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[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9168]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE PROTECTION TO NEW PLANT VARIETIES, ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION BOARD AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

TITLE 1
PRELIMINARY TITLE

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This act shall be known and cited as the “Philippine Plant Variety Protection Act of 2002”.

SECTION 2. Statement of Policies. –

a. The State recognizes that an effective intellectual property system in general and the development of new plant variety in particular is vital in attaining food security for the country. To this end, it shall protect and secure the exclusive rights of breeders with respect to their new plant variety particularly when beneficial to the people for such periods as provided for in this Act.

b. The use of intellectual property bears a socioeconomic function. To this end, the State shall promote the diffusion of technology and information for the promotion of national development and progress for the common good.

c. The State recognizes the indispensable role of the private sector, encourages the participation of private enterprises and provides incentives to needed investments in the development of new plant varieties.

d. The State recognizes that science and technology are essential for national development and promotes the adaptation of technology and knowledge from all sources for the national benefit. The State also recognizes the need to protect and secure the exclusive rights of scientists and other gifted citizens to their intellectual property and creations.

e. The State, while recognizing intellectual property rights in the field of agriculture, does so in a manner supportive of and not inconsistent with its obligations to maintain a healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature.

TITLE II
DEFINITION

SECTION 3. Definitions. –

a) “Applicant” means the breeder who applies for the grant of a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection.

b) “Board” means the National Plant Variety Protection Board created by this Act. It shall also refer to the National Seed Industry Council during the transition period from the effectivity of this Act up to the time the said Board has been organized and operating.
c) “Breeder” means:
   1. The person who bred, or discovered and developed a new plant variety; or
   2. The person who is the employer of the aforementioned person or who has commissioned the work; or
   3. The successors-in-interest of the foregoing persons as the case may be; or
   4. The holder of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection.

d) “Certificate of Plant Variety Protection” means the document issued by the Board pursuant to this Act for the protection of a new plant variety.

e) “Commission” means to engage the services of a person to develop new plant varieties in exchange for monetary or any material consideration.

f) “Harvested material” means any part of a plant with potential economic value or any product made directly therefrom in proper cases.

g) “Holder” means a person who has been granted a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or his successors-in-interest.

h) “Person” includes natural persons and juridical persons.

i) “Plant” includes terrestrial and aquatic flora.

j) “Plant Variety Protection (PVP)” means the rights of breeders over their new plant variety as defined in this Act.

k) “Propagating material” means any part of the plant that can be used to reproduce the protected variety.

l) “Regulations” means the rules and regulations promulgated by the Board for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this Act.

m) “Variety” means a plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank, that without regard to whether the conditions for plant variety protection are fully met, can be defined by the expression of the characteristics resulting from a given genotype or combination of genotypes, distinguished from any other plant groupings by the expression of at least one (1) characteristic, and considered as a unit with regard to the suitability for being propagated unchanged. A variety may be represented by seed, transplants, plants, tubers, tissue culture plantlets, and other forms.

**TITLE III**

**CONDITIONS FOR THE GRANT OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION**

**SECTION 4.** The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall be granted for varieties that are:

a) New;

b) Distinct;

c) Uniform; and

d) Stable.
SECTION 5. **Newness.** – A variety shall be deemed new if the propagating or harvested material of the variety has not been sold, offered for sale or otherwise disposed of to others, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of exploitation of the variety;

a) In the Philippines for more than one (1) year before the date of filing of an application for Plant Variety Protection; or

b) In other countries or territories in which the application has been filed, for more than four (4) years or, in the case of vines or trees, more than six (6) years before the date of filing of an application for Plant Variety Protection.

However, the requirement of novelty provided for in this Act shall not apply to varieties sold, offered for sale or disposed of to others for a period of five (5) years before the approval of this Act; Provided, That application for PVP shall be filed within one (1) year from the approval of this Act.

SECTION 6. **Distinctness.** – A variety shall be deemed distinct if it is clearly distinguishable from any commonly known variety. The filing of an application for the granting of a plant variety protection or for the entering of a new variety in an official register of variety in the Philippines or in any country, shall render the said variety a matter of public knowledge from the date of the said application: Provided, That the application leads to the granting of a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or the entering of the said other variety in the official register of variety as the case may be.

SECTION 7. **Uniformity.** – The variety shall be deemed uniform if, subject to the variation that may be expected from the particular features of its propagation, it is sufficiently uniform in its relevant characteristics.

SECTION 8. **Stability.** – The variety shall be deemed stable if its relevant characteristics remain unchanged after repeated propagation or, in the case of a particular cycle of propagation, at the end of each such cycle.

**TITLE IV**

**VARIETY DENOMINATION**

SECTION 9. Variety Denomination. – The variety shall be designated by a denomination which shall be its generic description. In particular, it must be different from any denomination that designates an existing variety of the same plant species or closely related species.

SECTION 10. Right of Priority Over Denomination. – The use of a denomination shall not be granted to a breeder if such denomination has already been registered to another breeder or is being used by a third party in relation to the sale or offering for sale of a particular variety prior to the filing date or priority date of an application for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection. In case two (2) or more breeders/applicants apply for the registration of the same denomination, the breeder/applicant who has the earliest filing date or priority date shall have the right to register the same to the exclusion of the other applicant/breeder(s).

SECTION 11. Figures as Denomination. – The denomination must enable the variety to be identified. It may not consist solely of figures except when it is an established practice for designating such a variety.
SECTION 12. Misleading Denomination. – No denomination shall be accepted if it is liable to mislead or to cause confusion concerning the characteristic value or identity of the variety or identity of the breeder.

SECTION 13. Refusal of Denomination. – If the denomination does not satisfy these requirements, its registration shall be refused and the breeder shall be required to propose another denomination within a prescribed period. The denomination shall be registered together with the grant of the breeder’s right.

SECTION 14. Denomination Used in an Application Previously Filed Abroad. – An application filed in this country, the subject matter of which is the same as that of an application previously filed abroad, shall use the same denomination as the latter. However, if such denomination does not conform to the provisions of this Title, the applicant/breeder shall be required to submit a new denomination.

SECTION 15. Obligation to Use Denomination. – Any person, who offers for sale or markets in the Philippines, propagating material of a variety protected, shall be obliged to use the denomination of that variety, even after the expiration of the breeder’s right therefore except when the rule of prior rights apply.

SECTION 16. Use of Marks. – When a protected variety is offered for sale or marketed, it may be associated with a trademark, trade name or other similar indication with a registered denomination. If such an indication is so associated, the denomination must nevertheless be easily recognizable.

TITLE V
APPLICANTS TO A PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

SECTION 17. Entitlement. – Any breeder, with respect to the variety developed, may apply for a plant variety protection and obtain a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection upon compliance with the requirements of this Act.

SECTION 18. Co-ownership of the Right. – If two (2) or more persons contribute to the development of a new plant variety, all of them shall be named in the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection and shall be entitled to such rights as agreed upon in writing or in the absence thereof, the rights in proportion to their contribution in the development of plant variety.

SECTION 19. Employee-Employer Relationship. – In case an employee develops a plant variety in the course of his employment as a result of the performance of his regular duty, the plant variety protection shall belong to the employer, unless there is a written stipulation to the contrary.

SECTION 20. First to File Rule. – If two (2) or more persons develop a new plant variety separately and independently of each other, the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall belong to the person who files the application first. In case two (2) or more persons file an application for the same plant variety, the right shall be granted to the person who has the earliest filing date or priority date.

SECTION 21. Priority Date. – Any application for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection previously filed by a breeder in another country, which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privileges to Filipino citizens, shall be considered as filed locally as of the date of filing of the foreign application: Provided, That:
a) The local application expressly claims priority;

b) It is filed within twelve (12) months from the filing date of the earliest foreign application; and

c) The application submits, within six (6) months from the filing of the local application, authenticated copies of documents which constitute the foreign application, samples or other evidence showing that the variety which is being applied for protection is the same variety which has been applied for protection in a foreign country.

SECTION 22. Foreign Nationals. – For purposes of this Act, a person shall be considered a national of a foreign country if he is a citizen of such country according to its laws, a natural person residing therein, or is a legal entity whose office is registered in such foreign country.

SECTION 23. National Treatment. – Any application filed locally for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection previously granted to a breeder in another country, which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privileges to Filipino citizens, shall be issued a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection upon payment of dues and compliance to all the provisions of this Act. This Act shall also apply to the nationals of foreign countries that are members of intergovernmental organizations or party to any multilateral agreement or convention concerning the granting of intellectual property protection of plant varieties.

TITLE VI
EXAMINATION OF THE APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE OF PVP CERTIFICATE

SECTION 24. Contents of the Application. – An application for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall be filed in the manner and on the conditions prescribed in the regulations, and shall include:

a) Name of the applicant/breeder;

b) Address of the applicant/breeder in the Philippines;

c) Name of resident agent and address in the Philippines;

d) The description of the variety and particulars of the variety bred, including particulars of its characteristics;

e) The variety denomination;

f) Samples of propagating materials, which are the subject of the application; and

g) Any other particular required by the regulations.

SECTION 25. Right of the Applicant to File the Application. – If the applicant is not the actual breeder, he shall indicate in his application the basis for his right to file the application.

SECTION 26. Contents of the Description and Order of Presentation. – The Board shall issue rules and regulations stipulating the contents of the description and the order of presentation.
SECTION 27. Other Information Required. – The applicant shall be required by the Board to furnish information regarding any application filed by him in other countries including all pertinent documents relating thereto. If the applicant has successfully claimed priority according to this Act, he shall be given a period of two (2) years from the priority date to comply with the requirements of this Section.

SECTION 28. Manner of Conducting Tests. – The Board may carry out the necessary tests, cause the conduct of tests, or consider the results of other tests or trials that have already been done. For this purpose, the Board shall require the applicant to furnish all the necessary information, documents or materials within a period of time prescribed in the regulations.

SECTION 29. Filing Date. – For purposes of according a filing date, the Board shall consider, as a minimum requirement, all of the above enumerated items in Section 24 hereof.

SECTION 30. Publication of the Application. – After the Board has accorded a filing date, the application shall be published within sixty (60) days at the expense of the applicant in the Plant Variety Gazette hereunder described in Section 73.

Prior to such publication, the application and all related documents shall not be made available to the public without the written consent of the applicant.

After publication of the application, any person may inspect the application documents in a manner to be prescribed by the Board.

SECTION 31. Opposition to the Grant of Plant Variety Protection. – Any person who believes that the applicant is not entitled to the grant of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection may file an opposition thereto within the period prescribed by the Board from the date of its publication and before the issuance of the Certificate of Plant variety Protection.

Opposition to the application may be made on the following grounds:

a) that the person opposing the application is entitled to the breeder’s right as against the applicant;

b) that the variety is not registrable under this Act.

If the opposition is based on the conditions of Plant Variety Protection, such opposition shall be considered together with the examination of the application.

SECTION 32. Issuance of the Certificate. – When the Board has tested and examined the variety, and/or considered the supporting materials and literature pertinent thereto, it shall issue a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection. A notice of such issuance shall be published in the manner to be prescribed in the regulations at the expense of the holder.

SECTION 33. Term of Protection. – For trees and vines, the period of protection shall be twenty-five (25) years from the date of the grant of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection and twenty (20) years from the said date for all other types of plants, unless declared void ab initio or cancelled otherwise, as provided under Sections 61 and 62, respectively of this Act.

SECTION 34. Annual Fees. – To maintain the validity of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection, the holder shall pay an annual fee to be prescribed by the Board. Annual fees shall be paid starting from the fourth anniversary of the issuance of the certificate and every year
thereafter within the first three (3) months of said years. The holder has the option to pay in advance this annual fee for a maximum of twenty (20) years.

The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall expire and cease to have force and effect upon the holder’s failure to pay the annual fees within the prescribed period. A notice of such cancellation shall be published in the Plant Variety Gazette one (1) year after the term of protection has expired. Before such publication, any holder who fails to pay the annual fees may request for a reinstatement of his certificate. Provided, That he settles his unpaid accounts including surcharges to be determined by the Board.

SECTION 35. Notice of Rejection. – Whenever an application is rejected, the Board shall immediately inform the applicant on the grounds therefore, and when applicable, identify and provide the documents used as the basis for rejection.

a) Reconsideration – Within two (2) months from the receipt of the rejection notice, the applicant may amend his application or traverse the finding of the Board. The Board, in turn, may reverse its initial finding or issue a final rejection within the same period.

b) Appeal from the Notice of Rejection – The decision of the Board is final except for anomalous circumstances involving the Board in which case the applicant may appeal it to the proper court.

TITLE VII
RIGHTS OF HOLDERS

SECTION 36. Rights of Holders of Plant Variety Protection. – In respect of the propagating materials, holders of a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall have the right to authorize any of the following acts:

a) Production or reproduction;

b) Conditioning for the purpose of propagation;

c) Offering for sale;

d) Selling or other marketing;

e) Exporting;

f) Importing; and

g) Stocking for any purpose mentioned above.

SECTION 37. The holder may make his authorization subject to conditions and limitations.

SECTION 38. Acts in Respect of Harvested Materials. – Except for Section 43 and 44 of this Title, the rights in the two (2) preceding sections shall also extend to the harvested materials which may be the entire plant or its other parts, if the production thereof resulted directly from the unauthorized use of the plant’s propagating materials that are covered by this Act, unless the holder has had the reasonable opportunity to exercise his right in relation to the said propagating
SECTION 39. Coverage of Protection. – The rights of holder under Section 36 and 38 of this Act shall also apply in relation to:

a) Varieties which are essentially derived from the protected variety, where the protected variety is not itself an essentially derived variety;

b) Varieties which are not clearly distinct from the protected variety; and

c) Varieties whose production requires the repeated use of the protected variety.

SECTION 40. Essentially Derived Varieties. – For the purpose of paragraph 39(a), a variety shall be deemed to be essentially derived from the initial variety when:

a) It is predominantly derived from the initial variety, or from a variety that is itself predominantly derived from the initial variety, while retaining the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety;

b) It is clearly distinguishable from the initial variety; and

c) Except for the differences which result from the act of derivation, it conforms to the initial variety in the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety.

SECTION 41. Manner of Developing Essentially Derived Varieties. – It shall also be understood that essentially derived varieties may be obtained through processes which may include, but not limited to, the selection of a natural or induced mutant, or of a somoclonal variant, the selection of a variant individual from plants of initial variety backcrossing or transformation by genetic engineering. Genetic engineering shall be understood as the introduction of genes by Laboratory Techniques.

SECTION 42. Provisional Protection – An application for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall be entitled to equitable remuneration from any person who, during the period between the publication of the application for the certificate and the grant of that certificate, has carried out acts which, once the certificate is granted, require the holder’s authorization as conferred in this Act: Provided, That the applicant shall initiate the legal action against the alleged infringer within two (2) years from the date of the granting of his Certificate of Plant Variety Protection.

SECTION 43. Exceptions to Plant Variety Protection. – The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall not extend to:

a) Acts done for noncommercial purposes;

b) Acts done for experimental purposes;

c) Acts done for the purpose of breeding other varieties, except when Sections 39 and 40 apply; and

d) The traditional right of small farmers to save, use, exchange, share or sell their farm produce of a variety protected under this Act, except when a sale is for the purpose of
reproduction under a commercial marketing agreement. The Board shall determine the condition under which this exception shall apply, taking into consideration the nature of the plant cultivated, grown or sown. This provision shall also extend to the exchange and sell of seeds among and between said small farmers: Provided, That the small farmers may exchange or sell seeds for reproduction and replanting in their own land.

SECTION 44. Exhaustion of Plant Variety Protection. – The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall not extend to acts concerning any material of the protected variety, or a variety covered by the provisions of Section 39 and 40 hereof, which has been sold or otherwise marketed by the breeder or with his consent in the Philippines, or any material derived from the said material, unless it:

a) Involves further propagation of the variety in question; or

b) Involves the export of the variety, which enables the propagation of the variety, into a country that does not protect the variety of the plant genus or species to which the variety belongs, except where the exported material is for final consumption purposes.

SECTION 45. Right of Attribution. – No Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall be issued without naming the breeder(s) unless this right is protested in writing within one (1) year.

SECTION 46. Succession Transmission. – The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall be considered as a property right and the transmission thereof shall be governed by the law on Property.

TITLE VIII
INFRINGEMENT

SECTION 47. What Constitutes Infringement. – Except as otherwise provided in this Act, any person who without being entitled to do so, performs the following acts:

a) Sell the novel variety, or offer it or expose it for sale, deliver it, ship it, consign it, exchange it, or solicit an offer to buy it, or any other transfer of title or possession of it; or

b) Import the novel variety into, or export it from, the Philippines; or

c) Sexually multiply the novel variety as a step in marketing (for growing purposes) the variety; or

d) Use the novel variety in producing (as distinguished from developing) a hybrid or different variety therefrom; or

e) Use seed which had been marked “unauthorized propagation prohibited” or “unauthorized seed multiplication prohibited” or progeny thereof to propagate the novel variety; or

f) Dispense the novel variety to another, in a form which can be propagated, without notice as to being a protected variety under which it was received; or

g) Fails to use a variety denomination the use of which is obligatory under Section 15; or
h) Perform any of the foregoing acts even in instances in which the novel variety is multiplied other than sexually, except in pursuance of a valid Philippine plant patent; or

i) Instigate or actively induce performance of any foregoing acts,

May be sued by the holder, who may also avail of all relief as are available in any proceeding involving infringements of other proprietary rights.

SECTION 48. Where to Commence Action. – Any holder may petition the proper regional trial court for infringement of his plant variety protection as defined in this Act.

SECTION 49. Presumption of Validity. – Certificates of Plant Variety Protection shall be presumed valid and the burden of proof of their invalidity shall rest on the party assailing them.

SECTION 50. Defenses Against Infringement Charges. – The following shall be valid defenses against infringement charges:

a) Non-infringement;

b) The plant variety does not possess at the time of its application criterion of novelty or distinctness;

c) The alleged infringement was performed under a right adverse to it, prior to the notice of infringement; and/or

d) Other defenses that are made available under this Act.

SECTION 51. Notice. – No damages shall be awarded unless there is actual or constructive notice made upon the alleged infringer.

SECTION 52. Damages. – The court may award actual, moral, exemplary damages and attorney’s fees according to a proven amount including a reasonable royalty for the use of the protected variety.

SECTION 53. Injunction. – The court may also enjoin the infringer(s) from further performing any act of infringement on the rights of the holder(s) as defined in this Act.

SECTION 54. Court to Order Confiscating of Infringing Materials. – Upon petition by the complainant, the court may order the confiscation of infringing materials, and:

a) Cause their distribution to charitable organization;

b) Cause the sale and provide the proceeds thereof to research organizations; or

c) Cause the return to the petitioner for further scientific use.

SECTION 55. Prescription. – No recovery of damages for any infringement case shall prosper when the cause of action has reached more than six (6) years from the time the alleged infringement case was committed.
SECTION 56. Criminal Penalty. – Any person who violates any of the rights of the holder provided for in this Act may also suffer the penalty of imprisonment of not less than three (3) years but not more than six (6) years and/or a fine of up to three (3) times the profit derived by virtue of the infringement but in no case should be less than One Hundred Thousand pesos (P100,000.00).

TITLE IX
COMPULSORY LICENSE

SECTION 57. Grounds for the Grant of Compulsory Licensing. – Any interested person may file a petition for compulsory license with the Board at any time after two (2) years from the grant of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection under this Act when it is for the public interest to grant such compulsory license, and:

a) The reasonable requirements of the public for any part of the variety are not met; or

b) There is an overseas market for the sale of any part of the variety and the same are not met by the holder; or

c) The plant variety developed relates to or required in the production of medicine and/or any food preparation.

SECTION 58. Scope of Compulsory License. – The Board, upon petition by any interested party and upon proof of any of the foregoing grounds, may issue a decision;

a) Allowing the petitioner to produce in commercial quantity and distribute the variety protected or any part thereof; or

b) Requiring the holder to ensure the availability of the propagating materials of the variety protected; or

c) Requiring the petitioner to pay the holder with license fees in the form of reasonable royalties; and

d) Other such additional remedies as the Board may determine to be consistent with appropriate circumstances.

SECTION 59. Duration of the License. – A compulsory license shall be effective until the ground(s) for its issuance has been terminated as determined by the Board motu proprio or upon petition by party or parties and resolution by the Board.

SECTION 60. Procedure for Grant. – The Board shall provide in the rules and regulations the manner and procedure for granting compulsory licenses.

TITLE X
CANCELLATION AND NULLITY OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

SECTION 61. Grounds for Nullity. – The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection be declared void ab initio on any of the following grounds:

a) The grant of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection was essentially based upon information and documents furnished by the applicant, wherein the conditions of
distinctness, uniformity, stability, and newness were not complied with at the time of the grant of the certificate; or

b) The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection was granted to a person who is not entitled to it, unless it is transferred to the person who is so entitled.

The effect of the declaration of nullity is that as if the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection was not issued.

**SECTION 62. Grounds for Cancellation.** – The Plant Variety Protection shall be cancelled on any of the following grounds:

a) The breeder does not provide the required information, documents, or materials necessary for verifying the maintenance of the variety; or

b) The breeder fails to pay the required fees to keep his or her rights in force or provides false information in his or her application; or

c) The breeder does not propose, within the time/period provided under the regulations, another suitable denomination if the denomination of the variety is cancelled after the grant of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection; or

d) The conditions of uniformity and stability could not be maintained although these were present at the time of the issuance of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection; or

e) The breeder entitled to the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or the holder has relinquished his/her rights through a declaration in a public instrument filed with the registrar.

**SECTION 63. Venue.** – Any petition to cancel a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall originally be under the jurisdiction of the Board. Decisions of the Board may be appealable with the Court of Appeals within fifteen (15) days from the date of notice of the Board’s final decision.

**SECTION 64. Prescription.** – The right to cancel a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall be instituted at any time within the term of protection of such right.

**SECTION 65. Publication.** – A notice of the filing of a petition to cancel a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection and the final order/decision on the same shall be published in the Plant Variety Gazette at the expense of the petitioner.

**TITLE XI INSTITUTION**

**SECTION 66. National Plant Variety Protection Board.** – There is hereby created a National Plant Variety Protection Board which shall be composed of the following or their duly designated representatives:

a) The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, as chairman;

b) The Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology, as co-chairman;
c) The Director-General of the Intellectual Property Office, as vice chairman;

d) The Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry;

e) The Director of the Institute of Plant Breeding of the University of the Philippines Los Baños;

f) The President of the Philippine Seed Industry Association;

g) A representative from a federation of small farmers’ organizations to be nominated by the Secretary of Agriculture;

h) A representative from the scientific community to be nominated by the National Academy of Science and Technology; and

i) The Registrar (ex officio).

