

**JAPAN**

## Organization for Plant Variety Protection



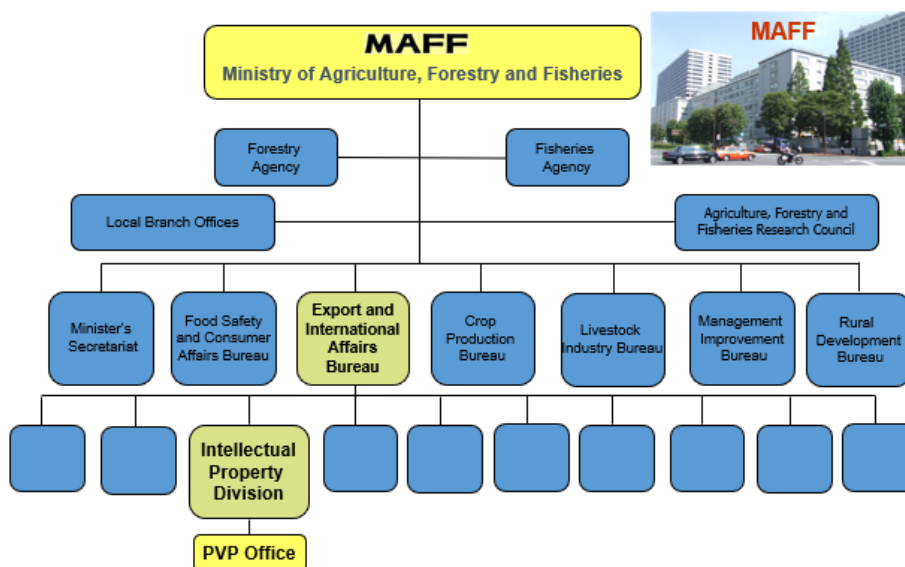
### MAFF PVP Office (Examination Team)

- Filing and granting rights
- Examination (On-site inspection)
- Development National Test Guidelines
- International harmonization on technical matters
- Policy
- International Affair

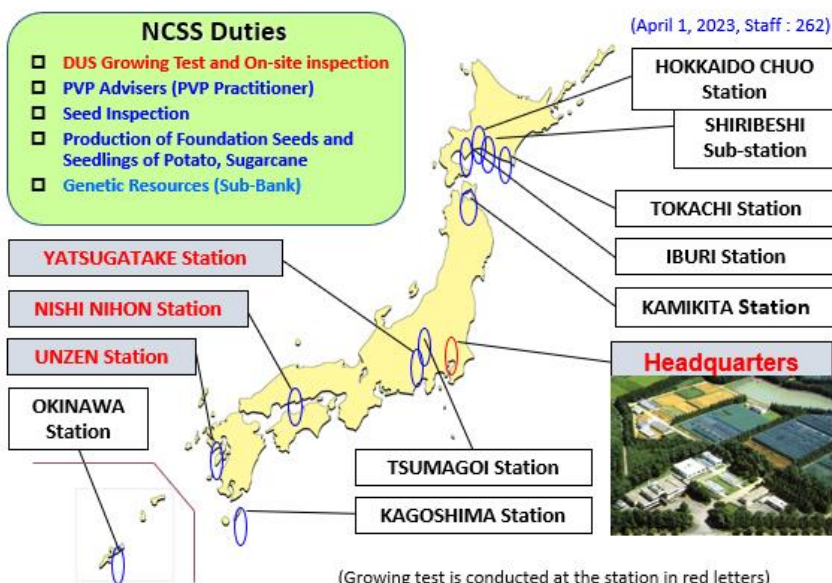
### Center for Seeds and Seedlings, NARO (NCSS)

- DUS Growing Test and On-site inspection
- PVP advisories
- Seed Inspection
- Production of Foundation Seeds and Seedlings
- Genetic Resources (Sub bank)

## Organization Chart of MAFF

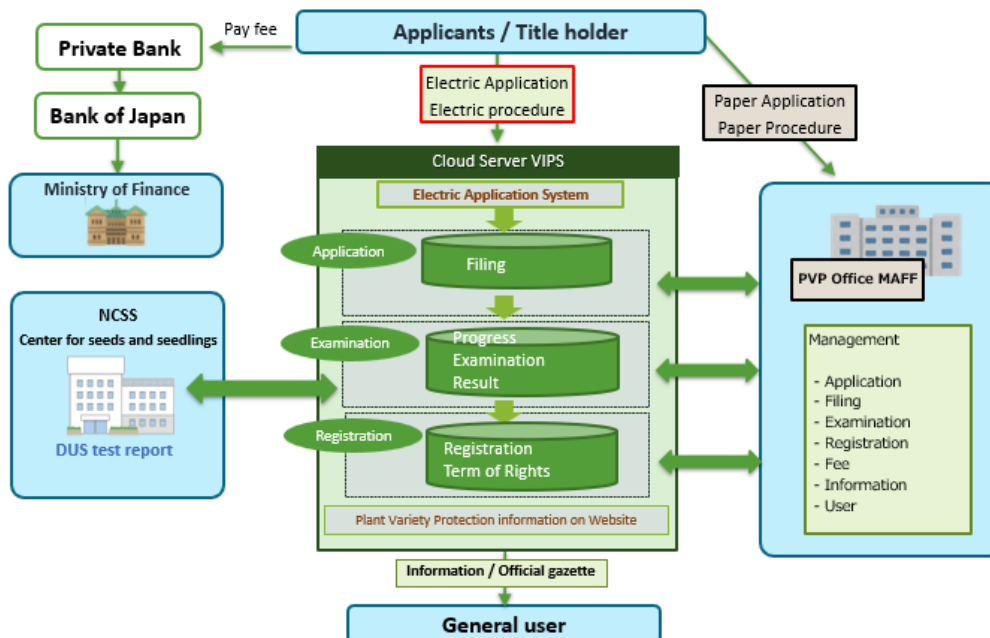


## The NCSS Organization



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## Electronic tool: VIPS (Variety registration data Integrated Portal System)



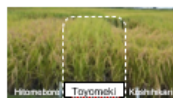
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## Japan's Agriculture Supported by Superior New Plant Varieties

- **Newly Improved plant varieties are one of the pillars** of agricultural **competitiveness of Japan**.
- Both farmers and consumers enjoy the benefits from the development of new plant varieties that meet environmental and consumers' preferences, such as, improved productivity, better taste etc.

### [Super high-yield rice; Toyomeki]

Super high-yield paddy rice "TOYOMEKI", of which yield is 800 kg/10a or more, 1.5 times more than other varieties.



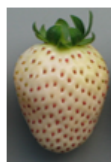
### [Cold-resistant and delicious rice]

Paddy rice "Kirara 397" has achieved unprecedented level of excellent taste in addition to cold resistance. This variety led to the later strategy of brand-name rice.



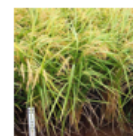
### [White Strawberries; Iroha-001]

A strawberry that has turned white because it is genetically low in anthocyanin synthesis.



### [Rice in response to global warming; Nikomaru]

Decreased occurrence of white immature grains; quality is less likely to deteriorate even under higher temperatures.



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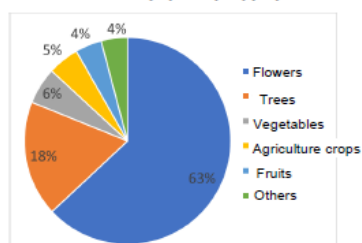
## Protected varieties by crop type and right holder type

- Total protected varieties **7,444** (as of the end of March 2022)
- Total number of protected varieties is **22,846** (from FY1998 to FY2021)

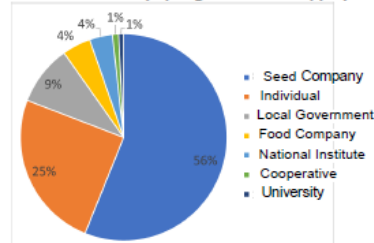
Number of protected varieties for which rights are in force (Total at the end of each fiscal year)



Protected varieties (by crop type)



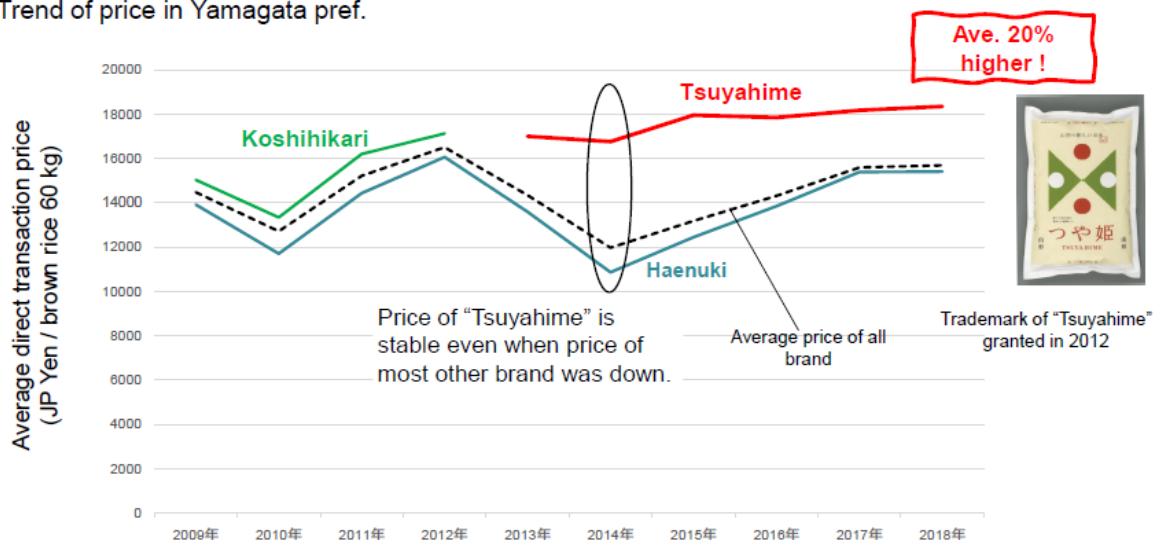
Protected varieties (by right holder type)



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## Effect of Regional Branding with PVP (case : rice variety "Tsuyahime")

Trend of price in Yamagata pref.



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## PVP as an Effective Tool of Branding

つや姫 : TSUYAHIME:

New rice variety bred by Yamagata Prefecture  
PBR granted in 2011

Comprehensive branding strategy of Yamagata  
to compete other rice brands in Japan

### ◆ Using PVP system to secure high quality

- Authorized skilled farmers in Yamagata pref.  
Cultivation area: allowed only for designated suitable area  
Limited farmers: accredited farmers passed check on knowledge  
Methods: Follow organic or reduced chemical farming  
Royalty: Free
- Authorized other farmers in other pref. with royalty
- Criminal accusation to unauthorized user

### ◆ Advertising strategy, sales promotion



Trademark of "Tsuyahime"  
granted in 2012

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## Challenges

### Challenges –national relations

- **Raising awareness** about the effective management of PBR among various stakeholders
- To participate in **UPOV PRISMA**, and complete an efficient electronic application system
  - working on connecting Japan's system (VIPS) with PRISMA

### Challenges –international relations

- **Protecting and managing** superior Japanese varieties overseas
- To increase **UPOV members**, and establish internationally harmonized PVP system in Asia and beyond
- To promote **UPOV e-PVP**, and harmonization of application and examination procedures in the region



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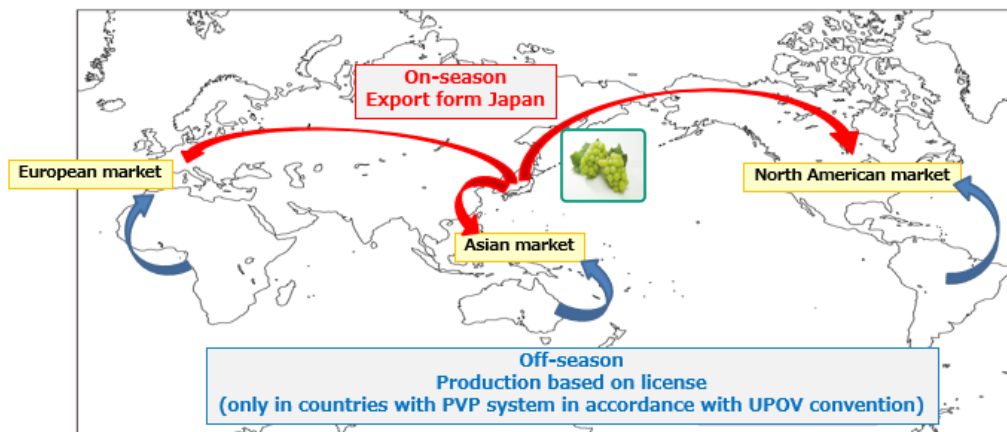
## Recent policy developments and future directions in PVP area

- **Support the effective management of PBR**  
(e.g. activities by PBR administration organization, guidance on PBR licensing)
- **Raising awareness** about the IP management including PBR  
(e.g. providing seminars for various industry stakeholders, train IP specialists in the area of agrifood IPs)
- **Enhancing efficient application and registration systems**  
(e.g. further utilization of UPOV e-PVP, cooperation with UPOV members in DUS testing)

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### Establishing a virtuous cycle of innovation through PBR management overseas

- Promote effective management of PBR for Japanese varieties overseas including license-based production in off-season (in a manner that allows for year-round supply in demanding regions and does not compete with exports from Japan.)
- License-based production is possible only in the countries with UPOV-based PVP system



