



UPOV/INF/12/5 Draft 2
ORIGINAL: English
DATE: September 9, 2014

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
Geneva

DRAFT

(REVISION)

Note: a further review of document UPOV/INF/12 might be necessary in relation to the development of an effective UPOV similarity search tool ^a

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON
VARIETY DENOMINATIONS
UNDER THE UPOV CONVENTION

Document prepared by the Office of the Union

*to be considered by the Administrative and Legal Committee Advisory Group
at its ninth session, to be held in Geneva on October 14 and 17, 2014*

Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

Note for Draft version

~~Strikethrough~~ **(highlighted)** indicates deletion from the text of document UPOV/INF/12/4.

Underlining **(highlighted)** indicates insertion to the text of document UPOV/INF/12/4.

~~Double-strikethrough~~ and double underlining indicate changes to document UPOV/INF/12/5 Draft 1 according to comments received by correspondence

Footnotes will be retained in published document.

Endnotes are background information to help in the consideration of this draft and will not appear in the final, published document.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS
UNDER THE UPOV CONVENTION

Preamble

1. The Council of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) refers to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV Convention), and in particular to Articles 5(2) and 20 of the 1991 Act, and Articles 6(1)(e) and 13 of the 1978 Act and the 1961 Convention, which provides that a variety must be given a suitable denomination which will be registered at the same time as the breeder's right is granted.

2. The Council recalls that, according to the relevant provisions of the UPOV Convention, a variety denomination must be suitable as a generic designation and must enable the variety to be identified; it must not be liable to mislead or to cause confusion concerning the characteristics, value or identity of the variety or the identity of the breeder.

3. The Council emphasizes that the main purpose of these Explanatory Notes is to ensure that, as far as possible, protected varieties are designated in all members of the Union¹ by the same variety denomination, that the approved variety denominations establish themselves as the generic designations and that they are used in the offering for sale or marketing of propagating material of the variety, even after the expiration of the breeder's right.

4. Whilst noting that the only binding obligations for members of the Union are those contained in the UPOV Convention itself, the Council considers that the aim set out in paragraph 3 can only be achieved if the broadly worded provisions on variety denominations under the UPOV Convention are uniformly interpreted and applied by the members of the Union, and that the adoption of appropriate explanatory notes is therefore advisable. Those Explanatory Notes should not be interpreted in a way that is inconsistent with the UPOV Convention.

5. The Council considers that the adoption of such Explanatory Notes for the uniform interpretation and application of the provisions on variety denominations will be of assistance not only to the authorities² of members of the Union but also to breeders in their selection of variety denominations.

6. The Council, having regard to the UPOV Convention (Article 26(5)(x) of the 1991 Act and Article 21(h) of the 1978 Act and the 1961 Convention), under which it has the task of taking all necessary decisions to ensure the efficient functioning of the Union, and in the light of the experience acquired by members of the Union in connection with variety denominations, recommends that the authorities of the members of the Union,

(i) base their decisions on the suitability of proposed variety denominations on these Explanatory Notes;

(ii) take into account the guidance in these Explanatory Notes concerning the procedure for assessing the suitability of proposed variety denominations and the exchange of information;

(iii) provide comprehensive information concerning these Explanatory Notes, to assist breeders when selecting variety denominations.

Prior guidance on this matter, provided by the "Explanatory Notes on Variety Denominations under the UPOV Convention" (document UPOV/INF/12/34), is superseded by these Explanatory Notes.

¹ "Member of the Union" means a State party to the 1961 Convention/1972 Act, the 1978 Act or a State or intergovernmental organization party to the 1991 Act (Article 1(xi) of the 1991 Act).

² The "authority" means the authority entrusted with the task of granting breeders' rights (Article 30(1)(ii) of the 1991 Act and Article 30(1)(b) of the 1978 Act and 1961 Convention).

**EXPLANATORY NOTES ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS
UNDER THE UPOV CONVENTION**

The Explanatory Notes below correspond to the paragraph numbers within Article 20 of the 1991 Act and Article 13 of the 1978 Act and 1961 Convention, unless indicated otherwise.

Paragraph 1

(Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 13 of the 1961 Convention)

[Designation of varieties by denominations; use of the denomination] The variety shall be designated by a denomination which will be its generic designation. Each member of the Union shall ensure that, subject to paragraph (4), no rights in the designation registered as the denomination of the variety shall hamper the free use of the denomination in connection with the variety, even after the expiration of the breeder's right.

