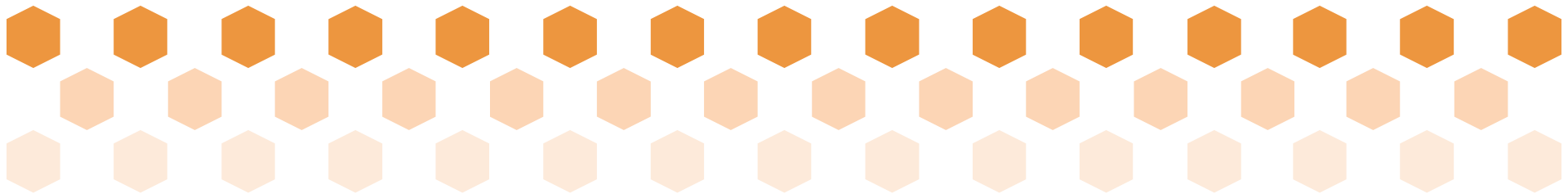


Benefits of UPOV and Cooperation Activities by JAPAN

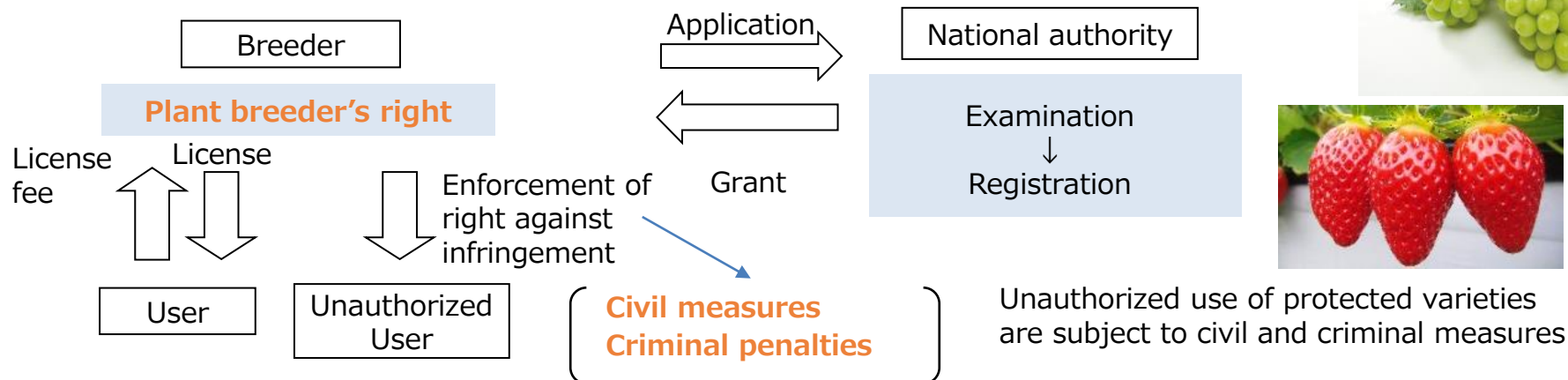


Minori Hagiwara (Ms.)
Director for International Affairs on Plant Variety Protection
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

- Development of new plant varieties can take decades and require a large amount of prior investment.
- For society to benefit from the fruit of these investments, it is indispensable that these hard work have a protection mechanism that allows recuperation of investment.
- 78 members. In ASEAN, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam are to join by 2026. While Indonesia has expressed serious interests in joining.
- UPOV provides the international framework for effective system of Plant Variety Protection.

【Example Use of plant variety protection system】



※Under the 1991 UPOV Convention

Benefits of joining UPOV

(1) Birth of a Strong Domestic Breeding industry (Vietnam)

Before, joining UPOV in 2006, Viet Nam, had no Vietnamese private breeding facilities.