**KOREA**

## Contents

- 1) PVP management structure
- 2) Statistics
- 3) New challenge: Digital Image Analysis

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## 1. PVP Management Structure

### ► PVP management system of Korea

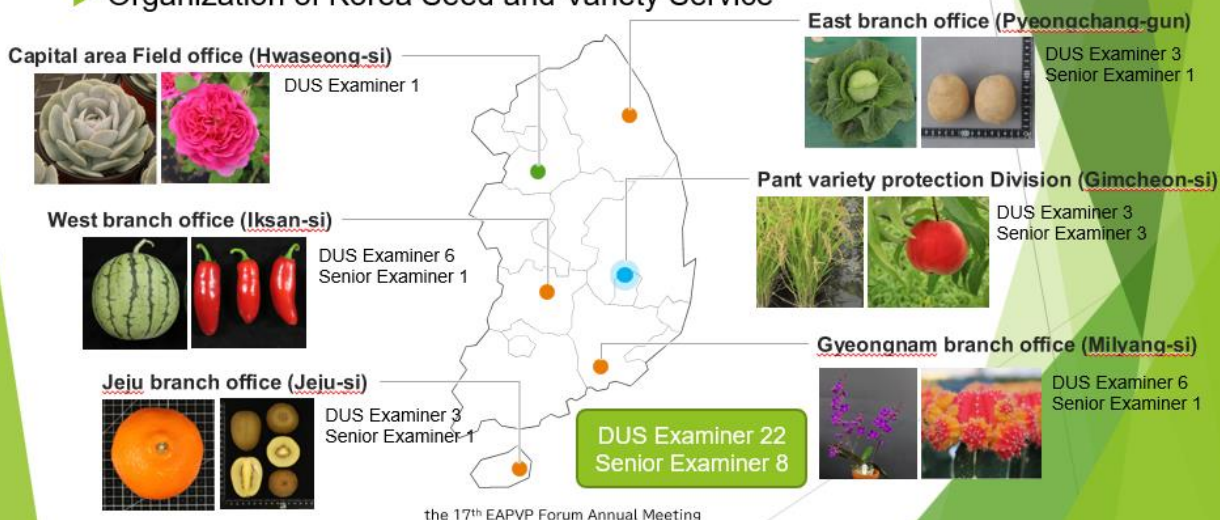
Korea Seed and Variety Service	National Forest Seed and Variety Center	National Institute of Fisheries Science
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs</li> <li>• Agricultural seed &amp; variety</li> <li>• Application(~23) 13,240 variety</li> <li>• Registration(~23) 9,865 variety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Korea Forest Service</li> <li>• Forest seed &amp; variety</li> <li>• Application(~23) 671 variety</li> <li>• Registration(~23) 334 variety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries</li> <li>• Aquatic seed &amp; variety</li> <li>• Application(~23) 48 variety</li> <li>• Registration(~23) 32 variety</li> </ul>

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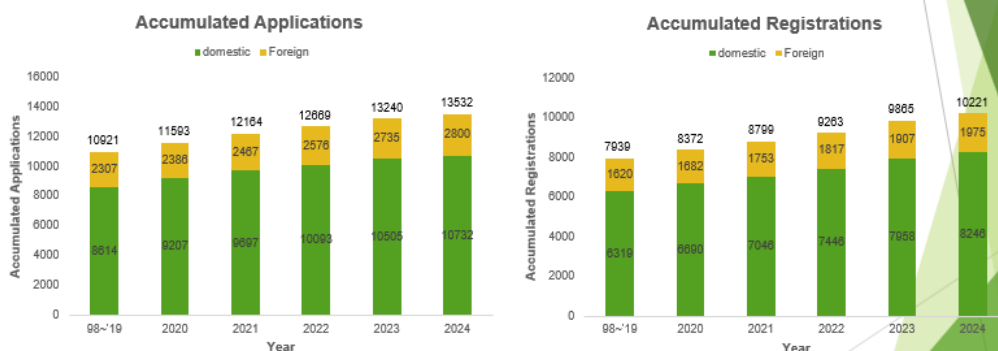
# 1. PVP Management Structure

## ► Organization of Korea Seed and Variety Service



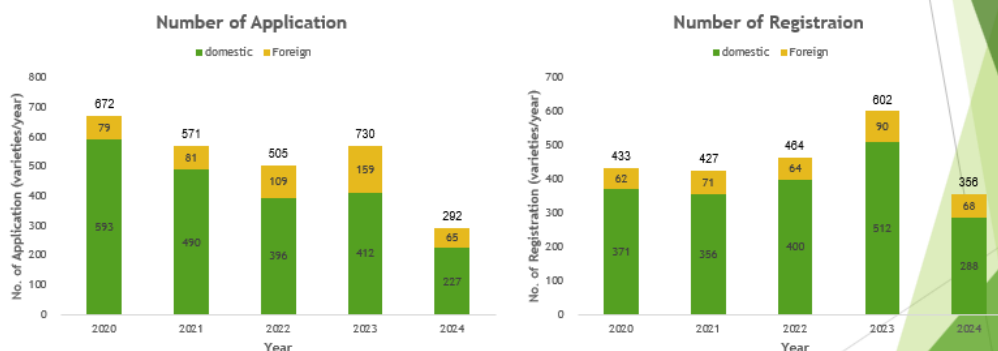
# 2. Statistics

## ► Trends of Application & Registration (accumulated)



# 2. Statistics

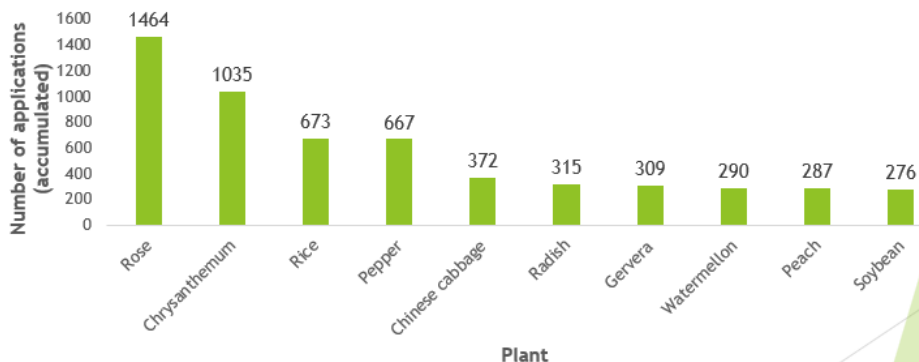
## ► Trends of Application & Registration (Recent 5 years)





## 2. Statistics

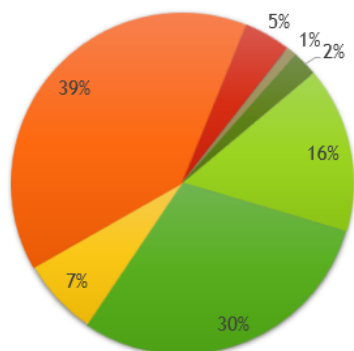
### ▶ Number of application by plant (Top 10 crops)



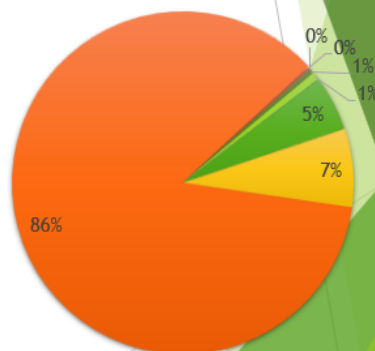
## 2. Statistics

### ▶ Comparison of Application by plant category (domestic & foreign)

Application by plant category (domestic)

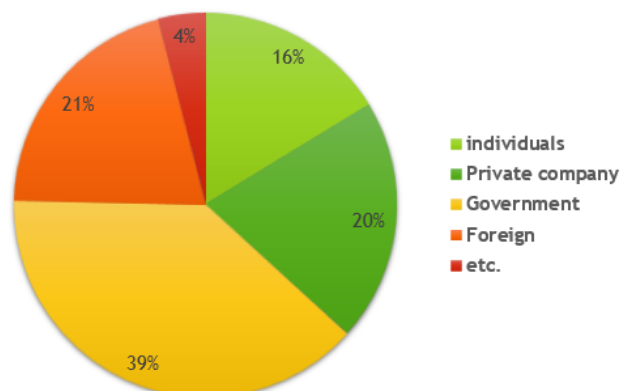


Application by plant category (foreign)



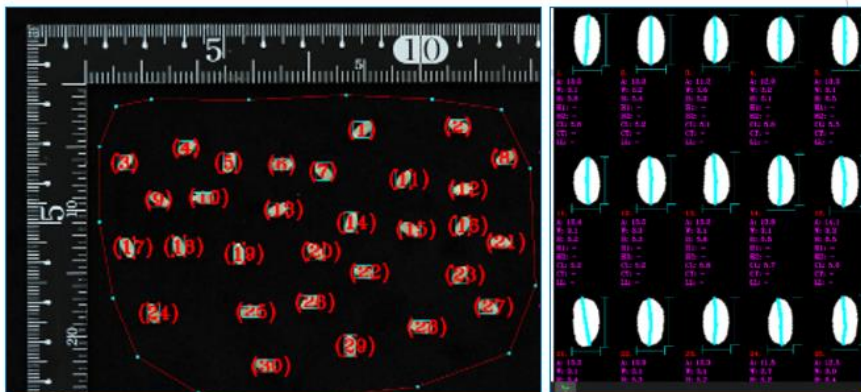
## 2. Statistics

### ▶ Application by applicant category



### 3. New challenge: Digital Image Analysis

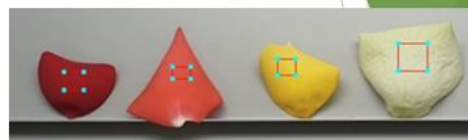
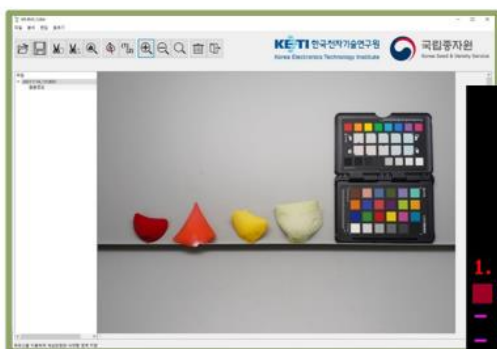
▶ Measurement characteristics



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### 3. New challenge: Digital Image Analysis

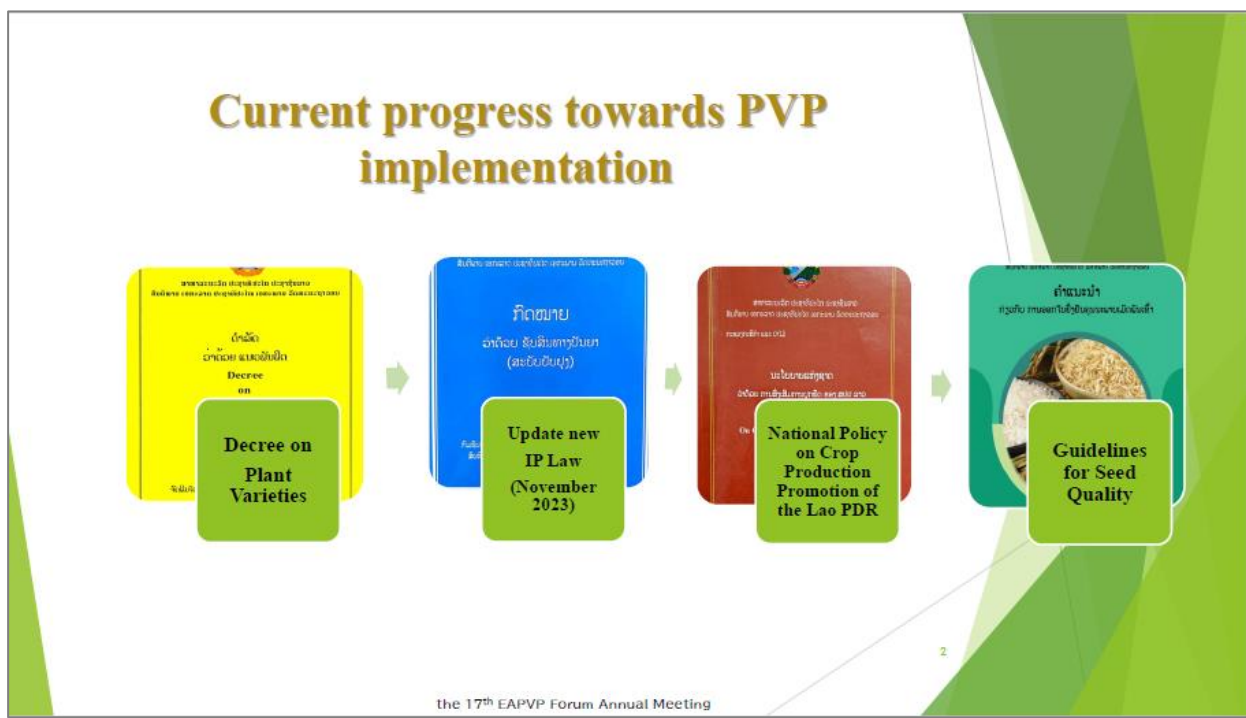
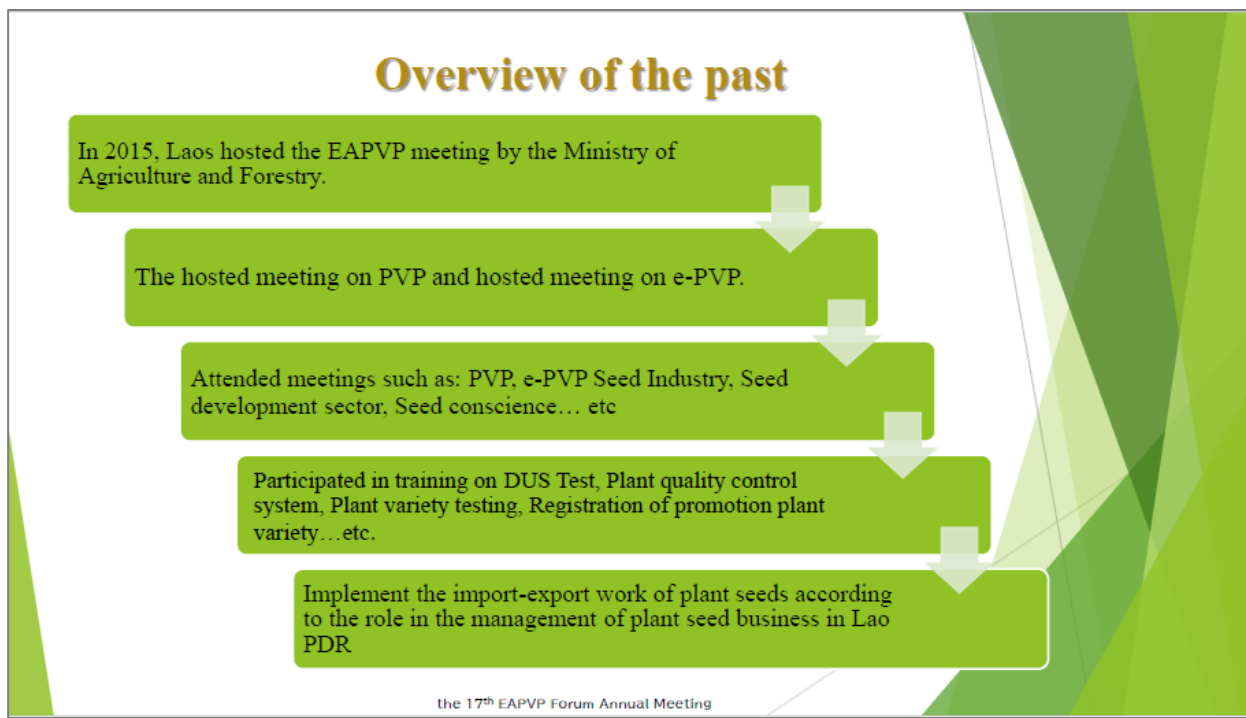
▶ Color characteristics



