

UPOV

Working Group on Biochemical and Molecular Techniques, and DNA-Profiling in Particular (BMT)

Eleventh Session
Madrid, September 16 to 18, 2008

PREPARATORY WORKSHOP

September 15, 2008

UPOV

UPOV

The International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
established in 1961

The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Union internationale pour la protection des obtentions végétales

UPOV

PROGRAM

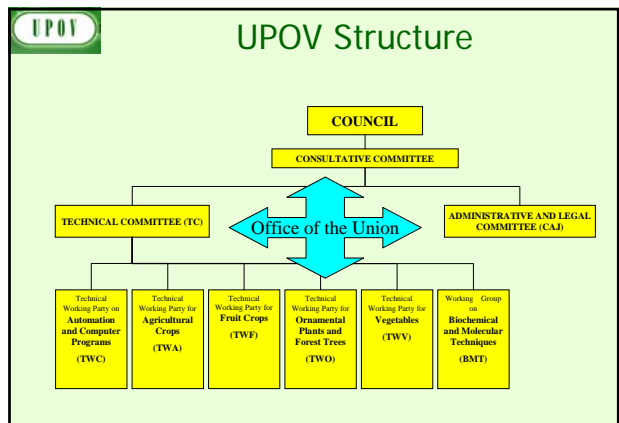
1. Introduction to UPOV
2. Overview of the Technical Working Parties (TWPs)
3. **Guidance for DUS Examination**
 - General Introduction (document TG/1/3)
 - TGP documents
 - Test Guidelines and characteristics
 - Cooperation
4. Role of the TWPs and BMT
5. Situation in UPOV concerning the possible use of molecular techniques in the DUS Examination
6. The Concept of Essentially Derived Varieties
7. The Role of UPOV in Variety Identification
8. The UPOV website
9. Agenda for the BMT session

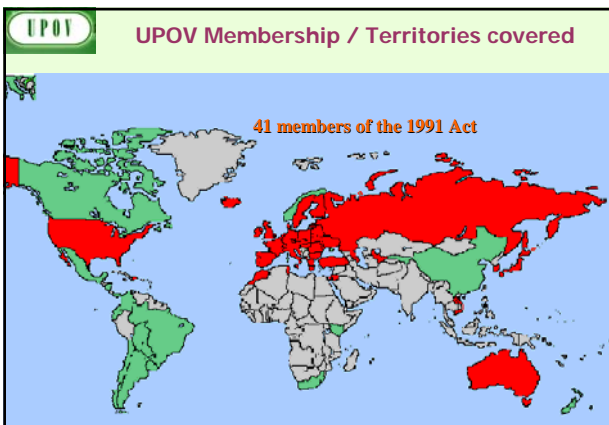
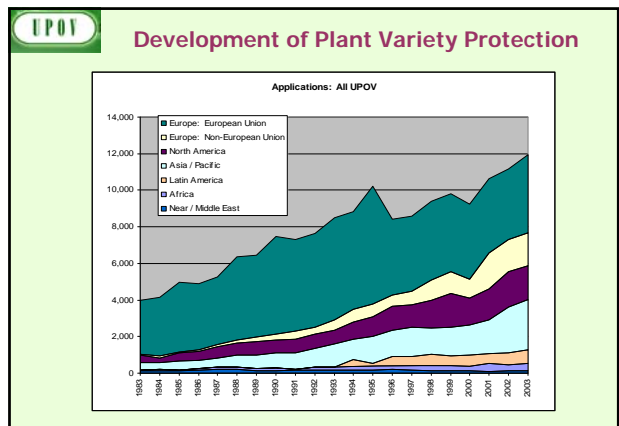
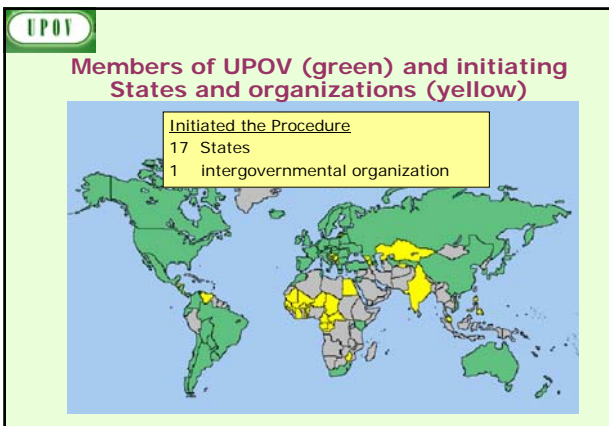
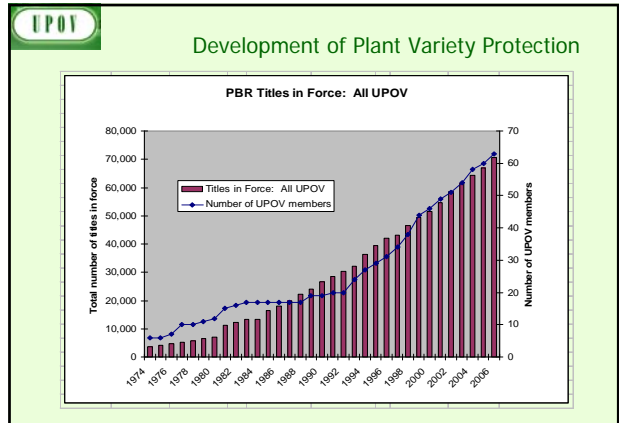
UPOV

- **Members of the Union**
 - States
 - Intergovernmental Organization(s)
- **Organs established by the Convention**
 - Council
 - Office of the Union
- **Other Bodies**

UPOV

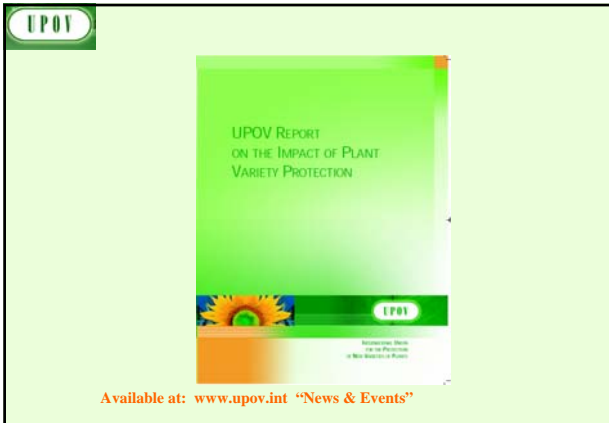
1. INTRODUCTION TO UPOV





UPOV MISSION STATEMENT

"To provide and promote an effective system of plant variety protection, with the aim of encouraging the development of new varieties of plants, for the benefit of society"



