

# Socialist Republic of Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Department of Crop Production

# Progress in Accession to UPOV: Impact and Challenges for Agriculture in Vietnam

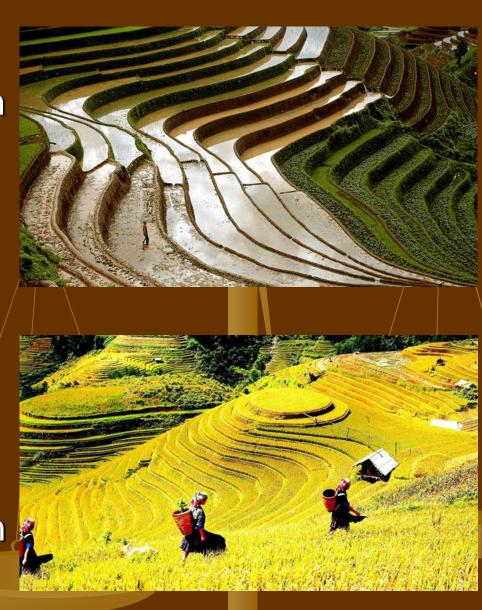
NGUYEN THANH MINH
Plant Variety Protection Office

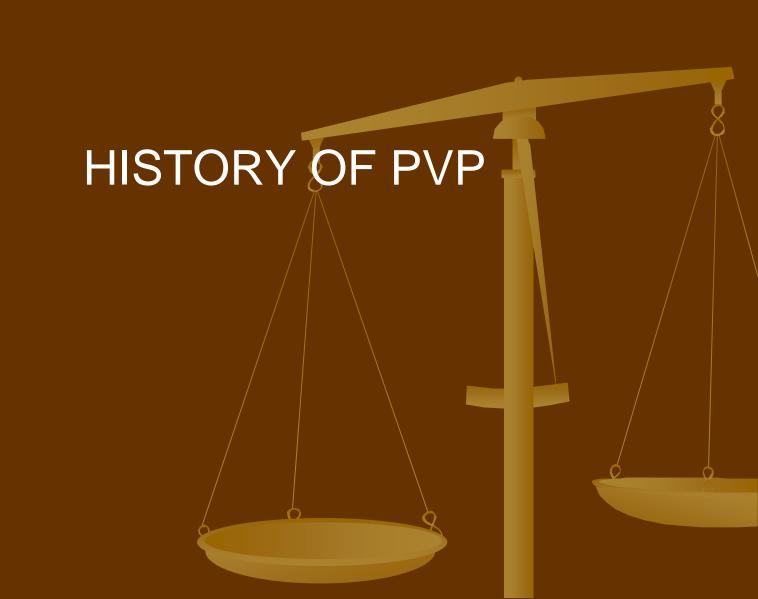
# **OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION**

- > HISTORY OF PVP
- > IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMY
- > CHALLENGES AND NEXT PLAN

# Background

- > Agricultural country.
- High density of population
- Improve living standard
   of the people The
   current main purpose of
   VN's Government
- Seed Sector play an important role for the purpose big contribution of new plant varieties





- ✓ Operating the system under UPOV Convention
- ✓ Exploit the benefits of the system



Implementing PVP System under UPOV Convention

✓ Organizations to implement: PVPO/DUS

**Test Office** 

✓ Drafting Legislation <u>Document</u> (Law, Decree...)