Now, VINASEED, one of the largest breeding companies lists as Forbes 50



NUMBER OF DOMESTIC PVP APPLICATIONS



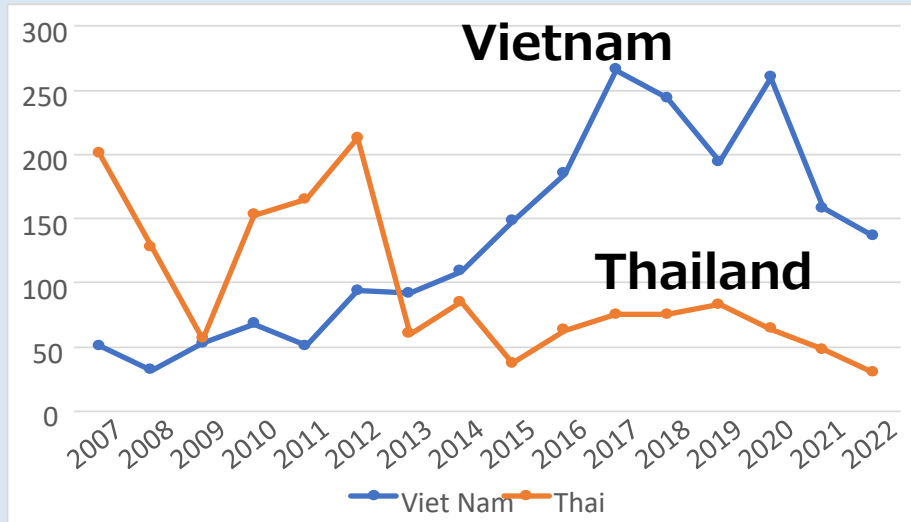
Source: PVP Office of Viet Nam

The UPOV system, buttresses a vibrant domestic breeding community.

The private sector now invests actively into breeding activities

Benefits of joining UPOV

(2) Increase in Breeding activities

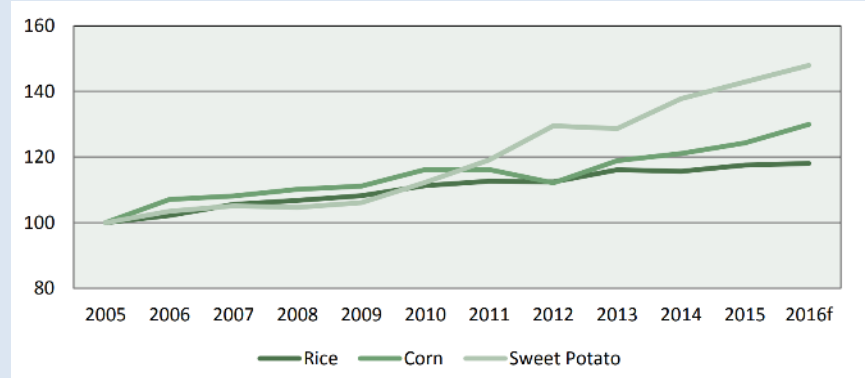


Source: EAPVPF Country Report and JATAFF

Number of applications in Vietnam has been increasing since joining UPOV in 2006

(4) Increase in yield

Yield improvements in Viet Nam for major arable crops

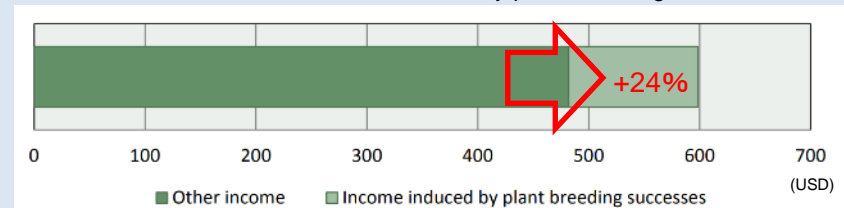


(3) Increase in choice for farmers



Farmers Income have increased **24 %** since joining UPOV in 2006

Income of a Vietnamese farmer induced by plant breeding successes



Source: HFFA Research GmbH

[Transformation of the seed sector in Viet Nam - YouTube](#)

Benefits of joining UPOV

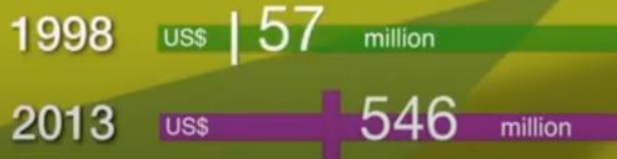
(6) Increase in Employment KENYA



Since joining UPOV in 1999 the flower industry has been booming with the introduction of foreign varieties. It has created an **estimated employment over 150,000 people directly** and more than **500,000 indirectly** for their floriculture industry