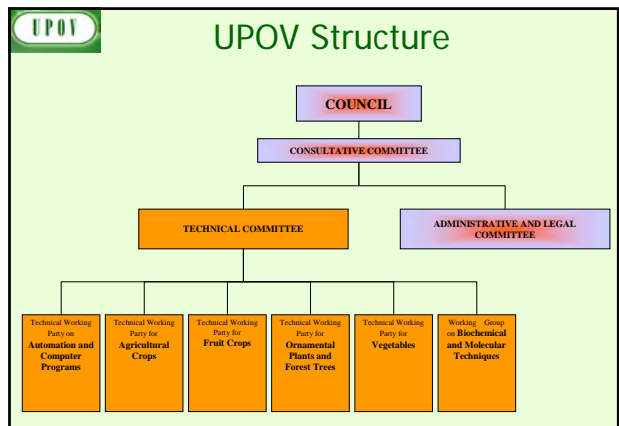
THE CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING A BREEDER'S RIGHT

Other conditions

- VARIETY DENOMINATION
- FORMALITIES
- PAYMENT OF FEES

NO OTHER CONDITIONS!

2. OVERVIEW OF THE UPOV TECHNICAL WORKING PARTIES (THE DUS EXAMINATION)



THE CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING A BREEDER'S RIGHT

Criteria to be satisfied

- NOVELTY
- **D**ISTINCTNESS
- **U**NIFORMITY
- **S**TABILITY

} **"DUS"**

3. GUIDANCE FOR DUS EXAMINATION

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Guidance for DUS Examination

facilitates:

BEST PRACTICE (based on experience)

- => good decisions
- => good definition of the object of protection (strong protection)
- => efficiency in method of examination (learn from the best)

HARMONIZATION

- => efficiency
 - mutual acceptance of DUS reports (minimize cost of examination for individual authorities)
 - mutual recognition of variety descriptions (all parties speak the same "language")
 - simple and cheap system for applicants (minimize cost for breeders)

UPOV

UPOV provides guidance by:

- General Introduction (document TG/1/3)
- **TGP documents** (associated to General Introduction)
- Test Guidelines
- Cooperation

UPOV

UPOV provides guidance by:

- General Introduction (document TG/1/3)
- TGP documents
- Test Guidelines
- Cooperation

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TG/1/3 General Introduction

↓

"Associated" TGP Documents

Ref.	Title
TG/00	List of TGP Documents and Latest Issue Dates
TG/01	General Introduction With Explanations
TG/02	List of Test Guidelines Adopted by UPOV
TG/03	Varieties of Common Knowledge
TG/04	Constitution and Maintenance of Variety Collections
TG/05	Experience and Cooperation in DUS testing
TG/06	Arrangements for DUS testing
TG/07	Development of Test Guidelines
TG/08	Trial Design and Techniques Used in the Examination of DUS
TG/09	Examining Distinctness
TG/10	Examining Uniformity
TG/11	Examining Stability
TG/12	Special Characteristics
TG/13	Guidance for New Types and Species
TG/14	Glossary of Technical, Botanical and Statistical Terms Used in UPOV Documents
TG/15	New Types of Characteristics

UPOV

UPOV provides guidance by:

- **General Introduction (document TG/1/3)**
("General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability and the Development of Harmonized Descriptions of New Varieties of Plants")
- TGP documents
- Test Guidelines
- Cooperation

UPOV

UPOV provides guidance by:

- General Introduction (document TG/1/3)
- TGP documents
- **Test Guidelines**
- Cooperation



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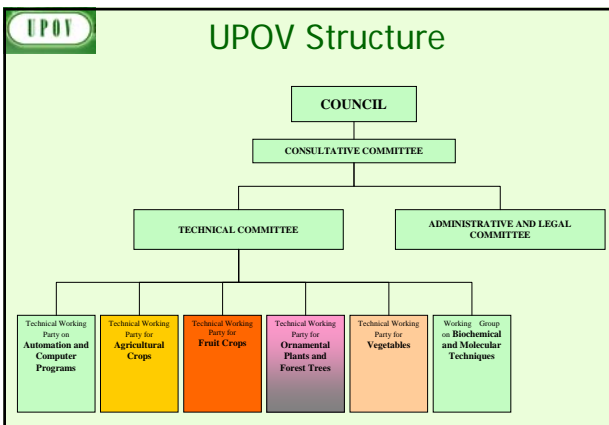
Test Guidelines

- **249 Test Guidelines** adopted
- Further **62 to be discussed** in 2008 (19 revisions / 43 new Test Guidelines)

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10 Chapters of UPOV Test Guidelines

1. Subject of the Test Guidelines
2. Material Required
3. Methods of Examination
4. Assessment of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability
5. Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial
6. Introduction to the Table of Characteristics
- 7. Table of Characteristics**
8. Explanation on the Table of Characteristics
9. Literature
10. Technical Questionnaire



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"CHARACTERISTICS"

- may have direct commercial relevance
 - Flower color (ornamental)
 - Fruit color
- but **commercial relevance NOT required**
 - Leaf shape

UPOV Selection of Characteristics

The basic requirements that a characteristic should fulfill before it is used for DUS testing or producing a variety description are that its expression (TG/1/3: Section 4.2.1) :

- (a) **results from a given genotype** or combination of genotypes;
- (b) is sufficiently **consistent and repeatable** in a **particular environment**;
- (c) exhibits sufficient **variation between varieties** to be able to establish distinctness;
- (d) is capable of **precise definition and recognition**;
- (e) allows **uniformity requirements** to be fulfilled;
- (f) allows **stability requirements** to be fulfilled, meaning that it produces consistent and repeatable results after repeated propagation or, where appropriate, at the end of each cycle of propagation.