The members of the Board or their representatives must be Filipino citizens, have good moral character and should not have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.

The Board shall perform the following functions:

a) Promulgate policy guidelines for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act;

b) Have original and exclusive appellate jurisdiction over all acts of the Registrar;

c) Have original jurisdiction over petitions for compulsory licensing, nullity and cancellation of the Certificates of Plant Variety Protection;

d) Institutionalize database of existing plant varieties, collected from foreign and local databases, within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act;

e) Call on resource persons to provide inputs that will be relevant in the performance of the tasks of the Board;

f) Organize the Registrar as it sees fit;

g) Approve capital expenditure and contracts of experts; and

h) Perform all other functions as may be required in the implementation of this Act.

SECTION 67. Rules and Regulations. – For the purpose of the preceding section, the Board with representatives from the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture, shall within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act, prescribe rules and regulations necessary for the implementation of its functions, or reorganize and create units therefore under its control and supervision.

SECTION 68. Fees. – The Board shall prescribe a schedule of fees to be charged against any applicant/breeder in the course of the application for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or in the maintenance therefore.
SECTION 69. Coordination and Cooperation with Other Institutions. – For the purpose of verifying certain facts such as but not limited to the requirements of stability, distinctness and uniformity, the Board may enter into agreements with other governmental or non-governmental institutions both domestic and foreign under a set of conditions germane to its functions.

Further, the Board shall also designate appropriate state colleges and universities, bona fide research institutions, or appropriate non-governmental research centers as testing centers for the distinctness, uniformity and stability of varieties.

SECTION 70. The PVP Fund. – There is hereby created a PVP Fund, hereinafter referred to as the Fund, to be administered by the Board. All fees, fines and charges collected by the Board under this Act, shall be deposited in the Fund. The Board is hereby authorized to use and disburse the Fund without need of approval by any government agency, and subject only to existing accounting and auditing rules and regulations for purposes of defraying the cost of operations in the delivery of its services to the public.

SECTION 71. Gene Trust Fund. – There shall be an independent and separate trust fund established under this Act, to be administered by the Board, for the benefit of bona fide organizations or institutions managing and operating an accredited gene bank. An amount to be determined by the Board but not to exceed twenty percent (20%) of the fees and charges, shall be used for the purposes of the gene trust fund. The trust fund may also accept donations from national and international institutions and other organizations and individuals interested in strengthening genetic conservation.

SECTION 72. Farming Communities and Bona Fide Farmers’ Organizations. – Farming communities and bona fide farmers’ organizations are encouraged to build an inventory of locally bred varieties as an option to protect these resources from misappropriation and unfair monopolization.

SECTION 73. Publication. – The Board shall maintain its own publication which shall be known as the Plant Variety Gazette for all the publication requirements of this Act and for other purposes which the Board may require. Copies shall be distributed to all concerned especially to the Members of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture: Provided: That the Board shall distribute for free, and in the major dialect understood by the locality, copies of the Plant Variety Gazette to small farmer groups and indigenous communities.

SECTION 74. The Registrar. – There is hereby established a National Plant Variety Protection Registrar and an Associate Registrar under the control and supervision of the Board. The Registrar and the Associate Registrar shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines upon the recommendation of the Board and shall have a term of six (6) years. However, the Registrar who shall be first appointed shall serve for a term of seven (7) years.

The Registrar shall be a citizen of the Philippines with good moral character, proven track record in the field of plant science, and/or extensive executive experience and capability.

Functions of the Registrar. The Registrar shall have the following functions:

a) Has original and exclusive jurisdiction to receive, process, examine all applications for Certificates of Plant Variety Protection in accordance with this Act, and in meritorious cases, issue the said certificates and sign them in the name of the Board;

b) Issue and maintain a systematic record of all Certificates of Plant Variety Protection and transactions related thereto;
c) Implement the rules and regulations issued by the Board;

d) Institutionalize, maintain and continuously update a database of existing plant varieties collected from foreign and local databases;

e) Maintain a library of scientific and other works and periodicals, both foreign and local, to aid his examiners in the discharge of their duties;

f) Maintain samples of the propagating materials of the protected variety; and

g) Perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Board.

**TITLE XII**

**MISCELLANEOUS AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

**SECTION 75. Relation with Other Laws.** – The interpretation of the provisions of this Act shall not negate the effectivity and application of Republic Act No. 8371 otherwise known as the “Indigenous People’s Rights Act”; Republic Act 9147, otherwise known as the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”; Presidential Decree No. 1151, otherwise known as the “Philippine Environmental Policy”; and Executive Order No. 430 and Administrative Order No. 8, Series of 2002 of the Department of Agriculture or the rules and regulations for the importation and release to the environment of plant products derived from the use of biotechnology.

**SECTION 76. Transitory Provisions** – The National Seed Industry Council, which was created by Republic Act No. 7308 or the National Seed Industry Development Act, shall perform the functions of the Board until the latter has been fully organized, but not later than three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act. Within the same period, the Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry shall be the Acting Registrar and the Assistant Director of the same Bureau shall act as the Associate Registrar.

**SECTION 77. Appropriations.** – The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture shall immediately include in its program and issue such rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this Act, the funding of which shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

**SECTION 78. Separability Clause** – If, for any reason, any provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other parts not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

**SECTION 79. Repealing Clause.** – All laws, decrees, executive orders, and rules and regulations, or parts thereof that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

**SECTION 80. Effectivity.** – This Act shall take effect thirty (30) days after its complete publication in a newspaper or general circulation.
Approved,

ORIGINAL SIGNED
JOSE DE VENECIA
Speaker of the House of Representatives

ORIGINAL SIGNED
FRANKLIN M. DRILLON
President of the Senate

This Act, which is a consolidation of Senate Bill No. 1865 and House Bill No. 4518, was finally passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on May 30, 2002 and May 29, 2002, respectively.

ORIGINAL SIGNED
ROBERTO P. NAZARENO
Secretary General, House of Representatives

ORIGINAL SIGNED
OSCAR G. YABES
Secretary of the Senate

Approved: June 07, 2002

ORIGINAL SIGNED
GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO
President of the Philippines
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 7
Series of 2003

SUBJECT: Implementing Rules and Regulations of the “Philippine Plant Variety Protection Act of 2002”

Pursuant to Sections 67 & 77 of Republic Act No. 9168, otherwise known as the “PHILIPPINE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT OF 2002”, which was enacted on June 7, 2002 and became effective on July 19, 2002, the following rules and regulations are hereby adopted to implement the provisions of the said Act:

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1. Title – These rules and regulations, including any subsequent amendments thereto, shall be known as the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Philippine Plant Variety Protection Act of 2002, hereinafter referred to as the “Rules”.

ARTICLE 2. Purpose – The purpose of these Rules is to ensure the effective and efficient implementation and enforcement of the provisions of Republic Act No. 9168.

CHAPTER II
DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 3. Definition of Terms – When used in these Rules, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

a) “Act” means Republic Act No. 9168, otherwise known as the “PHILIPPINE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT OF 2002”.

b) “Applicant” means the breeder who applies for the grant of a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection in accordance with these Rules. [Sec. 3(a)]

c) “Board” means the National Plant Variety Protection Board created by the Act. It shall also refer to the National Seed Industry Council during the transition period from the effectivity of this Act up to the time that the National Plant Variety Protection Board has been organized and operating. [Sec. 3(b)]

d) “Breeder” means:

1) The natural person who bred, or discovered and developed, a new plant variety; or
2) The employer of the person in Article 3(d)(1), unless he has waived his right to the plant variety protection in accordance with Article 20; or
3) The person who commissioned the person in Article 3(d)(1) to breed or discover and develop, a new plant variety, provided there is written agreement in accordance with Article 21; or
4) The successor-in-interest of the foregoing persons as the case may be; or
5) The holder of a plant variety protection certificate issued by the relevant authority in another country: Provided, qualified under Article 23. [Sec. 3(c)]
e) “Certificate of Plant Variety Protection” means the document issued by the Board pursuant to the Act and these Rules for the protection of a new plant variety. It is prima facie evidence that the person to whom it is issued is the owner of the plant variety protection. [Sec. 3(d)]

f) “Commission” means to engage the services of a person to develop new plant varieties in exchange for monetary or any material consideration. [Sec. 3(e)]

g) “Employer” includes any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee and shall include the Government, and all its branches, subdivision and instrumentalities, all government-owned or controlled corporations and institutions, as well as non-profit private institutions or organizations.

h) “Examiner” means any duly qualified person authorized by the Board to evaluate the distinctness, uniformity, stability and newness of a plant applied for plant protection. An examiner shall have at least a college or post-graduate degree in plant science and at least three (3) years experience in plant research.

i) “Genebank” means the facility duly accredited by the Board where samples of propagating materials are stored, maintained or otherwise grown.

j) “Harvested material” means any part of a plant with potential economic value or any product made directly therefrom in proper cases. [Sec. 3(f)]

k) “Holder” means a person who has been granted a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or his successors-in-interest. [Sec. 3(g)]

l) “Person” includes natural persons and juridical persons. [Sec. 3(h)]

m) “Plant” includes terrestrial and aquatic flora. [Sec. 3(i)]

n) “Plant Variety Protection (PVP)” means the rights of breeders over their new plant variety as provided in the Act. [Sec. 3(j)]

o) “Plant Variety Protection Office” or “PVP Office” means the Office of the National Plant Variety Registrar, which is headed by the Registrar and performs the functions listed in Article 12.

p) “Propagating material” means any part of the plant that can be used to reproduce the protected variety. [Sec. 3(k)]

q) “Registrar” means the person appointed by the President of the Philippines, upon recommendation of the Board, to exercise general supervision over the Plant Variety Protection Office. The Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry shall be the Acting Registrar until the Board is fully organized or July 19, 2005, whichever comes first. [Secs. 74 and 76]

r) “Small farmer” means any natural person dependent on small-scale subsistence farming as his primary source of income.

s) “Variety” means a plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank, that without regard to whether the conditions for plant variety protection are fully
met, can be defined by the expression of the characteristics resulting from a given genotype or combination of genotypes, distinguished from any other plant groupings by the expression of at least one (1) characteristic, and considered as a unit with regard to the suitability for being propagated unchanged. A variety may be represented by seed, transplants, plants, tubers, tissue culture plantlets, and other forms.

CHAPTER III
THE NATIONAL PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION BOARD

ARTICLE 4. Composition. - The National Plant Variety Protection Board shall be composed of the following or their duly designated representatives:

a) The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, as Chairman;
b) The Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology, as Co-Chairman;
c) The Director-General of the Intellectual Property Office, as Vice Chairman;
d) The Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry;
e) The Director of the Institute of Plant Breeding of the University of the Philippines Los Baños;
f) The President of the Philippine Seed Industry Association;
g) A representative from a federation of small farmers’ organizations to be nominated by the Secretary of Agriculture;
h) A representative from the scientific community to be nominated by the National Academy of Science and Technology; and
i) The Registrar [Sec. 66, para. 1]

All members of the Board shall serve ex officio, except for the representatives of the federation of small farmers’ organizations and the scientific community who shall each serve for three (3) years, renewable for another three-year period.

ARTICLE 5. Designation and Authority of Representatives. – The members of the Board may designate their respective representatives by written notice to the Registrar. All actions and decisions made by the representative shall be considered as those of the member, unless the latter notifies the Board in writing of the limits of authority of his representative.

ARTICLE 6. Qualifications of Members. - The members of the Board or their representatives must be Filipino citizens, have good moral character and should not have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude. [Sec. 66, para. 2]

ARTICLE 7. Functions of the Board. - The functions of the Board are to:

a) Promulgate policy guidelines for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act;
b) Have original and exclusive appellate jurisdiction over all decisions of the Registrar;
c) Have original jurisdiction over petitions for compulsory licensing, nullity and cancellation of the Certificates of Plant Variety Protection;
d) Establish and maintain a database of existing plant varieties, collected from foreign and local databases, within one (1) year from the effectivity of the Act;
e) Call on resource persons to provide inputs that will be relevant in the performance of
the tasks of the Board;

f) Organize the Plant Variety Protection Office as it sees fit;

g) Approve capital expenditures and contracts of experts;

h) Encourage farming communities and bona fide farmers’ organizations to build an inventory of traditional and locally-bred materials as an option to protect these resources from misappropriation and unfair monopolization; and

i) Perform all other functions as may be required in the implementation of the Act.

[Sec. 66, para. 3; Sec. 72]

ARTICLE 8. Meetings. – The Board shall meet at least twice a year; Provided, that the Chairman or the Co-Chairman, or in their absence, the Vice Chairman may call special meetings whenever necessary. A majority of the Board members must be present or represented in order to constitute a quorum. If no quorum is constituted, the meeting shall be adjourned until the requisite number of Board members is present or represented. All decisions of the Board shall be by a majority vote of all members present, provided there is a quorum.

Notices for regular or special meetings of the Board may be sent by personal delivery, by mail, by facsimile or by electronic mail at least one (1) week prior to the date of the meeting: Provided, that if sent by facsimile or electronic mail there is evidence to show receipt thereof by the addressee. The notice shall state the place, date and time of the meeting, and the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

When the meeting of the Board is adjourned to another time or place, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the adjourned meeting if the time and place to which the meeting is adjourned are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the reconvened meeting, any business may be transacted that should have been transacted on the original date of the meeting.

Meetings of the Board shall be presided over by the Chairman or Co-Chairman, or in their absence, the Vice Chairman, or if none of the foregoing is in office and present and acting, by a chairman to be chosen by the remaining Board members. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of every meeting, but if not present, the chairman of the meeting shall designate the Associate Registrar or any other member of the Board to act as secretary of the meeting.

ARTICLE 9. Compensation. – The Board members shall not receive any compensation. However, they shall be entitled to per diem and allowances for their attendance in meetings of the Board in such amounts as shall be in accordance with law.

CHAPTER IV
THE NATIONAL PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION REGISTRAR

ARTICLE 10. The Registrar. – There shall be a National Plant Variety Protection Registrar appointed by the President of the Philippines upon recommendation of the Board. The Registrar shall be under the control and supervision of the Board and shall have a term of six (6) years. However, the Registrar who shall be first appointed shall serve for a term of seven (7) years. [Sec. 74, para. 1]

ARTICLE 11. Qualifications of a Registrar. – The Registrar shall be a citizen of the Philippines with good moral character, extensive executive experience and capability, and preferably with proven track record in the field of plant science. [Sec. 74, para. 2]
ARTICLE 12. Functions of the Registrar. – The Registrar shall have the following functions:

a) Has original and exclusive jurisdiction to receive, process, examine all applications for Certificates of Plant Variety Protection in accordance with the Act, and in meritorious case, issue the said certificates and sign them in the name of the Board;

b) Issue and maintain a systematic record of all Certificates of Plant Variety Protection and transactions related thereto;

c) Implement the rules and regulations issued by the Board;

d) Institutionalize, maintain and continuously update a database of existing plant varieties collected from foreign and local databases, including community inventories;

e) Maintain a library of scientific and other works and periodicals, both foreign and local, to aid plant variety protection examiners in the discharge of their duties and the applicants in the filing of their applications for Certificates of Plant Variety Protection;

f) Maintain samples of the propagating materials of the protected variety; and

g) Perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Board. [Sec. 74, para. 3]

ARTICLE 13. The Associate Registrar. – There shall be an Associate Registrar appointed by the President of the Philippines upon recommendation of the Board. The Associate Registrar shall be under the control and supervision of the Board and shall have a term of six (6) years. The Associate Registrar shall have the same qualifications as that of the Registrar, and shall perform such functions as the Registrar may assign to him.

CHAPTER V
THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE

ARTICLE 14. The Plant Variety Protection Office. – There shall be established a Plant Variety Protection Office under the Department of Agriculture, which shall be headed by the Registrar.

ARTICLE 15. Functions of the PVP Office. – The PVP Office shall receive and conduct examination of applications for plant variety protection; receive petitions for compulsory license for transmittal to the Board; and maintain a systematic record of all Certificates of Plant Variety Protection, a database of existing plant varieties collected from both local and foreign sources, and samples of the propagating materials of the protected variety.

ARTICLE 16. Qualifications and Appointment of Staff. – The Registrar shall recommend to the Board the number and qualifications of the staff of the PVP Office.

CHAPTER VI
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

ARTICLE 17. Who May Apply. – Any person who:

a) Bred, or discovered and developed, a new plant variety; or
b) Is the employer of the person in Article 17(a), unless he has waived his right to the plant variety protection in accordance with Article 20 hereof;
c) Commissioned the breeding, or discovery and development, of a new plant variety, if provided in a written agreement; or
d) The successors-in-interest of the foregoing persons as the case may be;
e) Any person who has obtained a plant variety protection for the variety being applied for in another country which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privileges to Filipino citizens.

may apply for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection upon compliance with the requirements of the Act and these Rules. [Sec. 17 in relation to Sec. 3(c)]

ARTICLE 18. First to File Rule. – If two (2) or more persons develop a new plant variety separately and independently of each other, the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall belong to the person who files the application first. In case two (2) or more persons file an application for the same plant variety, the right shall be granted to the person who has the earliest filing date or priority date. [Sec. 20]

ARTICLE 19. Joint Ownership. – If two (2) or more persons contribute to the development of a new plant variety, all of them shall be named in the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection and shall be entitled to such rights as agreed upon in writing or in the absence thereof, the rights in proportion to their contribution in the development of the plant variety. If there is no such written agreement and their respective contributions in the development of the plant variety cannot be established, the co-owners shall be deemed to have equal rights to the new plant variety. [Sec. 18]

ARTICLE 20. Employee-Employer Relationship. – In case an employee develops a plant variety in the course of his employment as a result of the performance of his regular duties, the plant variety protection shall belong to the employer, unless there is a written stipulation to the contrary. If the employee developed the plant variety outside of his regular duties, the plant variety protection shall belong to the employee. [Sec. 19]

ARTICLE 21. Commissioned Work. The person who commissions the breeding, or discovery and development, of a new plant variety shall own the plant variety protection, if so provided in a written agreement.

ARTICLE 22. Priority Date. – Any application for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection previously filed by a person in another country, which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privileges to Filipino citizens, shall be considered as filed locally as of the date of filing of the foreign application: Provided, that:

a) The local application expressly claims priority;
b) It is filed within twelve (12) months from the filing date of the earliest foreign application;
c) The applicant submits, within six (6) months from the filing of the local application, authenticated copies of documents which constitute the foreign application, samples or other evidence showing that the variety which is being applied for protection is the same variety which has been applied for protection in a foreign country. The documents shall be in the English language. [Sec. 21]

The applicant shall submit proof that the country in which the application for protection was first filed affords similar privileges to Filipino citizens, such as copies of the relevant laws,
rules and regulations in said country, together with the English translation thereof, duly certified by the Philippine embassy or consulate.

**ARTICLE 23. National Treatment.** - Any application filed locally for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection previously granted to a breeder in another country which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privileges to Filipino citizens, shall be issued a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection upon compliance with all the provisions of the Act and these Rules. [Sec. 23]

This shall also apply to the nationals of foreign countries that are members of intergovernmental organizations or party to any multilateral agreement or convention concerning the granting of intellectual property protection to plant varieties. A person shall be considered a national of a foreign country if he is a citizen of such country according to its laws, a natural person residing therein, or is a legal entity whose office is registered in such foreign country. [Secs. 22 & 23]

A country shall be considered to afford similar privileges to Filipino citizens if:

a) it imposes the same requirements upon, and provides the same terms of protection to, qualified Filipino breeders as it does its own citizens, and

b) it accords a priority date on any application of Filipino citizens for a Certificate of Plant Variety on the basis of the date of previous application in the Philippines.

**ARTICLE 24. Filing of Application.** – Applications shall be personally filed with the PVP Office during regular business hours or sent by registered mail with the required application fee. The filing date shall be the date of actual receipt by the PVP Office of the minimum application requirements specified in Article 25.

**ARTICLE 25. Minimum Requirements for Application.** – An application for Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall consist of the following:

a) One copy of the completed application form signed by, or on behalf, of the applicant, together with all the required exhibits;

b) Official receipt to prove payment of the prescribed, non-refundable application fee. Application fee shall be paid in cash if filing is done personally; otherwise, it shall be paid in postal money order;

c) Samples of propagating materials, which are the subject of the application.

a. In the case of seeds: (i) at least three thousand (3,000) untreated viable seeds or (ii) a certificate that sufficient samples have been deposited with an accredited gene bank.

b. For a tuber propagated variety and fruit, plantation and ornamental crops: (i) certification that a viable culture has been deposited with an accredited depository genebank; or (ii) a certification that a plot of vegetative material has been established in an accredited depository and will be maintained for the required period..

The PVP Office may, at any time after the filing of the application, require the applicant to submit additional propagating materials as may be required for purposes of substantive examination.
Applications and exhibits must be in the English language and typed or printed in standard size (A4) bond paper. Any erasures or alterations must be made in permanent ink before the application and initialed and dated by the applicant to confirm knowledge of such modifications.

ARTICLE 26. Contents of the Application Form. – The application form for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall contain the following information:

a) Name of the applicant/breeder;
b) Contact details of the applicant/breeder in the Philippines, including address, telephone number, fax number, and electronic mail address;
c) Name of resident agent and address in the Philippines, if applicable;
d) The description of the variety and particulars of the variety bred, including particulars of its characteristics;
e) The variety denomination;
f) If the applicant is not the actual breeder, a statement of the basis of his right to file the application; and
g) As applicable, a statement expressly claiming priority under an application for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection previously filed by the applicant in another country, which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privileges to Filipino citizens. [Sec. 24 and 25]
h) Statement of newness

The Registrar shall design and issue the Application Form.

ARTICLE 27. Exhibits. – The application must include the following exhibits:

a) Exhibit A – Detailed Origin and Breeding History of the Variety, including (i) the source of the germplasm and the results of other plant variety tests or trials that have already been done on the Variety. [Sec. 28]
b) Exhibit B – Statement of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability;
c) Exhibit C – Statement of Ownership;
d) Exhibit D – Photographs, drawings or plant specimens and other additional information;
e) Such other exhibits as the Board may require from time to time.

ARTICLE 28. Other Information Required. - The applicant shall furnish such information regarding any application filed by him in other countries as may be required by the Board, including all pertinent documents relating thereto. If the applicant has successfully claimed priority in accordance with the Act and these Rules, he shall be given a period of two (2) years from the priority date to comply with such other information requirements.

ARTICLE 29. Number of an Application. – The applications shall be dated and numbered in the order received at the PVP Office.