2007-NOW







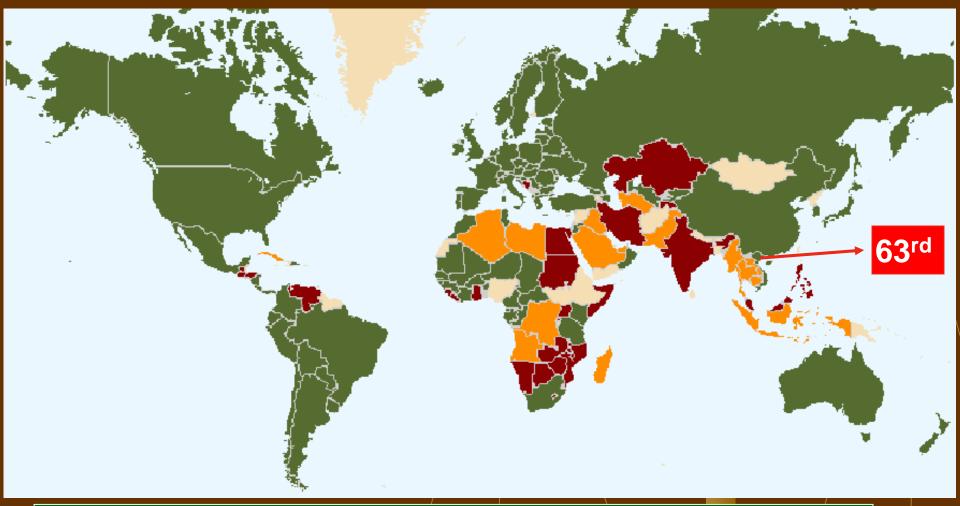
2000-2006

Study the real conception of PVP

1995-2000

- ✓ Dispatching staffs to Overseas
- ✓ Invite Experts from experienced countries and UPOV
- ✓ Seminars/Workshops on PVP for relevant persons

# Member of UPOV (24th Dec, 2006)



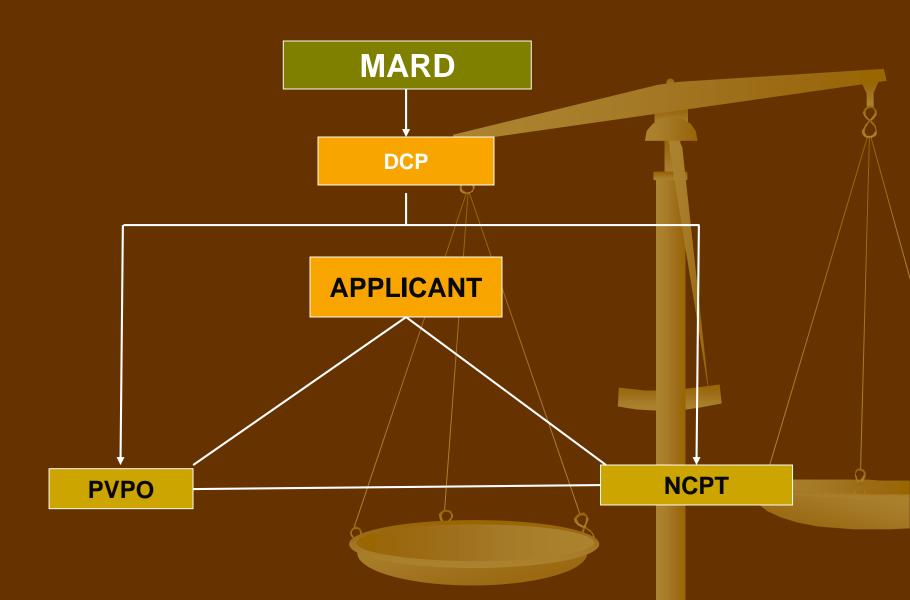
Members of UPOV (74)

Initiating States (15) and Organization (1)