Source: "Impact of Plant Variety Protection in Kenya" Simon M. Maina, Head, Seed Certification and Plant Variety Protection, KEPHIS

CUT FLOWER EXPORTS
SINCE KENYA BECAME A MEMBER
OF UPOV IN 1999



(7) Creation of Export Industry

Kenya now exports their flowers to over 60 different countries

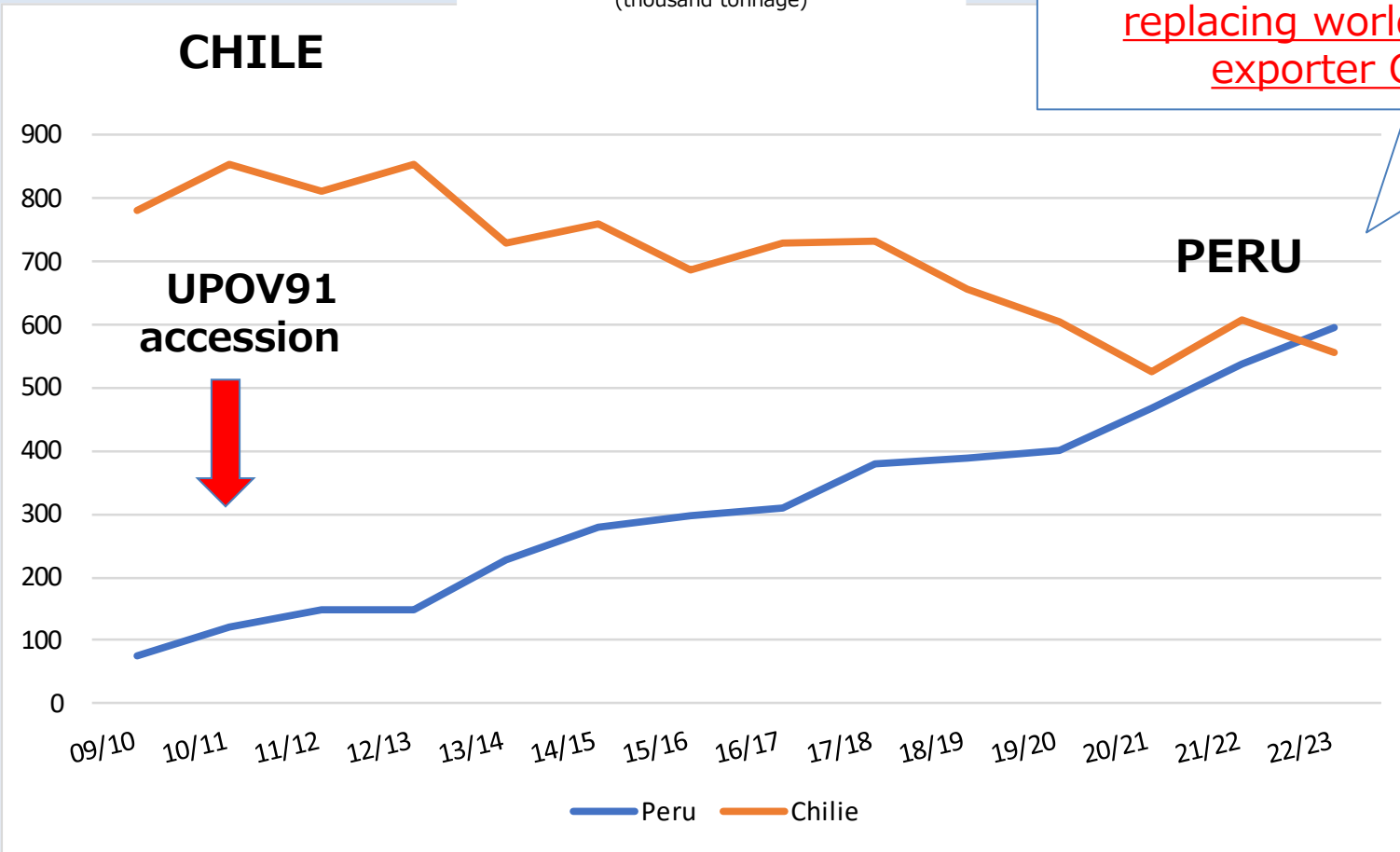
New Plant Varieties key to Export Competitiveness(Peru)

Since joining UPOV91 in 2011, Peru has been actively introducing new grape varieties.