ARTICLE 30. Formal Examination and Filing Date. – The PVP Office shall examine the application and supporting documents for completeness within five (5) days from receipt thereof. If the application is complete and sufficient, it shall be given a filing date corresponding to the date the application was received at the PVP Office. For purposes of according a filing date, the applicant must complete the relevant requirements listed in Articles 26 and 27. Within ten (10) days from receipt by the PVP Office of the application, the applicant shall be notified in writing of
either (i) the allowance of the application and effective filing date; or (ii) the deficiencies in the application and the decision of the PVP Office not to give it due course.

ARTICLE 31. **Time to Complete Deficiency in Application.** - The applicant shall have thirty (30) days from date of the notice of deficiencies to correct or complete his application. Within this period, the applicant may request for an extension of the submission deadline for another thirty (30) days upon payment of the prescribed fee.

ARTICLE 32. **Abandonment of an Application.** -- If the applicant fails to complete the application within the time given by the Registrar, the application shall be considered as abandoned.

ARTICLE 33. **Voluntary Withdrawal of an Application.** – An application may be voluntarily withdrawn by submitting to the PVP Office a duly signed written request for withdrawal.

ARTICLE 34. **Publication of the Application.** – After the Board, through the PVP Office, has accorded a filing date, the application shall be published within sixty (60) days, at the expense of the applicant, in the Plant Variety Gazette pursuant to Section 30 of the Act. The published application shall contain the application number and date of filing, name and address of the applicant, name of the variety or temporary denomination, and a description of the variety. [Sec. 30, para. 1]

Prior to such publication, the application and all related documents shall not be made available to the public without the written consent of the applicant. [Sec. 30, para. 2]

After publication of the application, any person may inspect the application documents: Provided, that a written request for inspection to the Registrar stating the purpose thereof. The inspection shall be conducted only during reasonable office hours and under the supervision of a PVP Office staff. [Sec. 30, para. 3]

ARTICLE 35. **Opposition to the Grant of Plant Variety Protection.** – Any person who believes that the applicant is not entitled to the grant of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection may file an opposition thereto within sixty (60) days from the date of its publication in the Plant Variety Gazette and before the issuance of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection. Opposition to the application may be made on the following grounds:

a) that the person opposing the application is entitled to the breeder’s right as against the applicant

b) that the variety is not registrable under the Act

If the opposition is based on the conditions of Plant Variety Protection, such opposition shall be considered together with the examination of the application. [Sec. 31]

CHAPTER VII

**SUBSTANTIVE EXAMINATION OF THE PVP APPLICATION**

ARTICLE 36. **Issuance of Test Guidelines.** – The Board shall issue species-specific test guidelines for use in examining the distinctness, uniformity and stability of the plant samples subject of the application. These guidelines shall prescribe the propagating material requirements, procedures for the conduct of tests, methods and observations, set of descriptors
or table of characteristics and such other information as the Board may deem necessary. In the absence of any test guidelines for a specific species, complete applications shall nevertheless be accepted and accorded a filing date by the PVP Office. However, substantive examination shall be deferred until after the issuance of the relevant guidelines.

ARTICLE 37. Substantive Examination of Application. – Examinations of applications shall include a review of all available documents, publications, or other materials relating to varieties of the species involved in the application.

ARTICLE 38. Requirements for the Grant of Plant Variety Protection. – Plant variety protection shall be granted for varieties that are:

(a) New;
(b) Distinct;
(c) Uniform; and
(d) Stable. [Sec. 4]

ARTICLE 39. Newness. – A variety shall be deemed new if the propagating or harvested material, which may be the entire plant or its other parts, of the variety has not been sold, offered for sale or otherwise disposed of to others, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of exploitation of the variety in the following instances:

a) In the Philippines for more than one (1) year before the date of filing of an application for plant variety protection; or

b) In other countries or territories in which the application has been filed, for more than four (4) years or, in the case of vines or trees, more than six (6) years before the date of filing of an application for plant variety protection.

However, the requirement of novelty provided for in the Act shall not apply to varieties sold, offered for sale or disposed of to others for a period of five (5) years before July 19, 2002; Provided, that the application for PVP shall be filed within one (1) year from July 19, 2002. [Sec. 5]

ARTICLE 40. Distinctness. – A variety shall be deemed distinct if it is clearly distinguishable from any commonly known variety at the time of the filing of the application. The filing of an application for the granting of plant variety protection or for the entering of a new variety in an official register of variety in the Philippines or in any country, shall render the said variety a matter of public knowledge from the date of the said application; Provided, that the application leads to the granting of a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or the entering of the said other variety in the official register of variety as the case may be. [Sec. 6]

ARTICLE 41. Uniformity. – A variety shall be deemed uniform if, subject to the variation that may be expected from the particular features of its propagation, it is sufficiently uniform in its relevant characteristics. Distinctiveness of a variety shall require that it be sufficiently uniform in all its relevant characteristics enabling it to be distinguishable from other varieties of the same species. [Sec. 7]

ARTICLE 42. Stability. – A variety shall be deemed stable if its relevant characteristics remain unchanged after repeated propagation or, in the case of a particular cycle of propagation, at the end of such cycle. [Sec. 8]
ARTICLE 43. Manner of Conducting Tests. – The Board may carry out the necessary tests, cause the conduct of tests, or consider the results of other tests or trials that have already been done within and outside the country. For this purpose, the Board shall require the applicant to furnish all the necessary information, documents or materials, other than those listed in Articles 26, 27 and 28, within such period as it may prescribe.

ARTICLE 44. DUS Testing Centers. – Test to determine the distinctness, uniformity and stability of the plant samples subject of the application shall be performed only in DUS Testing Centers that have been duly accredited by the Board. The Board shall designate appropriate state colleges and universities, bona fide research institutions, or appropriate non-governmental research centers as testing centers for the distinctness, uniformity and stability of varieties to assist the Examiner in determining whether the variety meets the conditions for granting plant variety protection under the Act. [Sec. 69, para. 2]

ARTICLE 45. Plant Variety Registry. – All plant varieties accorded plant variety protection shall be recorded in the Plant Variety Registry. The Plant Variety Registry shall have a separate list for traditional varieties, landraces and commercial varieties not eligible for plant variety protection.

ARTICLE 46. Rejection of an Application. – An application shall be rejected where:

a) the variety is determined to be not new, distinct, uniform, or stable;

b) it is filed by a person who is not entitled to plant variety protection.

When an application is rejected, the Board, through the Registrar, shall immediately inform the applicant of the reasons for rejection of the application, and when applicable, identify and provide the documents used as the basis for rejection. [Sec. 35]

ARTICLE 47. Reasons for Rejection. – The following documents may be used to support the rejection:

a) When the reason for rejection involves the citation of a complex material, the particular part of the material relied upon by the Examiner shall be identified. The relevance of each reason, if not obvious, shall be clearly explained to the applicant.

b) If prior domestic certificates are cited as a reason for rejection, their numbers and dates and the names of the owners shall be stated in the notice of rejection;

c) If prior foreign certificates or rights are cited as a reason for rejection, their nationality or country, numbers and dates, and the names of the owners shall be stated, and such other data shall be furnished, as may be necessary to enable the applicant to identify the relevant certificates or rights;

d) If printed or electronic publications are cited as reason for rejection, the author (if any), title, date, pages or plates, websites and places of publication, or place where a copy of the publication can be found shall be provided to the applicant;

e) When the rejection is based on facts known to the Examiner, and upon request by the applicant, the rejection shall be supported by the affidavit of the examiner.

ARTICLE 48. Request for Reconsideration of a Rejected Application. – Within two (2) months from receipt of the rejection notice, the applicant may file an amended application or a request for reconsideration to the Board. The request for reconsideration shall explain in detail the alleged errors in the Examiner’s action. The applicant shall respond to each reason that the Examiner cited as basis for rejection. The Board may reverse its initial finding or issue a final
rejection within two months from the date of filing of the amended application or request for reconsideration: Provided, that a decision on any request for reconsideration on the ground of faulty form or procedure may be held in abeyance by the Registrar until the question of the variety being new, distinct, uniform, and stable is settled. [Sec. 35(a)]

ARTICLE 49. Reconsideration and Final Action. – If the Board reverses its initial finding, the application shall be deemed as filed on the date of the original filing. However, if, despite the amendment of the application or request for reconsideration, the application is still denied by the Board, the Registrar shall notify the applicant of the reason or reasons for denial in the same manner as prescribed in Article 47.

The decision of the Board is final except for fraud or manifest error on the part of the Board, in which case, the applicant may appeal it to the proper court within two months from the date of receipt of denial. [Sec. 35(a)]

CHAPTER VIII
VARIETY DENOMINATION

ARTICLE 50. Designation of Variety. – The variety shall be designated by a denomination which shall be its generic description. It must:

a) be different from any denomination that designates an existing variety of the same plant species or closely related species; [Sec. 9]
b) enable the variety to be identified. It may not consist solely of figures, except when it is an established practice for designating such a variety; [Sec. 11];
c) not mislead or cause confusion concerning the characteristic value or identity of the variety or identity of the breeder; [Sec. 12]
d) not be already registered to another breeder or is being used by a third party in relation to the sale or offering for sale of a particular variety prior to the filing date or priority date of an application for a Certificate for Plant Variety Protection; [Sec. 10] and

e) not be contrary to public order or morality.

ARTICLE 51. Refusal of Denomination. – If the denomination does not satisfy the requirements listed in Article 50, its registration shall be refused and the applicant shall be required to propose another denomination within thirty (30) days from receipt of notice of disallowance from the Registrar. The denomination shall be registered together with the grant of the plant variety protection, and no plant variety shall be registered without a variety denomination approved by the Board. [Sec. 13]

ARTICLE 52. Right of Priority over Denomination. – In case two or more applicants apply for the registration of the same denomination, the applicant who has the earliest filing date or priority date shall have the right to register the same to the exclusion of the other applicant. [Sec. 10]

ARTICLE 53. Denomination Used in an Application Previously Filed Abroad. – An application filed in the Philippines, the subject matter of which is the same as that of an application previously filed abroad, shall use the same denomination as the latter. However, if such denomination does not conform to the conditions listed in Art. 50, the applicant shall be required to submit a new denomination. [Sec. 14]
ARTICLE 54. – Obligation to Use Denomination. – Any person who offers for sale or markets in the Philippines the propagating material of a protected variety shall use the denomination of that variety even after the expiration of the breeder’s right to use it except when a third person has acquired a prior right to the use of the denomination. [Sec. 15]

ARTICLE 55. - Use of Marks. – When a protected variety is offered for sale or marketed, it may be associated with a trademark, trade name or other similar indication with a registered denomination. Such indication shall not be used without the denomination, which must at all times be easily recognizable.

CHAPTER IX
ISSUANCE AND PUBLICATION OF PVP CERTIFICATE

ARTICLE 56. Issuance of Certificate. – When the Board, through the PVP Office, has tested and examined the variety, or considered the supporting materials and literature pertinent thereto, and found everything in order, it shall issue a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection. [Sec. 32]

ARTICLE 57. Publication of Certificate. – The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall be published in the Plant Variety Gazette, at the expense of the holder, within thirty (30) days of its issuance and upon payment by the applicant of the publication fee. The publication shall contain the PVP Certificate Number, the name or denomination of the variety, the crop species, and the name of the certificate holder.

CHAPTER X
RIGHTS OF HOLDERS

ARTICLE 58. Rights of Holders of Plant Variety Protection. – In respect of the propagating materials, holders of a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall have the right to authorize any of the following acts:

a) Production or reproduction;
b) Conditioning for the purpose of propagation;
c) Offering for sale;
d) Selling or other marketing;
e) Exporting;
f) Importing; and
g) Stocking for any purpose mentioned above. [Sec. 36]

The holder may make his authorization subject to conditions and limitations. [Sec. 37]

ARTICLE 59. Acts in Respect of Harvested Materials. – Except for Articles 67 and 68, the rights in Sections 36 and 37 of the Act shall also extend to the harvested materials which may be the entire plant or its other parts, if the production thereof resulted directly from the unauthorized use of the plant’s propagating materials. However, the right to the harvested material can not be invoked if the holder has had the reasonable opportunity to exercise his right in relation to the said propagating materials. [Sec. 38]

ARTICLE 60. Coverage of Protection. – The rights of a holder of a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection under Articles 58 and 59 shall also apply in relation to:
a) Varieties which are essentially derived, as defined under Articles 63 and 64, from the protected variety, where the protected variety is not itself an essentially derived variety;
b) Varieties which are not clearly distinct from the protected variety; and
c) Varieties whose production requires the repeated use of the protected variety. [Sec. 39]

ARTICLE 61. Terms of Protection. – For trees and vines, the period of protection shall be twenty-five (25) years from the date of the grant of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection and twenty (20) years from the said date for all other types of plants, unless declared void ab initio or cancelled otherwise, as provided under Articles 92 and 93, respectively. [Sec. 33]

ARTICLE 62. Provisional Protection. – An applicant for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall be entitled to equitable remuneration from any person who, during the period between the publication of the application for the certificate and the grant of that certificate, has carried out acts which, once the certificate is granted, require the holder’s authorization as conferred under these Rules; provided, that the applicant shall initiate the legal action against the alleged infringer within two (2) years from the date of the granting of his Certificate of Plant Variety Protection. [Sec. 42]

ARTICLE 63. Essentially Derived Varieties. – For purposes of Article 60, a variety shall be deemed to be essentially derived from the initial variety when:

a) It is predominantly derived from the initial variety, or from a variety that is itself predominantly derived from the initial variety, while retaining the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety;
b) It is clearly distinguishable from the initial variety; and

c) Except for the differences which result from the act of derivation, it conforms to the initial variety in the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety. [Sec. 42]

ARTICLE 64. Manner of Developing Essentially Derived Varieties. – Essentially derived varieties may also be obtained through processes which include, but are not limited to: (i) the selection of a natural or induced mutant or of a somaclonal variant; (ii) the selection of a variant individual from plants of initial variety; and (iii) backcrossing or transformation by genetic engineering. [Sec. 41]

A variety derived by means of backcrossing shall be deemed essentially derived on the fourth backcross.

ARTICLE 65. Transmission of Rights. Plant Variety Protection or application for plant variety protection shall be considered as a property right and the transmission thereof shall be governed in the same manner and extent as other property rights. They may be assigned or transmitted by inheritance or bequest or be the subject of a license agreement. [Sec. 46]

Any transmission of rights, by assignment, inheritance, bequest or license, may pertain to the entire right, title or interest in and to the plant variety protection or application for plant variety protection, or of an undivided share in the plant variety protection or application for plant variety protection.

Unless by inheritance, the transmission of plant variety protection or application for plant variety protection shall be in writing and acknowledged before a notary public or any officer
authorized to administer oaths. An original or authenticated copy and one duplicate copy of the transmission instrument shall be submitted to the PVP Office for recording in the Plant Variety Registry. Upon recording, the PVP Office shall retain the duplicate copy return, the original or authenticated copy to the party who filed the same and publish a notice of the recording in the Plant Variety Gazette. A transmission of rights not recorded in the PVP Office shall not bind any third party who has had no knowledge of such transmission.

ARTICLE 66. Right of Attribution. – The person who bred, or discovered and developed, the variety has the right to be identified as such in the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection: Provided, however, that this right may only be asserted in writing to the Board within one (1) year from publication of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection in the Plant Variety Gazette. [Sec. 45]

CHAPTER XI
EXCEPTIONS TO PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

ARTICLE 67. Exceptions to Plant Variety Protection. – The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall not extend to:

a) Acts done for noncommercial purposes;

b) Act done for experimental purposes;

c) Acts done for the purpose of breeding other varieties, except when Sections 39 and 40 of the Act apply; and

d) The traditional right of small farmers to save, use, exchange, share or sell their farm produce of a variety protected under the Act, except when a sale is for the purpose of reproduction under a commercial marketing agreement. The Board shall determine the conditions and issue the guidelines under which this exception shall apply, taking into consideration the nature of the plant cultivated, grown or sown. This exception shall also extend to the exchange and sale of seeds among and between said small farmers: Provided, That the small farmers may exchange or sell seeds for reproduction and replanting in their own land. The right granted to small farmers under this provision does not include the right to sell the protected variety under the trademark or trade name of the holder which is associated with the registered denomination. [Sec. 43]

ARTICLE 68. Exhaustion of Plant Variety Protection. – The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall not extend to acts concerning any material of the protected variety, or a variety covered by Articles 57 and 58, which has been sold or otherwise marketed by the breeder or with his consent in the Philippines, or any material derived from the said material, unless it:

a) Involves further propagation of the variety in question; or

b) Involves the export of the variety, which enables the propagation of the variety, into a country that does not protect the variety of the plant genus or species to which the variety belongs, except where the exported material is for final consumption purposes. [Sec. 44]

CHAPTER XII
COMPULSORY LICENSING

ARTICLE 69. Grounds for Compulsory Licensing. - The Board may grant a license to exploit a protected variety, even without the agreement of the holder, in favor of any person
who has shown his capability to exploit the plant variety, \textit{when it is for the public interest to grant such compulsory licensing} and:

\begin{itemize}
\item[a)] The reasonable requirements of the public for any part of the variety are not met; or
\item[b)] There is an overseas market for the sale of any part of the variety and the same are not met by the holder; or
\item[c)] The plant variety developed relates to or is required in the production of medicine and/or any food preparation. [Sec. 57]
\end{itemize}

\textbf{ARTICLE 70.} Who may file petition for compulsory licensing; time for filing the petition. – Upon the payment of the required fee, any interested person may file a petition for compulsory licensing with the Board at any time, after two years after the grant of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection when it is for the public interest to grant such compulsory licensing. [Sec. 57]

\textbf{ARTICLE 71.} Scope of Compulsory Licensing. – The Board, upon petition by any interested party and upon proof of any of the foregoing grounds, may issue a decision:

\begin{itemize}
\item[a)] Allowing the petitioner to produce in commercial quantity and distribute the variety protected or any part thereof; or
\item[b)] Requiring the holder to ensure the availability of the propagating materials of the variety protected; or
\item[c)] Requiring the petitioner to pay the holder with the license fees in the form of reasonable royalties; and
\item[d)] Other such additional remedies as the Board may determine to be consistent with appropriate circumstances. [Sec. 58]
\end{itemize}

\textbf{ARTICLE 72.} Form and Contents of Petition. - The petition for compulsory licensing must be in writing, verified by the petitioner and accompanied by payment of the required filing fee. It shall contain the name and address of the petitioner as well as those of the respondents, the number and date of issue of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection in connection with which compulsory license is being sought, the name of the holder of the PVP Certificate, the denomination of the plant variety, the statutory grounds upon which compulsory license is sought, the ultimate facts constituting the petitioner’s cause of action, and the relief prayed for.

\textbf{ARTICLE 73.} Notice of Hearing. - Upon filing of a petition, the Board shall forthwith serve notice of the filing thereof upon the holder and all persons having licenses or any other right, title or interest in and to the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection and the plant variety covered thereby as appears on the record of the PVP Office, and of notice of the date of hearing thereon, on such persons and petitioner.

\textbf{ARTICLE 74.} Publication of Notice. - In every case, the Board shall cause the notice to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation and once in the PVP Gazette at the expense of the applicant.

\textbf{ARTICLE 75.} Grant of License. - If the Board finds that a grant of license under Article 65 has been made out, it shall, within three (3) months from the date the petition was filed, order the grant of an appropriate license.

\textbf{ARTICLE 76.} Terms and Condition of Compulsory License. - The Board shall fix the terms and conditions including the rate of royalties of the compulsory license subject to the following conditions:
a) The scope and duration of such license shall be limited to the purpose for which it was authorized;
b) The license shall be non-exclusive;
c) The license shall be non-assignable, except with the part of the enterprise or business with which the plant variety is being exploited;
d) The license may be terminated upon proper showing that circumstances which led to its grant have ceased to exist and are unlikely to recur: Provided, that adequate protection shall be afforded to the legitimate interest of the licensee;
e) The holder shall be paid adequate remuneration taking into account the economic value of the grant or authorization, except that in cases where the license was granted to remedy a practice which was determined after judicial or administrative process to be anti-competitive, the need to correct the anti-competitive practice may be taken into account in fixing the amount of remuneration.

ARTICLE 77. Amendment of Compulsory License. – Upon the request of the holder or licensee, the Board may amend the decision granting the compulsory license, upon proper showing of new facts or circumstances justifying such amendment.

ARTICLE 78. Duration of Compulsory License. – A compulsory license shall be effective until the ground(s) for its issuance has been terminated as determined by the Board motu proprio or upon the petition by parties and resolution by the Board. [Sec. 59]

ARTICLE 79. Cancellation of a Compulsory License. – Upon the request of the holder, the Board may cancel the compulsory license:

a) if the ground for the grant of the compulsory license no longer exists and is unlikely to recur;
b) if the licensee has neither begun to supply the overseas market nor made serious preparation therefore;
c) if the license has not complied with the prescribed terms of the license.

ARTICLE 80. Surrender of the License. – The licensee may surrender the license by a written declaration submitted to the Board.

ARTICLE 81. Publication of the Amendment, Surrender, or Cancellation of the License. – The Board shall cause the amendment, surrender, or cancellation of a license to be recorded in the appropriate register of the PVP Office, notify the holder, and cause notice thereof to be published, at the expense of the petitioner, in the PVP Gazette.