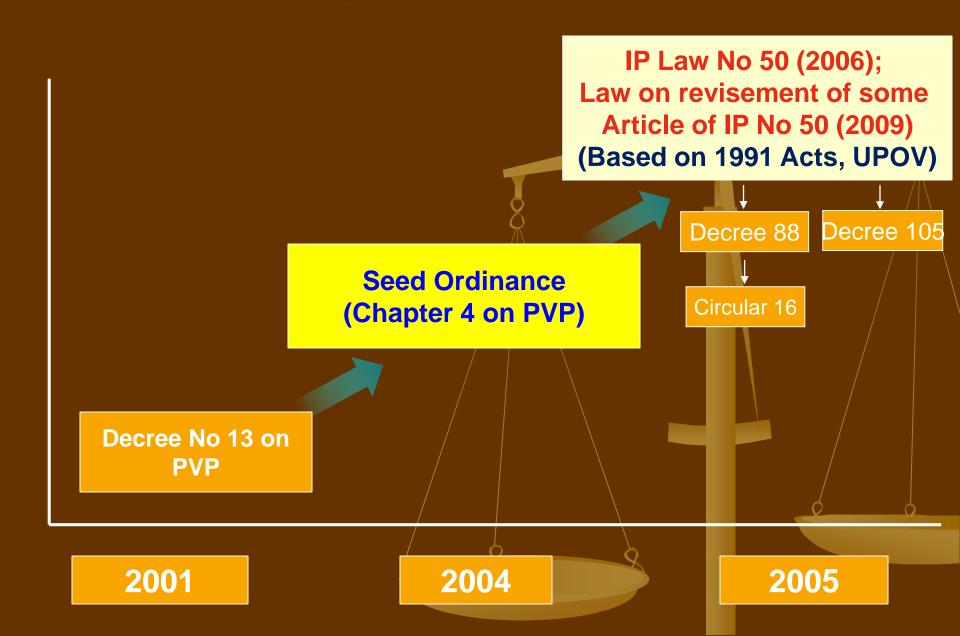
States (23) and Organization (1) in contact with the UPOV Office

