

TANZANIA: Geographical facts

- □ Tanzania is located just south of the Equator and covers 947,300 Km² (surface area)
- □A population of over 44 million people, making the largest nation in the Eastern African region both in land area and population
- □ Tanzania is a United Republic made up of the Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.
- □It is bordering 8 countries in total



Agriculture & Economy

- Agriculture is a leading economic sector as it provides a livelihood to about 80% of the population in Mainland Tanzania and about 70 % in Zanzibar.
- It is the primary source of food and raw materials for processing industries

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Agric. & Economy cont.

- Accounts for about 26.4 % of GDP in Mainland
 Tanzania and about 30% of GDP IN Zanzibar
- It is the second export sector after mining in terms of foreign earnings in Mainland Tanzania and is second export sector after Tourism in Zanzibar
- It contributes to about 95% of total food requirement in Mainland Tanzania and about 59% of the total food requirement in Zanzibar



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Agric. & Economy cont.

- Tanzania has great potential for seed production and agric. development in terms of arable land;
- Quality seeds of improved varieties of plants contribute greatly to high agriculture production.



Research & Development

- Public Research: Ministry of Agriculture Food Security & Cooperatives (MAFC), Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Zanzibar)
- Universities: Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)
- PPP Research: Tanzania Coffee Research Institute (TaCRI), Tobacco Research Institute of Tanzania (TORITA), Tea (TRIT) etc.
- Private sector: Private seed companies & other

DEVELOPMENT OF PVP SYSTEM IN TANZANIA

- Types of IP Rights:
 - Industrial: Patent, Trademarks etc
 - Copyrights etc
 - Plant Variety Protection (PVP/PBR): a sui generis system of Intellectual Property System

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PVP SYSTEM IN TANZANIA

WHY PVP SYSTEM IN TANZANIA:

1) Needed by stakeholders:

Revealed through studies, consultations and other contacts with various stakeholders

2) Necessary for complying with requirements of WTO's TRIPS Agreement, 1994:

TRIPS Agreement requires WTO member states (incl. TZ) to protect new varieties of plants using patent rights, an effective *sui generis* system or some combination thereof [Article 27.3(b)]



ENACTIMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

THE PBR Act, 2002 (First Initiative)

- >7th of November 2002: The PBR Act (for Mainland Tanzania) was passed by the Parliament.
- The system practically became operational in Feb. 2005.
- The law was not fully compliant to UPOV Convention of 1991



IMPLEMENTATION

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS:

PBR Office established within the Ministry of Agriculture since 2005



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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW

- ➤ PBR Advisory Committee (PBRAC) formed in 2005 and is operational to-date
- PBR Development Fund (PBRDF) established as provided under the PBRA, 2002 (also provided in the new law)
- > Its meant to assist implementation of the PBRA
- >The Fund is now operational and is mainly funded by the Government through MAFC



CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

>CHALLENGES:

- >Number of applications were very low than expected
- Involvement of private breeders (local & international) was low than expected
- Reason: Local and Foreign breeders and investors were <u>not confident</u> with the PBR Act, 2002 which although it had many features similar to UPOV Convention of 1991 it was not fully compliant.



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CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

>Other Reasons: Lack of awareness and low level of funding for breeding work in the country (both public and private sectors)



CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

> SOLUTION

- To put in place a PBR SYSTEM which complies with the **most** <u>effective</u> International System of PBR (the UPOV SYSTEM)
- >UPOV Membership Requirements:
- Have a law which conforms to the UPOV Convention of 1991
- Ask advice of the Council of UPOV
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- If advice positive: deposit instrument of accession

SOLVING THE CHALLANGES

- > ENACTING A UPOV COMPLIANT LAW
 - Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania made a Declaration allowing Tanzania to accede UPOV Convention of 1991 and become UPOV member
 - This is a Constitutional requirement and the decision applies to both parts of the Union (Mainland & Zanzibar)



SOLVING THE CHALLANGES cont.

(I) MAINLAND TANZANIA

- On 1st Nov. 2012: UPOV Council made a positive decision on conformity of the PBR Bill 2012 with the Convention of 1991
- On 5th Nov. 2012: A new law (The Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 2012) was passed by the Union Parliament to cover Mainland Tanzania



SOLVING THE CHALLENGES cont.

PON 22 March 2013: UPOV Council reconfirmed its earlier decision on the draft law (of November 2012) that, changes made by the Parliament are in line with the provisions of its Convention of 1991



SOLVING THE CHALLANGES cont.

(II) ZANZIBAR

- >Agriculture and PVP is not a union matter according to the Constitution of the URT, 1977
- ➤ Each part of the Union must enact a separate law
- This law should be in harmony with the Mainland Law



SOLVING THE CHALLENGES cont.

- ✓On 22 March 2013: Zanzibar draft Bill received a positive decision of the UPOV Council.
- ✓On **22 January, 2014:** Zanzibar House of Representatives enacted a new PBR Act, 2014.
- ✓On **16**th **Oct 2014:** UPOV Council reconfirmed its decision of March, 2013 that the Zanzibar PBR Act is in conformity with the Convention.
- This decision allowed UR of Tanzania to submit instrument of accession to UPOV Secretary General and become a full member of the UPOV.



ALMOST THERE!

- ✓ On 2 January 2015: The Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Zanzibar) made a Notice in the Government *Gazette*, pronouncing the operationalization of the Zanzibar PBR Act, 2014.
- √ The United Republic has now fulfilled all UPOV conditions for FULL Membership.
- √ The URT Government plans to submit instruments of accession and become UPOV member any time from now.



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IMPORTANT PROVISIONS, PBRA 2012 (MAINLAND), PBRA 2014 (ZAN)

- ☐ The two laws sets conditions for PBR Grant:
 - Novelty (Newness): 12 months since start of commercialization in the country,
 4 or 6 years if commercialized outside UR Tanzania)
 - Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability(DUS) test compliance



IMPORTANT PROVISIONS Contn.

- >Other conditions for protection: payment of fees, filling in application forms and appropriate denomination
- >NO MORE CONDITIONS!
- □The PBR Act also allows for other recognized testing options (eg. by breeders)
- □DUS Test results may also be purchased from recognized Authorities outside URT



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IMPORTANT PROVISIONS Contn.

- □PBRA (Mainland 2012) and (Zanzibar PBRA 2014) recognizes farmers privileges to save and use seeds of a protected variety on their own holdings within reasonable limits to safeguard legitimate interest of the breeder
- □Both have clauses recognizing application/grant made by the other part of the Union to avoid double application/grant on the same variety in the same country_{1/19/2016}



IMPORTANT PROVISIONS Contn.

- □PBRA (Mainland 2012) and (Zanzibar PBRA 2014) allows for authorization (licensing) and collection of royalties
- ■Both laws defines a breeder as <u>any person</u> who bred, discovered and developed a variety...
- □Such a person can also be a farmer/small scale farmer





IMPORTANT LESSONS

- Having a non-UPOV 1991 compliant legal framework reduces confidence of local and foreign breeders and investors
- Having such law is a long process which requires patience and commitment
- All stakeholders must be involved at all stages and at the right time
- Awareness creation is very important
- > All stakeholders including the policy/decision makers must have same understanding 1/19/2016