CHAPTER XIII
INFRINGEMENT OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

ARTICLE 82. What Constitutes Infringement. – Except as otherwise provided in the Act, any person who without being entitled to do so, performs any of the following acts:

a) Sell the novel variety, or offer it or expose it for sale, deliver it, ship it, consign it, exchange it, or solicit an offer to buy it, or any other transfer of title or possession of it;
b) Import the novel variety into, or export it from, the Philippines; or
c) Sexually multiply the novel variety as a step in marketing (for growing purposes) the variety; or
d) Use the novel variety in producing (as distinguished from developing) a hybrid or different variety therefrom; or

e) Use seed which had been marked “unauthorized propagation prohibited” or “unauthorized seed multiplication prohibited” or progeny thereof to propagate the novel variety; or

f) Dispense the novel variety to another, in a form which can be propagated, without notice as to being a protected variety under which it was received; or

h) Perform any of the foregoing acts even in instances in which the novel variety is multiplied other than sexually, except in pursuance of a valid Philippine plant patent; or

i) Instigate or actively induce performance of any of the foregoing acts,

may be sued by the holder, who may also avail of all such relief as are available in any proceeding involving infringements of other proprietary rights. [Sec. 47]

ARTICLE 83. Where to Commence Action. – Any holder may petition the proper regional trial court for infringement of his plant variety protection. [Sec. 48]

ARTICLE 84. Presumption of Validity. – Certificates of Plant Variety Protection shall be presumed valid and the burden of proof of their invalidity shall rest on the party assailing them. [Sec. 49]

ARTICLE 85. Defenses Against Infringement Charges. – The following shall be valid defenses against infringement charges:

a) Non-infringement;

b) The plant variety does not possess at the time of its application criterion of novelty or distinctness;

c) The alleged infringement was performed under a right adverse to it, prior to the notice of infringement; and / or

d) Other defenses that are made available under this Act. [Sec. 50]

ARTICLE 86. Notice. – No damages shall be awarded unless there is actual or constructive notice made upon the alleged infringer. [Sec. 51]

ARTICLE 87. Damages. – The court may award actual, moral, exemplary damages and attorney’s fees according to a proven amount including a reasonable royalty for the use of the protected variety. [Sec. 52]

ARTICLE 88. Injunction. – The court may also enjoin the infringer(s) from further performing any act of infringement on the rights of the holder(s) as defined in the Act. [Sec. 53]

ARTICLE 89. Court to Order Confiscation of Infringing Materials. – Upon petition by the complainant, the court may order the confiscation of infringing materials, and:

a) Cause their distribution to charitable organization;

b) Cause the sale and provide the proceeds thereof to research organizations; or

c) Cause the return to the petitioner for further scientific use. [Sec. 54]
ARTICLE 90. Prescription. – No recovery of damages for any infringement case shall prosper when the cause of action has reached more than six (6) years from the time the alleged infringement case was committed. [Sec. 55]

ARTICLE 91. Criminal Penalty. – Any person who violates any of the rights of the holder provided for in this Act may also suffer the penalty of imprisonment of not less than three (3) years but not more than six (6) years and/or a fine of up to three (3) times the profit derived by virtue of the infringement but in no case should be less than One Hundred Thousand pesos (P100,000.00). [Sec. 56]

CHAPTER XIV
CANCELLATION AND NULLITY OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

ARTICLE 92. Grounds for Nullity. – The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall be declared void ab initio on any of the following grounds:

a) The grant of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection was essentially based upon information and documents furnished by the applicant, wherein the conditions of distinctness, uniformity, stability, and newness were not complied with at the time of the grant of the certificate; or

b) The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection was granted to a person who is not entitled to it, unless it is transferred to the person who is so entitled.

The effect of the declaration of nullity is that as if the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection was not issued. [Sec. 61]

ARTICLE 93. Grounds for Cancellation. – The plant variety protection shall be cancelled on any of the following grounds:

a) The breeder does not provide the required information, documents, or materials necessary for verifying the maintenance of the variety; or

b) The breeder fails to pay the required fees to keep his or her rights in force or provides false information in his or her application; or

c) The breeder does not propose, within the time/period provided under the regulations, another suitable denomination if the denomination of the variety is cancelled after the grant of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection; or

d) The conditions of uniformity and stability could not be maintained although these were present at the time of the issuance of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection; or

e) The breeder entitled to the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or the holder has relinquished his/her rights through a declaration in a public instrument filed with the registrar. [Sec. 62]

The effect of cancellation is that the plant variety protection ceases to be valid from the date the order of cancellation becomes final and executory.

ARTICLE 94. Who May File. – Any interested person may, upon payment of the required fee, petition to nullify a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or cancel a plant variety protection on any of the grounds respectively specified in Articles 92 and 93. The Registrar may motu proprio file such petitions: Provided, that no fee shall be required of the Registrar in his exercise of this authority.
ARTICLE 95. **Requirements of the Petition.** – The petition to nullify or cancel shall: (i) be in writing and verified by the petitioner or by any person in his behalf who knows the facts; (ii) specify the grounds on which it is based; (iii) and filed with the Board. Copies of documents mentioned in the petition shall be attached thereto, together with their translation in the English, if not in the said language.

ARTICLE 96. **Venue.** – Any petition to cancel a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall originally be under the jurisdiction of the Board. Decisions of the Board may be appealable with the Court of Appeals within fifteen (15) days from the receipt of date of notice of the Board’s final decision. [Sec. 63]

ARTICLE 97. **Prescription.** – The right to nullify a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or cancel a plant variety protection shall be instituted at any time within the term of protection of such right. [Sec. 64]

ARTICLE 98. **Publication.** – A notice of the filing of a petition to nullify a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or cancel a plant variety protection, as the case may be, and the final order/decision on the same shall be published at the expense of the petitioner, as far as practicable, in the earliest issue of the Plant Variety Gazette following such notice or order/decision [Sec. 65]

CHAPTER XV
PLANT VARIETY GAZETTE

ARTICLE 99. **Contents.** - The Plant Variety Gazette shall contain applications for plant variety protection, Certificates of Plant Variety Protection issued, petitions to cancel a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection, cancelled/nullified Certificates of Plant Variety Protection, and such other matters as the Board deems necessary to be published therein.

ARTICLE 100. **Editorial Board** – The Editorial Board shall be composed of the Registrar as Editor and the technical staff of the PVP office as contributors. The Chairman, Co-Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board shall serve as Editorial Advisers.

ARTICLE 101. **Translation.** – The Plant Variety Gazette shall be translated into Filipino. However, in case of any conflict in the interpretation of the English and Filipino versions of the Plant Variety Gazette, the former shall prevail.

ARTICLE 102. **Frequency of Publication.** – The Plant Variety Gazette shall be published monthly, or such other period as the Board may deem proper.

ARTICLE 103. **Distribution** – Copies of the Plant Variety Gazette, either in print or electronic form, shall be distributed for free to all public and private breeding institutions, the members of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture and to small farmer-groups and indigenous communities who have requested to be included in the mailing list of the PVP Office.

CHAPTER XVI
FEES AND RELATED CHARGES

ARTICLE 104. **Fees and Related Charges.** – Fees and other shall be paid by the applicant for the following services and actions:
a) Filing of the application  
b) Publication of the application  
c) Substantive Examination Search  
d) DUS Testing  
e) Publication of certificate  
f) Revival of an abandoned application  
g) Reproduction of records, drawings, certificates, exhibits or printed material (copy per page of material)  
h) Authentication (each page)  
i) Amendment of the Certificate of Plant Variety Registration, unless the mistake be on the part of the PVP Office  
j) Re-issuance of a certificate  
k) Additional fee for reconsideration  
l) Additional fee for late payment  
m) Appeal to Board  
n) Field inspections by a representative of the PVP Office made at the request of the applicant shall be reimbursable in full (including travel, per diem or subsistence) in accordance with standard government travel regulations  
o) Filing for extensions to comply with PVP Board requirements  
p) Any other service not covered above will be charged for at rates prescribed by the Registrar.

The schedule of fees shall be approved by the Board upon recommendation of the Registrar. It shall be reviewed, and may be adjusted, by the Board periodically to take into account any increase or decrease in the cost of implementing the Act.

ARTICLE 105. Where and When to Pay. - All fees and other related charges shall be paid at the PVP Office and deposited in the PVP Fund. The application and examination fees shall be paid by the applicant at the time of filing the application. The search fee shall be paid upon request. The testing fee shall be paid within 30 days from the date of notice to pay. All other fees and related charges shall be paid upon availing of such service or action.

ARTICLE 106. Method of Payment – Fees shall be paid in cash, money order, or cashier’s checks payable to the PVP Office.

ARTICLE 107. Annual Fees. – To maintain the validity of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection, the holder shall pay an annual fee to be prescribed by the Board. Annual fee shall be paid starting from the fourth anniversary of the issuance of the certificate and every year thereafter within the first three (3) months of said years. The holder has the option to pay in advance this annual fee for a maximum of twenty (20) years; Provided, that any such payment is deemed non-refundable.

The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall expire and cease to have force and effect upon the holder’s failure to pay the annual fees within the prescribed period. A notice of such cancellation shall be published in the Plant Variety Gazette one (1) year after the term of protection has expired. Before such publication, any holder who fails to pay the annual fees may request for a reinstatement of his or her certificate. Provided, that he or she settles his unpaid accounts including surcharges to be determined by the Board. [Sec. 34]
CHAPTER XVII
PVP FUND AND GENE TRUST FUND

ARTICLE 108. The PVP Fund. - There is hereby created a PVP Fund, hereinafter referred to as the fund, to be administered by the Board. All fees, fines and charges collected by the Board under this Act, shall be deposited in the fund. The Board is hereby authorized to use and disburse the fund without need of approval by any government agency, and subject only to existing accounting and auditing rules and regulations for purposes of defraying the cost of operations in the delivery of its services to the public. [Sec. 70]

ARTICLE 109. Gene Trust Fund. - There shall be an independent and separate trust fund to be administered by the Board, for the benefit of bona fide organizations or institutions managing and operating an accredited gene bank. An amount to be determined by the Board but not to exceed twenty percent (20%) of the fees and charges, shall be used for the purposes of the gene trust fund. The trust fund may also accept donations from national and international institutions and other organizations and individuals interested in strengthening genetic conservation. Any juridical person based in the Philippines with the facilities and competent personnel to conserve and maintain the viability of seeds or other propagating materials may be accredited by the Board as a gene bank. Within six months from the effectivity date of these Rules, the Board shall issue the guidelines for the accreditation of gene banks. [Sec. 71]

CHAPTER XVIII
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 110. Separability. – The provisions of these Rules are hereby declared to be separable. In the event that one or more of its provisions are held to be invalid, the validity of the other provisions shall not be affected thereby.

ARTICLE 111. Effectivity. – These Rules shall take effect thirty (30) days after its publication in a national newspaper of general circulation.

Approved: February 20, 2003

ORIGINAL SIGNED
LUIS P. LORENZO, JR.
Secretary of Agriculture
Application Number: 03-0001
Filing Date: May 20, 2003
Applicant: East-West Seed Company, Inc.
Km. 54, Cagayan Valley Rd., Sampaloc, San Rafael, Bulacan
Crop: Yardlong bean
Proposed Denomination: Sierra Madre
Description of the variety:

"Sierra Madre is a medium dark green high yielding yardlong bean variety. It has distinctly droopy leaves compared to other known varieties in the market, the closest in description of which are "Sandigan" and "Tenderlong". Pod length is computed at an average of 52 cm, longer than the average pod lengths of Tenderlong (average of 48 cm) and Sandigan (average of 44 cm) in trials conducted in similar growing environments and cultural management. Pod texture is only moderately smooth in comparison to "Tenderlong" and "Sandigan" which have both smooth pod texture. Seed color is 50-60% brown (main color) and 40-50% white (secondary color), which is distinct from the predominantly brown colored (>90%) "Tenderlong and Sandigan".

Filipino translation

Ang Sierra Madre ay binhing may mataas na kalidad, luntian ang kulay ng bunga nito at may mataas na ani. Ang mga dahon nito ay bahayang nakayuko kumpara sa Tenderlong at Sandigan. Base sa mga isinagawa pagtatanim ng naturang binhi ang Sierra Madre ay may habang humigit kumulang sa 52 cm na mas mahaba sa Sandigan (44cm) at terderlong (48cm). Mas makinis naman ang Sandigan at Terderlong kaysa Sierra Madre. Ang buto ng Sierra Madre ay may dalawang kulay, 50-60% ang kayumanggi at 40-50% ang puti kumpara sa Tenderlong at sandigan na mas malaki ang kayumangging bahagi (humigit kumulang sa 90%).

Application Number: 03-0002
Filing Date: May 20, 2003
Applicant: East-West Seed Company, Inc.
Km. 54, Cagayan Valley Rd., Sampaloc, San Rafael, Bulacan
Crop: Shallot (OPV)
Proposed Denomination: Batanes Jumbo
Description of the variety:

"Batanes Jumbo" is a shallot variety with green slightly waxy leaves. The variety is high yielding and has big bulbs – the average bulb weight is 50 to 65 g, as compared to 30-45 for local "Batanes" variety. Furthermore, "Batanes Jumbo" has a low degree of splitting into three and four bulblets. The degree of splitting into three bulblets is 0-15% for "Batanes Jumbo" compared to 10-25% for the farmers "Batanes" variety. The degree of splinting into four bulblets is 0-5% for "Batanes Jumbo" compared to 5-10% for the farmers "Batanes". The skin color of "Batanes Jumbo" is brown.
Filipino Translation

Ang "Batanes Jumbo" ay isang uri ng "Sibuyas Tagalog". Ang mga dahon nito ay medyo makintab na kulay berde at ang balat naman ay kulay dikape. Malalaki ang magkakambal na sibuyas nito kaya mabigat din ang nagiging ani. Ang uri ng sibuyas tagalog na ito ay pangkaraniwang tumitimbang ng pamula 50 gramo hanggang 65 gramo, kumpara sa 30 gramo hanggang 45 gramo na timbang ng mga lokal na Batanes o Sibuyas Tagalog. Pangkaraniwan na sa "Batanes Jumbo" ang mayroong 1-2 magkakambal na sibuyas. Ang dami ng 3 magkakambal na sibuyas sa "Batanes Jumbo" ay 0-15% lamang, kumpara sa 10-25% na kambalan sa mga lokal na "Batanes". Ang dami naman ng 4 na kambalan para sa "Batanes Jumbo" ay 0-5% lamang, kumpara sa 5-10% kambalan sa mga lokal na "Batanes".

Application Number: 03-0003
Filing Date: July 18, 2003
Applicant: East-West Seed Company (Inc.)
   Km. 54, Cagayan Valley Rd., Sampaloc, San Rafael, Bulacan
Crop: Watermelon (H)
Proposed Denomination: Sweet Ruby

Description of the variety:
Sweet Ruby is a hybrid variety good for the regular and off-season plantings. Fruits can be harvested 60-65 DAT (days after transplanting) or 70-75 DAS (days after sowing). It performs well under stress conditions. The plant produces round fruits with striped rind color (green background and dark green stripes). The flesh is deep red in color and has very sweet taste. The fruits are resistant to cracking and have good shipping quality.

Filipino Translation

Ang Sweet Ruby ay isang uri ng hybrid na pakwan, na hindi lamang maganda sa regular na panahon ng pagtatanim kundi pati na rin sa tag-ulan. Ang bunga ay maaaring anihin sa ika-60 hanggang 65 na araw mula pagkalipat-tanim. Ang balat ng bunga ay luntian na may guhit na matingkad na luntian. Matingkad na pula ang laman at napakatamis. Maganda ang resistensiya sa pagbibitak ng bunga at magandang pang-biyahe.
Application Number: 03-0004  
Filing Date: July 18, 2003  
Applicant: East-West Seen Company (Inc.)  
Km. 54 Cagayan Valley Rd., Sampaloc, Sn. Rafael, Bulacan  
Crop: Hot Pepper (H)  
Proposed Denomination: Django  
Description of the variety:  
"Django" is a hot pepper variety characterized by distinctly purple filaments compared with other known commercial varieties in the market. The filaments of "Hotpot" are white, while the filaments of "Hotshot" are very dark purple. "Django" has a good foliage cover and plant vigor, while both "Hotpot" and "Hotshot" have a moderate foliage cover and a plant vigor. "Django" has medium green fruits, comparable to the fruits of "Hotpot", while "Hotshot" has darkgreen fruits. "Django" has medium sized fruits of around 11*1.6 cm, while "Hotpot" has longer, fatter fruits of 14*1.8 cm and "Hotshot" short slim fruits of 10*1.2 cm in trials conducted in similar growing environments and cultural management.

Filipino Translation

Ang "Django" ay isang uri ng siling mahaba o siling panigang. Base sa napakaraming pagsubok na kung saan ay magkakatulad naman ang uri ng pag-aalaga at kondisyon ng panahon para sa 3 uri ng sili, ang mga sumusunod ang mga naging obserbasyon: Kulay ube ang mga "filaments" ng "Django" kumpara sa ibang uri ng sili sa ng pamilihan kagaya ng "Hotpot" na mayroong kulay puti sa "filaments" at ang "Hotshot" na malingkod naman ang pagka-ube ng kanyang mga "filaments". Mag maganda ang tindig at mas mayabong ang mga dahon ng "Django", kumpara sa "Hotpot" at sa "Hotshot" na kung saan ay medyo maganda lang ang kanilang tindig at medyo mayabong lang ang mga dahon. Maberde-berde ng konti ang kulay ng prutas ng "Django", hindi rin nalalayo rito ang kulay ng mga prutas ng "Hotpot". Ang "Hotshot" ay malingkod ang pagka-berde ng prutas. Katamtaman lang ang laki ng mga prutas ng "Django" – mga 11*1.6 cm. Samantala ang prutas ng "Hotpot" ay medyo pahaba at mataba na ang sukat ay 14*1.8 cm at ang sa "Hotshot" naman ay maigsi na mapayat – 10*1.2 cm.

Application Number: 03-0005  
Filing Date: July 18, 2003  
Applicant: East-West Seed Company (Inc.)  
Km. 54 Cagayan Valley Rd., Sampaloc, San Rafael, Bulacan  
Crop: Eggplant (H)  
Proposed Denomination: Domino  
Description of the variety:  
"Domino" is an eggplant variety with distinctly ovoid, green striped fruits. The fruits are small, with a length of around 9 cm. There are no known commercial varieties in the Philippines that are similar to "Domino". The most commonly planted variety is "Casino", which has long, cylindrical fruits of around 25 cm length. The fruit color of "Casino" is uniform purple. Besides clear differences in fruit type, "Domino" and "Casino" can also be distinguished during vegetative stage, as "Domino" has green leaves and no anthocyanin coloration of the veins, while "Casino" has bluish green leaves and a medium strong anthocyanin coloration of the veins.
Filipino Translation

Ang "Domino" ay isang binhi ng talong na may katangi-tanging hugis pabilog (kahugis ng itlog), luntian at putting (green-striped) mga bunga. Ang mga bunga ay maliliit at may habang 9.0 cm. Wala pang kilalang hybrid na talong dito sa Pilipinas na nahahawig sa "Domino". Ang pangkaraniwang itinatani at kilalang binhi ay ang "Casino", na may bungang mahaba at ang sukat ay humigit-kumulang sa 25 cm. Ang kulay ng "Casino" ay mala-ube (purple). Maliban sa pagkakaiba sa hugis at kulay ng bunga, magkaiba rin ang "Domino" at "Casino" sa kulay ng dahon, sanga at mga usbong dahil sa anthocyanin. Ang "Domino" ay may luntiang dahon at halos walang anthocyanin sa sanga at usbong, samantalang ang dahon ng "Casino" ay naghahalong asul at luntian na may katamtamang anthocyanin sa sanga at usbong.

Application Number: 03-0006
Filing Date: July 18, 2003
Applicant: East-West Seed Company (Inc.)
Km. 54 Cagayan Valley Rd., Sampaloc, San Rafael, Bulacan
Crop: Tomato (H)
Proposed Denomination: Diamante

Description of the variety:

"Diamante" is a tomato variety that is distinct from other available varieties because of its off-season adaptation to Philippine lowland conditions. The closest variety that is also recommended for lowland off-season production is "Marimar". Besides its adaptation, there are more differences between the two varieties. "Diamante" has semi loose plants with intermediate plant vigor, while "Marimar" has semi bushy plants with good to very good plant vigor. "Diamante" is early (50% of the plants have mature fruits 37 days after transplanting), while "Marimar" is intermediate early (50% of the plants have mature fruits at 48 days after transplanting). The fruits of "Diamante" are high round, with medium strong ribbing and a flat blossom end, while "Marimar" has plum shaped fruits, with weak ribbing and a flat to pointed blossom end.

Filipino Translation

Ang "Diamante" ay isang uri na naiiba sa ibang mga kamatis sa kadahilang maaari itong itanim sa tag-ulan. Ang pinakamalapit na variety na inererekomendang itanim sa tag-ulan na kung saan maaaring ikumpara ang "Diamante" ay ang "Marimar". Maliban sa off-season
adaptation, malaki ang pagkakaiba ng "Diamante" sa "Marimar". Mayabong ang halaman ng "Marimar" kumpara sa "Diamante". Maagang namumunga ang "Diamante" – 37 araw mula pagkalipat-tanim kumpara sa 48 araw mula pagkalipat-tanim ng "Marimar". Ang bunga ng "Diamante" ay pabilog at pahaba naman ang "Marimar".

Application Number: 03-0007
Filing Date: July 18, 2003
Applicant: East-West Seed Company (Inc.)
Km. 54 Cagayan Valley Rd., Sampaloc, San Rafael, Bulacan
Crop: Sweet Pepper (H)
Proposed Denomination: Majesty
Description of the variety:

"Majesty" is a conical hybrid sweet pepper variety characterized by vigorous, semi-compact plants, with light green leaves and a good foliage cover. The variety is early (50% of the plants are flowering 23 days after transplanting) and prolific. "Majesty" has distinctly light green fruits compared to other known varieties in the market, the closest in description of which are "Improved Smooth Cayene" and "Bless". "Improved smooth cayene" has medium green fruits, while "Bless" has dark green fruits. "Majesty" has light green leaves, while the plants of "Improved Smooth Cayene" and "Bless" have medium green leaves. The fruits have a medium deep shoulder, while both "Improved Smooth Cayene" and "Bless" have a horizontal shoulder. The fruits of "Majesty" weigh 40 to 50 gr, which is similar to the weight of the fruits of "Bless", while "Improved Smooth Cayene" has lighter fruits (weighing 28 to 35 gr) in trials conducted in similar growing environments and cultural management.

Filipino Translation

Ang "Majesty" ay isang uri ng Lara o Sili na ang bunga ay hugis apa. Ito ay isang "hybrid" kaya naman napakaganda ng kanyang tindig, medyo masinsin ang halaman na mayroong mayabong na mga dahon na medyo berde ang kulay. Maaga kung bumulaklak ang "Majesty" – 23 araw matapos mailipat-tanim ay 5-% na ng mga halaman ay mayroong bulaklak at napakadami rin nitong magbigay bunga. Katangian nito ang pagkakaroon ng maberde-berdeng bunga kumpara sa ibang uri ng lara sa pamilihan. Halos nakakahalintulad ang uri ng "Majesty" sa "Improved Smooth Cayene" at sa "Bless". Ang "Improved Smooth Cayene" ay mayroong medyo maberdeng mga bunga at ang mga bunga naman ng "Bless" ay mahilig ang pagka-berde. Medyo maputla ang pagka-berde ng mga dahon ng "Majesty", samantala ang mga dahon ng "Improved Smooth Cayene" at ng "Bless" ay medyo berde ng kaunti. Ang balikat ng mga bunga ng "Majesty" ay medyo malalim kumpara sa pantay na balikat ng mga bunga ng "Improved Smooth Cayene" at ng "Bless". Ang pangkaraniwang timbang ng mga bunga ng "Majesty" ay 40 hanggang 50 gramo – kahalintulad ng timbang nito ang mga bunga ng "Bless". Ang mga bunga ng "Improved Smooth Cayene" ay medyo magaan na 28 hanggang 35 gramo lamang. Ang lahat ng obserbasyong ito ay nagmula sa mga magkaka-ibang pagsusuri na mayroong magkakahalintulad na pamamaraan ng pagsasaka at pagtatanim.
Application Number: 03-0008
Filing Date: July 18, 2003
Applicant: East-West Seed Company (Inc.)
Km. 54 Cagayan Valley Rd., Sampaloc, San Rafael, Bulacan
Crop: Sweet Pepper (H)
Proposed Denomination: Trinity
Description of the variety:

“Trinity” is a blocky sweet pepper variety characterized by its combination of lowland adaptation with good fruit size. Other available varieties do not show this combination of characters. “California Wonder” has a good fruit size, but no off-season adaptation, while “All Seasons” has good off-season adaptation, but small fruits. The fruits of “Trinity” weigh around 70 gr, while the fruits of “All Seasons” weigh only 40 gr and the fruits of “California Wonder” weigh around 85 gr, when grown in the same conditions. The fruits of “Trinity” are medium green, while “All Seasons” has dark green fruits. “California Wonder” has medium green fruits, as “Trinity”.