UPOV Selection of Characteristics

Criteria	Fruit: color	Leaf: shape	Yield	Straw strength
(a) results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment	Yes	Yes	(No)	(No)
(c) exhibits sufficient variation between varieties to be able to establish distinctness	Yes	Yes	???	???
(d) is capable of precise definition and recognition	Yes	Yes	(No)	???
(e) allows uniformity requirements to be fulfilled	Yes	Yes	???	???
(f) allows stability requirements to be fulfilled	Yes	Yes	???	???
Commercial value	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
ACCEPTABILITY	Yes	Yes	No	No

UPOV Selection of Characteristics

- Yield ???
- Straw strength ???

Etc.


UPOV Special Characteristics: Disease Resistance

Criteria	Disease Resistance
(a) results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes	*Knowledge of nature of genetic control of resistance is important
(b) sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment	*Standardize conditions (greenhouse / laboratory) & methodology *Standardize inoculum *Ring-test
(c) exhibits sufficient variation between varieties to be able to establish distinctness	*Susceptible / Resistant OR varying degrees of resistance?
(d) is capable of precise definition and recognition	*Define and recognize races and strains
(e) allows uniformity requirements to be fulfilled	see above
(f) allows stability requirements to be fulfilled	see above
Difficult and expensive	

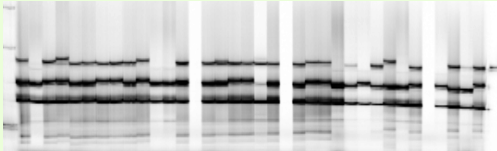
UPOV Selection of Characteristics

Criteria	Fruit: color	Leaf: shape	Yield	Straw strength
(a) results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes	Yes	Yes		
(b) sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment	Yes	Yes		
(c) exhibits sufficient variation between varieties to be able to establish distinctness	Yes	Yes		
(d) is capable of precise definition and recognition	Yes	Yes		
(e) allows uniformity requirements to be fulfilled	Yes	Yes		
(f) allows stability requirements to be fulfilled	Yes	Yes		
Commercial value	Yes	No		
ACCEPTABILITY	Yes	Yes		

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Molecular Techniques?



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UPOV provides guidance by:

- General Introduction (document TG/1/3)
- TGP documents
- Test Guidelines
- **Cooperation**

UPOV **GENIE Database** 

Variety denomination related information
Protection offered by UPOV members

DUS information

- UPOV Test Guidelines
- practical experience of UPOV (document TC/44/4)
- cooperation in DUS examination (document C/41/5)

UPOV **Test Guidelines**

- **249 Test Guidelines** adopted


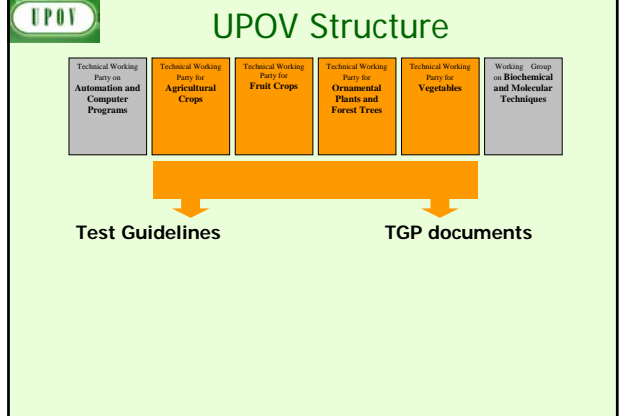
but...

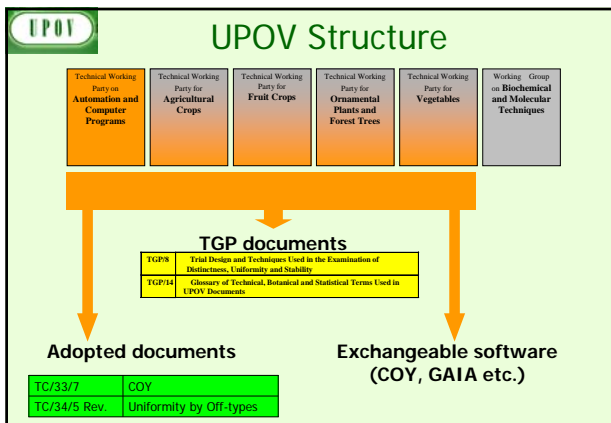
- **>2,500 genera and species** with varieties examined for PBR

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4. ROLE OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING PARTIES AND THE BMT

UPOV **GENIE Database**
(Genus / species)



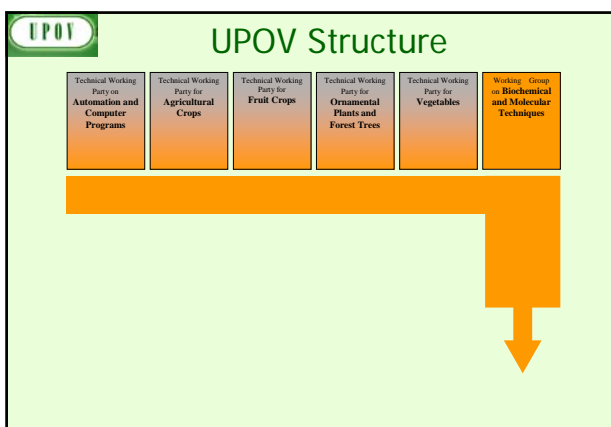
UPOV Role of the BMT

Consider the possible application of biochemical and molecular techniques in DUS testing

(see document BMT/11/2: Annex, page 2)
 The BMT is a group open to DUS experts, biochemical and molecular specialists and plant breeders, whose role is to: [...]

- (iii) Consider the possible application of biochemical and molecular techniques in DUS testing and report its considerations to the TC;
- (v) Consider initiatives from TWP's, for the establishment of crop specific subgroups [...];
- (vii) Receive reports from Crop Subgroups and the BMT Review Group;

=> BMT/11 agenda items 4, 6 and 13 and
 => "Situation in UPOV concerning the possible use of molecular techniques in the DUS Examination" ... to follow



UPOV Role of the BMT

Guidance and harmonization for a range of applications

(see document BMT/11/2: Annex, page 2)
 The BMT is a group open to DUS experts, biochemical and molecular specialists and plant breeders, whose role is to: [...]