This year, Peru hits an all time high of grape exports, replacing worlds largest exporter Chile.

Exports by Country

(thousand tonnage)



Source: USDA

Publication | Fresh Apples, Grapes, and Pears: World Markets and Trade | ID: 1z40ks800 | USDA Economics, Statistics and Market Information System ([cornell.edu](https://www.ers.usda.gov/))

International cooperation activities

- in collaboration with UPOV

- East Asia Plant Variety Protection Forum
- Capacity Building (JICA training course)
- Common application platform for UPOV member countries (e-PVP Asia)
- Cooperation for examination

The East Asia Plant Variety Protection Forum

The East Asia Plant Variety Protection Forum consisting of ASEAN Plus Three countries (China, Japan, Republic of Korea) was established in 2007 to exchange and cooperate to establish effective PVP systems consistent with the UPOV Convention.



Activities

- Forum meeting is organized annually to exchange and update progress, and adopt cooperation activities.
- In-country and regional cooperation activities are implemented to support countries to develop and update PVP systems.

Recent activities of the EAPVP Forum

2023.08.02-03	Vientianne, Lao PDR	16 th EAPVPF annual meeting and International Seminar
2023. 03.28	Lao PDR	Seminar on the benefits of the UPOV system for farmers and growers
2023.02.28	Thailand	Meeting to introduce the actual information about the UPOV system
2023.01.23	Cambodia	Training on Distinctness, Uniformity, Stability (DUS) examination on cucumber and yard long bean
2022.11.18	Japan	Capacity building workshop2: technical training for PVP senior staff
2022.11.01	Japan	Capacity building workshop 1: introduction of PVP & UPOV TG1/3
2022.10.07	Indonesia	International seminar on PVP system
2022.07.25	Indonesia	15 th EAPVPF annual meeting

Japan's cooperation towards joining UPOV

We support efforts to join UPOV, such as

- High-Level study tour for key persons influential in policymaking
- Assist UPOV organization to provide workshops on legal advice
- Holding seminars to raise awareness among stakeholders for UPOV membership



High-Level Study Tour

Visits to UPOV member countries for senior government officials, etc. Promotes understanding of the benefits of UPOV membership.



Awareness Seminar

Awareness seminars on the UPOV system are held for domestic stakeholders from the industry

JICA group training

Plant Variety Protection and Quality Control System of Seeds to Facilitate Distribution of High Quality Seeds

Learn from the experiences and technical expertise of Japan and find out the technical ways and benefit of PVP in conformity of UPOV 91 Convention.