<b>1. N45A : 242</b>	<b>2. N34B : 143</b>	<b>3. 7A : 279</b>	<b>4. 145D : 809</b>
-- : --	<b>42C : 101</b>	<b>153D : 186</b>	-- : --
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**LAO PDR**



## Process of Plant Variety Management

The Registry Authority (DIP) has no experience on actual practice.

Knowledge on PVP for Lao People is at Low level of course, we have attended some trainings and workshops on PVP abroad, but our skill and environment is not enough yet for setting up the PVP system.

Institution or Organization to Development DUS and VCU test system is not clear and strong enough.

Advertising to promote varieties as well as economic plant varieties and new techniques that have been researched is not widespread, so the use of new varieties and new techniques for production as goods for domestic use and export is still limited.

Testing tools, facilities and infrastructure that have been introduced to improve seed quality control are not yet sufficient

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## Cooperation Activities in 2024-2025

Strengthening PVP awareness and seed Management among public and private sectors.

Seeking cooperation with other countries in capacity building, particularly in the DUS examination and developing Test Guidelines and seed testing.

Establishing the DUS Test Center at the Department of Agriculture, MAF.

Establishing the Seed testing the Center and Provincial level belong to DOA, PAFO.

Organize seminars to meet and share lessons with countries between the public and private sectors in research and production of plant varieties.

Organize training on the plant variety management system in Lao PDR for the public and private sectors at the central and local levels

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**MALAYSIA**

## RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION




### MILESTONES OF PVP ACT REVISION AND UPOV ACCESSION IN MALAYSIA

MILESTONES

	Status	Remarks
UPOV Status	No	2015: Government decision to join UPOV 2026: Target for UPOV Accession
PVP Act Revision	Yes	2019: Completed with Drafting 2021: Completed with stakeholder consultations 2024: Passed criteria on Good Regulatory Practices 2024: Seeking Policy Approval 2026: Target for New Act come into force
Follow-Up Sessions with UPOV	2 times (2024)	April 4, 2024 June 21, 2024

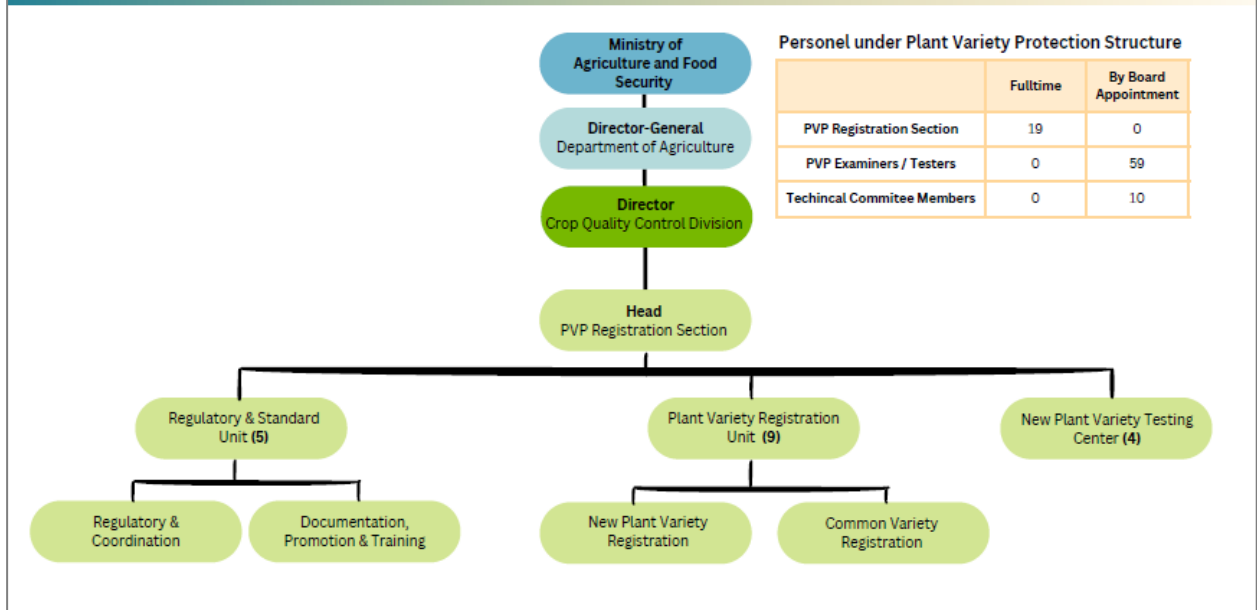



## CHALLENGES & COUNTERMEASURES

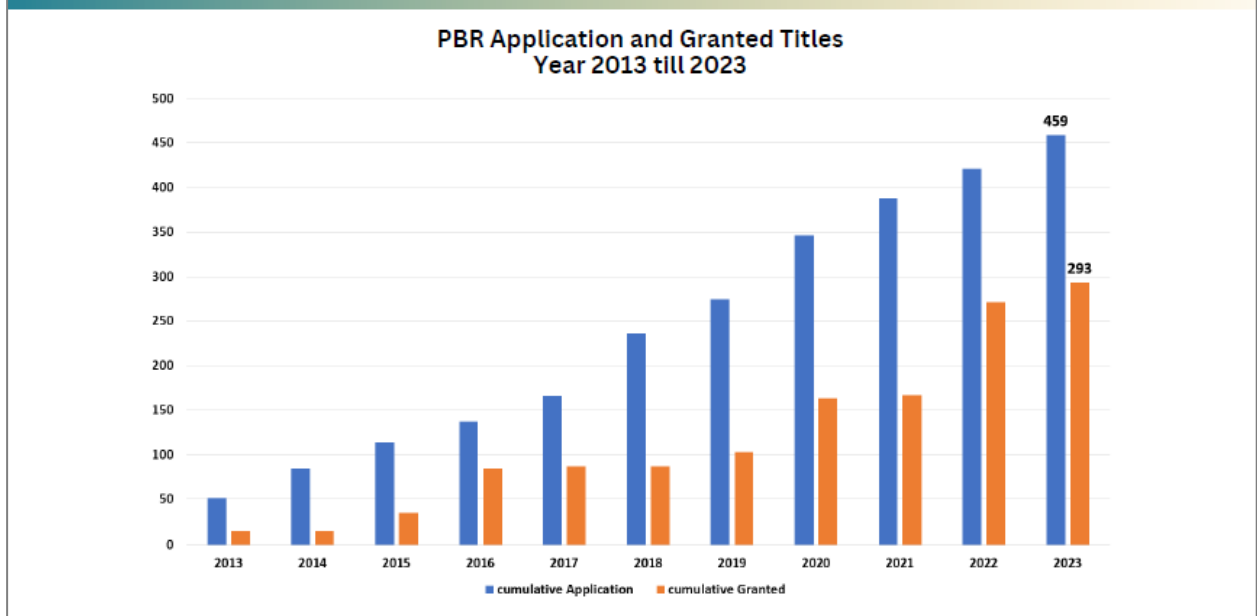
	CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVE	COUNTERMEASURES
1	Legal procedure establishment for UPOV Membership.	To expedite the process of Act amendment and to accede to UPOV 1991.	Revisiting PVP Act 
2	DURATION from Application to Granting is time consuming.	To shorten the duration from filing of an application to granting. 	Development of PBR management system
3	Applications for protection of local plant varieties are still low.	To promote the benefits of PVP and the know-how in utilising the scope provided under the rights among local applicants.	Engagement with stakeholders, Seminars 
4	Local breeders of protected varieties have not gained profit from the protection significantly.	To promote the benefits of PVP and the know-how in utilising the scope provided under the rights among local applicants.	Engagement with stakeholders, Seminars
5	Farmer breeders have not fully exercised the scopes given under breeder's right.	To promote the benefits of PVP and the know-how in utilising the scope provided under the rights among local applicants.	Engagement with stakeholders, Seminars



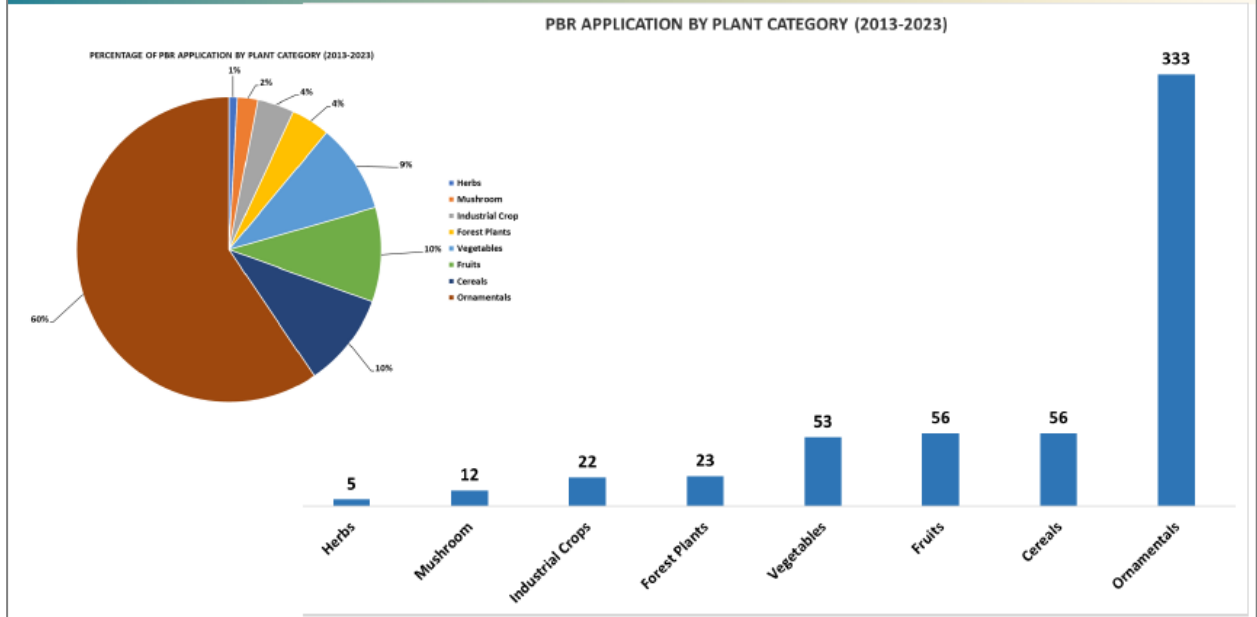
## PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