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 terrory

# Organization System

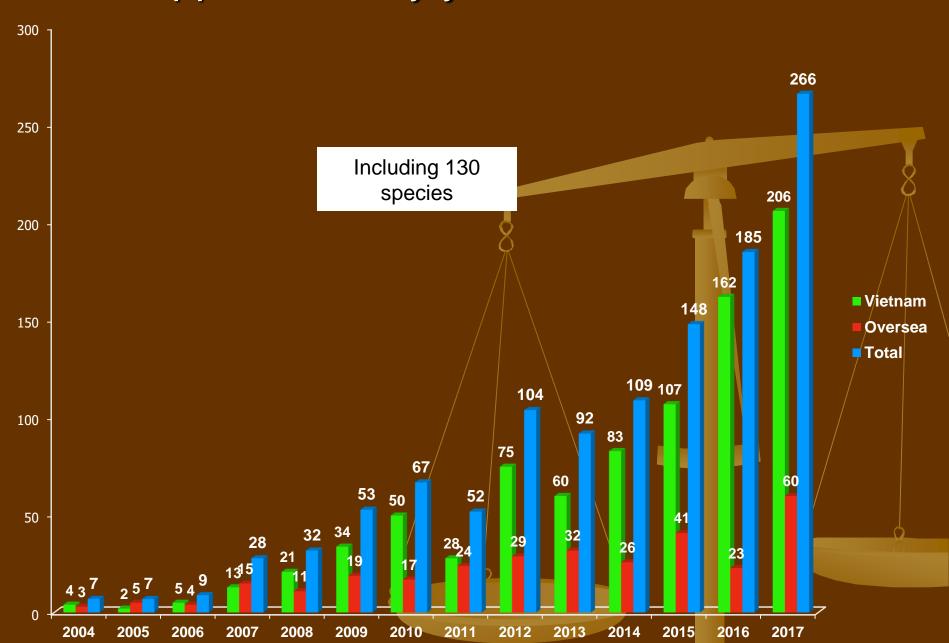


# Legislation on PVP





# Applications by years 2004 – 2017



#### Farmers: income is increased



New rose can be more expensive than old 10 to 15 times





Farmer produce under license from Owners



#### Farmers: income is increased

# Example on Protected/non protected Varieties (National Seed Company – NSC)

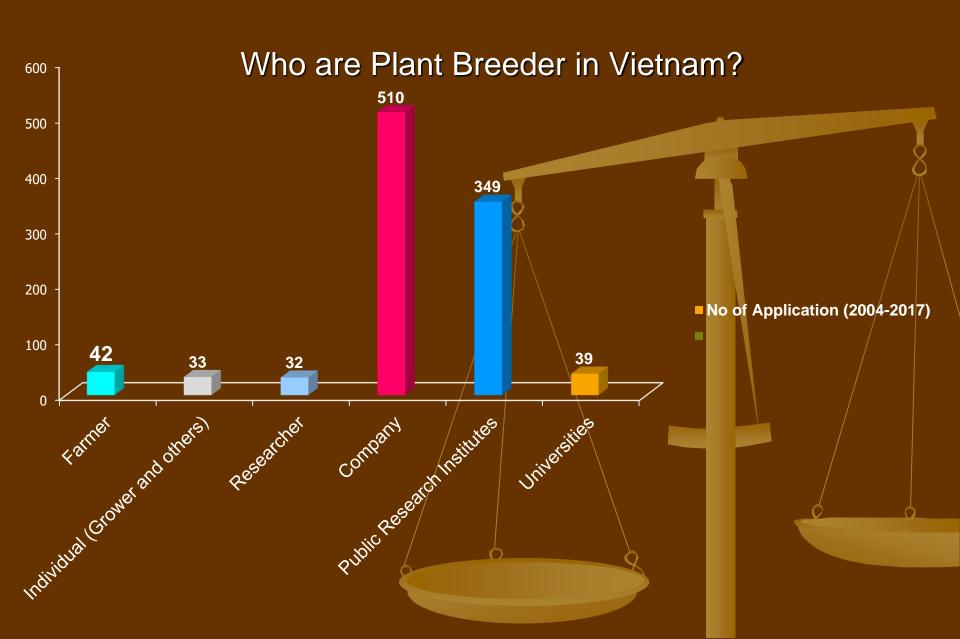
Invest to Breeding (National Seed Company – NSC):

- ✓Before 2006: 13,500 USD
- ✓ After 2006: 10.5 Million USD 778 times

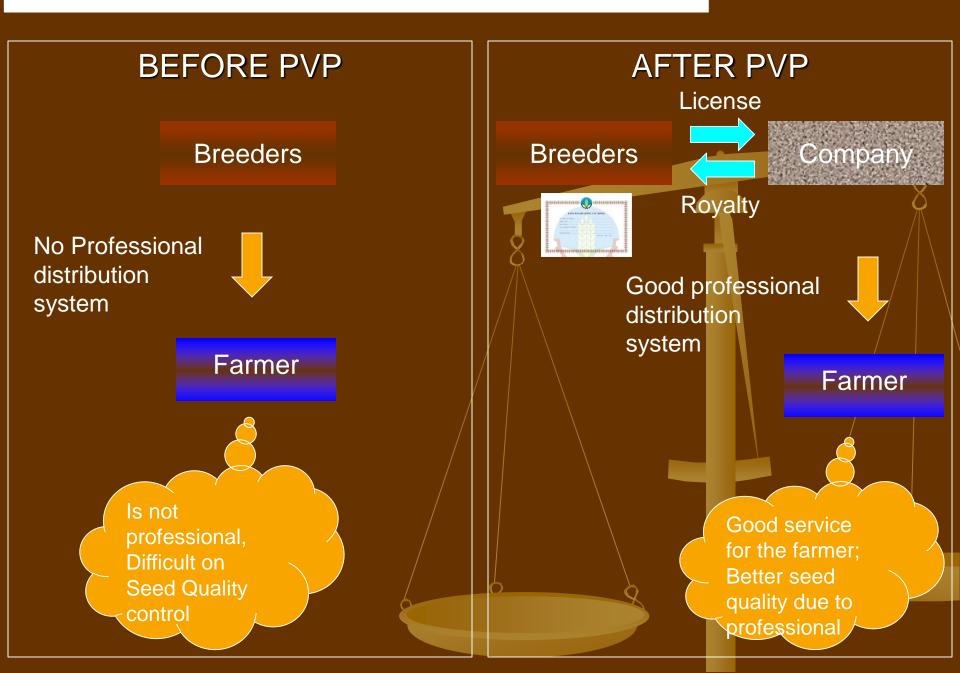
Items	Protected Varieties	Non protected varieties
Price of Seed (rice, USD/1 kg)	<u>1.42</u>	0.66
Price of commercial grain is sold by farmer (rice,VND/1 kg)	<u>6,500</u>	5,500
Average income in 1 ha for farmer (rice); USD	<u>1872</u>	1265
Benefits from seed of protected varieties	<ul> <li>✓ Better quality, productivity</li> <li>✓ Better tolerance for bad climate and diseases, insect</li> <li>✓ Reduce of invest for production</li> </ul>	? ?

