

Seed Regulations in Thailand

by

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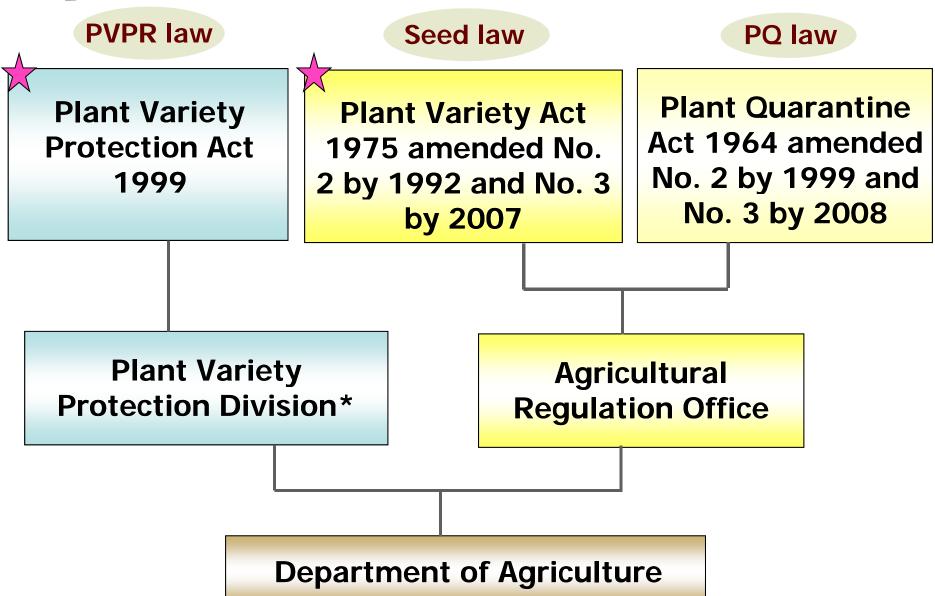
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Background Information



Plant Variety Protection in Thailand

TRIPs 27.3 (b)

A sui generis system

The Plant Varieties Protection Act B.E. 2542 (1999)

Objectives

□ To protect plant breeders' rights

To conserve the existing plant genetic resources, landraces, local domestic plants and wild plants



Protection of New Plant Varieties
In line with UPOV 1978 **Protection of Extant Varieties**

Protection of General Domestic Plant Varieties and Wild Plant Varieties Protection of local Domestic Plant Varieties



Protection of New Plant Variety



50 plant genera/species are protected



50 plant genera/species are protected

6 Field Crops

16 Fruit Trees

Mango	Jack fruit	Pomelo	Durian
Litchi	Longan	Papaya	Lime
Star fruit	Bouea spp.	Guava	Banana
Citrus reticulata	Custard apple	Tamarind	Rambutan

11 Vegetables

Tomato	Chili	Cucumber	Watermelon
Bitter gourd	Water convolvulus	Chinese kale	Pak soi
Yard long bean	Cucumis melo	Wax gourd	



50 plant genera/species are protected (cont.)

11 Ornamental

Euphorbia lactea	Curcuma	Anthurium	Adenium
Euphorbia millii	Lotus	Caladium	Plumeria
Dendrobium	Vanda	Aglaonema	

3 Woody trees

Eucalyptus	Teak (Tectona)	Acacia
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3 Others