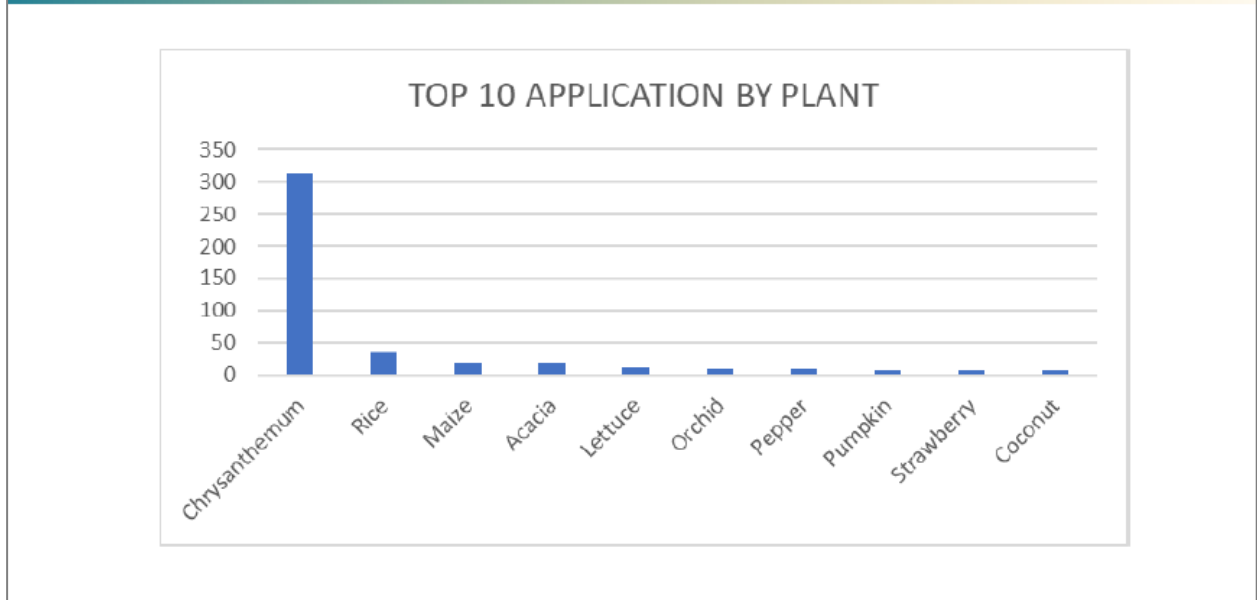
## Statistic: PBR APPLICATION AND REGISTERED VARIETIES BY YEAR (CUMMULATIVE)

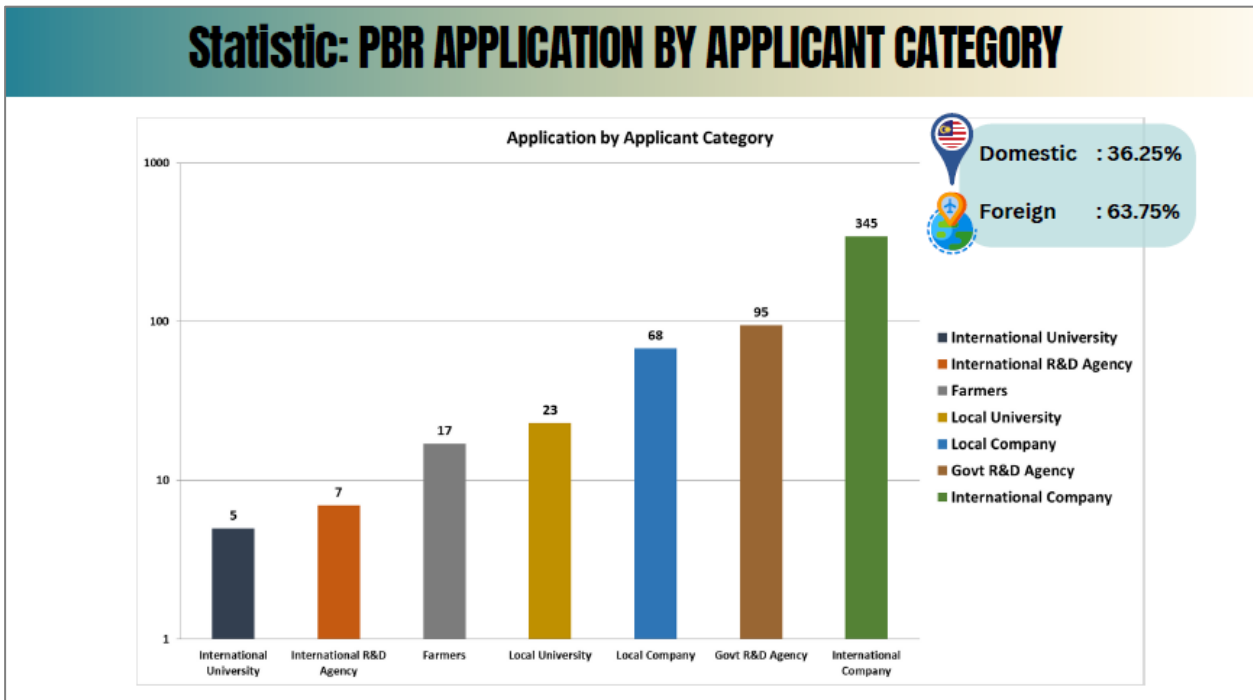


## Statistic: PBR APPLICATION BY PLANT CATEGORY



## Statistic: APPLICATION BY PLANT





## MALAYSIA PROPOSAL FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION ACTIVITY

### REGIONAL COOPERATION ON TEST GUIDELINES DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR PEPPER (*Piper nigrum*) PROJECT 1

**OPEN TO INTERESTED FORUM COUNTRIES**


**Pepper : King of Spices**



Pepper plant



Inflorescence (flower spike)



Optimal stage of maturity for processing into black pepper





Inflorescence (fruit spike)



Optimal stage of maturity for processing into white pepper



**October 2024 – June 2025**

Oct 2024: Circulate TG draft for comments

May 2025: TG Workshop in Malaysia

June 2025: Circulate revised draft

**Justification**

1. Need for Updating
2. Comprehensive Coverage on varietal in East Asia
3. Harmonization and Collaboration with countries with same interest

**MYANMAR**

## Recent Developments in PVP

- 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**)
- Intensive Awareness Raising Seminar on PVP System organized by DAR, UPOV, USPTO and MAFF, Japan (**5.12.2016**)
- **PVP law enactment** (Amending the existing law in line with UPOV 1991 act) on **24.9.2019**
- **The Procedures** relating to the New Plant Variety Protection Law enactment **4.9.2021**



PVP Law (2016)



PVP Procedures (2021)



PVP Law (2019)

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## Recent Developments in PVP

### ❑ Trying to apply to become UPOV member based on Positive Decision

- For first step-already submitted to ministry office
- Intra-ministry process - still pending
- If intra-ministry process finish, move forward to another steps (**comments and suggestions from other related ministries, Office of the Attorney General and National State Council**)



UPOV showed positive decision on Myanmar PVP law at 53<sup>rd</sup> council meeting, 1<sup>st</sup> Nov: 2019, Geneva, Switzerland

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## Recent Developments in PVP

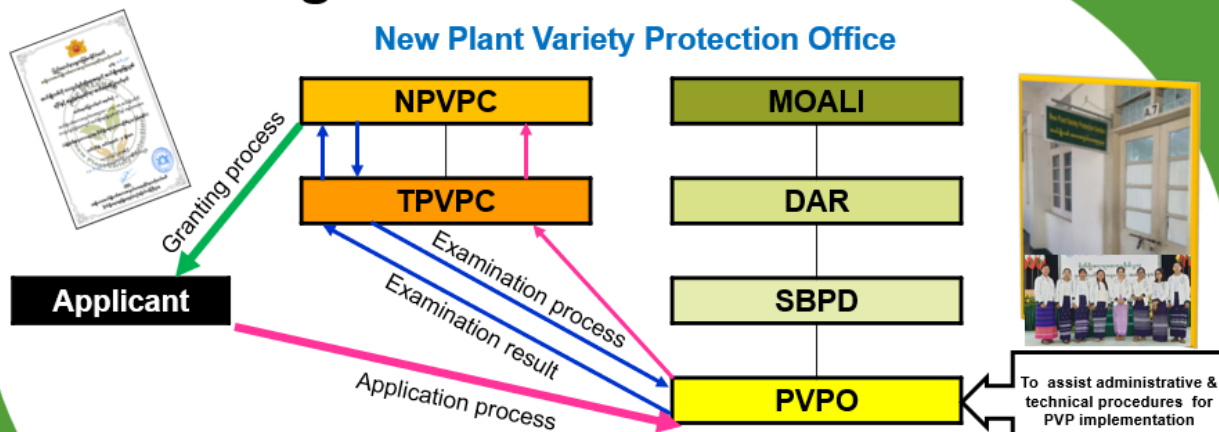
### Challenges

- To raise awareness on PVP system among policy makers & also multi-stakeholders
- To develop the capacity for DUS testing and development of National TG (including HR)
- To develop Online Application System

### Countermeasures

- ✓ Conducting Awareness Raising Workshop on UPOV PVP System among the relevant policy makers and multi-stakeholders
- ✓ Participating of Myanmar PVP examiners and testers (who are the members of Technical and Sub-technical Plant Variety Protection Committee of Myanmar) in DUS testing and other PVP system related trainings and courses (DL 205 & DL 305)
- ✓ Discussion with National and Technical Committee Members

## PVP Management Structure



PVPO is not authorized, only media/ agent for communication between NPVPC, TPVPC and applicants

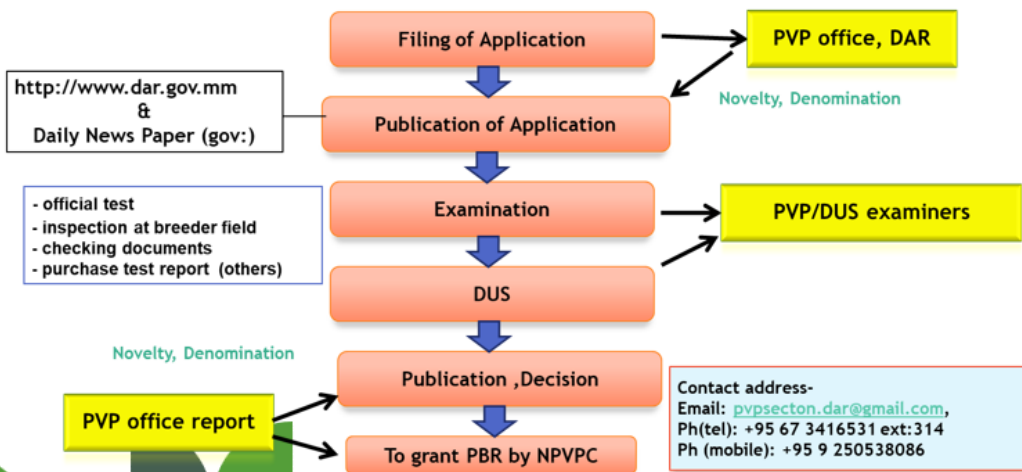
DUS tests are being carried out at research centers and satellite farms under DAR

- NPVPC- National New Plant Variety Protection Committee
- TPVPC- Technical New Plant Variety Protection Committee
- MOALI- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
- DAR- Department of Agricultural Research
- SBPD- Seed Bank, Biotechnology and Plant Protection Division
- PVPO- New Plant Variety Protection Section



# PVP Management Structure

## Procedure for application of new variety to get PBR



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# PVP Management Structure

## Number of persons in charge and examiners - 24 (trained persons)

- Full-time positions- **4 persons**
- Concurrent positions - **20 persons**

Members of PVP Office  
New Plant Variety Protection Office



-  Ms. Khin Sandar Cho  
Assistant Research Officer  
Section Head
-  Ms. Thiri Han  
Assistant Research Officer  
Office Staff & DUS Examiner
-  Ms. Phyu Phwe  
Senior Research Assistant  
Office Staff & DUS Examiner
-  Ms. Su Pyae Pyae Win  
Research Technician  
Office Staff & DUS Examiner



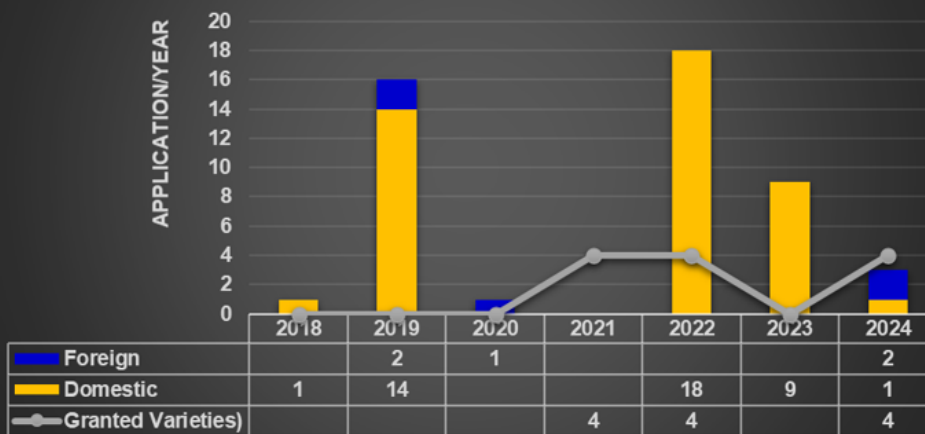
PVP Section,  
Department of Agricultural  
Research (DAR),  
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock  
and Irrigation (MOALI), Myanmar