Explanatory Notes – Paragraph (1)

1.1 Article 5(2) of the 1991 Act and Article 6(1)(e) of the 1978 Act and the 1961 Convention require that the variety is designated by a denomination. Paragraph (1) provides for the denomination to be the generic designation of the variety, and subject to prior rights, no rights in the designation shall hamper the free use of the denomination of the variety, even after the expiration of the breeder's right. The obligation under paragraph (1) should be considered together with the obligation to use the variety denomination in respect of the offering for sale or marketing of propagating material of the variety (see paragraph (7)).

1.2 The obligation under paragraph (1) to allow for the use of the denomination in connection with the variety, even after the expiration of the breeder's right, is of relevance if the breeder of the variety is also the holder of a trademark which is identical to the variety denomination. It should be noted that where a name is registered as a trademark by a trademark authority, the use of the name as a variety denomination may transform the trademark into a generic name. In such cases, the trademark may become liable for cancellation³. In order to provide clarity and certainty in relation to variety denominations, authorities should refuse a variety denomination which is the same as a trademark in which the breeder has a right. The breeder may choose to renounce the trademark right prior to the submission of a proposed denomination in order to avoid its refusal.

³ WIPO Publication No 489 "WIPO Intellectual Property Handbook"

Proper Use of Trademarks

"2.397 Non-use can lead to the loss of trademark rights. Improper use can have the same result, however. A mark may become liable for removal from the Register if the registered owner has provoked or tolerated its transformation into a generic name for one or more of the goods or services in respect of which the mark is registered, so that, in trade circles and in the eyes of the appropriate consumers and of the public in general, its significance as a mark has been lost.

2.398 Basically, two things can cause genericness: namely, improper use by the owner, provoking transformation of the mark into a generic term, and improper use by third parties that is tolerated by the owner. [...]

2.400 The basic rule is that the trademark should not be used as, or instead of, the product designation. [...]

2.404 However, it is not enough just to follow these rules: the trademark owner must also ensure that third parties and the public do not misuse his mark. It is specifically important that the trademark should not be used as or instead of the product description in dictionaries, official publications, journals, etc."

Paragraph 2

[Characteristics of the denomination] The denomination must enable the variety to be identified. It may not consist solely of figures except where this is an established practice for designating varieties. It must not be liable to mislead or to cause confusion concerning the characteristics, value or identity of the variety or the identity of the breeder. In particular, it must be different from every denomination which designates, in the territory of any member of the Union, an existing variety of the same plant species or of a closely related species.

Explanatory Notes – Paragraph (2)

2.1 Identification

Provisions under paragraph (2) emphasize the “identification” role of the denomination. Bearing in mind that the main objective of the denomination is to identify the variety, sufficient flexibility should be given to incorporate evolving practices in designating varieties.

2.2. Solely of figures

2.2.1 Paragraph (2) states that the denomination may not consist “solely of figures” except where this is an “established practice” for designating varieties. The expression “solely of figures” refers to variety denominations consisting of numbers only (e.g. 91150). Thus, denominations containing both letters and figures are not subject to the “established practice” requirement (e.g. AX350).

2.2.2 In the case of denominations consisting “solely of figures,” the following non-exhaustive elements may assist the authorities to understand what might be considered to be “established practice”:

(a) for varieties used within a limited circle of specialists, the established practice should reflect that specialist circle (e.g. inbred lines);

(b) accepted market practices for particular variety types (e.g. hybrids) and particular species (e.g. Medicago, Helianthus).

Proposal by Argentina^b

“Paragraph 2.2.2. Regarding the concept of “established practice” in denominations consisting “solely of figures”, Argentina accepts the use of denominations consisting entirely of figures even in those species for which varieties in this form have not been registered. That is, the “established practice” is construed broadly and is not restricted to only one group.”

To add 2.2.2 (c) as follows:

“(c) ‘established practice’ is determined to be when registration has been accepted for one species or group, so that it can be used in other species which have not yet registered any variety whose denomination consists solely of figures.”

