



East Asia Plant Variety Protection Forum

**18th Annual Meeting**

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**EAPVPF/18/03\_04**

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## **INDIVIDUAL IMPLEMENTING STRATEGY OF INDONESIA**

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### **1. National goal (for next 10 years: 2018 to 2027)**

- To strengthen PVP system, raising awareness of Plant Variety Protection Rights (PVP Rights) and to promote breeding activities of new varieties
- To increase number of PVP application
- To become the basis for references, manifestations and policies in planning, implementing and evaluating the success of development implementation in national seed industry and plant varieties.

### **2. Objectives with analysis of challenges (for next 3 years)**

Objective 1: Increase the number of plant varieties registered

Challenges:

- Lack of awareness among plant breeders about the importance of plant variety protection (PVP) rights.
- The registration process is perceived as complicated and time-consuming by applicants.
- Lack of confidence among PVP applicants in the enforcement of infringements by the authorities.

Objective 2: Strengthen the legal and institutional framework for plant variety protection

Challenges:

- Limited harmonization of national regulations with international standards (UPOV 1991).
- Minimal cross-sector coordination (Ministry of Agriculture, Research Institutions, National Development Planning Agency, Universities, etc.).
- Weak law enforcement related to PVP rights infringements.

Objective 3: Encourage innovation in breeding varieties that are adaptive to climate change and market demands

Challenges:

- Lack of incentives or reward schemes for plant breeders.
- Limited research funding, especially for non-commercial or local plant breeding.
- Threat of biopiracy involving unprotected domestic genetic resources.

Objective 4: Improve international collaboration and market access for protected varieties

Challenges:

- Indonesia's involvement in international frameworks like UPOV remains limited
- Lack of well-documented data on superior national varieties for international promotion.
- Technical and bureaucratic barriers in exporting domestically bred seed varieties.

### 3. Planned activities and Road map (for next 3 years)

Activity planning for the next 3 years is as follows:

#### 2025

1. Initiation of PVP law amendment through a government initiative in collaboration with the Legal Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. Raising stakeholder awareness about the benefits of plant variety protection (PVP).
3. Capacity building for PVP examiners through training programs both domestically and abroad.
4. Advance training program for maize
5. Development of an online application system for PVP rights.
6. Improvement of the functions and facilities of the DUS Testing Center.
7. Increasing the number of PVP consultants to boost foreign applications.

#### 2026

1. Drafting of the revised PVP law.
2. Harmonization of mechanisms and technical guidelines at the international level.
3. Collaboration with universities to incorporate PVP-related curriculum into higher education.
4. Development of a plant variety database.
5. Advanced capacity-building programs for PVP examiners through domestic and international training.

#### 2027

1. Discussion of the revised PVP law draft with the Ministry of Law.
2. Accreditation and recognition of international standards for the DUS Testing Center.
3. International collaboration in the utilization of protected plant varieties.
4. Enhancement of public-private partnerships to strengthen the PVP system.

### 4. Proposal of Cooperation Activity (Members who submitted proposals ONLY. The proposals will be presented with explanation of relevance to its 10-YSP.)

- Advance training program for Maize.
- Legal Analysis in Strengthening the Plan of Indonesia UPOV Membership.

(proposals is submitted separately from this document)

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