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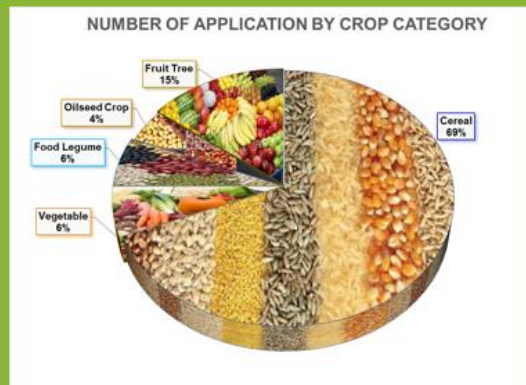
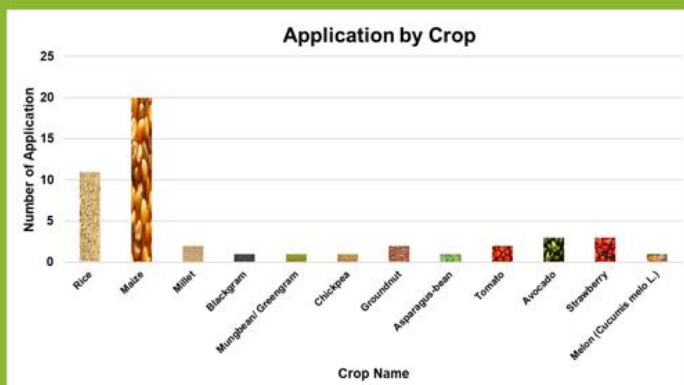
## Number of Application (2018-2024)

Number of Application  
(Domestic/Foreign & Granted Varieties)



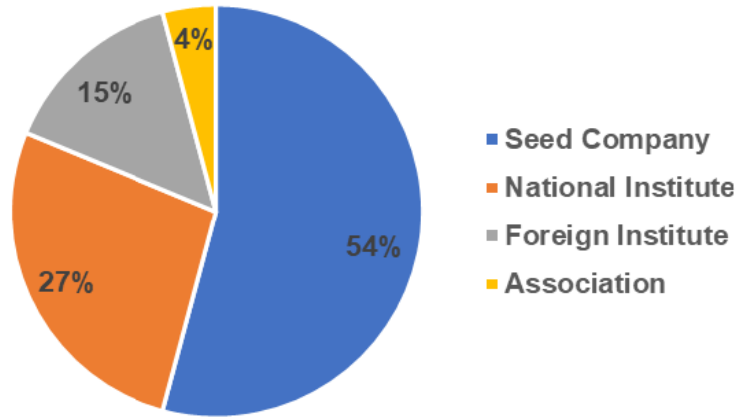
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## Application by crop & crop category



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### Application by applicant category



**PHILIPPINES**

## Recent Developments in PVP

### 1) Movement Toward UPOV Membership (for non-UPOV members)

- ▶ Currently, the Philippines' position on UPOV membership is unclear, as the existing National Law includes provisions regarding farmers' rights that are not aligned with the UPOV 1991 Act, along with other factors such as the perspectives of various stakeholders.
- ▶ However, there are initiatives in cooperation with international bodies and other countries, such as the “Knowledge Transfer Project,” which was granted by the Dutch government to the Department of Agriculture of the Philippines, particularly its Bureau of Plant Industry, which is currently overseeing the implementation of activities by the PVP Office.

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## Recent Developments in PVP

### 1) Movement Toward UPOV Membership (for non-UPOV members)

The “Knowledge Transfer Project” aims to provide capacity-building activities to individuals involved in Plant Variety Protection, specifically to:

- Capacitate and enhance the technical skills and knowledge of PVP staff and Examiners in the assessment of DUS, preparation of DUS Test Reports, and development of Test Guidelines and Calibration Manuals; and
- Provide technical assistance in improving the database system of the PVPO

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## Recent Developments in PVP

### 1) Movement Toward UPOV Membership (for non-UPOV members)

Aside from the technical training, two crucial activities were conducted to promote PVP and UPOV, as part of the cooperation activity:

#### A. Awareness-Raising Seminar

- Provided a comprehensive understanding of Plant Variety Protection (PVP) and Plant Breeders' Rights, as well as the benefits of accession to the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV);
- Served as an initial step if the Philippine government decides to accede to UPOV;
- Opposing parties, such as non-government organizations (NGOs) and civil society associations, were invited, along with policymakers and other concerned agencies.

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## Recent Developments in PVP

### 1) Movement Toward UPOV Membership (for non-UPOV members)

#### B. Bilateral Meeting

- This meeting was conducted between representatives from UPOV, the Netherlands Inspection Service for Horticulture (Naktuinbouw), and officials of the Department of Agriculture;
- The aim was to discuss crucial aspects, as well as various concerns, issues, and objections from stakeholders regarding UPOV accession.

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## Recent Developments in PVP

### 2) Revision of PVP-Related Laws and Regulations

#### Proposed Amendment of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRRs) of the PVP Act of 2002

- ▶ In the Philippine context, IRRs are detailed rules and guidelines formulated to provide a framework for the effective implementation of a law. After a law is enacted and signed by the President, it often requires more specific instructions on how it should be applied and enforced.
- ▶ There is an initiative from the PVP Office to revisit and review the IRR of the law to identify provisions that need to be amended or revised, such as the organizational structure of the PVPO.

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## Recent Developments in PVP

### 3) Challenges and Countermeasures

Challenges	Countermeasures
<p><b>1. Farmers' Perspective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Long before the start of the PVP system in the Philippines, farmers could freely use existing varieties. Even after the enactment of the PVP Act in 2002, they could still exercise their "Traditional Rights" to save, use, exchange, or sell their produce from a protected variety due to the provision in the law regarding the "Small Farmers Exception."</li> <li>▪ Since the UPOV 1991 Act does not allow these practices, it is a major reason why the Philippines is not aligned with UPOV and has not acceded to it. This is also an issue for some non-government organizations (NGOs) and civil societies, who believe that farmers, especially small farmers, will be negatively affected if the Philippines decides to join UPOV.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If the Philippine government decides to accede to UPOV, the only countermeasure is to amend the PVP Law and align its provision with the UPOV 1991 Act, which would take a lot of effort and will from the government.</li> </ul>

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## Recent Developments in PVP

### 3) Challenges and Countermeasures

Challenges	Countermeasures
<p><b>2. Related National Laws and International Commitments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Philippines, there are other existing laws that are related to the rights of small farmers and indigenous peoples (IPs) such as RA 8371 or the Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA) and RA 9147 otherwise known as the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act. Section 75 of the PVP Act states that the interpretation of its provision should not negate the effectivity of the <u>mentioned related laws</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as the first scenario:</li> <li>If the Philippine government decides to accede to UPOV, the primary counter measure would be to amend the PVP Law to align its provisions with the UPOV 1991 Act. This would involve considerable effort and commitment from the government, alongside careful consideration of existing national laws and international treaties, such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).</li> </ul>

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## Recent Developments in PVP

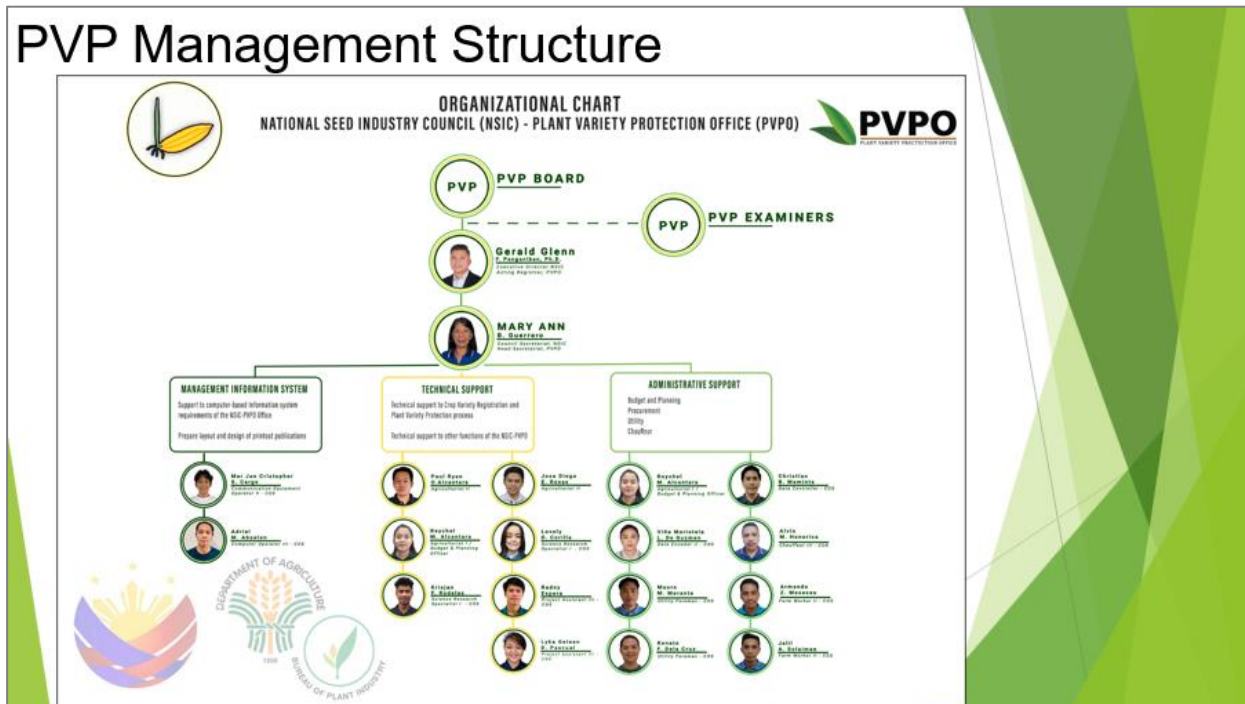
### 3) Challenges and Countermeasures

Challenges	Countermeasures
<p><b>3. Belief about monopolization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a belief among some entities that joining UPOV will result in monopolizing varieties, benefiting only multinational companies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PVP Office can conduct dialogues with these entities to provide information on the importance of Plant Breeders' Rights and the role of UPOV in establishing a well-developed PVP system.</li> </ul>

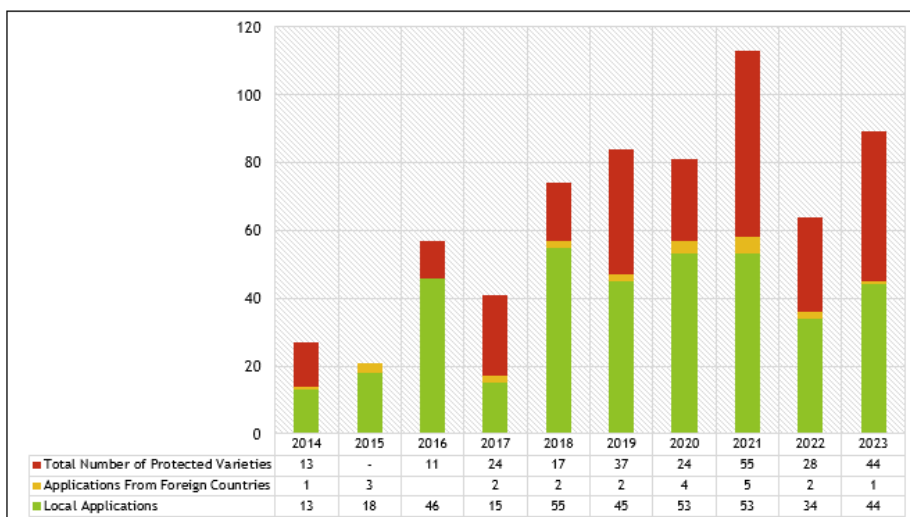
the 17<sup>th</sup> EAPVP Forum Annual Meeting



# PVP Management Structure

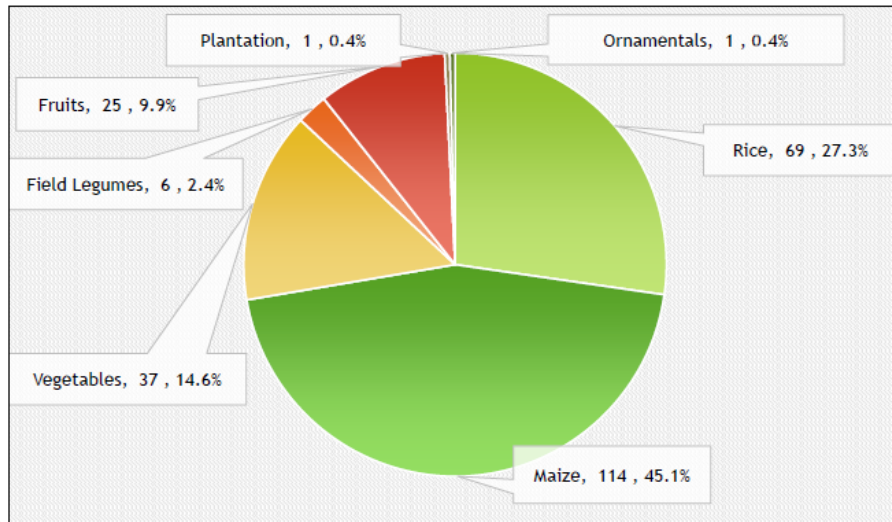


## PVP Statistics for the Last 10 Years | 2014-2023 (Number of Local, Foreign Applications & Protected Varieties)



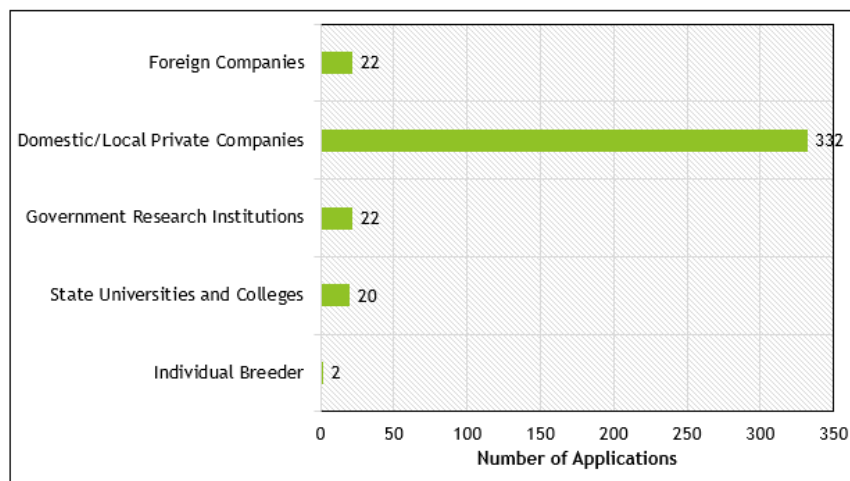
the 17<sup>th</sup> EAPVP Forum Annual Meeting