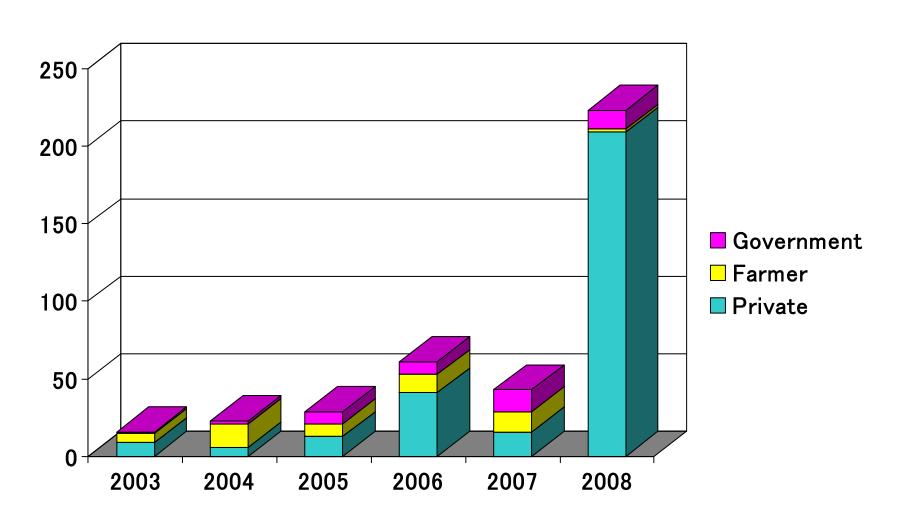
Para Rubber Vetiver grass Oil palm



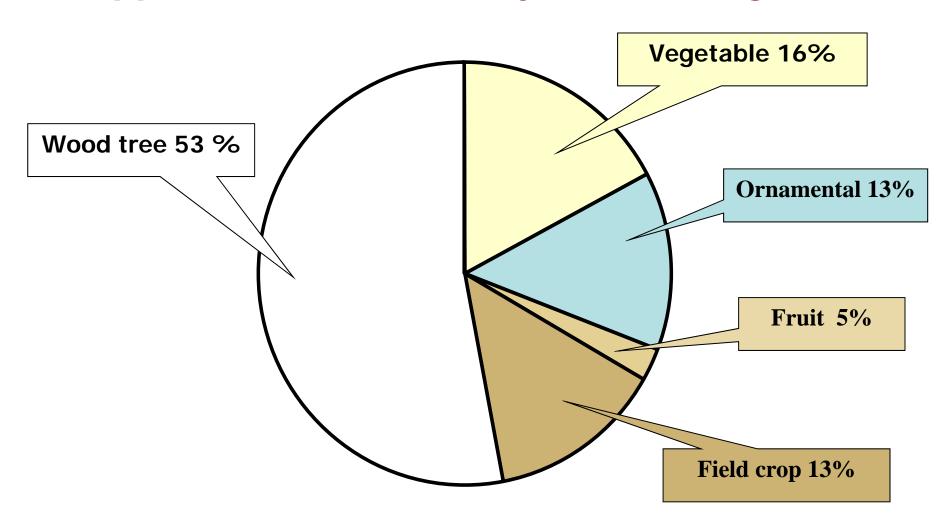
Status of New Plant Variety Registration in 2003-2008

- Number of Applications 398
- Granted of registration 33

The number of applications in Thailand



Application classified by Plant Categories





Duration of Protection

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12 years — annual plant species
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17 years — perennial plant species

27 years — woody trees



The Plant Variety Act

Seed Quality Control in Thailand

Plant Variety Act 1975 amended No. 2 by 1992 and No. 3 by 2007



The Plant Variety Act

Seed Quality Control in Thailand "the controlled seed"

- 37 kinds of commercial and widely cultivated plant species in Thailand
- Meet the minimum standard quality of purity and germination
- To collect, sell, import, export or transit for trade must receive license.