2023 general information

Duration: July 19 to Sep 8

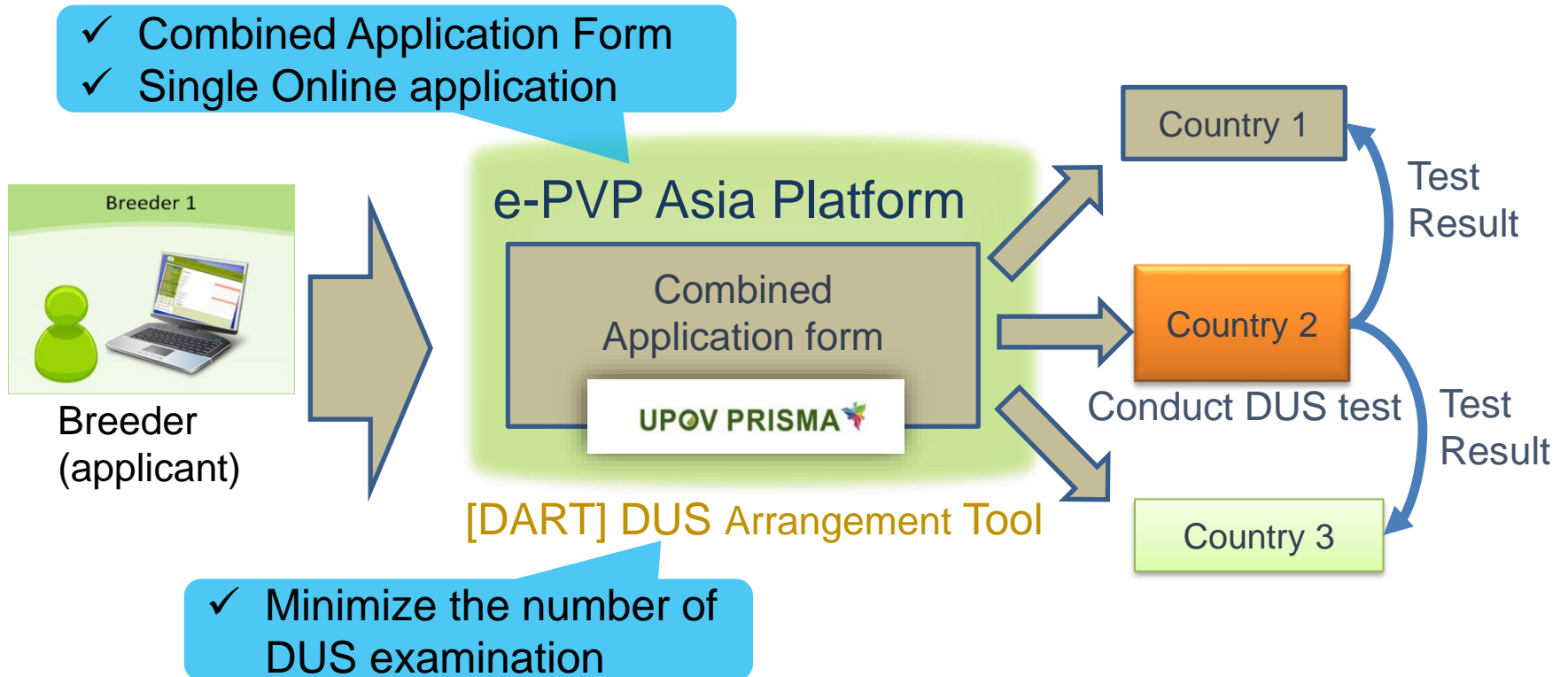
- Lectures
- UPOV lessons
- DUS test practice at NCSS
- Third country phase in Vietnam



photo: JICA Tsukuba

Regional Cooperation “e-PVP Asia”

What is “e-PVP Asia” ?



Cooperation for Plant Examination

Japanese PVP office offers UPOV member states the examination report at no charge by exchanging the Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) since 2016.

- For Japanese plant breeders, they can expect PBR registration with shorter period and lower cost
- For UPOV members, they can save the cost of DUS growing test.



Australia



Federative Republic of Brazil



New Zealand



swiss confederation



Socialist Republic of Vietnam



EU



Russian Federation



Republic of Kenya



United Mexican States



State of Israel



Kingdom of the Netherlands



Republic of Turkey



Canada



Republic of Peru

UPOV member countries that Japan has shared test reports since 2016

Country	Plant name
Australia	Hibiscus
Brazil	Chrysanthemum, Alstroemeria
Canada	Cape Periwinkle, Citrus, Hydrangea, Ranunculus
Israel	Rose
Kenya	Carnation

Country	Plant name
New Zealand	Satsuma Mandarin
Russia	Strawberry
Turkey	Lettuce
Viet Nam	Chrysanthemum, Rice, Sweet potato, Poinsettia

Cooperative Expedition and Evaluation Program For New Ornamental Plants by Sakata

CEEPによるINTAと Sakataの連携

共同探索 Joint Expedition

資源国への自由な探索の実施

利用側スタッフの参加とともに有望素材の収集を目標



--- Concepción con Peaje
 --- C.O.T.
 --- C.P.E.M.A I Etapa
 --- C.P.E.M.A II Etapa
 --- T.F.O. 99
 --- Km-Mts. 98
 --- Administraciones



INTAでのField trial



Joint Evaluation



- Portulaca (6)
- Scoparia (11)
- Glandularia (12)
- Stemodia (1)
- Mimulus (1)
- Mecardonia (1)
- Bacopa (1)
- Thymophylla (1)
- Eupatorium (1)
- Asteraceae (1)
- Nierembergi
- Calibrachoa (4)