- (iv) If appropriate, establish guidelines for biochemical and molecular methodologies and their harmonization [...];
- (vi) Develop guidelines regarding the management and harmonization of databases of biochemical and molecular information, in conjunction with the TWC;

=> BMT/11 agenda items 7 to 10

UPOV Role of the BMT

(see document BMT/11/2: Annex, page 2)
 The BMT is a group open to DUS experts, biochemical and molecular specialists and plant breeders, whose role is to:

- (i) Review general developments in biochemical and molecular techniques;
- (ii) Maintain an awareness of relevant applications of biochemical and molecular techniques in plant breeding;
- (iii) Consider the possible application of biochemical and molecular techniques in DUS testing and report its considerations to the TC;
- (iv) If appropriate, establish guidelines for biochemical and molecular methodologies and their harmonization [...];
- (v) Consider initiatives from TWP's, for the establishment of crop specific subgroups [...];
- (vi) Develop guidelines regarding the management and harmonization of databases of biochemical and molecular information, in conjunction with the TWC;
- (vii) Receive reports from Crop Subgroups and the BMT Review Group;
- (viii) Provide a forum for discussion on the use of biochemical and molecular techniques in the consideration of essential derivation and variety identification.

UPOV Role of the BMT

Raise awareness of general developments:

(see document BMT/11/2: Annex, page 2)
 The BMT is a group open to DUS experts, biochemical and molecular specialists and plant breeders, whose role is to:

- (i) Review general developments in biochemical and molecular techniques;
- (ii) Maintain an awareness of relevant applications of biochemical and molecular techniques in plant breeding;

=> BMT/11 agenda item 5

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Role of the BMT

(see document BMT/11/2: Annex, page 2)
 The BMT is a group open to DUS experts, biochemical and molecular specialists and plant breeders, whose role is to: [...]

(viii) Provide a **forum for discussion** on the use of biochemical and molecular techniques in the consideration of **essential derivation** and **variety identification**.

=> BMT/11 agenda items 11 and 12 and
=> presentations to follow

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Legal and other considerations

- **Conformity with the UPOV Convention**
- **Potential impact on the strength of protection**

Technical considerations

- **Reliability and robustness of techniques**
- **Accessibility of the technology**
- **Harmonization of methodologies**
- **Cost of examination**
- **Implications for breeders (e.g. cost and time involved for new uniformity requirements)**

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5. Situation in UPOV concerning the possible use of molecular techniques in the DUS Examination


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Harmonized approach

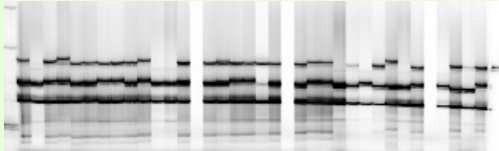
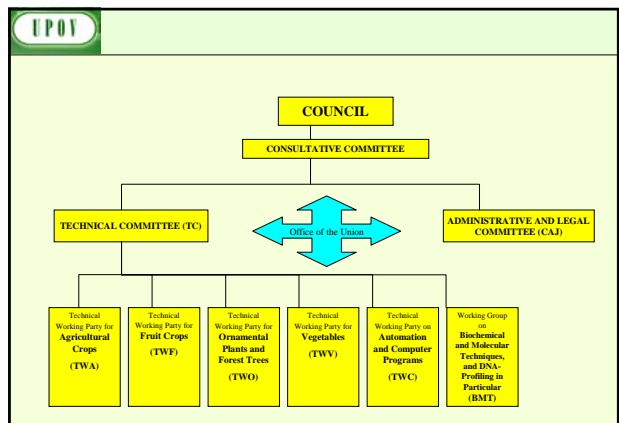
Harmonization

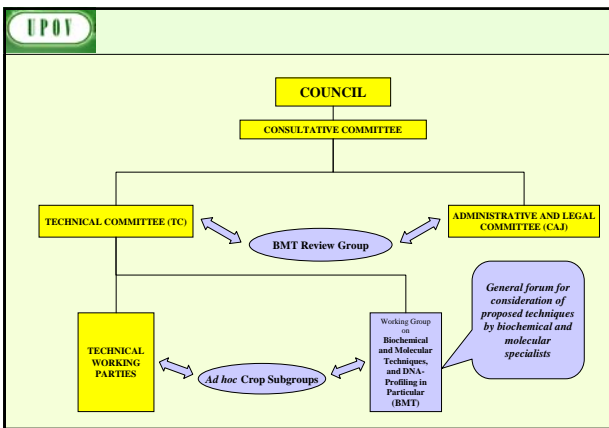
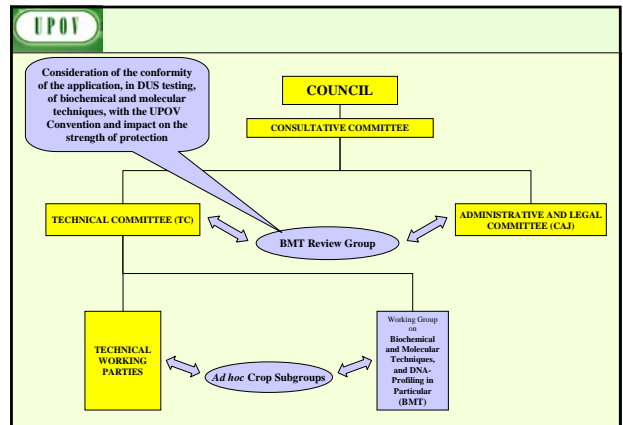
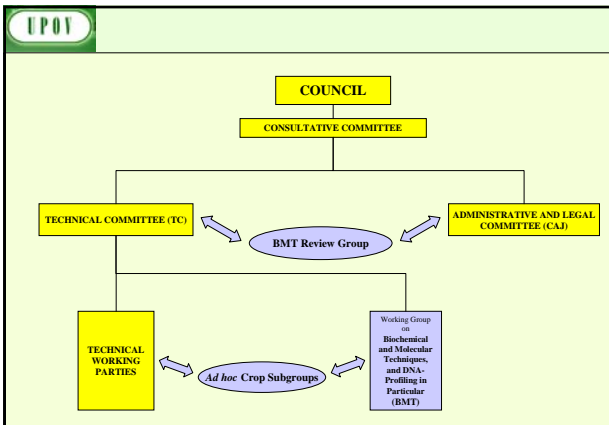
- ⇒ facilitates cooperation in DUS testing
e.g. purchase of DUS reports
- ⇒ internationally recognized variety descriptions (effective protection)