2.3. Liable to mislead or to cause confusion

Paragraph (2) states that the denomination must not be liable to “mislead or to cause confusion concerning the characteristics, value or identity of the variety or the identity of the breeder.” These aspects are considered below:

2.3.1 Characteristics of the variety

The denomination should not:

(a) convey the impression that the variety has particular characteristics which, in reality, it does not have;

Example: a variety denomination “dwarf” for a variety which is of normal height, when a dwarfness trait exists within the species, but is not possessed by the variety.

(b) refer to specific characteristics of the variety in such a way that the impression is created that only the variety possesses them, whereas in fact other varieties of the species in question also have or may have the same characteristics; for example where the denomination consists solely of descriptive words that describe attributes of the variety that other varieties in the species may also possess.

Example 1: “Sweet” for a fruit variety;

Example 2: “Large white” for a variety of chrysanthemum.

Proposal by ESA^c

“To clarify if the term ‘characteristics’ refers only to characteristics which are included in the relevant TG.”

(c) convey the impression that the variety is derived from, or related to, another variety when that is not, in fact, the case;

Example: a denomination which is similar to that of another variety of the same species or closely related species, e.g. “Southern cross 1”; “Southern cross 2”; etc., giving the impression that these varieties are a series of related varieties with similar characteristics, when, in fact, this is not the case.

Proposal by Argentina^d

“Paragraph 2.3.1 (c) Argentina disagrees with this recommendation and with the example mentioned under this paragraph. In our country, breeders often use the same denomination, changing the figure, and it is not interpreted as implying that the varieties derived from one another.”

^e (d) contain the Latin or common name of the genus to which that variety belongs. The identity of the denomination and that of the genus to which it belongs could become unclear and confusing.

Example: Carex variety ‘Sedge’. This could possibly be referred to as ‘Sedge’ *Carex* and without the use of italics or single quotes the identity of the denomination and the genus may not be clear.

2.3.2 Value of the variety

The denomination should not consist of, or contain, comparative or superlative designations.

Example: a denomination which includes terms such as “Best”, “Superior”, “Sweeter”.

2.3.3 Identity of the variety

(a) For denominations consisting of a combination of letters and figures or “solely of figures”, As as a general recommendation, a difference of only one letter or one number may be considered not to be liable to mislead or cause confusion concerning the identity of the variety, ~~except where the:~~

Proposal by Argentina^f

Paragraph 2.3.3 (a)

“The recommendation that for denomination with a combination of letters and figures or solely of figures, changing only ONE letter or figure may be considered not to cause confusion concerning the identity of the breeder is confusing. It implies that confusion may or may not be caused, seeming to leave it to the interpretation of Member States, which may lead to a variety of solutions. The recommendation should follow a clear pattern.

“One way to provide clarity would be to adduce examples to this paragraph.”

(b) For denominations not consisting of a combination of letters and figures, or “solely of figures”, as a general recommendation, differences of one or more letters should provide a clear visual and phonetic difference in order for the denomination not to be liable to mislead or cause confusion concerning the identity of the variety.

Proposal by Argentina^g

Paragraph 2.3.3 “(b) It is suggested that ‘denominations not consisting of a combination of letters and figures, or ‘solely of figures’ be changed to ‘all other denominations’”.

On this point, in our country it has been established that when the denomination consists of two or more “bodies” or “terms” – usually one body consists of letters and the other of figures – a letter or figure should be changed in each body. The difference is analyzed independently IN EVERY body or term of the denomination.

(i) — difference of one letter provides for a clear visual or phonetic difference (e.g. if it concerns a letter at the beginning of a word);

(i) In some cases a clear visual difference may not provide a clear phonetic difference

Example 1: in the English language ‘Bough’ and ‘Bow’ provides a clear visual difference but does not provide a clear phonetic difference.

Proposal by Argentina^h

Paragraph 2.3.3 (b) “(i) It is proposed that an example in Spanish be added, such as “Helena” and “Elena” to address a situation in which there is a clear visual difference but not a phonetic one, since the letter “H” is mute in Spanish.”

