5	80,461.50	288,052.17	12,499.50	48,123.08	336,175.25	288,052.17	Belgium, Korea, Sweden, Switzerland		
2.0	107,282.00	384,069.56	16,666.00	64,164.10	448,233.66	384,069.56	Italy, Spain, UK		
3.0	160,923.00	576,104.34	24,999.00	96,246.15	672,350.49	576,104.34	Netherlands		
5.0	268,205.00	960,173.90	41,665.00	160,410.25	1,120,584.15	960,173.90	EU, France, Japan, Germany, USA		





- Monopoly of Multinational Companies
- Possible higher cost of seeds/planting materials
- Competition with local breeders
- Obligation to comply with UPOV Regulations

IMPACT TOWARDS TARGET GROUP AND COUNTRY

TARGET GROUP 1: FARMERS

Able to obtain new superior variety, more quality and grow high yield varieties;

Improve better opportunities among local farmers;

Increase income/revenue through the use of these new varieties.

TARGET GROUP 2: LOCAL BREEDER'S

Encourage local breeder's to develop new varieties;

 Effort and capital invested to produce new variety will benefit the returns on better investments;

Obtained exclusive rights on the development of new variety.

TARGET GROUP 3: INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Provide confidence to start investing in the country;

Foreign varieties can be produced by local farmers;

International market will be formed to be explored by local farmers;

Encourage development of breeding industry among local private companies.

IMPACT TO COUNTRY

Foreign new varieties will enter Malaysia;

Healthy competition among local breeder's;

Malaysia shall need to retain and maintain existing genetic resources.



1. More opportunities will be easily achieved by joining UPOV;

2. Competitiveness among breeder will become active.

3. Farmers can obtain high-quality seeds;



4. Business oriented farmers;

5. Influx of superior varieties from overseas

6. Increase production and competitiveness of agriculture sector in the country



4. Effective PVP System will benefit Breeders and growers;

5. Enhancement of plant breeding activities in the country.



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30