### PVP Statistics for the Last 10 Years | 2014-2023 (Breakdown of Protected Plant Varieties)



the 17<sup>th</sup> EAPVP Forum Annual Meeting

### PVP Statistics for the Last 10 Years | 2014-2023 (Applications by Sector)



the 17<sup>th</sup> EAPVP Forum Annual Meeting

**THAILAND**


## Recent Developments in PVP




### 1) movement toward UPOV membership (for non-UPOV member)

- **Government's policy** : Accelerate Free Trade Area (FTA) negotiation.
- : Market-led, innovation and income-growth.
- **The agricultural sector** : Research and development of species and varieties.
- **Government's Vision**: The vision and strategic guidelines to drive IGNITE THAILAND.
- **IGNITE THAILAND**: IGNITE AGRICULTURE HUB ready to uplift Thailand to the center of agriculture and food in the world.
- **Measures to strengthen the agricultural sector**: Developing and improving plant varieties.



## Recent Developments in PVP (Cont.)

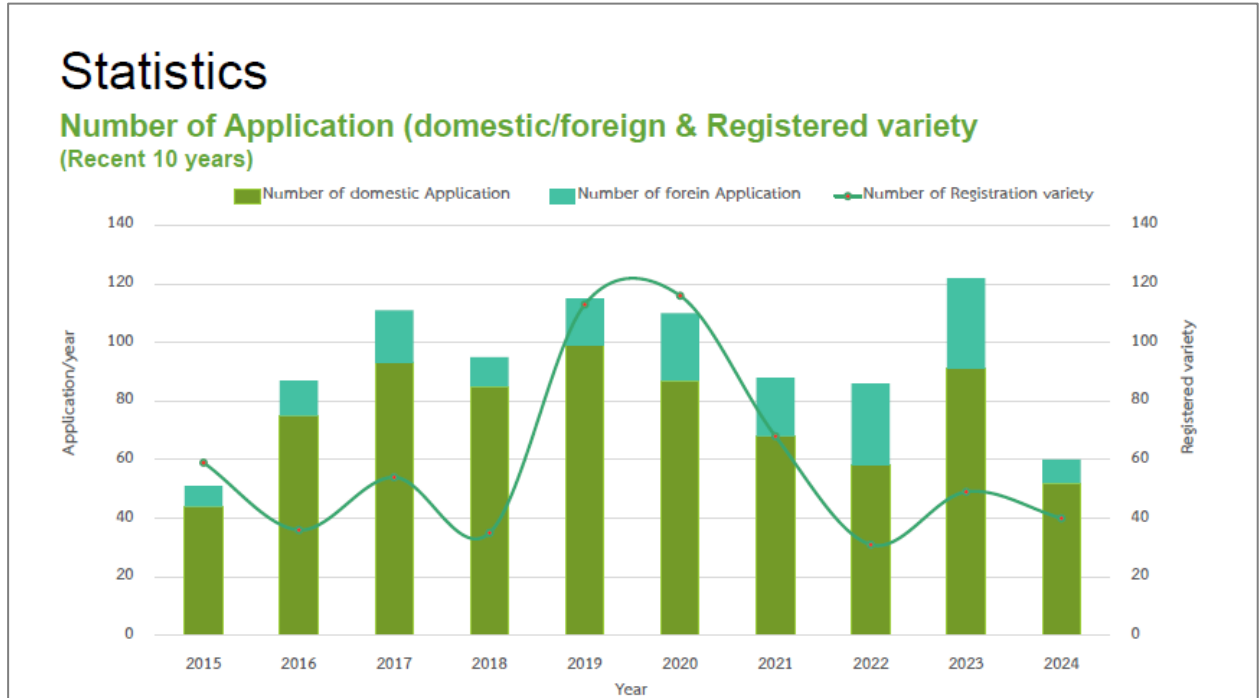
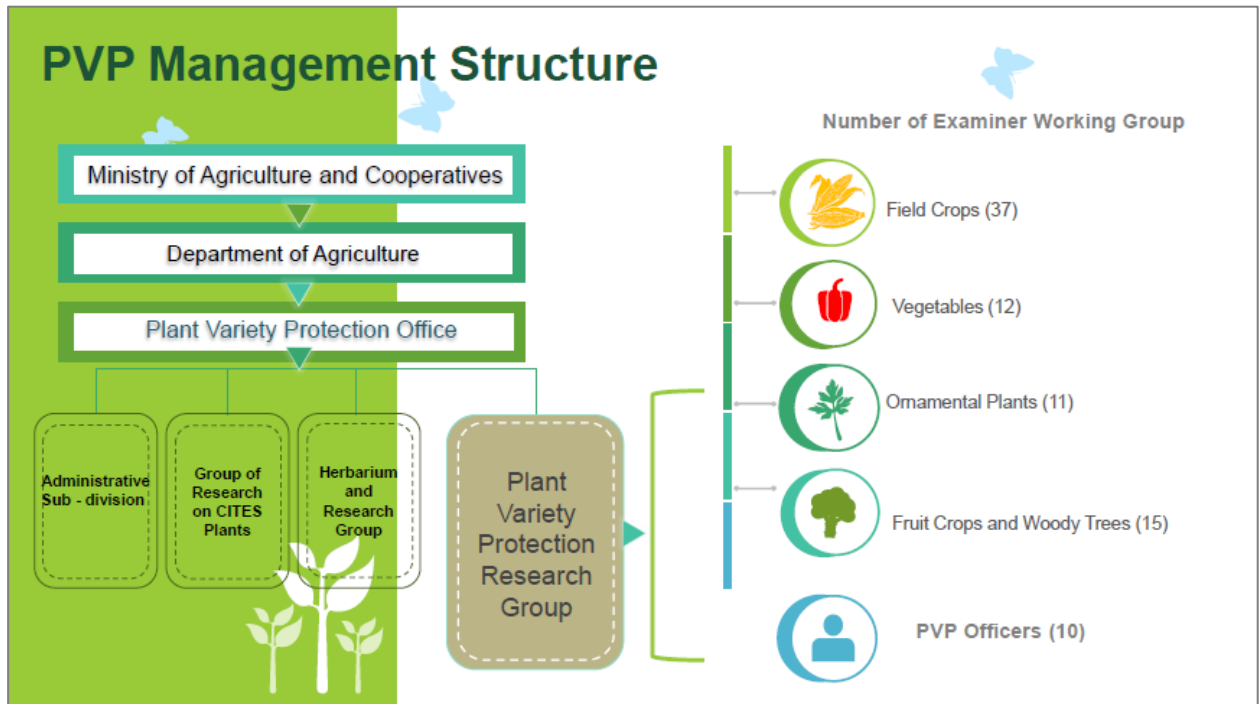



### 2) revision of PVP-related Laws and Regulations

- Supporting the government's policies.
- PVP law has to be revised.
- As international standard, PVPO has analyzed and prepared to improve the PVP law.

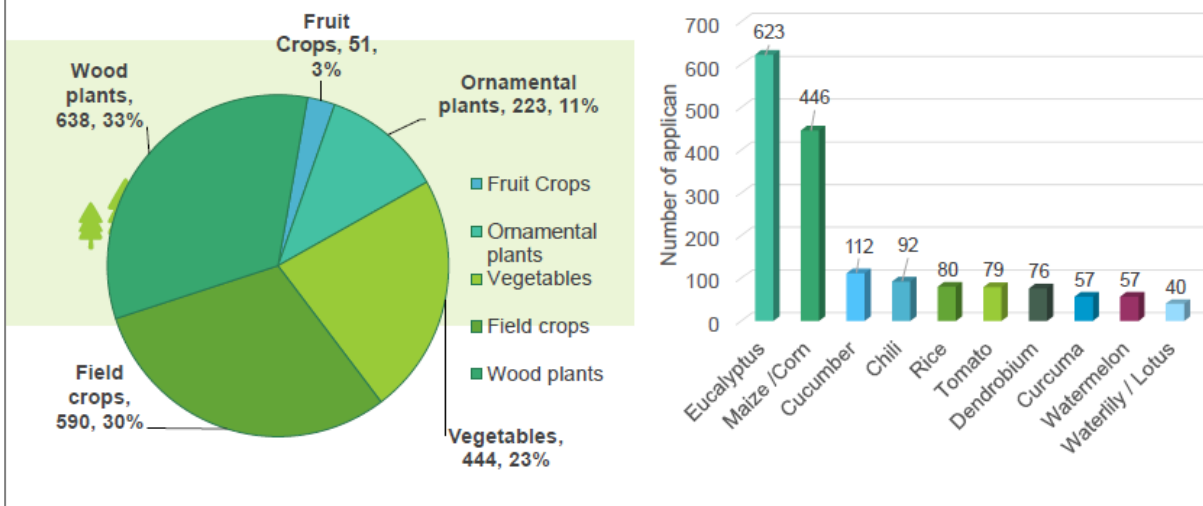
### 3) challenges and countermeasures

- Clearly understanding in-deep knowledge of the requirements details under the UPOV1991 Convention.



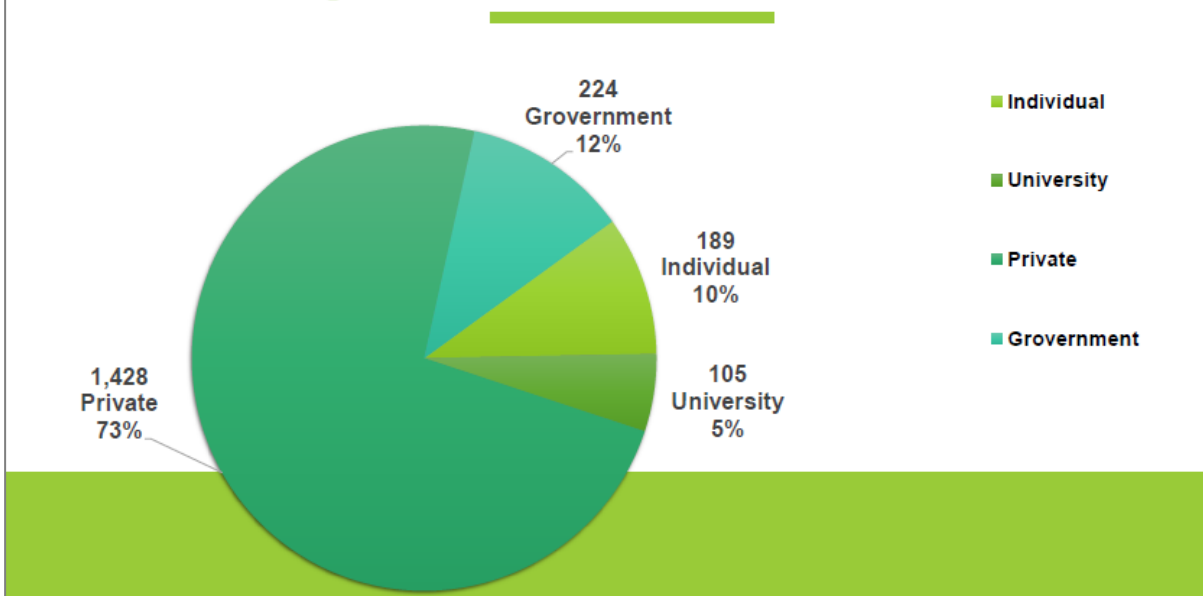
## Statistics

### Application by applicant category ( 2003 - June 2024 total 1,946 applications )



## Statistics

### Application by applicant category



**VIET NAM**

### How Viet Nam became UPOV member?

**2 main stages**

**1995 – 2000: Study, learn the nature of PVP**

- Staffs, officials were dispatched for training abroad about PVP.
- Invite experts from countries with experience in PVP and legal consultants from UPOV

**2000 – 2006: Establish a national PVP system and join UPOV**

- Establish PVPO, set up DUS testing system.
- In 2005, IP law was in force and Viet Nam became a member of UPOV in 24<sup>th</sup> December 2006