<sup>\*</sup> Source: National Seed Company (report on Jul 2018)

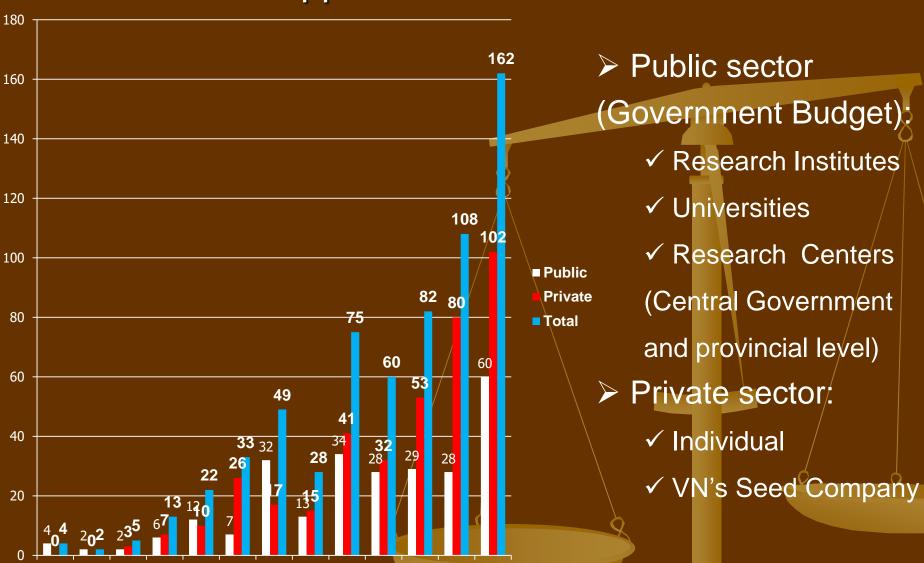
### Farmers: Opportunity to be Breeder



#### Seed Quality and Service is improved by a new system



# Vietnam's applications: Private and Public sectors

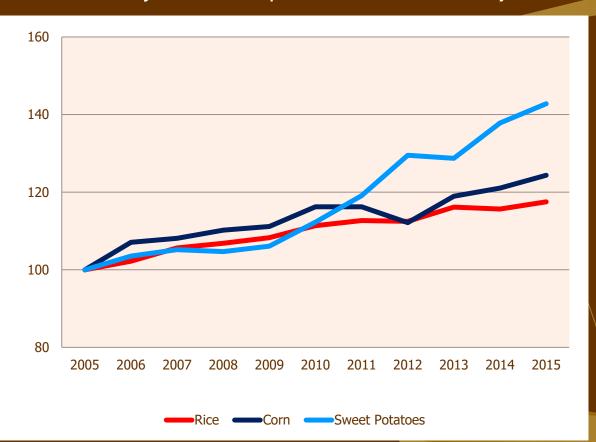


#### Government: Total productivity increased – Food Security ensured

### Plant breeding in Viet Nam: Yield vs. overall productivity developments



Vietnamese yield developments over time: major arable crops (index, 2005=100%)



- → Per annum since 2005:
  - rice: + 1.6 %,
  - corn: + 1.8 %,
  - sw. potatoes: + 3.6 %.
- → To compare, global yield increases are in the range of:
  - rice: + 1.3 %,
  - corn: + 1.1 %,
  - sw. potatoes: 0.3 %.
- → Can Viet Nam already be considered an out-performer?

Source: Own calculations and figure based on FAO (2016), GSO (2016) and IRRI (2016).

#### Government: Contributing to GDP

# hffa &

## Plant breeding benefits: Supply changes also have monetary implications

The income effects referring to major arable crops are just part of the overall impact.



- → Whereas approximately USD 3.5 billion have been added to GDP when looking at rice, corn and sweet potatoes, ...
- → ... an additional GDP of at least USD 0.2-0.3 billion has been added by having invested ten years into plant breeding for flowers.
- → Indeed, Viet Nam has become one of the fastest growing flower markets.