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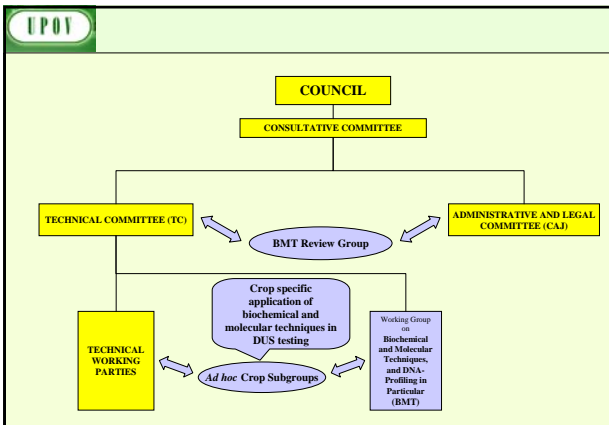


Molecular Techniques?



- The options:
- **Option 1:**
Molecular Markers as predictors of Traditional Characteristics:
(a) gene specific marker
 - **Option 2:**
Calibration of Molecular Markers against Traditional Characteristics in the management of Reference collections
 - **Option 3:**
New system



OPTION 1 (a)

Molecular Markers as predictors of Traditional Characteristics:

(a) gene specific marker

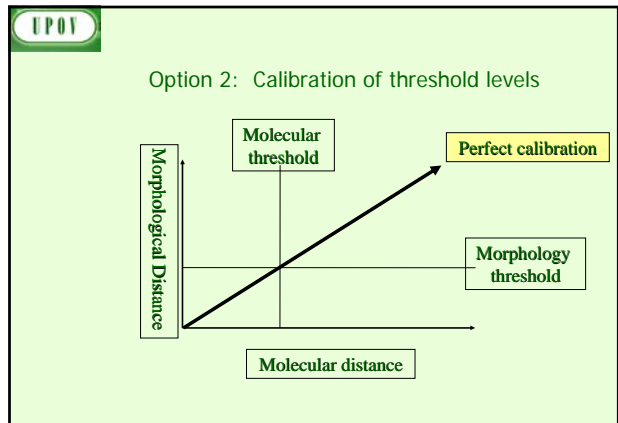
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View of the BMT Review Group, Technical Committee, Administrative and Legal Committee

Option 1(a) for a gene specific marker of a phenotypic characteristic:

Proposal: gene specific marker for herbicide tolerance introduced by genetic modification

was, on the basis of the assumptions in the proposal, acceptable within the terms of the UPOV Convention and would not undermine the effectiveness of protection offered under the UPOV system.



UPOV

Assumptions for a gene specific marker:

- (a) **DUS examination:** same no. of plants, growing cycles, DUS criteria;
- (b) **Linkage:** ensure that the marker is a reliable predictor;
- (c) **Different markers** for same gene would be treated as different methods for examining the **same characteristic**;
- (d) **Different genes** would be treated as different methods for examining the **same characteristic**;
- (e) **Different markers** linked to **different regulatory elements** for the **same gene** would all be treated as different methods for examining the **same characteristic**. (further consideration would be given to this matter at a later stage)

UPOV

View of the BMT Review Group, Technical Committee, Administrative and Legal Committee

Option 2: Calibration of threshold levels for molecular characteristics against the minimum distance in traditional characteristics

Proposal: Option 2 for Maize, Oilseed Rape and Rose

where used for the management of reference collections was, on the basis of the assumptions in the proposals, acceptable within the terms of the UPOV Convention and would not undermine the effectiveness of protection offered under the UPOV system

- whilst recognizing the need to improve the relationship between morphological and molecular distances.

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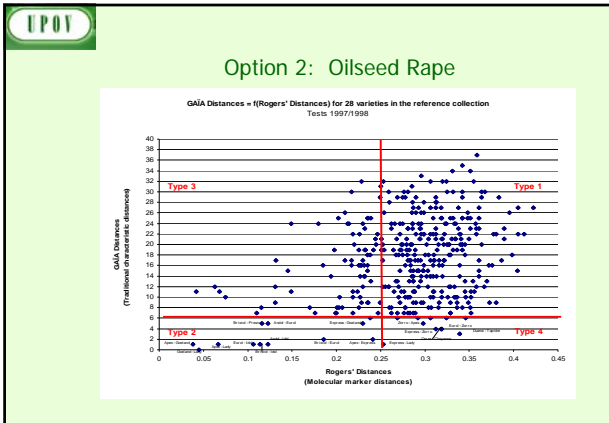
OPTION 2

Calibration of Molecular Markers against Traditional Characteristics in the management of Reference collections

UPOV

Assumptions for calibration of threshold levels :

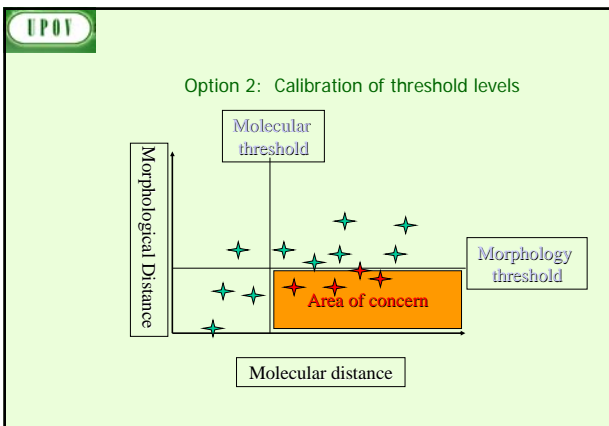
- (a) **Uniformity and Stability:**
 - (i) [molecular] **differences** calculated between varieties **take into account the variation within varieties**;
 - (ii) suitable **uniformity standards** could be developed for molecular markers **without requiring varieties**, in general, **to be more uniform**
- (b) would only be used for the establishment of a **"Distinctness plus"** threshold in the **management of reference collections**;
- (c) would meet all the **normal requirements for any characteristic** to be used in the DUS examination and, in particular, would be checked to ensure they are **sufficiently consistent and repeatable**.