### Members of UPOV (24<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2006)

**Members of UPOV (79)**

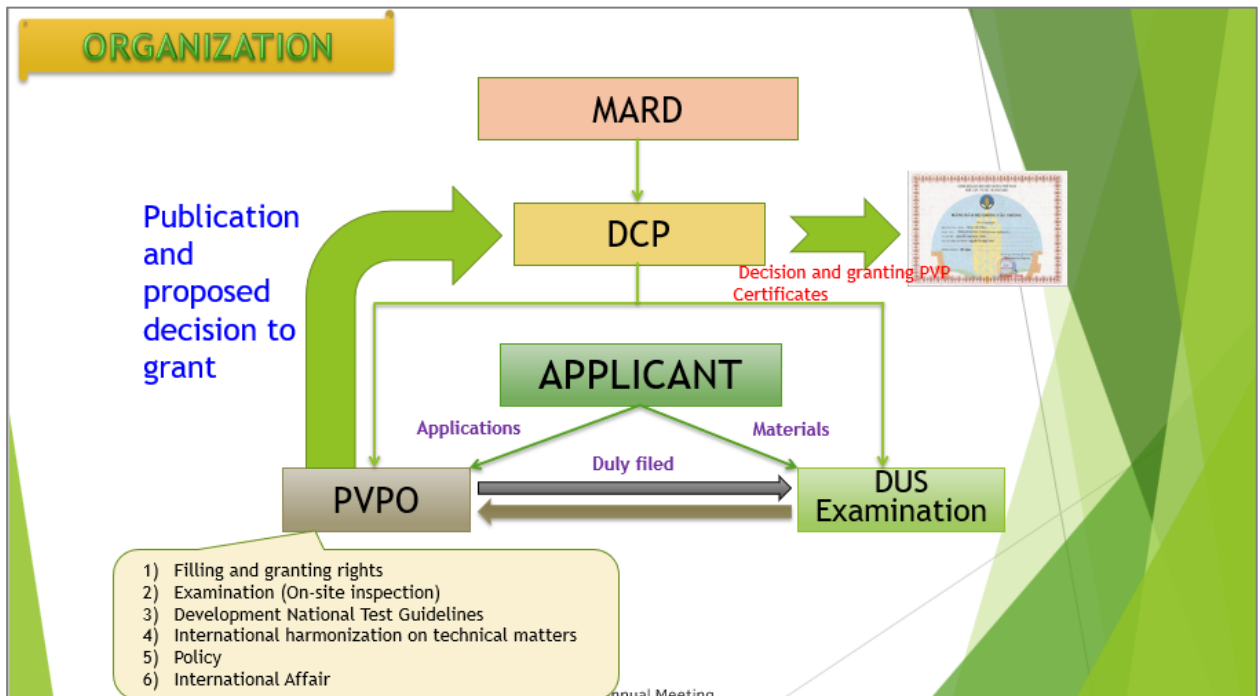
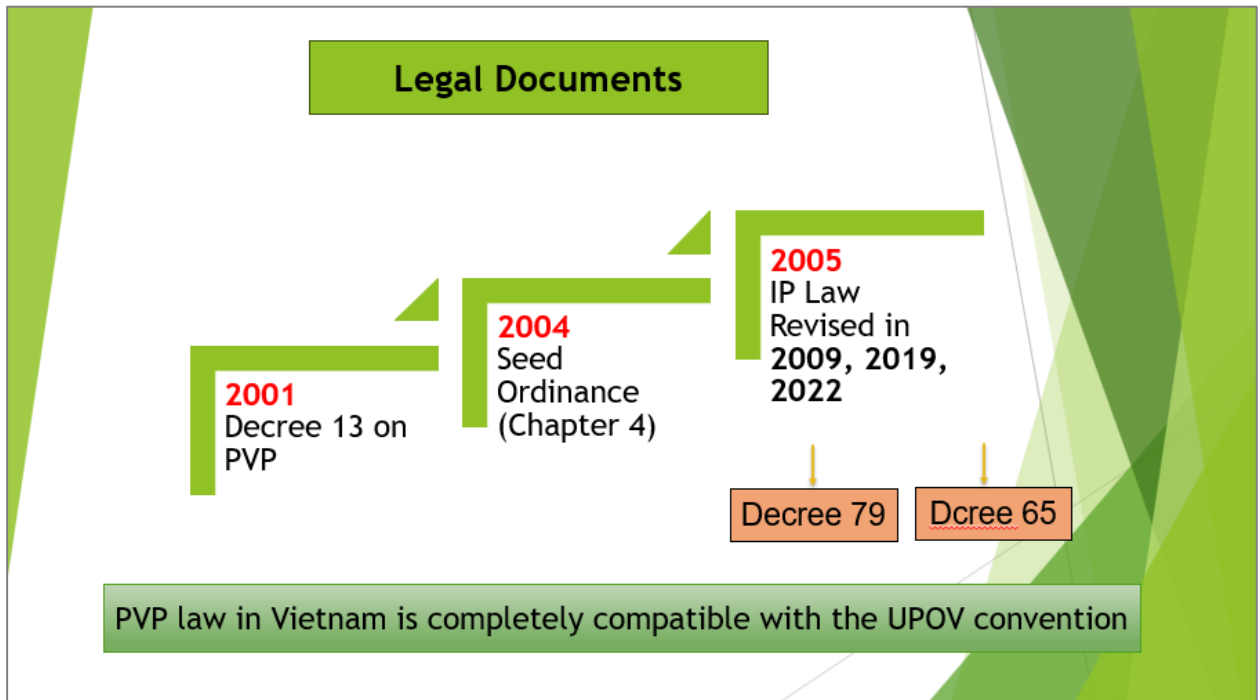
**Initiating States (15) and Organization (1)**

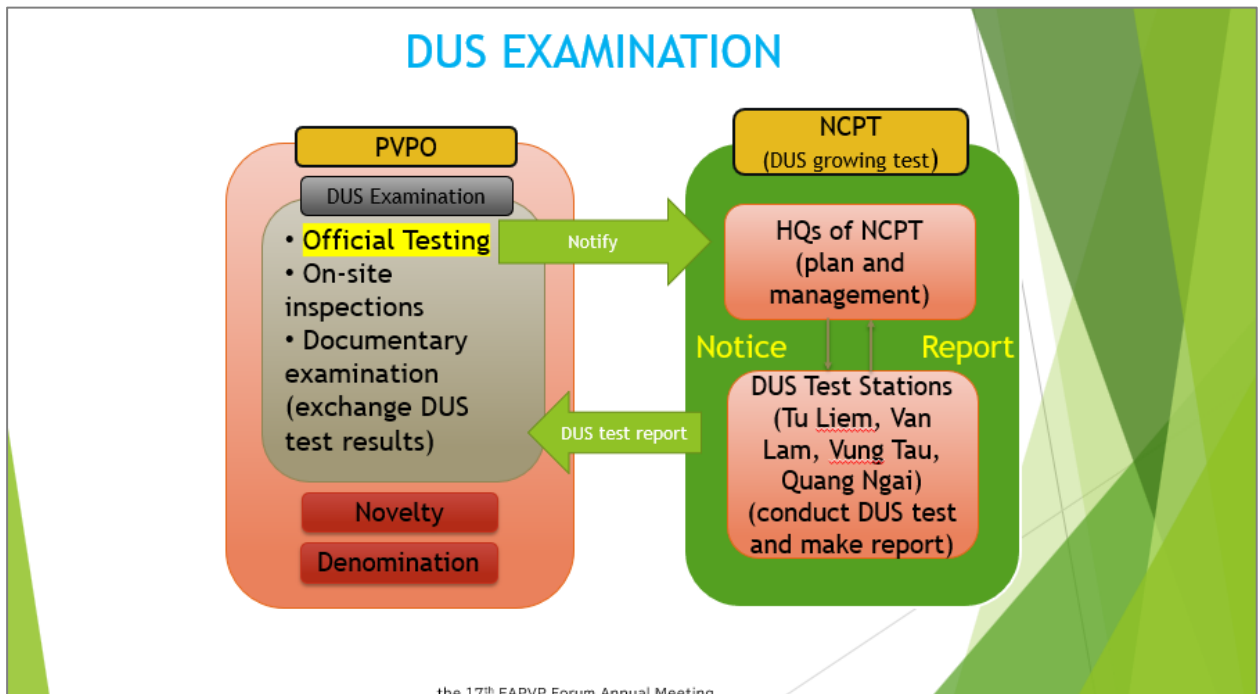
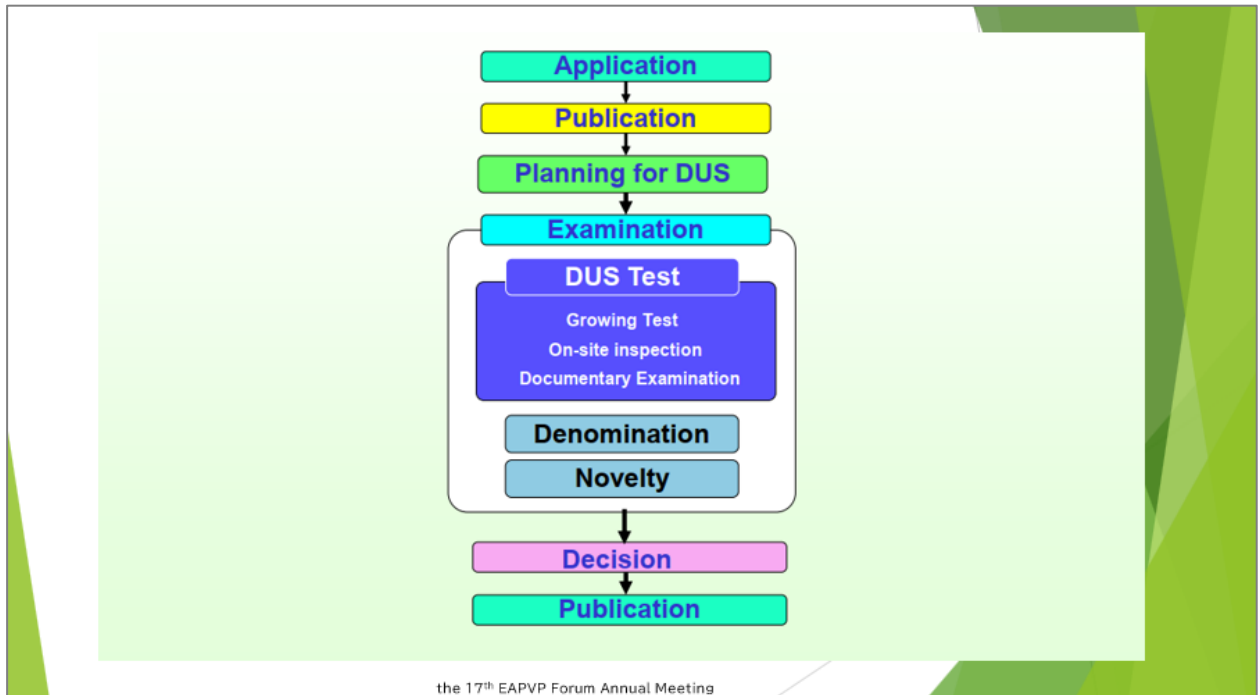
**States (23) and Organization (1) in contact with the UPOV Office**

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 territory

the 17<sup>th</sup> EAPVP Forum Annual Meeting







**DUS testing technical supports**

- UPOV documents
- UPOV TGs
- UPOV member TGs
- Official TG for new species (drafted by PVPO and NCPT)

**How does VN develop new TGs?**

- The detailed operation procedures based on the general principles and related TGP documents
- To go to areas where many varieties of new species are grown to make an observation and collect the most detailed data on those, take photos (PVPO, experts..)
- To draft table of characteristics

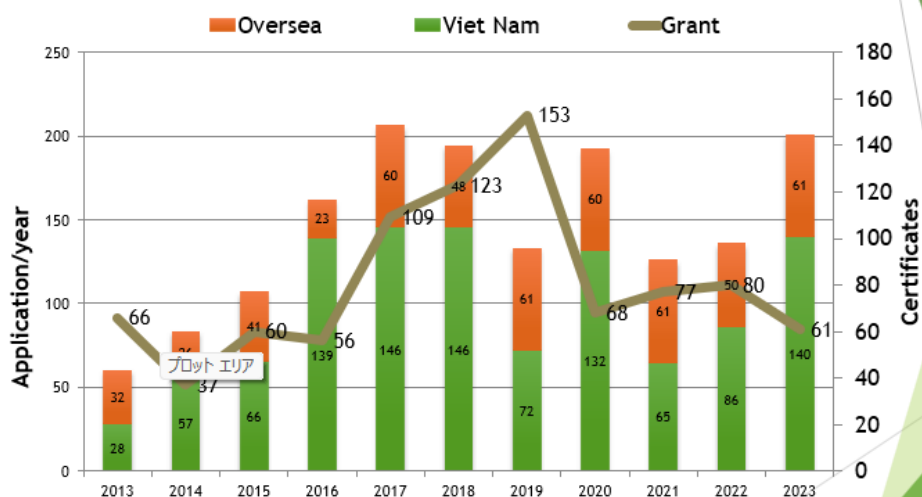
**How does VN develop new TGs?**

- To hold several technical meetings for consultation on new TG (PVPO, experts..)
- To hold a council meeting to approve the TG
- To promulgate the TG