“Trinity” has a good plant vigor, intermediate foliage cover with medium green leaves. “All Seasons” has a good plant vigor as well with a good foliage cover and dark green leaves. “California Wonder” has moderate plant vigor, a poor foliage cover and medium green leaves.

Filipino Translation

Ang “Trinity” ay isang uri ng “block sweet pepper” na may kakayahang mabuhay at mamungang mga mababang lugar at may katamtaman ang laki ng mga bunga. Ang ibang varieties ay walang ganitong kombinasyon ng katangian. Ang “California Wonder” ay may katamtamang laki ng mga bunga ngunit walang kakayahang maging produktibo sa mababang lugar. Ang “All Season” naman ay may kakayahang mamungang sa mababang lugar at sa tag-ulang ngunit ang mga bunga nito ay maliliit. Ang bunga ng “Trinity” ay tumitimbang ng 70 gramo, ang “All Season” ay meron lamang 40 gramo at ang bunga ng “California Wonder” ay tumitimang ng 85 gramo kung ang lahat ng ito'y itatanim sa magkaparehong kondisyon. Ang prutas ng “Trinity” ay may berde na kulay samantalang ang “All Season” ay mas matinigang ang pagka-berde, ang “California Wonder” naman ay berde din ang kulay katulad ng “Trinity”.

Application Number: 03-0009
Filing Date: July 22, 2003
Applicant: Henry Lim Bon Liong / SL Agritech Corporation
Sterling Place, Pasong Tamo Ext., Makati City 1231
Crop: Rice
Proposed Denomination: SL-1A
Description of the variety:

SL-1A was observed as genetically stable indica line. It has maturity 102 days from sowing to harvest. The plant height was 65±3 cm and medium tillering ability. The flower of SL-1A has a typical structure of Oryza sativa L. It consists of a pistil and six stamens. The stamens have two-celled anthers borne on slender filaments. The pistil contains one ovule and bears a double-plumed stigma on a short style. It was observed that the anthers of SL-1A colored from white to yeloowish. More than 90% of anther will not open during flowering, while remaining may open and shed certain amount of pollen grains, depending on the weather conditions. More than 90% of pollen grains usually abort at dinucleate stage, while remaining may abort at uni-uncleate satge. Both pollen grains and spikelet were completely sterile at 100%. Male sterility of SL-1A is typical cytoplasm-nuclear interaction type.

The stigma of SL-1A is colored as white and light green. There are also some sister lines with light purple and purple stigma. The stigma exertion rate is greater than 70%. The panicle of SL-1A is partially exerted. It was observed several spikelets in the top of panicles of SL-1A are degenerated. The panicles are compact. The grains are long and awnless. The brown rice of SI-1A has medium to large Chalkiness of endosperm, however, unscented. The leaf of SL-1A is green and erect. SL-1A was observed intermediate to high resistant to bacterial leaf blight. However, it could be affected by Tungro, bacterial streak blight and false smut.

Filipino Translation

Ang SL-1A ay naobserbahang matatag ang pagkapalahi sa mga palay na nabilibang sa lahing indica. Ito'y maaani sa ika-102 araw pagkatapos maisabog. Ang palay ay tumataas ng 65±3cm (sentimetro) at may karaniwang dami ng suloy (tillers).

Ang bulaklak ng SL-1A ay tulad ng pangkaraniwang bahagi ng Oryza sativa L. na mayroong isang pistil at 6 na stamen ay may anthers na binubuo ng dalawang magkadikit na cells at nasa dulo ng mahabang tangkay o filament. Ang pistil ay may isang ovule na may dalawang tila may pakpak na stigma na nasa isang maikling tangkay.

Ang anthers ng SL-1A ay maaaring puti o may pagkadilaw. Mahigit 90% nito ay hindi bubuka sa pagpamulaklat at ang naiwan maraing bubuka at magkaroon ng semiyla (pollen grains) basi sa kalahayan ng panahon.

Mahigit 90% ng semiyla ay pangkaraniwang namamatay (abort) pagdating ng di-nucleate stage at kung may buhay pa ay namamataay din sa uni-nucleate stage. Ang mga semiyla o pollen grains at spikelet ay lahat mababaog (100% sterile). Ang pagkabao ng lalakeng semiyla ng SL-1A ay pangkaraniwan sa pamamaraang kung tawagin ay cytoplasm-nuclear interaction type.

Ang stigma ng SL-1A ay maraing puti o kaunting berdeng (light green) kulay. May lumilitaw ding ibang kulay na mapusyaw o matingkad na granate o purple. Mahigit sa 70% ng spikelet ay nakalabas ang stigma (stigma exertion).

Ang uhay ng SL-1A ay bahagyang nakasusok. Mapapansin ding may mga ilang spikelet sa
SL-1B was observed as genetically stable *indica* line. It has maturity 98 days from sowing to harvest. The plant height was 76±3cm and medium tillering ability. The flower of SL-1B has the typical structure of *Oryza sativa* L. It consists of a pistil and six stamens. The stamens have two-celled anthers borne on slender filaments. The pistil contains one ovule and bears a double-plumed stigma on a short style. It was observed that the anthers of SL-1B colored yellowish. The anthers open and shed pollen grains normally. Pollen grains develop normally and fertile at 90-100%. It is the line, which could maintain male sterility of SL-1A, which is typical cytoplasm-nuclear interaction type.

The stigma of SL-1B is observed as white and light green color. There are also some sister lines with light purple and purple stigma. The stigma exertion rate is greater than 70%. The panicles of SL-1B is completely exerted. It was observed several spikelets in the top of panicles of SL-1B are degenerated. The panicles are compact. The grains are long and awnless. The brown rice of SL-1A has medium to large Chalkiness of endosperm, however, unscented. The leaf of SL-1B is green and erect. SL-1B was observed intermediate to high resistant to bacterial leaf blight. However, it could be affected by Tungro, bacterial streak and false smut.
Filipino Translation

Ang SL-1B ay naobserbahan na matatag na Indica cultivar. Ito'y naaaani sa 98 araw mula sa pagsabog. May $76\pm3$cm ang taas ng halaman at may katamtaman na pagsuloy.

Ang bulaklak ng SL-1B ay may karaniwang struktura ng bulaklak ng Oryza sativa L. na may isang pistil at anim na stomens. Ang stamen ay may anther nasa dulo ng tangkay o filament. Ang pistil may isang ovule at stigma na may dalawang tila pakpak na itinaas sa maiksing tangkay (style).

Ang anthers ng SL-1B ay madlaw-dilaw at normal na bumuka at magpalabas ng semilya (pollen grains). Ang pagtubo ng semilya nito ay may 90-100% fertility. SL-1B ay siya lang cultivar na maaring panatilihin ang SL-1A na baog ang semilya nito.

Ang stigma ng SL-1B ay may puti at mayroon ding mapusyaw na berde. Mayroon ding mga kalahi nito na may purple stigma. Ang taas ng paglabas ng stigma sa spikelet ay mahigit sa 70%.

Ang uhay ng SL-1B ay buong nakalabas sa dahon. Ang ilang spikelet sa dulo ng uhay ay hindi tuluyang nabuo. Ang butil sa uhay ay susun-susun kaya “compact” ang anyo ng uhay. Mahahaba at walang sungot ang mga butil ng SL-1B. Ang bigas nito ay may katamtaman hanggang malaking ‘atay’ (chalky endosperm) at walang bango. Ang dahon ng SL-1B ay berde at tuwid ang tayo.

May katamtaman hanggang mataas na resistensya ang SL-1B sa sakit, bacterial leaf blight ngunit apektado ito sa sakit ng tungro, bacterial leaf streak at false smut.
Application Number: 03-0011
Filing Date: July 22, 2003
Applicant: Henry Lim Bon Liong / SL Agritech Corp.
Agritech Corp.
Sterling Place, Pasong Tamo Ext., Makati City 1231
Crop: Rice
Proposed Denomination: SL-8R

Description of the variety:
SL-8R was observed as genetically stable *indica-japonica* line. It has maturity 125 days from sowing to harvest. The plant height was 115±5cm and medium tillering ability. The flower of SL-8R has the typical structure of *Oryza sativa* L. It consists of a pistil and six stamens. The stamens have two-celled anthers borne on slender filaments. The pistil contains one ovule and bears a double-plumed stigma on a short style. It was observed that the anthers of SL-8R colored yellowish. The anthers open and shed pollen grains normally. Pollen grains develop normally and fertile at 90-100%. It is one of the the lines could effectively restore male sterility in cross with SL-1A, which is typical cytoplasm-nuclear interaction type.

The stigma of SL-8R is observed as white and light green color. The panicles of SL-8R is completely exerted. The panicles are intermediate compact with heavy secondary branches. The thresh ability of SL-8R is moderately difficult. The grains are long with full and partly awned. The brown rice of SL-8R has none or very small chalkiness of endosperm, however, unscented. The leaf of SL-18R is green and erect. SL-8R was observed intermediate to high resistant to bacterial leaf blight. However, it could be affected by Tungro, bacterial streak and false smut.
Filipino Translation

Ang SL-8R ay naobserbahang matatag ang pagkalahi sa mga lahin indica-japonica. Ito'y maaani na sa loob ng 125 araw matapos isabog. Tumataas ang halaman ng 115±3cm at ito'y may karaniwang dami.

Ang bulaklak ng SL-8R ay tulad din ng mga Oryza sativa L. Ito'y binubuo ng isang pistil at 6 na stamen. Ang mga stamen ay may 2 magkadikit na anther ng SL-8R at madilaw ang kulay. Ang mga anthers ay bumubuka at naglalabas ng semilya (pollen grains) nang normal.

Ang pollen grains ay normal na lumalaki at nagiging fertile ang 90-100%. Ito ay isa sa mga lahin makapagpanumbalik ng pertilidad ng lalake (male fertility) kung ipapalagi sa SL-8R ay naobserbahang mapusaw na berde (light green) ang kulay. Ang mga uhay ay malimit magkalapit na may maraming pangalawang sanga.

Sa kadalian ng paggiik (threshability) ay may bahagyang kahirapang giikan o ipa-thresher ang SL-8R. Ang mga butil nito ay puno na may sungot na sobra sa gilid (awning). Ang brown rice ng SL-8R ay hindi gaanong madaling magastos (very small chalkiness of endosperm). Ito's wala ring bango. Ang dahon ng SL-8R ay matingkad na berde at nakatayo.

Napatunayan ding katamtamang hanggang sa mataas ang resistensya nito sa bacterial leaf blight. Subalit naaapektuhan din ito ng “tungro”, bacterial streak blight at false smut.

Application Number: 03-0012
Filing Date: July 22, 2003
Applicant: Henry Lim Bon Liong / SL Agritech Corp.
Sterling Place, Pasong Tamo Ext., Makati City 1231

Crop: Rice
Proposed Denomination: SL-8H
Description of the variety:

SL-8H was observed as genetically stable indica-japonica hybrid rice. It has maturity 120 days from sowing to harvest. The plant height was 118±3cm and good tillering ability. The flower of SL-8H has the typical structure of Oryza sativa L. It consists of a pistil and six stamens. The stamens have two-celled anthers borne on slender filaments. The pistil contains one ovule and bears a double-plumed stigma on a short style. It was observed that the anthers of SL-8H colored yellowish. The anthers open and shed pollen grains normally. Pollen grains develop normally and fertile at 90-100%. It is the F1 hybrid cultivar with female parent SL-1A and male parent SL-8R.

The stigma of SL-8H is observed as white and light green color. The panicle of SL-8H is completely exerted. The panicles are intermediate compact with heavy secondary branches. The threshability of SL-8H is moderately difficult. The grains are long with full and partly awned. The brown rice of SL-8H has small chalkiness of endosperm, however, unscented. The leaf of SL-8H is dark green and erect. SL-8H was observed intermediate to high resistant to bacterial leaf blight. However, it could be affected by Tungro, bacterial streak and false smut.
Filipino Translation

Ang hybrid na palay SL-8H ay naobserbahang matatag na lahi ng palay na indica-japonica. Ito ay anak na F1 hybrid na ang ina ay SL-1A at ang ama ay SL-8R. Ito’y naaani sa 120 araw matapos isabog. May taas itong 118+3cm at may mataas na dami ng suloy o tillering ability.

Ang bulaklak ng SL-8H ay tulad din ng ibang Oryza sativa L. May isang pistil at anim na stamens. Ang bahagi ng stamen ay ang 2-celled anthers na nasa dulo ng tangkay o filament. Ang pistil ay nagtataglay ng isang ovule na may dalawang parang may pakpak na stigma na may maikling tangkay.

Ang anthers ng SL-8H ay madilaw-dilaw. Ito’y normal bumubuka at naglalabas ng pollen grain o semilya. Ang mga semilya ay lumalaking mabuti at may 90-100% fertility.

Ang stigma ng SL-8H ay naobserbahang maputi hanggang mapusyaw na berde ang kulay. Ang uhay ng SL-8H ay ganap na lumalantad na magkakalapit at maraming magsanga. May kaunting kahirapan ang paggiik (threshability) ang SL-8H. Mahahaba ang butil na may sungot ang ilan. Ang brown rice ng SL-8H ay may kaunting ‘atay’ (chalkiness) at wala itong bango. Ang dahon ng SL-8H ay matingkad na berde at patayo.

Ang SL-8H ay naobserbahang pangkaraniwan hanggang mataas ang resistensya laban sa bacterial leaf blight. Ito’y maaaring maapektuhan ng tungro bacterial streak blight at false smut.

Application Number: 03-0013
Filing Date: July 25, 2003
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028
Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer hybrid 30M50
Description of the variety:
a. Hybrid Type: Single Cross
b. Grain Type & Color: Orange Flint

c. Leaf Attitude: Semi erect (3)

d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Strong (7)

e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Very weak/Absent (1)

f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Medium (5)

g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Medium (5)

h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Small (3)

i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Semi erect (3)

j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Few (3)

k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Sparse (3)

l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)

Other characteristics are good grain quality with resistance to downy mildew, southern rust, diplodia ear rot and viruses.

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer Hybrid 30M50 ay variety ng binhing mais na single cross (SX). Orange flint ang uri at kulay ng butil nito. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay semi-erect (3), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay strong (7), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers ng 30M50 ay medium (5) at ang silk nito ay medium (5). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay small (3), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay semi-erect (3), at ang bilang nito ay few (3). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay sparse (3) at ang haba ng main axis ay ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ibang katangian ng 30M50 ay maganda ang grain quality, matibay sa downy mildew, southern rust, diplodia ear rot, at viruses.

Ang paglikha ng 30M50 ay dumaan sa systematic process ng paglikha ng bagong hybrid, gamit ang five "R” stages of research, development, at testing (Wide Area Research Test and Product Advancement Trials).

Application Number: 03-0014
Filing Date: July 25, 2003
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028

Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer hybrid 30B80

Description of the variety:
a. Hybrid Type: Single Cross
b. Grain Type & Color: Yellow Flint
c. Leaf Attitude: Semi erect (3)
d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Medium (5)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Very weak/Absent (1)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Strong (5)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Medium (5)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Large (7)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Sparse (3)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Long (7)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes:
n. Anthocyanin Color of Sheaths: Very weak/Absent (1)

Other characteristics include resistance to root and stalk lodging; resistant to northern leaf blight and gray leaf spot; high shelling recovery.

*Filipino Translation*

Ang Pioneer Hybrid 30B80 ay variety ng binhing mais na single cross (SX). Yellow flint ang uri at kulay ng butil nito. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay semi-erect (3), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay nasa medium (5), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers ng 30B80 ay strong (5) at ang silk nito ay medium (5). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay large (7), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay medium (5), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay sparse (3) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay long (7). Ang kulay ng...
mga sheaths nito ay very weak (1). Ibang katangian ng 30B80 ay matibay ito sa root at stalk lodging, matibay sa northern leaf blight at gray leaf spot. Mataas ang shelling recovery nito.

Ang paglikha ng 30B80 ay dumaan sa systematic process ng paglikha ng bagong hybrid, gamit ang five "R" stages of research, development, at testing (Wide Area Research Test and Product Advancement Trials).


Application Number: 03-0015
Filing Date: July 25, 2003
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer hybrid 30D44
Description of the variety:
a. Hybrid Type: Single Cross
b. Grain Type & Color: Yellow Flint
c. Leaf Attitude: Drooping (7)
d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Very weak/Absent (1)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Very weak/Absent (1)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Strong (7)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Medium (5)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Small (3)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Erect (1)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Sparse (3)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)

Other characteristics include good standability and grain quality; resistant to pythium rot
and downy mildew.

**Filipino Translation**

Ang Pioneer hybrid 30D44 ay variety ng binhing mais na single cross (SX). Yellow flint ang uri at kulay ng butil nito. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkilala sa variety ng mais (ASFIS<GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay drooping (7), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay very weak (1), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers ng 30D44 ay strong (7) at ang silk nito ay medium (5). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay small (3), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay erect (1), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay sparse (3) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ibang katangian ng 30D44 ay maganda ang standability at grain quality, matibay sa pythium rot at downy mildew.

Ang paglikha ng 30D44 ay dumaan sa systematic process ng paglikha ng bagong hybrid, gamit ang five "R" stages of research, development, at testing (Wide Area Research Test and Product Advancement Trials).


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Application Number: 03-0016  
Filing Date: July 25, 2003  
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-bred Philippines, Inc.  
106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028  
Crop: Corn  
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer hybrid 30P95  
Description of the variety:  
  a. Hybrid Type: Single Cross  
  b. Grain Type & Color: Yellow Flint  
  c. Leaf Attitude: Semi erect (3)  
  d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Medium (5)  
  e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Very weak/Absent (1)  
  f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Medium (5)  
  g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Weak (3)  
  h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Medium (5)  
  i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Semi erect (3)  
  j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Few (3)  
  k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Intermediate (5)  
  l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)  

Other characteristics include good standability, resistance to downy mildew, southern rust and gibberella ear rot.

**Filipino Translation**

Ang Pioneer hybrid 30P95 ay variety ng binhing mais na single cross (SX). Yellow flint ang uri at kulay ng butil nito. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkilala sa variety ng mais (ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay semi-erect (3), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay medium (5), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers ng 30P95 ay medium (5) at ang silk nito ay weak (3). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay medium (5), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay semi-erect (3), at ang bilang nito ay few (3). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay intermediate (5) at ang haba ng
main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ibang katangian ng 30P95 ay maganda ang standability, matibay sa downy mildew, southern rust, at gibberella ear rot.

Ang paglikha ng 30P95 ay dumaan sa systematic process ng paglikha ng bagong hybrid, gamit ang five “R” stages of research, development, at testing (Wide Area Research Test and Product Advancement Trials).


Application Number: 03-0017
Filing Date: July 25, 2003
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028

Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer hybrid 30W30

Varietal Characteristics:

a. Hybrid Type: Three Way Cross
b. Grain Type & Color: White Flint
c. Leaf Attitude:

d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Medium (5)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Very weak/Absent (1)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Medium (5)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Very weak (2)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Large (7)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Drooping (7)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Intermediate (5)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Long (7)

Other characteristics are good grain quality with resistance to southern rust.
Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer hybrid 30W30 ay variety ng binhing mais na three-way cross (3X). White flint ang uri at kulay ng butil nito. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang coloration ng glumes nito ay medium (5), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers ng 30W30 ay medium (5) at ang silk nito ay very weak (2). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay large (7), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay drooping (7), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay intermediate (5) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay long (7). Ibang katangian ng 30W30 ay maganda ang grain quality at matibay sa southern rust.

Ang paglikha ng 30W30 ay dumaan sa systematic process ng paglikha ng bagong hybrid, gamit ang five "R" stages of research, development, at testing (Wide Area Research Test and Product Advancement Trials).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SCALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant: Attitude of Leaf</td>
<td>1. Erect, 2. semi-erect, 3. horizontal, 5. dropping, 7. dropping strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassel: Anthocyanin coloration of glumes</td>
<td>1. absent/very weak, 2. weak, 3. medium, 5. strong, 7. very strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassel: Anthocyanin coloration of ring of glumes</td>
<td>1. absent/very weak, 2. weak, 3. medium, 5. strong, 7. very strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassel: Anthocyanin coloration of anthers</td>
<td>1. absent/very weak, 2. weak, 3. medium, 5. strong, 7. very strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear: Anthocyanin coloration of silks</td>
<td>1. absent (green), 2. very weak (traces), 3. weak pink, 5. medium red, 7. strong purple, 9. very strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassel: Angle between main axis and lateral branches</td>
<td>1. small (&lt;30), 3. medium (30-60), 5. large (&gt;30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassel: Attitude of lateral branches</td>
<td>1. erect, 2. semi-erect, 3. horizontal, 5. dropping, 7. dropping strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassel: Number of lateral branches</td>
<td>1. absent or very few (0 to 3), 3. few (3 to 10), 5. many (10 to 15), 7. very many (&gt;20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassel: Density of main axis</td>
<td>1. sparse, 2. intermediate, 3. dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassel: Length of main axis above highest side branch side</td>
<td>1. very short, 2. short, 3. medium, 5. long, 7. very long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf: Anthocyanin coloration of sheath</td>
<td>1. absent/very weak, 2. weak, 3. medium, 5. strong, 7. very strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: Anthocyanin coloration of nodes</td>
<td>1. absent/very weak, 2. weak, 3. medium, 5. strong, 7. very strong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Description of components and varieties of Maize (ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS)
Application Number: 04-0018
Filing Date: February 11, 2004
Applicant: East-West Seed Company (Inc.)
Km. 54 Cagayan Valley Rd., Sampaloc, San Rafael, Bulacan
Crop: Yardlong bean
Proposed Denomination: Galante
Description of the variety:
Galante is a light green high yielding yardlong bean variety. The pods are distinctly quite rough as compared to the existing varieties like 6001 XL and Tenderlong which are relatively smooth. Pod length is computed at an average of 57 cm, longer than the average pod length of 6001 XL (average of 54 cm) and Tenderlong (average of 48 cm) in trials conducted with similar growing conditions. Seed color is >90% brown with white tip which is comparable to the seeds of Tenderlong but different from 6001 XL which has 50-60% brown and 40-50% white.