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OPTION 3

New system



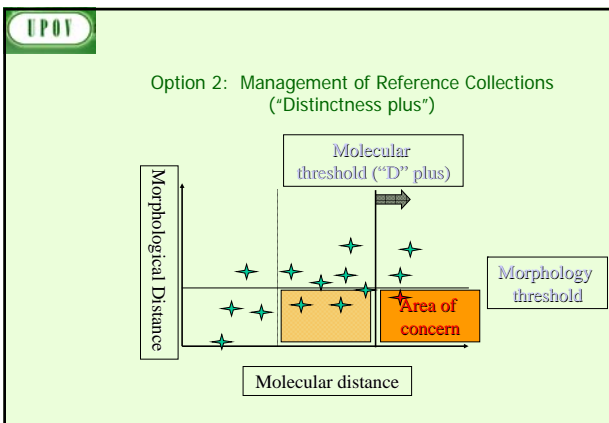
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View of the BMT Review Group, Technical Committee, Administrative and Legal Committee

Option 3: New system
Proposal: Option 3 for Rose and Wheat

no consensus on the acceptability of the Option 3 proposals within the terms of the UPOV Convention and no consensus on whether they would undermine the effectiveness of protection offered under the UPOV system.

- concerns were raised that, in these proposals, using this approach, it might be possible to use a limitless number of markers to find differences between varieties. The concern was also raised that differences would be found at the genetic level which were not reflected in morphological characteristics



UPOV

Harmonized approach

Harmonization

- ⇒ facilitates cooperation in DUS testing
e.g. purchase of DUS reports
- ⇒ internationally recognized variety descriptions (effective protection)

6. THE CONCEPT OF ESSENTIALLY DERIVED VARIETIES

Essentially Derived Varieties (EDV's)

Article 14(5):

(a) The provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4) shall also apply in relation to

(i) **varieties which are essentially derived** from the protected variety, where the protected variety is not itself an essentially derived variety,

"OTHER" VARIETIES COVERED BY THE BREEDER'S RIGHT (1991 Act: Article 14(5))

VARIETIES:

- **not** clearly **distinguishable**
- whose production **requires the repeated use** of the protected variety
- which are **essentially derived** from the protected variety

Essentially Derived Varieties

...a **variety shall be deemed to be essentially derived** from another variety ("the initial variety") **when**

- (i) 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,
- (ii) **it is clearly distinguishable** from the initial variety and
- (iii) **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.

ESSENTIAL DERIVATION

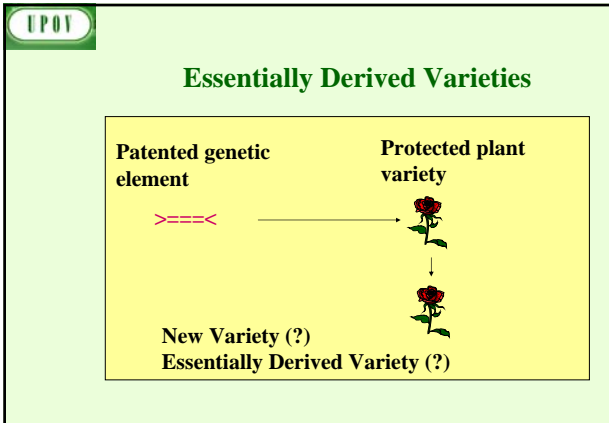
PURPOSE:

- To ensure sustainable plant breeding development by:
- providing effective protection for the classical breeder and
 - encouraging cooperation between classical breeders and developers of new technologies such as genetic modification

Essentially Derived Varieties (EDV's)

May be obtained for example by:

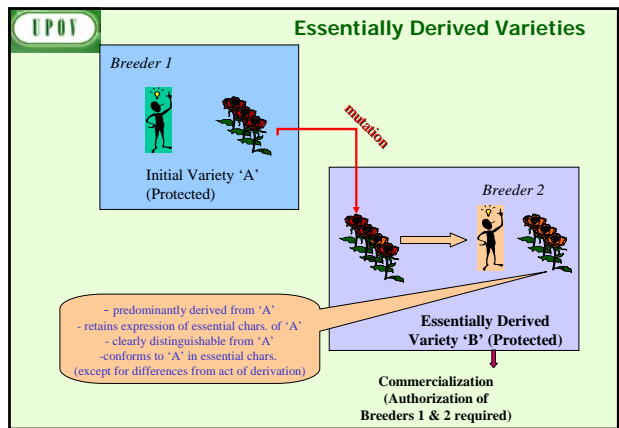
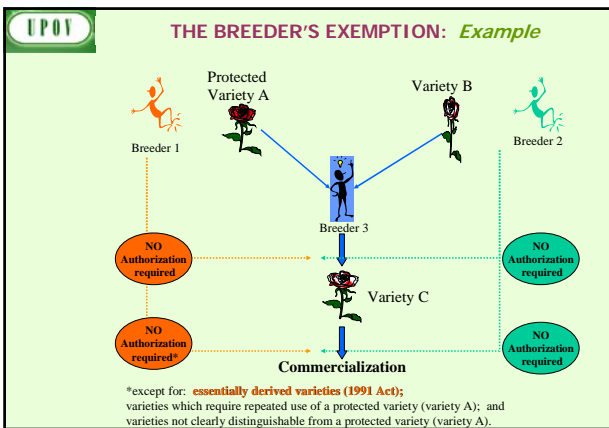
- selection of a natural or induced mutant
- selection of a somaclonal variant
- selection of a variant individual from plants of the initial variety
- back-crossing
- transformation by genetic engineering



UPOV

Essentially Derived Varieties (EDV's)