## Human Resources for PVP

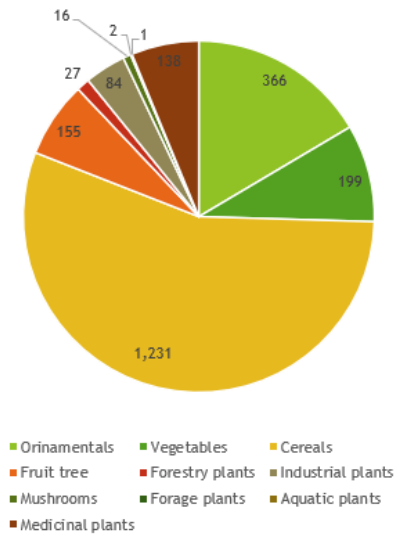
- PVPO: 04 Msc
- National Center For Plant Testing: 25 DUS Tester:
  - 10 Msc
  - 7 Bachelors
  - The rest are technical workers (8)

## Applications by year from 2013 to 2023

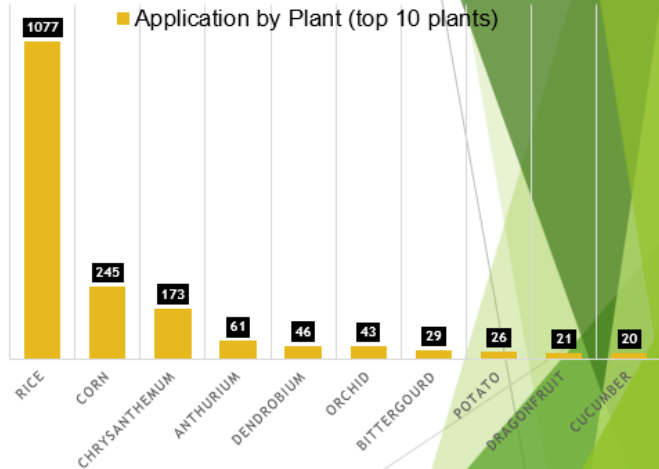


## Statistics for species applied to PVP system

Application by plant category



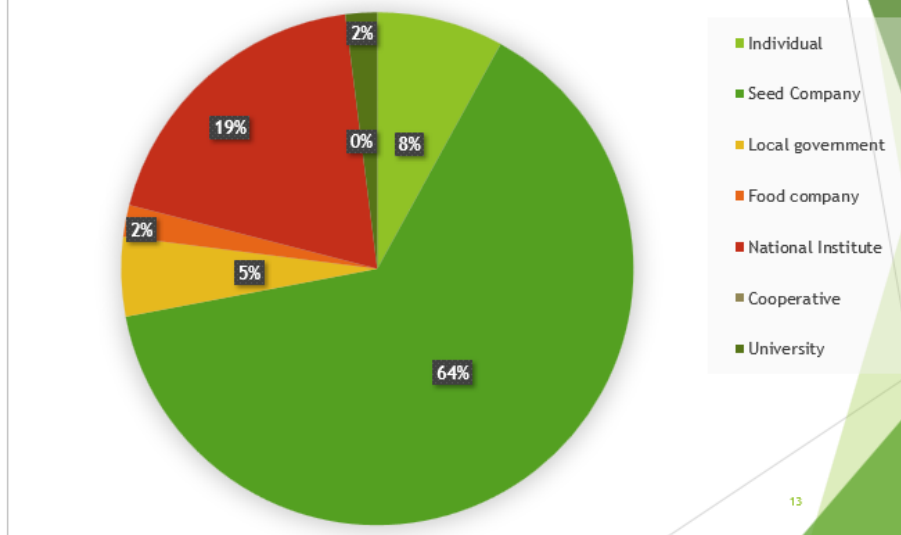
Application by Plant (top 10 plants)



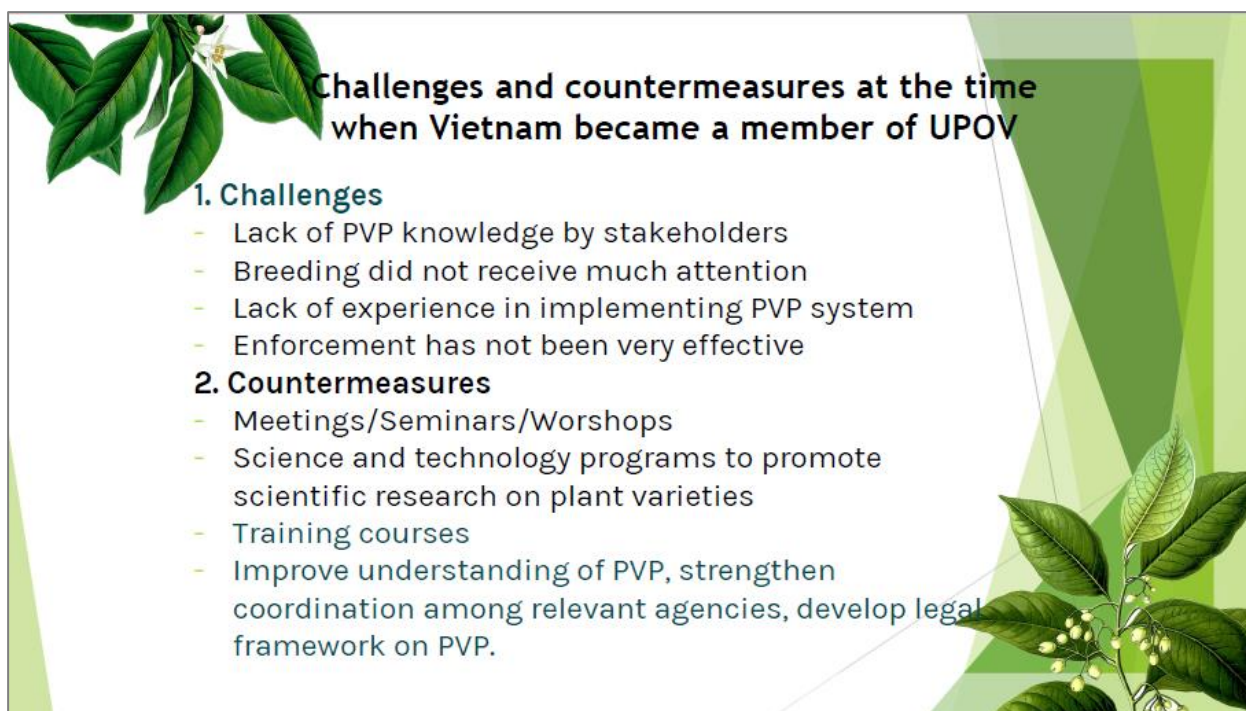
the 17<sup>th</sup> EAPVP Forum Annual Meeting

## Statistics for applicant

Application by applicant category



the 17<sup>th</sup> EAPVP Forum Annual Meeting



## Challenges and countermeasures at the time when Vietnam became a member of UPOV

### 1. Challenges

- Lack of PVP knowledge by stakeholders
- Breeding did not receive much attention
- Lack of experience in implementing PVP system
- Enforcement has not been very effective

### 2. Countermeasures

- Meetings/Seminars/Worshops
- Science and technology programs to promote scientific research on plant varieties
- Training courses
- Improve understanding of PVP, strengthen coordination among relevant agencies, develop legal framework on PVP.

[Annex IV follows]



Annex IV

**LIST OF COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 2024-2025**

The cooperation activities in 2024-2025 were proposed by Forum members. As agreed in the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting in 2023 in Vientiane, Lao PDR, these proposals were submitted by two months before the 17<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting.

The cooperation activities need to be in line with the Common Direction of the 10-Year Strategic Plan of the EAPVP Forum with a view to streamlining the Forum's cooperation activities toward further harmonization of the PVP system in the region. In order to maximize the effect of Member countries' efforts and available resources in progressing in line with the 10-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE EAPVP FORUM (2018-2027), the Forum office previously consulted with some Forum members bilaterally based on the checkpoints below for assessing cooperation activity proposals submitted by member countries and accepted the revision of the proposals. These checkpoints will increase transparency to the following description in the Rule of Procedure (EAPVPP/12/07)

*The Forum's cooperation activities proposed by the members each year, which require financial support in particular, need to be in line with the Common Direction of the 10-Year Strategic Plan with a view to streamlining the Forum's cooperation activities toward further harmonization of the PVP system in East Asian region.*

**Checkpoints**

- (1) The proposed activities are in line with establishing or promoting PVP systems consistent with the UPOV Convention.
- (2) The proposed activities address the key challenge of the proponent in progressing the Common Direction of the 10-Year Strategic Plan (i.e. joining UPOV or further PVP harmonization and cooperation)
- (3) The proposed activities do not promote implementation of systems not in line with UPOV.

The Forum is invited to consider and adopt following cooperation activities.

*The cooperation activities will be conducted within the limits of the EAPVP Forum budget.*

**1. Cambodia**

1-1-1. Title of program: **Dissemination Workshop on Law enforcement on Seed Management and Plant Breeder's Right conform with the Act.1991 of UPOV Convention**

1-1-2. Proposed date: January or February, 2025

1-1-3. Proposed venue: Phnom Penh, Cambodia

1-1-4. Expected participants: 50 participants relevant to the law on Seed Management and Plant Breeder's Right and other stakeholders

1-1-5. Note: Need to differentiate from the International Seminar on 28 August and clarify target and content.

1-2-1. Title of program: **Translation and publishing the DUS examination on major crops and development of harmonization description of new variety of plants in Cambodia language**

1-2-2. Proposed date: February-March 2025

1-2-3. Proposed venue: General Directorate of Agriculture, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

1-2-4. Note: Subject to be implemented within budget

1-3-1. Title of program: **Technical consultation meeting on Amendment of the Law on Seed Management and Plant Breeder's Right conform with the Act.1991 of UPOV Convention**

1-3-2. Proposed date: Mid-March, 2025

1-3-3. Proposed venue: Phnom Penh, Cambodia

1-3-4. Expected participants: 30 participants relevant to the amendment the Law on Seed Management and Plant Breeder's Right, and other stakeholders

1-3-5. Note: Subject to be conducted in cooperation with UPOV

## **2. Lao PDR**

2-1-1. Title of program: **Establish a database and gathering the DUS testing guidelines of new plant Variety protection**

2-1-2. Proposed date: Oct-Dec 2024: Study visit the PVP offices of Vietnam.

Jan-Feb 2025: workshop or training.

Feb-May 2025: Translation/Publication)

2-1-3. Proposed venue: Lao PDR or Viet Nam

2-1-4. Expected participants: MOIC, MAFF, relevant stakeholders, public and private sectors

2-1-5. Note: Need to obtain approval for cooperation from Viet Nam.

2-2-1. Title of program: **Raising awareness of Laos's PVP, update on legislation and introduction of e-PVP Asia**

2-2-2. Proposed date: 1st quarter of 2025, 4th quarter of 2025

2-2-3. Proposed venue: Lao PDR

2-2-4. Expected participants: MOIC, MAFF, relevant stakeholders, public and private sectors

2-2-5. Note: To be conducted in next fiscal year. Subject to revision of the topic and method of holding the workshop.

2-3-1. Title of program: **Training on PVP administration, DUS examination for mulberry, rice and corn**

2-3-2. Proposed date: May-June, 2025

2-3-3. Proposed venue: Lao PDR

2-3-4. Expected participants: MOIC, MAFF, relevant stakeholders, Japan, Viet Nam, Thailand

2-3-5. Note: To be conducted in next fiscal year.

## **3. Malaysia**

3-1-1. Title of program: **Regional Cooperation on Test Guidelines Development Workshop for Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*) Project 1**

3-1-2. Proposed date: Oct 2024 : Circulate draft of test guideline of Black Pepper for interested countries for comments and suggestions

May 2025 : Organize test guideline workshop for test guideline development attended by experts from interested countries with lecture on development Test Guidelines at UPOV

June 2025 : Circulate revised draft for comments.

3-1-3. Proposed venue/means: Malaysia for first round / alternately other interested countries for subsequent round

3-1-4. Expected participants: Crop Examiners and PVPRO Secretariat from Malaysia  
Experts from other interested Forum Members

3-1-5. Note: Subject to consultation with UPOV. Workshop and revision to be conducted in next fiscal year.

#### **4. Myanmar**

4-1-1 Title of program: **Awareness Raising Workshop on UPOV PVP System among the relevant policy makers and stakeholders with the assistance of the experts from UPOV and EAPVP forum members**

4-1-2 Proposed date: November 2024

4-1-3 Proposed venue: Department of Agricultural Research (DAR), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Naypyitaw, Myanmar

4-1-4 Expected participants: 100 participants including the representatives from EAPVP forum members

4-1-5. Note: Subject to online participation due to budget and administrative constraints if applicable workshop is to be held in a member country and explaining target audience.

4-2-1. Title of program: **Participating of Myanmar PVP examiners in DUS test trainings development of national TG training and Database training to be held among the region**

4-2-2 Proposed date: 2024-2025

4-2-3. Proposed venue: Any EAPVP forum member country

4-2-4. Expected participants: PVP examiners

4-2-5. Note: Subject to online participation due to budget and administrative constraints if applicable training is to be held in a member country.

#### **5. Philippines**

5-1-1 Title of program: **Awareness Seminar on the Importance of Plant Variety Protection (PVP) System and the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)**

5-1-2 Proposed date: December 2024 (TBC)

5-1-3 Proposed venue: Philippines (online)

5-1-4 Expected participants: Various stakeholders of the Philippine PVP Office and the representatives from EAPVP forum members

5-1-5. Note: Subject to online seminar.

[End of Annex IV and of document]