(ii) In some cases, a difference of one letter at the beginning of a word may provide a clear visual and phonetic difference

Example 1-2: in the English language, ‘Harry’ and ‘Larry’ provides a clear visual and phonetic difference would not cause confusion. However, ‘Bough’ and ‘Bow’ might cause confusion (in phonetic terms);

(iii) In some cases, a difference of one letter at the beginning of a word may not provide a clear visual and phonetic difference

Example 2-3: in the Japanese and Korean languages there is no difference between “L” and “R” sounds, thus “Lion” and “Raion” are exactly the same although these are distinguishable for English mother tongue speakers;

- in the Japanese and Korean languages “Lion” and “Raion” provides a clear visual difference but does not provide for a clear phonetic difference because “L” and “R” have the same pronunciation;

Proposal by ESAⁱ “the example given in the first bullet does not have a difference of one letter in the beginning but of two letters”

- in the English language “Lion” and “Raion” provides a clear visual and phonetic difference.
- ~~(ii) — denominations consist of a combination of letters and figures;~~
- ~~(iii) — denominations consist “solely of figures”.~~

Proposal by ESA^j “the example in the second bullet [of (iii)] should not be here since it is a counter example belonging to sub (ii).”

~~(b)(c)~~ The use of a denomination which is similar to that used for a variety of another species or genera in the same denomination class (see section 2.5) may cause confusion.

~~(e)(d)~~ In order to provide clarity and certainty in relation to variety denominations, the re-use of denominations is, in general, discouraged, since the re-use of a denomination, even where that relates to a variety which no longer exists (see section 2.4.2) may, nevertheless, cause confusion. In some limited cases an exception may be acceptable, for example a variety which was never commercialized, or was only commercialized in a limited way for a very short time. In those cases, a suitable period of time after discontinued commercialization of the variety (e.g. 10 years)^k would be required before the re-use of the denomination in order to avoid causing confusion in relation to the identity and/or the characteristics of the variety.

2.3.4 Identity of the breeder

The variety denomination should not mislead or cause confusion concerning the identity of the breeder.

Proposal by Argentina^l

“Paragraph 2.3. As for the requirement that the denomination “should not [...] cause confusion concerning the identity of the breeder”, in our country this has led to the use of letters in the denominations identifying the breeder. In many designations, acronyms, which are known in the market as designating a company, are registered at the beginning of the denomination.

“Accordingly, designations using such acronyms have been rejected when registration was requested by another company in order to comply with this provision and not create confusion about the identity of the breeder.

“Following the licensing of the variety by the breeder, the licensee requested to change the denomination in order to record his own initials or another denomination for marketing purposes. This stems from the “exclusive licensing” of varieties which are marketed by the licensee, as some companies which lack their proprietary programs acquire breeding programs or varieties from third parties.

“If the denomination change requested by the licensee is accepted, this may lead to confusion about the identity of the breeder. Companies have asked the agency to accept these changes, with the consent of the breeder that his variety bears the denomination that identifies another company.

“Example:

- Breeder-Licensor: “SOL”
- Licensee: “DA”
- Variety registered: “SOL AMARILLO”
- A denomination change to “DA AMARILLO” is requested. The variety was not marketed but acceptance of the change means that the variety bears the denomination of a third party, not that of the breeder.

“Argentina presents the matter to the UPOV Committee in order to ascertain whether or not this assumption can be considered to cause confusion about the identity of the breeder.”

2.4. *Different from an existing variety of the same plant species or of a closely related species*

2.4.1 Paragraph (2) states that the denomination must be “different” from an existing variety of the same plant species or a closely related species⁴.

Proposal by ESA^m

“We understand that point 2.4 is intended to provide guidance on what it means that the denomination has to be different from any other denomination designating an existing variety of the same plant species or of a closely related species.

We propose to also specify here that this does not only refer to denominations used for protected varieties but also denominations registered under national variety registration laws.”

2.4.2 The following explanation is for the purposes of variety denominations and without prejudice to the meaning of a “variety whose existence is a matter of common knowledge” in Article 7 of the 1991 Act and in Article 6(1)(a) of the 1978 Act and the 1961 Convention. In general, the re-use of denominations is discouraged but, under exceptional circumstances (see section 2.3.3(c)), the denomination of an old variety could, in principle, be registered for a new variety.

2.5. *Variety denomination classes: a variety denomination should not be used more than once in the same class*

2.5.1 For the purposes of providing guidance on the third (see section 2.3.3(b)) and fourth sentences of paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the 1991 Act and of Article 13 of the 1978 Act and the 1961 Convention, variety denomination classes have been developed. A variety denomination should not be used more than once in the same class. The classes have been developed such that the botanical taxa within the same class are considered to be closely related and/or liable to mislead or to cause confusion concerning the identity of the variety.