Filipino translation
Ang Galante ay uri ng sitaw na mataas ang ani. Ang mga bunga nito ay berdeng mapusyaw at bahagyang masasapang kaysa sa 6001 XL at Tenderlong. Batay sa mga datos na nakalap sa mga pagtatanim na inaangawa. Ang haba nito ay humigit kumulang 57 sentimetro. Ito ay mas mahaba kaysa 6001 XL (54 sentimetro) at Tenderlong (48 sentimetro). Ang buto ng Galante ay kahalintulad ng sa Tenderlong. Mahigit sa 90% ang kayumangging bahagi nito at may kapirasong puti sa dulo samantalang ang 6001 XL ay 50-60% ang kayumanggi at ang nalalabing bahagi ay puti na.

Application Number: 04-0019
Filing Date: March 5, 2004
Applicant: Bayer Crop Science, Inc.
3/F Bayer House, Canlubang Industrial Estate, Canlubang, Laguna
Crop: Rice
Proposed Denomination: 6444
Varietal Characteristics:
6444 hybrid rice under favorable condition has a potential yield of 12 tonnes per hectare. It has a maturity range of 110 to 118 days. Approximate plant height is 108 cm. It has the following grain qualities: 20.9% amylose, 6.3% protein, G.T. Score of 4.5 HI/I/L, 77.9 F% brown rice, 68.4% milling recovery (Grade 1), 42.6% headrice (Grade 2). It has a better sensory quality than IR 64, PSB Rc72H and PSB Rc18.
6444 is resistant to rice blast and intermediate to bacterial leaf blight (BLB), sheath blight (SHB), white and yellow stemborer.

Filipino Translation

Ang 6444 hybrid rice ay may potensyal na ani na 12 tonelada bawat ektarya kapag mainam ang kondisyon. Maaari nang anihin ito sa loob ng 110 hanggang 118 araw pagkatapos ipunla. Tinatantiyang nasa 108 sentimetro ang taas nito.

Ang mga sumusunod ay ang kalidad ng butil: 20.9% amylose, 6.3% protein, G.T. Score na 4.5 HI/I/L, 77.9 F% brown rice, 68.4% milling recovery (Grade 1), 42.6% headrice (Grade 2). Mas malambot at masarap ang lasa kaysa IR 64, PSB Rc72H at PSB Rc18.

Matibay sa rice blast ang 6444 at may katamtamang tibay sa bacterial leaf blight (BLB), sheath blight (SHB), puti at dilaw sa stemborer.

Application Number: 04-0020
Filing Date: May 4, 2004
Applicant: Leyte State University
Crop: Hybrid Makapuno
Proposed Denomination: VMAC-1

Description of the variety:

VMAC 1 is a hybrid makapuno variety with dwarf to semi-dwarf stature. It has thin to medium and usually straight stem. Its leaves are green and short similar to the leaf morphology of Coconiño, its maternal parent.

VMAC 1 flowers as early as 26 months from planting. Its inflorescence and spathe are also green. It has high degree of self pollination. Intraspadix overlapping is about 100%.

Due to high degree of self pollination, makapuno yield of this variety is high with a mean of 98% makapuno. This variety bears small green oblong nuts whose shape resembles that of the maternal parent. Equatorial diameter of mature nuts usually ranges for 12-18 cm while polar diameter is about 15-20 cm. Each whole nut at 10 to 11 months old weighs 110-1270 grams. Makapuno meat from each nut weighs 200-450 grams while the volume of viscous liquid or nut water is from 15 ml to about 100 ml per nut.

Filipino Translation

Ang VMAC 1 ay isang bagong uri ng Makapuno na mula sa pag “hybridize” ng Coconiño (isang mababang uri ng niyog) at Makapuno mula sa Laguna Tall. Ito ay mababa o may pagkamababa rin ang tubo tulad ng Coconiño. Maliiit at tuwid ang puno ng VMAC 1 at mayroon itong berde at maikling dahon.

Maagang bumulaklak ang VMAC 1. Nag-uumpisa ang pamumulaklak nito mga 26 na
buwan hanggang 3 taon pagkatapos itong itanim sa ordinaryong sitwasyon. Mataas ang "degree of self pollination" nito dahil halos umaabot sa 100% ang kanyang "intraspadix overlapping" ng lalaki at babaiyong bulaklak.

Ang bungang makapuno ng VMAC 1 ay umaabot sa 98% sa ordinaryong sitwasyon. Karaniwang higit sa 10 ang bunga nito sa bawat buwig. Maliliit, berde at bilohaba (oblong) ang bunga nito tulad ng hugis ng Coconiño. Ang “equatorial diameter” ng bunga nito ay may pangkaraniwang sukat na 12-18 sentimetros samantalang ang “polar diameter” o ang haba ng bunga ay mga 15-20 sentimetros. Tumitimbang ang bawat bunga na may gulang na 10-11 buwan (berde pa) ng 110-1270 gramos samantalang ang nakukuhang makapuno (meat) ay tumitimbang ng 200-450 gramos bawat bunga. Ang malapot na tubig ay 15-100 ml bawat bunga.

Application Number: 04-0021
Filing Date: May 19, 2004
Applicant: Del Monte Fresh Produce International, Inc.
P.O. Box 149222, Coral Gables, FL 33114-9222, USA
Crop: Pineapple
Proposed Denomination: Honey Gold
Description of the variety:
The ‘Honey Gold’ plant presents differences compared to parental line as follows:
Plant with fewer slips: according to Chan (1995) Tainung 11 plants usually bear 7 slips while ‘Honey Gold’ plants bear 0-3 slips. Fewer slips reduce contact with the fruit, hence reducing problems caused by leaves rubbing against the fruit, accumulation of organic matter, and the concomitant staining of the fruit base. It also decreases problems of color inconsistency in the fruit that can be caused by the shade from a high number of slips.
The fruit presents higher levels of brix, citric and ascorbic acid than mother plants. As a result of the clonal selection process, the ‘Honey Gold’ pineapple contains 112% more citric acid and 14/3% higher brix than Tainung 11. Ascorbic acid levels have been increased 28.2% over the levels observed in the original population. These characteristics of the ‘Honey Gold’ plant have been stable and it is anticipated that they will be consistently expressed in future generations.

Filipino Translation
Ang ‘Honey Gold’ ay may katangiang naiiba mula sa pinagmulang uri, tulad ng mga sumusunod:
pinaka-puno. Nababawasan din ang suliranin sa pagkakapantay-pantay ng kulay. Ang bunga ay may higit na taglay na brix, citric at ascorbic acid kay sa pinagmulang halaman. Ang citric acid ng 'Honey Gold' ay 112% na mas mataas kay sa Tainung 11, samantalang 143% na mas mataas ang brix nito. Ang ascorbic acid nito ay tumaas ng 28.2% kumpara sa pinagmulang halaman. Ang mga katangiang ito ng 'Honey Gold' ay inaasahang patuloy na maipapakita sa mga susunod na henerasyon.

Application Number: 04-0022
Filing Date: June 21, 2004
Applicant: Leyte State University
Crop: Hybrid Makapuno
Proposed Denomination: VMAC 2
Description of the variety:
VMAC 2 is a hybrid makapuno variety with dwarf x tall hybrid morphology. It has medium stem and bole. Girth size at flowering is about 100 cm to 180 cm. Its petioles are orange to brown in color with medium length leaves.

VMAC 2 flowers as early as 26 months from planting. Its inflorescence and spathe are orange to brown. It has high degree of self pollination. Intraspadix overlapping is about 73.4%. Due to high degree of self pollination, yield of this hybrid is high with a mean of 90.6% makapuno. It bears orange to brownish orange elliptic nuts. Equatorial diameter of mature nuts usually ranges from 12.5-17.2 cm while polar diameter is about 16.2-19.4 cm. Each dehusked nut at 10 to 11 months old weighs 288-1180 grams while makapuno meat from each nut weighs 231-525 grams. The volume of viscous liquid or nut water is from 15 ml to about 200 ml per nut.

Filipino Translation

Ang VMAC 2 ay isang hybrid na uri ng makapuno mula sa ‘cross’ ng Malayan Red Dwarf at Makapuno ng UPLB. Ito ay may katamtamang laki at taas ng puno at may katamtamang laki ng lindog. Umaabot ng 100 hanggang 180 sentimetros ang laki ng ‘girth’ ng puno sa edad ng pamumulaklak. Mayroon din itong katamtamang haba ng mga dahon na may ‘orange’ o brown na tangay.

Maagang mag-umpisang mamulaklak ang VM2 na mula 26 na buwan pagkatapos itanim ang pinakamaaga. Ang bulaklak nito ay kulay ‘orange’ o ‘brown’ at may mataas na antas ng ‘self pollination’. Ang ‘intraspadix overlapping’ ay umaabot ng 73.4%. Dahil sa mataas na antas ng ‘self pollination’, mataas din ang oorsentong buring makapuno ng VM2 na umaabot sa 90.6%. Ang bunga ay ‘orange’ o ‘brownish orange’ at may hugis ‘elliptic’. May karaniwang sukat na 12.5-17.2 sentimetros ang sukat ng ‘equatorial diameter’ at ang ‘polar diameter’ ay may karaniwang sukat na 16.2-19.4 sentimetros. Ang binunutang bunga na 10 hanggang 11 buwan ay tumimbang ng 288-1,180 gramos at may lamang makapuno na tumimbang ng 231 hanggang 525 gramos. Mayroong 15 hanggang 200 ml na malapot na tubig ang bawat bunga ng VM2.
Application Number: 04-0023
Filing Date: December 7, 2004
Applicants:
   1. Dr. Juan C. Acosta
   2. Mr. Dionesio M. dela Cruz
   3. Mr. Edison S. Virtudazo
   4. Mr. Valentin C. Flor
   5. Cong. Dr. JR Nereus O. Acosta
      Acosta Foundation, Inc. / Bukidnon Seed Corporation
      Calanawan, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon
Crop: Pineapple
Proposed Denomination: Sensuous Pine
Description of the variety:
A. Plant Characteristics
   • The matured plant is about 1.1 to 1.8 m in height, low slipping and suckering
   • It is tolerant to heart and root rot
   • The stem is club shape and the peduncle is short 25-30 cms
   • The leaves are non spiny and light green in color, dense rosette, blades usually narrow, enlarged at base.
   • The adventitious roots are moderately dense.
B. Fruit characteristics
   • Weight ranges from 1.1 to 1.8 kilos, semi-tapered, small and flat eyes.
   • The crown ranges from 15 to 20 cm.
C. Quality characteristics
   • Pleasing taste, very sweet (high brix 18-20+) and it has good aromatic flavor.
   • Color of flesh is light yellow

   The new hybrid is tolerant to HRR with good fruit characteristics and has high brix that surpasses other commercialized varieties.

Filipino Translation

A. Katangian ng Tanim:
   • Kapag nag mature na ang tanim ay humigit-kumulang sa 1.1 – 1.8 metro ang taas, mababa ang pagtalilis at pagtubo o pag-usbong nito.
   • Mapagparaya o may tolerans sa puso ng tanim at sa pagkabulok ng mga ugat.
   • Parang hugis-batuta o clubshape ang tangkay at ang tangkay (peduncle) ay maiksi 25-30 sentimetro lamang.
   • Di-matinik ang mga dahon at murang lunti ang kulay, siksik na pumapatitok sa tanim na parang ‘rosette’ malimit makitid ang mga dahon at may malaking puno o base.
   • Ang kalat-kalat ng mga ugat ay katamtaman ang siksik.

B. Katangian ng Bunga
   • Timbang ay mula 1.1 – 1.8 kilos, paliit hanggang sa dulo nito (semi-tapered) maliiit at pantay ng mga mata.
   • Mula 15-20 sentimetro ang korona.

C. Kalidad
   • Nakalulugod na linamnam (flavor), napakatamis (high brix – 18-20+) at may mabuting samyo (aroma).
Kulay ng laman ay murang dilaw.
Ang bagong Hybrid na pinya ay may tolerans (tolerance) sa HRR na may mabuting katangian ang mga bunga at ang tamis (brix) niya ay nakalalamang sa mga komersyal na ibang barayti (Variety/Hybrid).

Application Number: 04-0024
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer inbred 3BT

Description of the variety:

a. Variety Type: Inbred
b. Grain Type and Color: Yellow Flint
c. Leaf Attitude: Erect (1)
d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Medium (5)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Absent/Very Weak (1)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Medium (5)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Weak (3)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Semi-erect (3)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Intermediate (5)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent/Very weak (1)
n. Anthocyanin Color of Sheaths: Absent/Very weak (1)

Other characteristics include resistance to southern rust, southern leaf blight and Gray leaf spot; also has moderate resistance to Diplodia and Gibberella ear rots.
**Filipino Translation**

Ang Pioneer inbred 3BT ay variety ng binhing mais na may yellow flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay erect (1), at coloration ng glumes nito ay medium (5), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay medium (5) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay weak (3). Ang tassel angle nito sa main axis at lateral branches ay medium (5), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay semi-erect (3), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay intermediate (5) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ang kulay ng nodes ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng sheaths naman ay very weak (1). Ibang katangian ng 3BT ay matibay sa southern rust, southern leaf blight, at gray leaf spot. May moderate resistance din ito sa diplodia at gibberella ear rots.

Ang 3BT ay nilikha sa bansang Thailand at dumaan ito sa systematic process ng inbreeding at selection mula sa mga heterozygous na halaman mula sa Pioneer developed source population. Ang taon ng coding at unang cross ay naganap noong 1996.

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Application Number: 04-0025
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028

**Crop:** Corn
**Proposed Denomination:** Pioneer inbred 3BW
**Description of the variety:**
- **Variety Type:** Inbred
- **Grain Type and Color:** Yellow Flint
- **Leaf Attitude:** Erect (1)
- **Anthocyanin Color of Glumes:** Weak (3)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Absent/Very Weak (1)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Medium (5)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Absent (1)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Semi-erect (3)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Sparse (3)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent/Very weak (1)
n. Anthocyanin Color of Sheaths: Absent/Very weak (1)

Other characteristics include resistance to southern rust, southern leaf blight, viruses and ear rots; also has moderate resistance to Gray leaf spot and northern leaf blight.

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer inbred 3BW ay variety ng binhing mais na may yellow flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay erect (1), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay weak (3), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay medium (5) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay absent (1). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay medium (5), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay semi-erect (3), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay sparse (3) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ang kulay ng nodes nito ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng sheaths naman ay very weak (1). Ibang katangian ng 3BW ay matibay sa southern rust, southern leaf blight, viruses at ear rots. May moderate resistance din ito sa gray leaf spot at northern leaf blight.

Ang 3BW ay nilikha sa bansang Thailand at dumaan ito sa systematic process ng inbreeding at selection mula sa mga heterozygous na halaman mula sa Pioneer developed source population. Ang taon ng coding at unang cross ay naganap noong 1996.
Application Number: 04-0026
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc. 106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028
Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer inbred 3T6
Description of the variety:
   a. Variety Type: Inbred
   b. Grain Type and Color: Yellow Flint
   c. Leaf Attitude: Erect (1)
   d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Medium (5)
   e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Absent/Very Weak (1)
   f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Weak (3)
   g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Weak (3)
   h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
   i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Semi-erect (3)
   j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
   k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Sparse (3)
   l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Sparse (3)
   m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent/Very weak (1)
   n. Anthocyanin Color of Sheaths: Absent/Very weak (1)

Other characteristics include resistance to downy mildew, southern leaf blight, gray leaf spot and northern leaf blight; also has moderate resistance to viruses.

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer inbred 3T6 ay variety ng binhing mais na may yellow flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay erect (1), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay medium (5) at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay weak (3) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay weak (3). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay medium (5), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay semi-erect (3), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay sparse (3) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay sparse (3). Ang kulay ng nodes ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng sheaths naman ay very weak (1). Ibang katangian ng 3T6 ay matibay sa downy mildew, southern leaf blight, gray leaf spot, at northern leaf blight. May moderate resistance din ito sa mga viruses.

Ang 3T6 ay nilikha sa Pilipinas at dumaan ito sa systematic process ng inbreeding at selection mula sa mga heterozygous na halaman mula sa Pioneer developed source population. Ang taon ng coding at unang cross ay naganap noong 1995.
Application Number: 04-0027
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028
Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer inbred 6BK
Description of the variety:
a. Variety Type: Inbred
d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Medium (5)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Medium (5)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Medium (5)

b. Grain Type and Color: White Flint
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Absent (1)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Semi-erect (3)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Intermediate (5)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent/Very weak (1)
n. Anthocyanin Color of Sheaths: Absent/Very weak (1)

Other characteristics include resistance to downy mildew, northern leaf blight, southern rust, southern leaf blight, gray leaf spot and viruses; also has resistance to Diplodia leaf blight and ear rot.
Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer inbred 6BK ay variety ng binhing mais na may white flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay semi-erect (3), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay medium (5), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay medium (5) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay absent (1). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay medium (5), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay semi-erect (3), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay intermediate (5) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ang kulay ng nodes ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng sheaths naman ay very weak (1). Ibang katangian ng 6BK ay matibay sa downy mildew, northern leaf blight, southern rust, southern leaf blight, gray leaf spot, at mga viruses. May moderate resistance din ito sa dipodia leaf blight at ear rot.

Ang 6BK ay nilikha sa Pilipinas at dumaan ito sa systematic process ng inbreeding at selection mula sa mga heterozygous na halaman mula sa Pioneer developed source population. Ang taon ng coding at unang cross ay naganap noong 1997.

Application Number: 04-0028
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc. 106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028
Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer inbred 8GJ
Description of the variety:
   a. Variety Type: Inbred
   b. Grain Type and Color: Yellow Flint
   c. Leaf Attitude: Erect (1)
   d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Weak (3)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Medium (5)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Medium (5)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Absent (1)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Small (3)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Semi-erect (3)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Intermediate (5)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent/Very weak (1)
n. Anthocyanin Color of Sheaths: Absent/Very weak (1)

Other characteristics include resistance to southern rust, southern leaf blight and viruses; also has resistance to diplodia leaf blight and ear rot.

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer inbred 8GJ ay variety ng binhing mais na may yellow flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang daon nito ay erect (1), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay weak (3), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay medium (5). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay medium (5) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay absent (1). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay small (3), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay semi-erect (3), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay intermediate (5) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ang kulay ng nodes ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng sheaths naman ay very weak (1). Ibang katangian ng 8GJ ay matibay sa southern rust, southern leaf blight, at mga viruses. May moderate resistance din ito sa diplodia leaf blight at ear rot.

Ang 8GJ ay nilikha sa Pilipinas at dumaan ito sa systematic process ng inbreeding at selection mula sa mga heterozygous na halaman mula sa Pioneer developed source population. Ang taon ng coding at unang cross ay naganap noong 1998.
Application Number: 04-0029
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028

Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer inbred 8GN

Description of the variety:

a. Variety Type: Inbred
b. Grain Type and Color: Yellow Flint
c. Leaf Attitude: Erect (1)
d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Medium (5)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Weak (3)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Medium (5)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Medium (5)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Large (7)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Drooping (7)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Intermediate (5)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Long (7)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent/Very weak (1)
n. Anthocyanin Color of Sheaths: Absent/Very weak (1)

Other characteristics include very high shelling recovery, excellent stalk and root strength, and resistance to northern leaf blight, southern leaf blight, gray leaf spot and viruses.

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer inbred 8GN ay variety ng binhing mais na may yellow flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay erect (1), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay medium (5), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay weak (3). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay medium (5) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay medium (5). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay large (7), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay drooping (7), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay intermediate (5) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay long (7). Ang kulay ng nodes ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng sheaths naman ay very weak (1). Ibang katangian ng 8GN ay mataas ang shelling recovery, matibay ang stalk at roots, matibay sa northern leaf blight, southern leaf blight, gray leaf spot, at mga viruses.

Ang 8GN ay nilikha sa Pilipinas at dumaan ito sa systematic process ng inbreeding at selection mula sa mga heterozygous na halaman mula sa Pioneer developed source population. Ang taon ng coding at unang cross ay naganap noong 1998.
Application Number: 04-0030
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc. 106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028

Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer inbred 17H

Description of the variety:

a. Variety Type: Inbred
b. Grain Type and Color: Yellow Flint
c. Leaf Attitude: Semi-erect (3)
d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Absent or very weak (1)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Absent or very weak (1)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Absent or very weak (1)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Absent or very weak (1)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Small (3)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Erect (1)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Few (3)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Sparse (1)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent/Very weak (1)
n. Anthocyanin Color of Sheaths: Absent/Very weak (1)

Other characteristics include resistance to southern rust, southern leaf blight and gray leaf spot; also has resistance to viruses. Drought tolerance.

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer inbred 17H ay variety ng binhing mais na may yellow flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES,
GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay semi-erect (3), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay very weak (1), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay very weak (1). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay small (3), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay erect (1), at ang bilang nito ay few (3). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay sparse (1) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ang kulay ng nodes ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng sheaths naman ay very weak (1). Ibang katangian ng 17H ay matibay sa southern rust, southern leaf blight, at gray leaf spot. May moderate resistance din sa mga viruses at matibay sa tagtuyot.

Ang 17H ay nilikha sa bansang Thailand at dumaan ito sa systematic process ng inbreeding at selection mula sa mga heterozygous na halaman mula sa Pioneer developed source population. Ang taon ng coding at unang cross ay naganap noong 1993.

Application Number: 04-0031
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028
Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer inbred 27T
Description of the variety:
a. Variety Type: Inbred
b. Grain Type and Color: Yellow Flint
c. Leaf Attitude: Erect (1)
d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Medium (5)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Weak (3)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Medium (5)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Weak (3)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Small (3)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Erect (1)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Few (3)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Sparse (3)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Medium (5)

Other characteristics include resistance to bacterial stalk rot, northern leaf blight, southern leaf blight, gray leaf spot and viruses; also has moderate resistance to Diplodia leaf blight and ear rot.