Article 14(5):
 (a) The provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4) shall also apply in relation to
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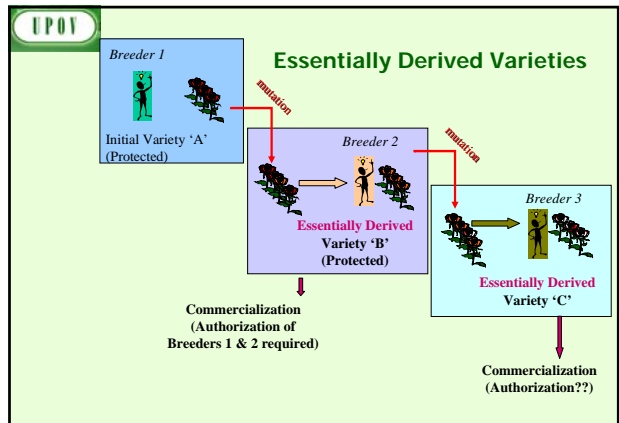
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Essentially Derived Varieties (EDV's)

Can EDVs be protected? **YES**

Can EDVs be commercially exploited? **AUTHORIZATION NEEDED**

It requires the authorization of the PBR holder of the initial variety



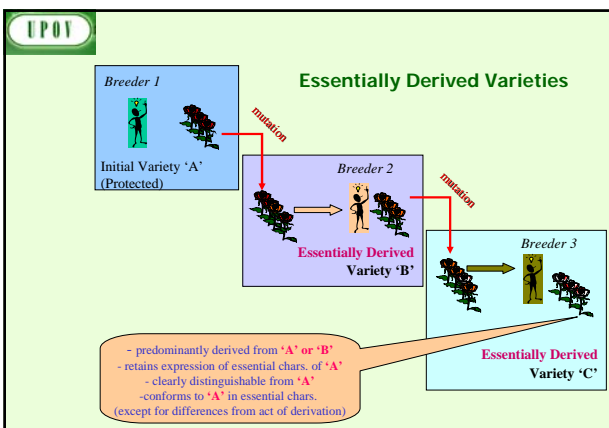
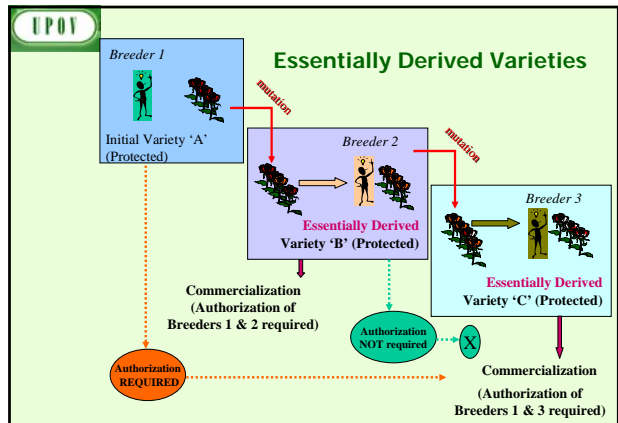
UPOV **Essentially Derived Varieties**

...a variety shall be deemed to be essentially derived from another variety ("the initial variety") when

(i) 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,

(ii) it is **clearly distinguishable from the INITIAL variety** and

(iii) 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.



UPOV **Essentially Derived Varieties (EDV's)**

...a variety shall be deemed to be essentially derived from another variety ("the initial variety") when ...

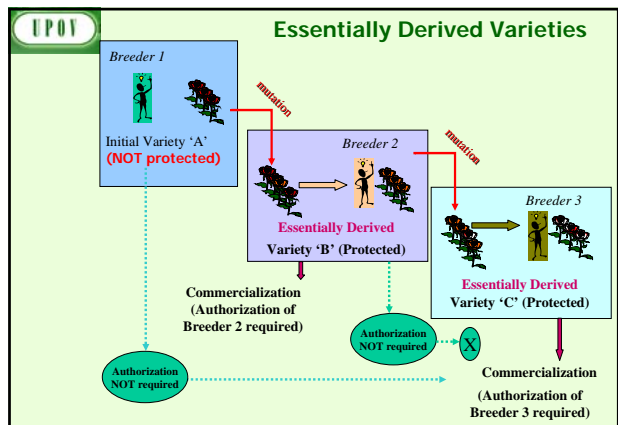
INITIAL variety is not restricted to PROTECTED variety

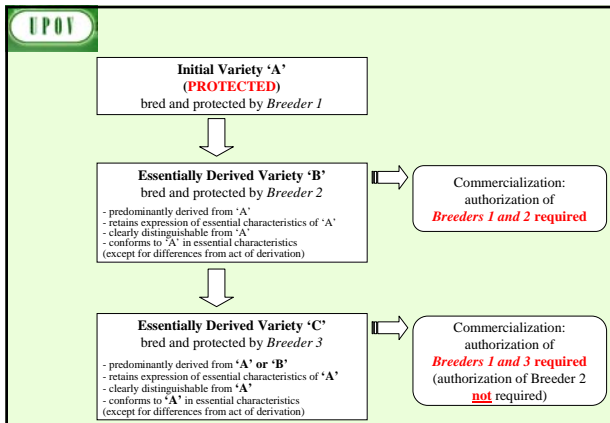
UPOV **Essentially Derived Varieties (EDV's)**

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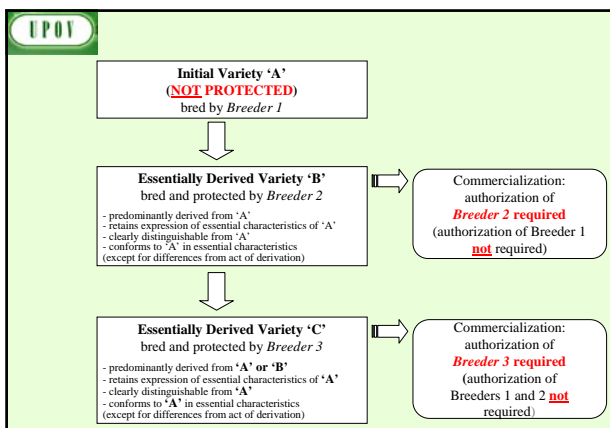




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Essentially Derived Varieties

- with regard to establishing **whether a variety is an essentially derived variety**, a common view expressed by members of the UPOV is that the existence of a relationship of essential derivation between protected varieties **is a matter for the holders of plant breeders' rights in the varieties concerned**.
- UPOV has established a section on its website where **case law** relevant to plant breeders' rights, including case law **concerning essentially derived varieties**, is published.