#### Contributing to the success of big policies on agriculture from Government



LAND CONSOLIDATION



**FOOD VALUE CHAIN** 



SAFE CROP PRODUCTION

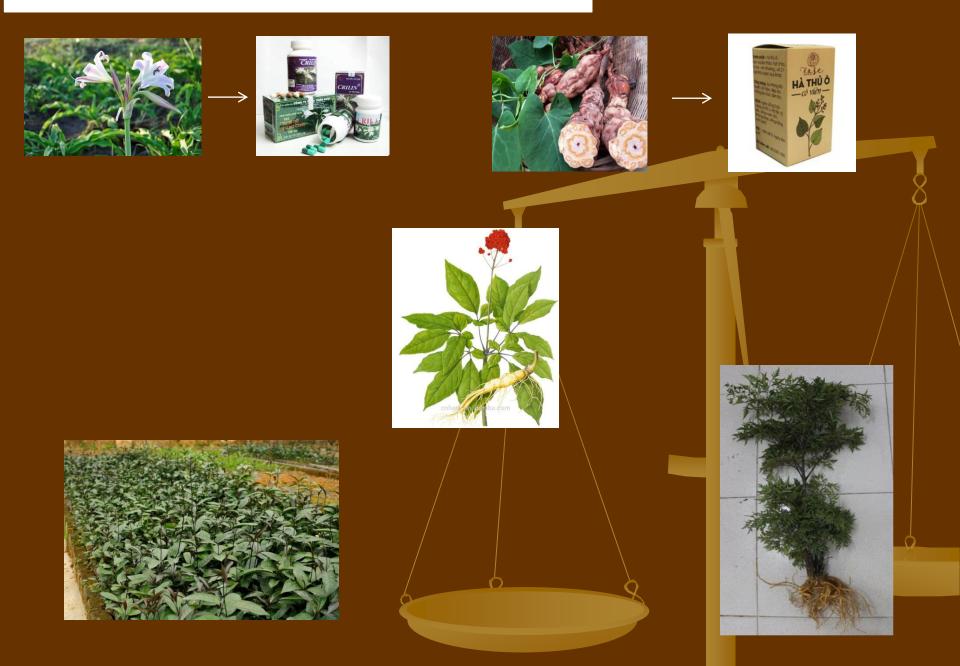
#### Positive Impact to SMEs

- Before PVP: almost of them are trade company (not interest in RD)
- When PVP system is established:
  - Beginning: they are licensed to exploit
     PBR from owner (transferred)
  - √ They develop breeding facility
- Now, many of them have own breeding facility and become big with very good breeding facility.
- Increasing the ability on competition in global market.





#### Consumer: Diversification of products on living





#### Enforcement of PBR

- Difficults
- Percentage of Farmer is high with small scale
- PVP is new for the relevant office on enforcement

- Solutions
- To improve aware on PVP to the relevant persons by
  - Seminar/workshops
  - Publications
  - Building the cooperation between PVP and Associations as Seed Association and others

# MOU on mutual accepting the DUS Test reports

Country	Signing date	Photos
Japan	August, 2007 April, 2016 (free of charge)	
France	January 2011	
The Netherlands	March, 2011	
EU	May 2011	
Singapore	2016 VN provide DUS Testing service	<ul> <li>✓ Negotiation: Email</li> <li>✓ Signing by each side then exchange through Post mail.</li> </ul>
Korea	April, 2017	

# To promote of International Cooperation

- Cooperation on examination of application (UPOV and EAPVP Members) – To
   make more effective system
- Sharing experiences with region countries
- Harmonization on technical and administrative procedures



9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of EAPVP (Hanoi 6<sup>th</sup> September 2016)



## Sharing experience with regional countries

- Under the cooperation with UPOV, EAPVP and other Members, implementing some activities:
  - Seminar on PVP
  - ✓ Training in Vietnam
- Providing the service of conducting DUS Test for some crops to other country.





# Thank you for your attention

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