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer inbred 27T ay variety ng binhing mais na may yellow flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay erect (1), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay medium (5), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay weak (3). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay medium (5) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay weak (3). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay small (3), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay erect (1), at ang bilang nito ay few (3). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay sparse (3) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ang kulay ng nodes ay medium (5) at ang kulay ng sheaths naman ay medium (5). Ibang katangian ng 27T ay matibay sa bacterial stalk rot, northern leaf blight, southern leaf blight, gray leaf spot at mga viruses. May moderate resistance din ito sa diplodia leaf blight at ear rot.

Ang 27T ay nilikha sa Pilipinas at dumaan ito sa systematic process ng inbreeding at selection mula sa mga heterozygous na halaman mula sa Pioneer developed source population. Ang taon ng coding at unang cross ay naganap noong 1995.
Application Number: 04-0032
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc., 106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028

Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer inbred 288
Description of the variety:

a. Variety Type: Inbred
b. Grain Type and Color: White Flint
c. Leaf Attitude: Erect (1)
d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Medium (5)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Absent or very weak (1)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Medium (5)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Weak (3)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Semi-erect (3)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Intermediate (5)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent or very weak (1)
n. Anthocyanin Color of Sheaths: Absent or very weak (1)

Other characteristics include resistance to downy mildew, northern leaf blight, southern rust, southern leaf blight, gray leaf spot and viruses; also has resistance to Diplodia leaf blight and ear rot.

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer inbred 288 ay variety ng binhing mais na may white flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay erect (1), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay medium (5), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay medium (5) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay weak (3). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay medium (5), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay semi-erect (3), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay intermediate (5) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ang kulay ng nodes ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng sheaths naman ay very weak (1). Ibang katangian ng 288 ay matibay sa downy mildew, northern leaf blight, southern rust, southern leaf blight, gray leaf spot at mga viruses. May moderate resistance din ito sa diplodia leaf blight at ear rot.

Ang 288 ay nilikha sa Pilipinas at dumaan ito sa systematic process ng inbreeding at selection mula sa mga heterozygous na halaman mula sa Pioneer developed source population. Ang taon ng coding at unang cross ay naganap noong 1995.
Application Number: 04-0033
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
           106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028
Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer inbred FP8
Description of the variety:
a. Variety Type: Inbred
b. Grain Type and Color: White Flint
c. Leaf Attitude: Semi-erect (3)
d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Absent or very weak (1)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Absent or very weak (1)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Absent or very weak (1)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Absent (1)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Small (3)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Erect (1)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Sparse (3)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent or very weak (1)
n. Anthocyanin Color of Sheaths: Absent or very weak (1)

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer inbred FP8 ay variety ng binhing mais na may white flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay semi-erect (3), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay very
weak (1), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay absent (1). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay small (3), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay erect (1), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay sparse (3) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ang kulay ng nodes ay very weak (1) at ang kulay ng sheaths naman ay very weak (1).

Ang FP8 ay nilikha sa Pilipinas at dumaan ito sa systematic process ng inbreeding at selection mula sa mga heterozygous na halaman mula sa Pioneer developed source population. Ang taon ng coding at unang cross ay naganap noong 1997.

Application Number: 04-0034
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc.
106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028
Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer hybrid 3013
Description of the variety:

- a. Variety Type: Single Cross
- b. Grain Type and Color: Yellow to orange flint
- c. Leaf Attitude: Erect (1)
- d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Absent or very weak (1)
- e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Absent or very weak (1)
- f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Absent or very weak (1)
- g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Absent (1)
- h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
- i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Semi-erect (3)
- j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Few (3)
- k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Sparse (3)
- l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)
- m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent or very weak (1)
Other characters include stay green, good grain quality and husk cover plus some resistance to leaf diseases.

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer hybrid 3013 ay variety ng binhing mais na may yellow to orange flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay erect (1), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay absent or very weak (1), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay absent or very weak (1). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay absent or very weak (1) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay absent (1). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay medium (5), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay semi-erect (3), at ang bilang nito ay few (3). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay sparse (3) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ibang katangian ng 3013 ay stay green, maganda ang grain quality at husk cover at may resistance sa mga sakit ng dahon


Application Number: 04-0035
Filing Date: December 16, 2004
Applicant: Pioneer Overseas Corporation represented by Pioneer Hi-Bred Philippines, Inc. 106 Distinction Drive, Carmelray Industrial Park I, Canlubang, Laguna 4028
Crop: Corn
Proposed Denomination: Pioneer hybrid 30A65
Description of the variety:
a. Variety Type: Single Cross
b. Grain Type and Color: Yellow to orange flint
c. Leaf Attitude: Erect (1)
d. Anthocyanin Color of Glumes: Weak (3)
e. Anthocyanin Color of Ring of Glumes: Weak (3)
f. Anthocyanin Color of Anthers: Weak (3)
g. Anthocyanin Color of Silk: Medium (5)
h. Tassel, Angle Between Main Axis and Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
i. Tassel: Attitude of Lateral Branches: Semi-erect (3)
j. Tassel: Number of Lateral Branches: Medium (5)
k. Tassel: Density of Main Axis: Intermediate (5)
l. Tassel: Length of Main Axis Above Highest Side Branch: Medium (5)
m. Anthocyanin Color of Nodes: Absent or very weak (1)

Other characters include large ears with resistance to southern rust.

Filipino Translation

Ang Pioneer hybrid 30A65 ay variety ng binhing mais na may yellow to orange flint na uri at kulay ng butil. Sa pagsunod ng character scale ng pagkikilala sa variety ng mais (mula sa ASFIS, GEVES, GNIS), mapapansin na ang dahon nito ay erect (1), ang coloration ng glumes nito ay weak (3), at ang coloration ng ring glumes ay weak (3). Ang coloration ng anthers nito ay weak (3) at ang kulay ng silk nito ay medium (5). Ang tassel angle nito mula sa main axis at lateral branches ay medium (5), ang posisyon ng lateral branches ay semi-erect (3), at ang bilang nito ay medium (5). Ang density ng main axis ng tassel ay intermediate (5) at ang haba ng main axis sa ibabaw ng pinakamataas na side branch ay medium (5). Ang kulay ng nodes ay very weak (1). Ibang katangian ng 30A65 ay malalaki ang bunga at matibay sa southern rust.

Application Number: 05-0036
Filing Date: February 3, 2005
Applicants:
1. Dr. Juan C. Acosta
2. Mr. Dionesio M. dela Cruz
3. Mr. Edison S. Virtudazo
4. Mr. Valentin C. Flor
5. Cong. Dr. JR Nereus O. Acosta
Acosta Foundation, Inc. / Bukidnon Seed Corporation
Calanawan, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon
Crop: Pineapple
Proposed Denomination: Ulam Pine
Description of the variety:
A. Plant Characteristics
   • The matured plant is about 1.1 to 1.8 m in height, low slipping and suckering
   • It is tolerant to heart and root rot
   • The stem is club shape and the peduncle is short 25-30 cms
   • The leaves are spiny along side and light green in color, dense rosette, blades usually narrow, enlarged at base.
   • The adventitious roots are moderately dense.

B. Fruit characteristics
   • Weight ranges from 1.1 to 1.8 kilos, semi-tapered, small eyes, long fruit neck.
   • The crown ranges from 10 to 15 cm.

C. Quality characteristics
   • Pleasing taste, very sweet (high brix 18-20+) and it has good aromatic flavor.
   • Color of flesh is light to golden yellow.

The new hybrid is tolerant to HRR with good fruit characteristics and has brix and good flavor that surpasses other commercialized varieties. It was observe to have longer life storage life under ambient conditions.

Filipino Translation

A. Katangian ng Tanim
   • Kapag nag mature na ang tanim ay humigit-kumulang sa 1.1-1.8 metro ang taas, mababa ang pagtalilis at pagtubo o pag-usbong nito.
   • Mapagparaya o may tolerans (tolerance) sa puso ng tanim at sa pagkabulok ng mga ugat.
   • Parang hugis-batuta o clubshape ang tangkay at ang tangkay (peduncle) ay maiksi 25-30 sentimetro lamang.
   • Di-matinik sa mga dahon at murang lunti ang kulay, siksik na pumapalibot sa tanim na parang ‘rosette’ malimit makitid ang mga dahon at may malaking puno o base.
   • Ang kalat-kalat ng mga ugat ay katamtaman ang siksik.

B. Katangian ng Bunga
   • Timbang ay mula 1.5-1.8 kilos, paliit hanggang sa dulo nito (semi-tapered) maliit at pantay na mga mata.
C. Kalidad
• Nakalulugod na linamnam (flavor), napakatamis (high brix – 18-20+) at may mabuting samyo (aroma).
• Kulay ng laman ay murang dilaw.

Ang bagong Hybrid na pinya ay may tolerans (tolerance) sa HRR na may mabuting katangian ang mga bunga at ang tamis (brix) niya ay nakalalamang sa mga komersyal na ibang barayti (Variety/Hybrid).

Application Number: 05-0037
Filing Date: June 16, 2005
Applicant: Dole Food Company, Incorporated
One Dole Drive, Westlake Village, California 91362-7300
United States of America
Crop: Pineapple
Proposed Denomination: Pineapple Plant CV. P-1972

Varietal Characteristics:
The aerial part of the ‘‘P-1972’ plant has an open foliage and consists of a compact rosette of overlapping sessile leaves arising from a central stem and surrounding a composite inflorescence during anthesis. On average, the number of offshoots of different kind (hapas, suckers and slips), initiated during or after anthesis are 1.1, 0.1 and 0.1-5.3, respectively. Dominant offshoots produce subsequent crops after initial fruit harvest. Plant height is considered normal, measuring on average 86.4 ± 14.0 cm, including the fruit (Costa Rica – 93.9 ± 3.1). Mean stem diameter is 5.6 ± 1.1 cm, measured at the base and at harvest time.

Stems: stems peduncle are upright and short, usually 20.6 ± 3.9 cm in height, and 7.5 ± 1.4 cm in diameter at flowering. Stems are sheathed by overlapping leaves arranged in acropetal fashion, forming a heart shape stem. The stem color is pale green (5 GY 7/8 to 7/10).
Leaves:

General: leaves are sessile, lanceolated in form, very elongated and succulent, with acuminate apex shape, and, forming a rosette with a 5/13 phyllotaxy. Foliage attitude is rather open, with leaf breakage of medium resistance. The surface texture of the leaves per plant ranges between $44.2 \pm 5.6$ to $54.7 \pm 4.2$, (Costa Rica $\sim 56 \pm 5$) with dormant axillary buds at the base of each leaf.

Color: The color of the upper surface of the 15th leaf from the top, determined by Munsell chart for plant tissue, ranges from pale green (varying from 5 GY 6/6, 6/8, 7/6, 7/8, 5/10) to dark green (5 GY 4/4, 4/6, 4/8, 5/6, 5/8).

Margins: The leaves are completely spineless showing the presence of piping, which is due to a portion of the lower epidermis being folded over the upper leaf surface. The piping seen from the upper side presents an olive-green color (5 GY 6/6 to 6/8) and on the underside a grayish olive color is observed (5 GY 5/4 to 5/6). Thickness in the longest lead is $1.5 \pm 0.4$ on average.

Insertion angle: $58.9\pm 4^\circ$ for the 14th leaf from the youngest one, in 2.3 kg plants grown at a planting distance of 16 inches between rows and 10 inches between plants.

Leaf size: fully developed leaves range from $106.6 \pm 6.7$ cm to $130.1 \pm 4$ cm in length and $6.3 \pm 0.4$ to $7.6 \pm 0.9$ cm in width.

Leaf venation: parallel with an especial band that stick out in both leaves surfaces.

Inflorescence:

General: pineapple inflorescence of composite flower, with self-incompatible individual bi-sexual flowers containing three sepals (9.1 $\pm$ 1.1 mm in length), six stamens (14.6 $\pm$ 0.9 mm in length), three stigmas (1.5 $\pm$ 0.4 mm wide), and three carpels (5.3 $\pm$ 0.8 mm wide). The inflorescence is borne in a long peduncle, 20.6 $\pm$ 3.9 cm in length, and with light-green to green coloration (7.5 GY 7/8 to 7/10, 5/6 to 5/8). Each inflorescence is composed of 84 to 138 fruitlets. Average size of the inflorescence at mid flower stage is $6.0 \pm 0.5$ cm in diameter, and $10.5 \pm 0.5$ cm in height.

Floral bracts are lanceolated with smooth edge aspect, covering one third of the fruitlet (18 $\pm$ 1.6 mm in length, and 15.8 $\pm$ 1.9 mm at the base). Bract’s apex is aristate with a truncate base. In unripe fruit the bracts color is a pale green (5 GY 6/8) in the outside, whereas bract tip color in ripe fruit is deep pink (5 R 6/10, 6/8) in the inside.

Sepals are of orbicular shape and with olive-green color in the adaxial side of base (5 GY 6/8 to 6/10).

Petals are oblong in shape with color varying from purple (5 RP 4/4) on the tip, white purple (5 RP 4/10, 4/12) in the center, and whitish on the bottom. The color of pollen is yellow (5Y 8/8 to 8/10).

Fruit:

Fruit shape: The fruit is uniform cylindrical and symmetrical, slight taper with a diameter of $12.1 \pm 0.7$ cm (Costa Rica $\sim 10.9 \pm 2.0$ cm). The shell is smooth and thin, with flat fruitlet eyes.
Fruitlets per fruit varies depending on fruit size, ranging from 113 to 146, whereas the fruitlet average number in the longest spiral is 13.1 ± 2.3 (Costa Rica – 10 to 19).

**Fruit and crown average heights** are 15.4 ± 3.2 and 17.2 ± 4.1 cm (Costa Rica – 11.7 ± 2.7 and 11.8 ± 0.6 cm) respectively for a fruit/crown ration of 0.9. Mean fruit weight ranges from 1.9 – 2.4 kg (Costa Rica – 1.57 ± 0.43 kg), whereas crown weight varies from 0.18 ± 0.02 to 0.26 ± 0.05 kg.

**Color:** unripe fruitlet color is green (7.5 GY 4/2, 3/2). When the fruitlet is ripe (grade 5) the color is golden yellow (2.5 Y 8/10, 8/8, 7/8, 7/10). Fruit core diameter is 2.7 ± 0.7 cm.

**Crown characteristics:** the crown is long conical in shape. Leaf color is green (5 GY 5/6, 5/8, 4/8). Leaves are spineless and smooth, with piping in leaf margins.

**Flesh and juice characteristics** (grade 5): the flesh is compact, dense, smooth texture with small amount of fibers and distinct mango-like aroma. Occasionally few seed (1-5) are found. Flesh color is orange-yellow to golden yellow (2.5 Y 8/8, 8/10) and with acceptable translucency appearance. Core diameter is 2.7 ± 0.7 cm on average, and has an orange yellow color (2.5 Y 8/6 to 8/8). Juice pH is 3.7 on average, with a Brix value of 15.3 ± 1.3 degrees and acid value of 0.53 ± 0.1. Ascorbic acid (mg AA/100 ml juice by indophenol method) is in the range of 22.8 to 27.5, citric acid content varies from 0.58 to 0.62.

**Peduncle:** fruit develops from the apical meristem of the plant on a peduncle, usually 20.6 ± 3.9 cm in length and 3.3 ± 0.7 cm in diameter. Peduncle bract number is 8.1 ± 1.4 cm, and the length of the longest bract is 20± 4.6 cm.

**Filipino Translation**

**Pangkalahatang hugis:** ang itaas na bahagi ng P-1972 ay may bukas na mga dahon na binubuo ng masinsin at naghugis roseteng pulumpon mula sa gitnang sanga ng napapaligiran ng kompositong mga buko ng bulaklak sa antithesis. Ang karaniwang sibol ng dahon na may iba’t ibang uri (hapas, suckers and slips), ay nagaganap habang o matapos ang antithesis na hanggang 0.1-5.3. Ang dominant offshoot ay naglululaw ng susunod na halaman matapos ang inisyal na pagpitas sa prutas. Ang taas ng halaman ay masasaging karaniwan na at may sukat na 86.4 ± 14.0 sentimetro kasama ang bunga (Costa Rica – 93.9 ± 3.1). Ang karaniwang diyametro ng sanga ay 5.6 ± 1.1 sentimetro na sukat mula sa base sa panahon ng pag-ani.

**Sanga/Tangkay:** ang mga tangkay ay tuwid at maiiksi, karaniwang may sukat na 20.6 ± 3.9 sentimetro ang taas at 7.5 ± 1.4 sentimetro ang diyametro sa panahon ng pamumulaklak. Ang tangkay ay nababalutan ng magkakasasib na dahon na nakahanay mula sa ibaba na naghuhugis puso. Ang kulay nito ay mapusyaw na berde (5 GY 7/8 to 7/10).

**Mga Dahon:**

Pangkalahatan. Ang mga dahon ay malalansetang pahaba ang hugis, makatas at bumubuo ng isang pumpon na may 5/13 phyllotaxy. Ang pumpon ng dahon ay nakabuka. Makinis ang ibabaw bagamat may trichomes sa parehong epidermis. Ang bilang ng mga dahon sa bawat halaman ay nasa pagitan ng 44.2 ± 5.6 to 54.7 ± 4.2, (Costa Rica – 56 ± 5) na may dormant auxillary buds sa bawat ilalim ng dahon.
**Kulay:** ang kulay ng ika-15 dahon mula sa itaas, ayon sa Munsell chart sa mga tisyu ng halaman ay mula mapusyaw na berde (mula 5 GY 6/6, 6/8, 7/6, 7/8, 5/10) hanggang (5 GY 4/4, 4/6, 4/8, 5/6, 5/8).

**Margin/Gilid:** ang mga dahon ay walang anumang gulugod na may piping dahil sa pagkakatiklop ng ibabang epidermis sa ibabaw ng dahon. Ang piping mula sa kabilang bahagi ay may kulay na olive-green (5 GY 6/6 hanggang 6/8) at sa ilalim naman ay abuhing olive. (5 GY 5/4 hanggang 5/6). Ang karaniwang kapal ng pinakamahabang kapel may 1.5 + 0.4.

**Angulo ng Pagpasok:** 58.9 + 4º para sa ika-14 na dahon mula sa pinakamura, sa isang 2.3 kilo na halamang pinalaki at itinanim sa distansyang 16 pulgada bawat hanay at 10 pulgada bawat halaman.

**Sukat ng dahon:** ang mga malalaking dahon ay may sukat mula 106.6 + 6.7 sentimetro hanggang 130.1 + 4 sentimetro sa haba at 6.3 + 0.4 hanggang 7.6 + 0.9 sentimetro ang lapad.

**Tadyang ng Dahon:** Magkakaagapay na may mangilan-ngilan na lumalampas sa ibabaw ng dahon.

**Pamumulaklak:**

**Pangkalahatan:** ang pinya ay may kompositong bulaklak na self-incompatible individual bisexual na may sepal (9.1 ± 1.1 mm ang haba), may anim na stamens (14.6 ± 0.9 mm ang haba), tatlong stigma (1.5 ± 0.4 mm ang lapad), at tatlong carpels (5.3 ± 0.8 mm ang lapad). Ang bulaklak ay nagmumula sa mahabang tangkay, 20.6 ± 3.9 cm ang haba at may kulay na berde hanggang berde (7.5 GY 7/8 hanggang 7/10, 5/6 hanggang 5/8). Ang bulaklak ay binubuo ng 84 hanggang 138 na maliliit na buko. Ang karaniwang sukat ng bulaklak ay 6.0 + 0.5 cm ang diyametro at 10.5 + 0.5 cm ang taas.

Ang mga dahon malapit sa bulaklak ay may mga sepal na may hugis na orbicular at kulay olive-green ang harap ng base nito (5 GY 6/8 hanggang 6/10).

Ang mga sepal ay may hugis na oblong at kulay na ng dulo ay lila (purple) (5 RP 4/4), ang gitna ay namumuting lila (5 RP 4/10, 4/12) at puti sa bandang ilalim. Ang bulaklak ay dilaw (5Y 8/8 hanggang 8/10).

**Bunga:**

**Hugis ng Bunga:** ang bunga o prutas ay may pare-parehong silindriko at simetrikal na hugis. May diyametro na 12.1 ± 0.7 cm (Costa Rica – 10.9 ± 2.0 cm). Makinis at manipis ang balat at ang mga hapag na mata. Iba-iba ang sukat ng fruitlet mula 113 hanggang 146, samantalang ang karaniwang bilang ng fruitlet sa pinakamahabang spiral ay 13.1 ± 2.3 (Costa Rica – 10 hanggang 19).
Karaniwang taas ng prutas/bunga ay 15.4 ± 3.2 at ang korona naman ay 17.2 ± 4.1 cm (Costa Rica – 11.7 ± 2.7 and 11.8 ± 0.6 cm) na may ratio na 0.9. Ang karaniwang timbang ay mula 1.9 – 2.4 kilo (Costa Rica – 1.57 ± 0.43 kilo), at ang korona naman ay mula 0.18 ± 0.02 hanggang 0.26 ± 0.05 kilo.

Kulay: ang hilaw na fruitlet ay may kulay na berde (7.5 GY 4/2, 3/2). Kapag nahinog (grade 5), ito ay nagiging gintuang dilaw (2.5 Y 8/10, 8/8, 7/8, 7/10). Ang ubod ng bunga ay may diyametro na 2.7 ± 0.7 cm.

Katangian ng korona: ang korona ay may mahabang konikal na hugis. Ang kulay ng dahon ay berde (5 GY 5/6, 5/8, 4/8). Ang mga dahon ay walang gulugod at makinis, at may piping sa gilid.

Katangian ng laman at katas (grade 5): ang laman ay sikik, punong-puno, makinis may mga himaymay at may amoy na parehong mangga. May ilang pagkakataon, na may mga buto na nakikita (1-5). Ang ginhawa ay karaniwang may diyametro na 2.7 ± 0.7 cm at malakahel na dilaw ang kulay (2.5 Y 8/6 hanggang 8/8). Ang juice pH ay karaniwang 3.7 na may Brix value na 15.3 ± 1.3 degrees at acid value na 0.53 ± 0.1. Ang ascorbic acid (mg AA/100 ml juice by indophenol method) ay mula 22.8 to 27.5, ang citric acid content naman ay mula 0.58 hanggang 0.62.

Tangkay/Peduncle: ang prutas/bunga ay nagmumula sa apical meristem ng tangkay ng halaman, karaniwang 20.6 ± 3.9 cm ang haba at 3.3 ± 0.7 cm ang diyametro. Ang tangkay ng bulaklak ay 8.1 ± 1.4 cm. At ang pinakamahaba ay 20+ 4.6 cm.
Under normal and similar growing conditions where we compared the two varieties, “Magnifica” gave an average of 12 fruits per plant while “Tambuli” has an average of 8 fruits per plant. Fruit of “Magnifica” has an average length of 28 cm compared to 30 cm in “Tambuli”. Fruit color of marketable fruits is similar to Tambuli but Magnifica fruits are relatively glossier than Tambuli. Earliness based on days to 50% flowering of Magnifica is around 45 days, which is on the average three (3) days earlier than Tambuli under similar growing conditions.