UPOV

"The BMT is a group open to DUS experts, biochemical and molecular specialists and plant breeders, whose role is to:

- [...]

"(viii) Provide a **forum for discussion on the use of biochemical and molecular techniques in the consideration of essential derivation** and variety identification."

UPOV

Essentially Derived Varieties

- decision on whether to grant protection to a variety does not take into account whether the variety is essentially derived or not:** provided the conditions for protection are fulfilled (novelty, DUS, variety denomination, compliance with formalities and payment of fees) the variety will be granted protection.
- if it is **subsequently concluded that the variety is an EDV**, the **breeder of that EDV still has all the rights conferred by the UPOV Convention**. However, the **breeder of the INITIAL VARIETY will also have rights** in that variety. Thus, in the case of an essentially derived variety, the authorization of **both** the breeder of the essentially derived variety and the breeder of the initial variety is required for its commercialization.

UPOV

7. THE ROLE OF UPOV IN VARIETY IDENTIFICATION

UPOV

VARIETY IDENTIFICATION

•The BMT is a group open to DUS experts, biochemical and molecular specialists and plant breeders, whose role is to:

- [...]

“(viii) Provide a **forum for discussion on the use of biochemical and molecular techniques in the consideration of essential derivation and variety identification.**”

UPOV

8. THE UPOV WEBSITE

UPOV

VARIETY IDENTIFICATION

(March 2007)

- The Technical Committee invited the **BMT Crop Subgroups to develop proposals concerning the possible use of molecular tools for variety identification** [...].

UPOV

UPOV Website

<http://www.upov.int>

(e-mail: upov.mail@upov.int)

UPOV

BMT Forum

“BREEDERS’ DAY”

at BMT/11, September 2008, Spain

Use of molecular techniques in:

- **variety identification**
- **essential derivation**

UPOV INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

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Welcome

The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) is an intergovernmental organization with headquarters in Geneva (Switzerland).

UPOV was established by the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. The Convention was adopted in Paris in 1961 and it was revised in 1972, 1978 and 1991. The objective of the Convention is the protection of new varieties of plants by an intellectual property right.

SEARCH | CONTACT

FRANCAIS | DEUTSCH | ESPAÑOL

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MISSION STATEMENT

To provide and promote an effective system of plant variety protection, with the aim of encouraging the development of new varieties of plants, for the benefit of society.

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Calendar
 Council
 Restricted area

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Rules Governing the Granting of Observer Status
 (available in [Adobe PDF](#) format)

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LIST OF UPOV PUBLICATIONS*

The following UPOV publications are available on request:

Abbreviations:
 A = Arabic, C = Chinese, D = Dutch, E = English, F = French, FEG = French/English/German, G = German, I = Italian, J = Japanese, P = Portuguese, R = Russian, S = Spanish

UPOV Convention			
List of Publications			
Gazette & Newsletter			
Laws & Treaties			
List of Taxa Protected			
Plant Variety			
Protection Statistics			
General Introduction to UPOV	221	(A)	International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, text of 1991 only
TCP Documents		(C)	
Test Guidelines		(D)	
Practical Technical Knowledge		(E)	
Cooperation in Examination		(F)	
Plant Variety Database		(G)	
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Key Issues

Impact Study
UPOV Report on the Impact of Plant Variety Protection
 (UPOV Publication 33201)
 (Adobe PDF)

Breeder's exemption
 Breeder's exemption in the 1978 and the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention
 (Adobe PDF)

Notion of Breeder and Common Knowledge
 The Notion of Breeder and Common Knowledge
 (Adobe PDF)

Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing
Letter to the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) containing a decision of the Council of UPOV for consideration by the Conference of Parties of the CBD at its ninth meeting to be held in Bonn, Germany, from May 19 to 26, 2008
 (Adobe PDF)

Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing
 Study of UPOV in the notification of April 22, 2005, from the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 (Adobe PDF)

Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing
 Study of UPOV in the notification of June 26, 2005, from the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 (Adobe PDF)

(Submitted by the Council of UPOV, October 23, 2002)

UPOV and BIO to Intensity Cooperation: Meeting on May 13 and 14, 2004, at the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), Macerata (Rome).
 (Adobe PDF)

Trade and Transfer of Technology
 International Harmonization is Essential for Effective Plant Variety Protection and Transfer of Technology
 (Based on an intervention in the Council for TRIPS, September 19, 2002)
 (Adobe PDF)

Plant Biotechnology
UPOV-UPOV Commission on Intellectual Property Rights in Plant Biotechnology
 (Geneva, October 19, 2002)
 (Adobe PDF)

UPOV-UPOV Commission on the Co-existence of Farmers and Plant Breeders' Rights in the Framework of Intellectual Property Rights
 (Geneva, October 23, 2002)
 (Adobe PDF)

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
 Getting the Most out of Your New Plant Variety
 (Adobe PDF)

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News

[Archives](#)

Symposium on Contracts in Relation to Plant Breeders' Rights
 UPOV, Geneva, October 31, 2008
 (Socedia) ([Registration form](#))

UPOV Press Release No. 75
 (Geneva, August 1, 2008)
 Accession of Switzerland to the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention
 (Adobe PDF)

Naktuinbouw - Course on Plant Variety Protection, Wageningen, Netherlands
 from June 15 to 26, 2009 ([Adobe PDF](#))

UPOV DISTANCE LEARNING COURSE DL-205
 "Introduction to the UPOV System of Plant Variety Protection Under the UPOV Convention"
Course dates: September 1 to October 5, 2008 ([on-line registration](#))

Letter to the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), containing a decision by the Council of UPOV submitted to the Conference of Parties of the CBD at its ninth meeting held in Bonn (Germany) from May 19 to 26, 2008
 (Adobe PDF)

**9. AGENDA
FOR THE BMT SESSION**

THANK YOU