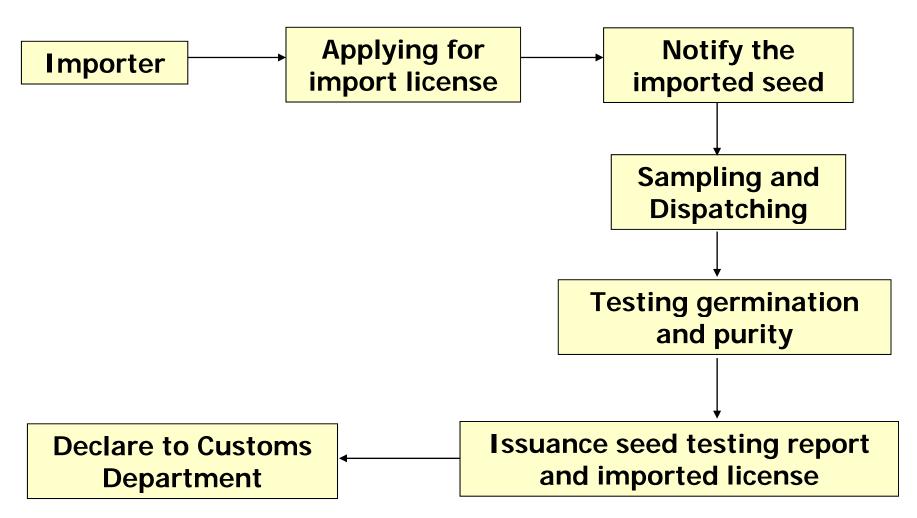








Procedure for Importing the Controlled Seed







Who can apply for new plant variety protection?

Breeders with the following qualifications

- Thai Nationality
- Foreign countries
 Giving a right for protection to Thai nationality

Being a nationality of the International Convention or PVP member countries which Thailand is a member

Agencies for foreign applications and Thai Language is used for application



Application Formalities

An application must provide the following;

- Denomination of the variety
- Name and domicile of applicant
- Name of the breeder
- Breeding process, including genetic material
- Benefit sharing agreement
- Photographs



Fees

Application fee 100 baht

Publication fee 500 baht

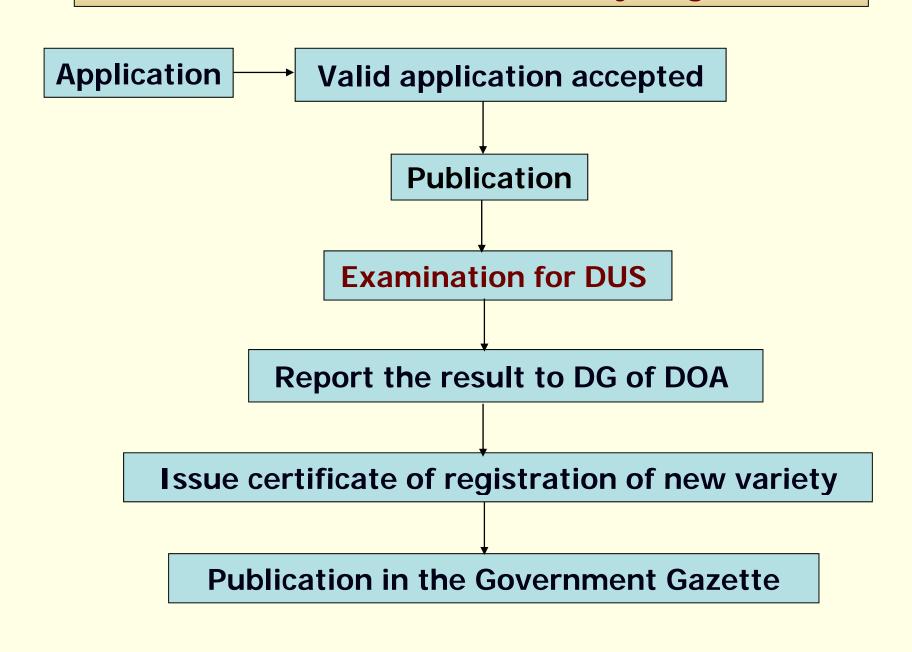
Certificate of Registration fee 1,000 baht

DUS trail fee depends on the location and the plant varieties.

Annual fee 1,000 baht

* US\$ = 34.47 baht

The Process of New Plant Variety Registration





Plant Variety Protection Act 1999

"UPOV"
Protection of New
Plant Variety (PBR)

The Plant Variety Protection Act 1999

Objectives

- To encourage breeders to cultivate and breed new plant varieties for a broad range of genetic diversity by giving them the exclusive rights over their new varieties.
- To protect the extant varieties by fostering sustainable use and conservation of plant resources of farmers, or enforce the rights of local community plant variety.



The Protection of Plant Varieties under the PVP Act



in the line with UPOV 1978

Protection of extant varieties

- General domestic plant variety
- Local domestic plant variety
- wild plant variety