Filipino Translation

Ang “Magnifica” ay isang hybrid variety ng upo na may mataas na ani at pare-pareho na maiikling bunga. Pinakamalapit na uri dito ay ang *open-pollinated* na variety na “Tambuli”. Subalit may mga pagkakaiba ang dalawang *variety* na ito, ang “Magnifica” ay higit na mas maraming mamunga at bahayang mas maikli ang bunga kaysa sa “Tambuli”. Sa regular na panahon ng pagtatanim at magkaparehong kondisyon na kung saan ang dalawang *variety* ay itinanim, ang Magnifica ay karaniwang may 12 bunga sa bawat halaman samantalang ang “Tambuli” ay may 8 bunga lamang. Maaga ng 3 araw ang pamumulaklak ng “Magnifica” kung ikukumpara sa “Tambuli” na ang 50% pamumulaklak nito ay nasa 45 araw lamang mula sa pagpupunla. Kung haba ng bunga ang pagbabasihan, ang “Magnifica” ay may pangkaranwáng (average) 28 sentimetro at ang “Tambuli” naman ay may pangkaranwán (average) 30 sentimetro. Halos magkahalintulad ang kulay ng dalawang upong nabanggit subalit higit na mas makintab ang balat ng “Magnifica”.

Application Number: 05-0039
Filing Date: August 30, 2005
Applicant: Mt. Kitanglad Agri-Development Corporation
Lurugan, Valencia City, Bukidnon
Crop: Pineapple
Proposed Denomination: Precious
Description of the variety:

A. **Plant at 12 months old**
   - Height of plant: 107 cm above ground surface.
   - Stem Length: 33 cm
   - Stem Diameter: about 8.0 cm at base
   - Leaves:
     - Number: 39
     - Length: 105 cm at longest leaves
     - Width (largest leaves):
       - At midleaf (max): 5.2 cm
       - At basal disk area (max): 10.1 cm
     - Thickness: about 2.3 mm along the axis
     - Color: light purplish green

B. **Whole Fruit**
   - Weight (in grams): 1,500 (660 to 2200)
   - Length (in millimeters): 195 (140 to 250)
   - Width (in millimeters): 115 to 220 mm
Thickness (in millimeters) : 95 to 145 mm
Shape (ovoid, globose, others): Oval and slightly tapered

**Peel**
Shell Color (yellow, orange, red, etc.): yellow orange at full ripe
Texture (smooth, rough) : slightly rough
Thickness (in millimeters) : 10
Weight (in grams, if applicable): 760 to 800

**Flesh**
Thickness (in millimeters): diameter 92 (82 – 150)
Color (white, yellow, etc.): light yellow
Texture (soft, soggy, smooth, firm): smooth & firm
Juiciness (dry, juicy): juicy
Fibers (none, scanty, plenty): rich in fiber (plenty) but soft texture
Aroma (absent, mild, strong): mild
Total Soluble Solids or °Brix: 16° to 23°
Flavor (e.g. sour, sub-acid, sweet): sweet – sour (good blend of sweetness and acid)
Edible portion (%): 41 to 45%

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**Filipino Translation**

A. Halaman sa gulang na 12 buwan

Taas ng halaman : 107cm mula sa ibabaw ng lupa
Haba ng Tangkay : 33 cm
Diyametro ng Tangkay : mga 8.0cm sa base
Mga Dahon :
   - Bilang : 39
   - Haba : 105cm sa pinakamahabang dahon
   - Lapad (pinakamalaking dahon): Sa kalagitnaan (pinaka): 5.2cm; sa bahagi ng basal disk (pinaka): 10.1cm
   - Kapal : mga 2.3mm sa kahabaan ng ehe
   - Kulay : di – matingkad na may pagkamuradong berde

B. Buong Prutas

Timbang (sa gramo) : 1,500 (660 hanggang 2,200)
Haba (sa milimetro) : 195 (140 hanggang 250)
Lapad (sa milimetro) : 115 hanggang 220mm
Kapal (sa milimetro) : 95 hanggang 145mm
Hugis (hugis – itlog, hugis globo, iba pa): obal at bahagyang patulis

Balat
Kulay ng balat (dilaw, oreyns, pula, atbp.): dilaw na oreyns kapag ganap na hinog
Salat (makinis, magaspang): bahagyang magaspang
Kapal (sa milimetro) : 10
Timbang (sa gramo, kung magagamit): 760 hanggang 800

Laman
Kapal (sa milimetro) : diyametro 92 (82-150)
Kulay (puti, dilaw, atbp.): di-matingkad na dilaw
Salat (malambot, mamasa-masa, makinis, matigas) : makinis at matigas
Katas (tuyot, makatas) : makatas
Hibla (wala, kakaunti, marami): mayaman sa hibla (marami) pero malambot sa pagsalat
Bango (wala, katamtaman, matapang): katamtaman
Kabuuang natutunaw na solido o Brix : 16° hanggang 23°
Lasa (hal. maasim, maasim-asim, matamis) : matamis – maasim (mabuting halo ng tamis at asim)
Bahaging nakakain ( % ) : 41 hanggang 45 %

Note: English and Filipino versions of the applications were provided by the applicants, in case of any conflict in the interpretation of the English and Filipino versions, the former shall prevail. (Article 101 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act 9168).
## INFORMATION on APPLICANT, BREEDER, and AGENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Name of Applicant(s)</th>
<th>2. Nationality/Country of Incorporation</th>
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<th>3. Address of Applicant(s)</th>
<th>4. Applicant’s Right to File for CPVP</th>
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<th>5. If applicant is not person who bred variety, name(s) of original breeder(s).</th>
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<th>6. Name of Contact Person/Agent</th>
<th>7. Telephone Nos.</th>
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<th>8. Address</th>
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## GENERAL INFORMATION on VARIETY

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<th>9. Proposed Denomination</th>
<th>10. Other Names</th>
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<tr>
<th>11. Crop Common Name(s)</th>
<th>12. Taxon</th>
<th>13. Crop Family</th>
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Application Reference Number ___________
### 14. Description of Variety

| Statement on Priority Date: Prior Applications for Breeder’s Right |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **15. Country(ies) Filed** | **16. Date(s) Filed** | **17. Variety name** | **18. Application No.** | **19. Status** |
| 1. | | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |
| 4. | | | | |
| 5. | | | | |
| 6. | | | | |

**19. Priority Date Claimed (Based on Earliest Application Listed Above)**

### Statement on Newness

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>20. Details of first sale in the Philippines</strong></th>
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<th><strong>21. Details of first sale outside the Philippines.</strong></th>
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**DECLARATION:** I declare to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this application are true and correct.

Name and Signature of Applicant/Contact Person/Agent

Date Signed:

Application Reference Number ___________
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<th>To be filled up by PVP Office</th>
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<td>Application Fee</td>
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<td>Number/Unit</td>
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<td>Exhibits Attached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Attachments</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Application Date

Reference Number

Received by:

Application Reference Number ___________
Instructions

General

1. As much as possible, all items must be filled-up by the applicant.
2. Accomplish in English, legibly typed or printed.
3. Any erasures must be initialed and dated.
4. Following must be attached:
   - Copy of Official Receipt of Filing Fee
   - Exhibits A to D
   - Accomplished Technical Questionnaire, if available
   - Certificate of Deposited Propagating Materials
5. All forms and documents should be submitted to the Office of the Registrar of the Plant Variety Protection Office at the National Seed Quality Control Services Laboratory, Bureau of Plant Industry, Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City.
6. The applicant shall be informed of the sufficiency or lack of it of the application within five working days from the date the application was received.

Items

1. Name of Applicant(s)
   List all natural or juridical person(s) who want(s) to be certificate holder.
2. Nationality
   List for each applicant.
3. Address of Applicant(s)
   List for each applicant.
4. Applicant’s right to file for CPVP
   List for each applicant.
5. Original Breeder
   The natural person(s) who bred or discovered and developed the variety.
6. Name, Telephone Number and Address of Contact Person/Agent
   If applicant is foreign national or foreign corporation, natural person who will be contacted in the processing of the application.
   If applicant is Philippine juridical person, natural person who will be contacted in the processing of the application.
   If there are several applicants, natural person who will be contacted in the processing of the application.

9. Proposed Denomination
   Refer to Article 50 of the IRR
10. Other Names
    May include breeder’s reference or trade name.
11. Crop Common Name
12. Taxon
13. Crop Family
14. Description of Variety
    Include particular characteristics, including description of plant, stem, leaf, flower, flower parts, fruit, fruit parts, seed, disease resistance, stress tolerance, etc.

Application Reference Number __________________
15 – 19. Statement on Priority Date
List all previous applications for PVP filed in other countries.
Status: State whether granted or in process

20. Priority Date Claimed
State date of earliest application in other countries. Must not be more than a year before filing date of this application.

21. Details of first sale in the Philippines
State date of first sale in the Philippines, state whether with consent of applicant or breeder, state name under which sale was made.
If first sale was without consent of breeder or applicant, state particulars. State also first sale with consent of breeder/applicant.

22. Details of first sale outside the Philippines
State date of first sale outside the Philippines, state whether with consent of applicant or breeder, state name under which sale was made.
If first sale was without consent of breeder or applicant, state particulars. State also first sale with consent of breeder/applicant.

**Notes**

1. *It is the responsibility of the applicant to inform the Plant Variety Protection Office of any information changes in the application forms;*
2. *The applicant is advised to refer to the Implementing Rules and Regulation of Republic Act No. 9168 whenever necessary;*
3. *To avoid conflict with variety name or temporary denomination, the applicant is advised to consult with the Registrar of the Plant Variety Protection Office;*
4. *Any interested group or individual may multiply this form without asking authorization from the Plant Variety Protection Office;*
5. *For inquiries, address your communication to:*

**The REGISTRAR**
**PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE**
**Bureau of Plant Industry**
**National Seed Quality Control Services Laboratory**
**Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City**
**Telefax Number 929-2543**

Application Reference Number ____________
# APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

## Exhibit A

Please see back for instructions before accomplishing this Form

### GENERAL INFORMATION on APPLICATION

1. Name of Applicant(s)
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

2. Proposed Denomination

3. Other Names

4. Crop Common Name(s)

5. Taxon

6. Crop Family

### STATEMENT ON ORIGIN AND BREEDING HISTORY

7.

### DECLARATION:
I declare to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this application are true and correct.

Name and Signature of Applicant/Contact Person/Agent

Date Signed:

Application Reference Number __________
Instructions

General

1. As much as possible, all items must be filled-up by the applicant.
2. Accomplish in English, legibly typed or printed.
3. Any erasures must be initialed and dated.
4. Attach to PVP Form 1 together with:
   - Copy of Official Receipt of Filing Fee
   - Exhibits B and C
   - Accomplished Technical Questionaire, if available
   - Certificate of Deposited Propagating Materials
5. All forms and documents should be submitted to the Office of the Registrar of the Plant Variety Protection Office at the National Seed Quality Control Services Laboratory, Bureau of Plant Industry, Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City.
6. The applicant shall be informed of the sufficiency or lack of it of the application within five working days from the date the application was received.

Items

1. Name of Applicant(s) List all natural or juridical person(s) who want(s) to be certificate holder.
2. Proposed Denomination Refer to Article 50 of IRR
   Should be consistent with Form 1
3. Other Names May include breeder’s reference or trade name.
   Should be consistent with Form 1
4. Crop Common Name Should be consistent with Form 1
5. Taxon species or scientific name
   Should be consistent with Form 1
6. Crop Family Should be consistent with Form 1
7. Statement on Origin and Breeding History Include or describe origin, breeding system, variety/germplasm
   of seed parents, source of parent, breeding procedures, selection criteria, place where breeding/selection was conducted, etc.

Notes

1. It is the responsibility of the applicant to inform the Plant Variety Protection Office of any information changes in the application forms;
2. The applicant is advised to refer to the Implementing Rules and Regulation of Republic Act No. 9168 whenever necessary;
3. To avoid conflict with variety name or temporary denomination, the applicant is advised to consult with the Registrar of the Plant Variety Protection Office;
4. Any interested group or individual may multiply this form without asking authorization from the Plant Variety Protection Office;
5. For inquiries, address your communication to:

The REGISTRAR
PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE
Bureau of Plant Industry
National Seed Quality Control Services Laboratory
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Telefax Number 929-2543

Application Reference Number ___________

94
PVP Form 003

Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE
APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION
Exhibit B

Please see back for instructions before accomplishing this Form

GENERAL INFORMATION on APPLICATION

1. Name of Applicant(s)
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

2. Proposed Denomination

3. Other Names

4. Crop Common Name(s)

5. Taxon

6. Crop Family

STATEMENT ON DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY, AND STABILITY

7.

DECLARATION: I declare to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this application are true and correct.

Name and Signature of Applicant/Contact Person/Agent

Date Signed:

Application Reference Number ___________
Instructions

General

1. As much as possible, all items must be filled-up by the applicant
2. Accomplish in English, legibly typed or printed.
3. Any erasures must be initialed and dated.
4. Attach to PVP Form 1 together with:
   - Copy of Official Receipt of Filing Fee
   - Exhibits A and C
   - Accomplished Technical Questionaire, if available
   - Certificate of Deposited Propagating Materials
5. All forms and documents should be submitted to the Office of the Registrar of the Plant Variety Protection Office at the National Seed Quality Control Services Laboratory, Bureau of Plant Industry, Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City.
6. The applicant shall be informed of the sufficiency or lack of it of the application within five working days from the date the application was received.

Items

1. Name of Applicant(s) List all natural or juridical person(s) who want(s) to be certificate holder.
2. Proposed Denomination See Article 50 of IRR
3. Other Names May include breeder’s reference or trade name.
4. Crop Common Name
5. Taxon Species or scientific name
6. Crop Family
7. Statement on Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability State how variety is different from most similar existing variety, State how conclusion of stability and uniformity is made.

Notes

1. It is the responsibility of the applicant to inform the Plant Variety Protection Office of any information changes in the application forms;
2. The applicant is advised to refer to the Implementing Rules and Regulation of Republic Act No. 9168 whenever necessary;
3. To avoid conflict with variety name or temporary denomination, the applicant is advised to consult with the Registrar of the Plant Variety Protection Office;
4. Any interested group or individual may multiply this form without asking authorization from the Plant Variety Protection Office;
5. For inquiries, address your communication to:

The Registrar
PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE
Bureau of Plant Industry
National Seed Quality Control Services Laboratory
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
TeleFax Number 929-2543

Application Reference Number ___________
APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

Exhibit C

Please see back for instructions before accomplishing this Form

GENERAL INFORMATION on APPLICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Name of Applicant(s)</th>
<th>2. Proposed Denomination</th>
<th>3. Other Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Crop Common Name(s)</th>
<th>5. Taxon</th>
<th>6. Crop Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATEMENT ON OWNERSHIP

Name and Signature of Applicant(s)

Date Signed:

Application Reference Number _____________
Instructions

General

1. As much as possible, all items must be filled-up by the applicant
2. Accomplish in English, legibly typed or printed.
3. Any erasures must be initialed and dated.
4. Attach to PVP Form 1 together with:
   - Copy of Official Receipt of Filing Fee
   - Exhibits B and C
   - Accomplished Technical Questionnaire, if available
   - Certificate of Deposited Propagating Materials
5. All forms and documents should be submitted to the Office of the Registrar of the Plant Variety Protection Office at the National Seed Quality Control Services Laboratory, Bureau of Plant Industry, Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City.
6. The applicant shall be informed of the sufficiency or lack of it of the application within five working days from the date the application was received.

Items

1. Name of Applicant(s) List all natural or juridical person(s) who want(s) to be certificate holder.
2. Proposed Denomination See Article 50 of IRR
3. Other Names May include breeder’s reference or trade name.
4. Crop Common Name
5. Taxon Species or scientific name
6. Crop Family
7. Statement Of Ownership State each applicant’s claim to ownership of variety.

Notes

1. It is the responsibility of the applicant to inform the Plant Variety Protection Office of any information changes in the application forms;
2. The applicant is advised to refer to the Implementing Rules and Regulation of Republic Act No. 9168 whenever necessary;
3. To avoid conflict with variety name or temporary denomination, the applicant is advised to consult with the Registrar of the Plant Variety Protection Office;
4. Any interested group or individual may multiply this form without asking authorization from the Plant Variety Protection Office;
5. For inquiries, address your communication to:

The REGISTRAR
PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE
Bureau of Plant Industry
National Seed Quality Control Services Laboratory
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
TeleFax Number 929-2543

Application Reference Number ___________
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 12  
Series of 2005  

Subject: Fees and Related Charges of the Plant Variety Protection Office

WHEREAS Republic Act 9168, is An Act to Provide Protection to New Varieties, Establishing a National Plant Variety Protection Board and for Other Purposes;  

WHEREAS Republic Act 9168 is also known as the Plant Variety Protection Act of 2002;  

WHEREAS, Department of Agriculture’s Administrative Order No. 7, Series of 2003, Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the “Philippine Plant Variety Protection Act of 2002”, Chapter V, THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE provide as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Plant Variety Protection Office. – There shall be established a Plant Variety Protection Office under the Department of Agriculture, which shall be headed by the Registrar.  

ARTICLE 2. Functions of the PVP Office. – The PVP Office shall receive and conduct examination of applications for plant variety protection; receive petitions for compulsory license for transmittal to the Board; and maintain a systematic record of all Certificates of Plant Variety Protection, a database of existing plant varieties collected from both local and foreign sources, and samples of the propagating materials of the protected variety.  

WHEREAS, RA 9168 SECTION 68. Fees provide as follows – The Board shall prescribe a schedule of fees to be charged against any applicant/breeder in the course of the application for a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection or in the maintenance therefore;  

WHEREAS Chapter XVI, Fees And Related Charges, Article 104. states that – Fees and other charges shall be paid by the applicant for the following services and actions: (a) Filing of the application, (b) Publication of the application, (c) Substantive Examination Search, (d) DUS Testing, (e) Publication of certificate, (f) Revival of an abandoned application, (g) Reproduction of records, drawings, certificates, exhibits or printed material (copy per page of material), (h) Authentication (each page), (i) Amendment of the Certificate of Plant Variety Registration, unless the mistake be on the part of the PVP Office, (j) Re-issuance of a certificate, (k) Additional fee for reconsideration, (l) Additional fee for late payment, (m) Appeal to Board, (n) Field inspections by a representative of the PVP Office made at the request of the applicant shall be reimbursable in full (including travel, per diem or subsistence) in accordance with standard government travel regulations, (o) Filing for extensions to comply with PVP Board requirements, (p) Any other service not covered above will be charged for at rates prescribed by the Registrar,  

The schedule of fees shall be approved by the Board upon recommendation of the Registrar. It shall be reviewed, and may be adjusted, by the Board periodically every two years to take into account any increase or decrease in the cost of implementing the Act;  

NOW, THEREFORE, I ARTHUR C. YAP, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Chair of the Plant Variety Protection Board, do hereby order the Bureau of Plant Industry-Plant Variety Protection Office to collect the fees and charges anent to the implementation of Republic Act 9168 otherwise known as the Plant Variety Protection Act of 2002.
Section 1. **Fees and Charges.** The following are the fees and charges to be collected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Amount (P)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Filling of the application</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gene bank fee</td>
<td>5,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Publication of the application</td>
<td>5,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Substantive Examination</td>
<td>17,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance of Certificate per copy</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Publication of certificate</td>
<td>5,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Grow Out Testing</td>
<td>Actual production or grow-out test cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Revive an abandoned application</td>
<td>3,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Reproduction of records, drawings, certificates, exhibits or</td>
<td>2.00- black and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>printed material (copy per page of material)</td>
<td>50.00- colored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Authentication (each page)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Amendment of the Certificate of Plant Variety Registration,</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unless the mistakes be on the part of the PVP Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Re-issuance of a certificate</td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Additional fee for reconsideration</td>
<td>12,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. Additional fee for late payment</td>
<td>1% of fee first 5 days +</td>
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<td></td>
<td>One half of 1% of fee per day thereafter</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Appeal to Board</td>
<td>6,700.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>n. Field inspections by a representative of the PVP Office</td>
<td>Actual cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>made at the request of the applicant shall be reimbursable in full</td>
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<tr>
<td>(including travel, per diem or subsistence) in accordance with existing government laws and regulations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>o. Filing for extensions to comply with PVP Board requirements</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. Annual fees</td>
<td>3,200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 2. Where and When to Pay. – **All fees and other related charges shall be paid at the PVP Office and deposited in the PVP Fund.** The application and examination fees shall be paid by the applicant at the time of filing the application. The search fee shall be paid upon request. The testing fee shall be paid within 30 days from date of notice to pay. All other fees and related charges shall be paid upon availment of such service or action. (Article 105, PVP IRR).

Section 3. Method of Payment. – **Fees shall be paid in cash, money order, or cashier’s checks payable to the PVP Office.** (Article 106. PVP IRR)

Section 4. Annual Fees. – **To maintain the validity of the Certificate of Plant Variety Protection, the holder shall pay an annual fee to be prescribed by the Board.** Annual fee shall be paid starting from the fourth anniversary of the issuance of the certificate and every year thereafter within the first three (3) months of said years. The holder has the option to pay in advance this annual fee for a maximum of twenty (20) years; provided, that any such payment is deemed non-refundable.
The Certificate of Plant Variety Protection shall expire and cease to have force and effect upon the holder's failure to pay the annual fees within the prescribed period. A notice of such cancellation shall be published in the Plant Variety Gazette one (1) year after the term of protection has expired. Before such publication, any holder who fails to pay the annual fees may request for a reinstatement of his or her certificate. Provided, that he or she settles his unpaid accounts including surcharges to be determined by the Board. (Article 107, PVP IRR).

Section 5. Receipts. All fees and charges collected shall be evidenced by official receipts (OR) issued and signed by the collecting officer. The OR shall be prepared in three copies: Original-Payor, second copy-attached to the Collections and Deposits Report, and third copy-collecting officer file; and

Section 6. Deposits. The collecting officer shall deposit to the PVP Fund bank account all fees and charges collected in relation to PVP not later than the next banking day after receipt of said fees and charges. He or she shall prepare a weekly Report of Collections and Deposits submitted to the Accountant of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Section 7. Effectivity. This order shall take effect fifteen days (15) after publication in a newspaper of general circulation or at the National Administrative Register of the UP Law Center.

ARTHUR C. YAP
Secretary

April 20, 2005

Disclaimer:

Alteration and