The Discovery of new species among the expedition

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Article

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Two new species of *Calibrachoa* (Solanaceae) from subtropical South America

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Instituto de Floricultura, INTA INTA-Castelar, De los Roseros y Las cañales s/n°, 1684, Hurlingham, Buenos Aires, Argentina. jgreppi@inta.inta.gov.ar

Abstract

We describe and illustrate two new species of *Calibrachoa*, *C. argentea* and *C. longistyla*, from the Pantepui region in southern South America. *Calibrachoa argentea* is characterized by a suite of characters: decumbent stems, vixid venation, the leaf midrib with a distinctive ligulate callosity at the base, purple funnel-shaped corolla, and long stamens with somewhat swollen opening at the mouth of the corolla tube. *Calibrachoa longistyla* is best recognized by its whitish corolla with the style apex and stigma exserted above the anthers of the longest stamens. Following the RCM classification, both species are considered distinct.

Keywords: Pantepui, Pantepui region, RCM conservation status

DOS NUEVAS ESPECIES DE *MECARDONIA* (SCROPHULARIACEAE) PARA LA CIENCIA

JULIÁN A. GREPPI & JUAN C. HAGIWARA

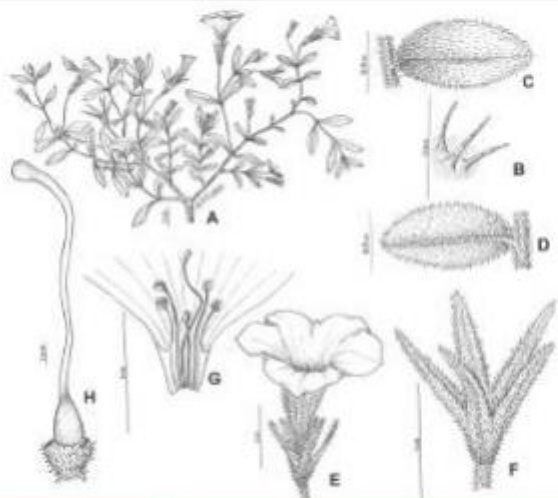
Instituto de Floricultura, INTA INTA-Castelar, De los Roseros y Las cañales s/n°, 1684, Hurlingham, Buenos Aires, Argentina. jgreppi@inta.inta.gov.ar

Abstract: Greppi, J. A. & J. C. Hagiwara, Two new species of *Mecardonia* (Scrophulariaceae) for the science. Two new species of *Mecardonia* have been discovered in Formosa, Chaco and Corrientes in the northeastern Argentina. *M. rosea* and *M. kowigwae*. Are described and illustrated, the taxonomic affinities are discussed and a key to distinguish the species of the genus present in Argentina is included.

Keywords: Argentina, *Mecardonia*, Scrophulariaceae, taxonomy.

INTRODUCCIÓN

Mecardonia Ruiz & Pav., es un género americano de Scrophulariaceae cuyos representantes se encuentran distribuidos desde el E de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica hasta el norte de la Patagonia argentina y Chile central. Constituyendo la región del sur de Brasil, noreste de Argentina y Uruguay, el centro de diversificación del género (Rossow, 1987, 1999; Souza 1997). En 1987, Rossow realizó la revisión taxonómica del género reconociendo 10 especies, siendo también reconocidas éstas por Xifredá (1999). Posteriormente Souza (1997), redujo su número a 7 al realizar distintos cambios nomenclaturales, reconocidos como válidos por IBOA (2008). Durante el estudio de la variabilidad poblacional de los representantes de *Mecardonia* nativos de Argentina para su selección con fines ornamentales, se colectaron dos



local South American genus of Solanaceae were segregated (Stehmann *et al.* 2009), corolla exsertion, and seeds with straight ribs corolla exsertion, and seeds with wavy distinct clavose numbers, n=7 in (Stehmann *et al.* 1996, Wilmshie *et al.* of the genus of Solanaceae, recognized a synonym. At that time, he did not accept there to resurrect the genus *Calibrachoa* Stehmann *et al.* 1996, Wilmshie *et al.* 1996, in *Pentstemon* and *Calibrachoa*. Later, AFLP chloroplast DNA (Ando *et al.* 2007) (2006) corroborated the existence of two