2.5.2 The variety denomination classes are as follows:

(a) General Rule (one genus / one class): for genera and species not covered by the List of Classes in Annex I, a genus is considered to be a class;

(b) Exceptions to the General Rule (list of classes):

(i) classes within a genus: List of classes in Annex I: Part I;

(ii) classes encompassing more than one genus: List of classes in Annex I: Part II.

2.5.3 It is recommended that the UPOV Plant Variety Database (~~“UPOV-ROM”~~ PLUTO) is used in the process to check if, in the territory of any member of the Union, the proposed denomination is different from denominations of existing varieties of the same genus or, if appropriate, variety denomination class (see Annex I). Attention is drawn to the “General Notice and Disclaimer” of ~~the UPOV-ROM~~ PLUTO to ensure that the information contained in ~~the UPOV-ROM~~ PLUTO is considered in an appropriate way.

⁴ Article 20(2) of the 1991 Act refers to “plant species” and Article 13(2) of the 1978 Act and 1961 Convention refers to “botanical species”; the divergence in terminology does not contain any difference in substance.

Paragraph 3

(Paragraph 4 of Article 13 of the 1961 Convention)

[Registration of the denomination] The denomination of the variety shall be submitted by the breeder to the authority. If it is found that the denomination does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph (2), the authority shall refuse to register it and shall require the breeder to propose another denomination within a prescribed period. The denomination shall be registered by the authority at the same time as the breeder's right is granted.

Explanatory Notes – Paragraph (3)

3.1 If the authority has found no grounds for refusal under paragraph (2), and knows of no grounds for refusal under paragraph (4), the proposed denomination shall be registered, published and communicated to the authorities of the other members of the Union.

3.2 In the event of prior rights (paragraph (4)) or other grounds for refusal, any interested person may file an objection to the registration. The authorities of the other members of the Union may submit observations (see Explanatory Notes of paragraph (6)).

3.3 Relevant objections and observations should be communicated to the applicant. The applicant should be given the opportunity to reply to the observations. If the authority considers the denomination unsuitable within its territory, it will require the breeder to submit another denomination. Failure to submit a proposal within the prescribed period should entail the rejection of the application.

3.4 The examination of the proposed denomination and of the other conditions for the protection of the variety are procedures which should be undertaken in parallel in order to ensure that the denomination can be registered at the time the breeder's right is granted.

Proposal by ESA ⁿ

"to clarify that the 'prescribed period' basically refers to before grant."

Paragraph 4

(Paragraph 10 of Article 13 of the 1961 Convention)

[Prior rights of third persons] Prior rights of third persons shall not be affected. If, by reason of a prior right, the use of the denomination of a variety is forbidden to a person who, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (7), is obliged to use it, the authority shall require the breeder to submit another denomination for the variety.

Explanatory Notes – Paragraph (4)

4. In deciding on the suitability of the proposed denomination and examining objections and observations in relation to prior rights of third persons, the following are intended to assist authorities.

(a) An authority should not accept a variety denomination if a prior right, the exercise of which may prevent the use of the proposed denomination, has already been granted to a third party ~~under plant breeder's right law, trademark law or any other intellectual property legislation.~~^o It is the responsibility of the title holder of a prior right to assert his rights through the available objection or court procedures. However, authorities are encouraged to make prior searches in relevant publications (e.g. official gazettes) and databases (e.g. ~~UPOV-ROM~~ UPOV Plant Variety Database (PLUTO) <http://www.upov.int/pluto/en/>) to identify prior rights for variety denominations. They may also make searches in other registers, such as trademark registers, before accepting a variety denomination.

(b) The notion of prior rights should include those rights which are in force, in the territory concerned, at the time of publication of the proposed denomination. For rights whose duration starts at the filing date of the application, the filing dates are those relevant for prior right considerations, provided those applications lead to the granting of rights.

(c) In the case of two conflicting proposed variety denominations (see paragraph (2)) in the same or different territories, the one with an earlier publication date should be retained and the relevant authority should request the breeder, whose proposed denomination was or might have been published at a later date, to submit another denomination.

(d) If, after the granting of a breeder's right, it is discovered that there was a prior right concerning the denomination which would have resulted in the rejection of the denomination, the denomination should be cancelled and the breeder should propose another suitable denomination for the variety. Article 22(1)(b)(iii) of the 1991 Act states that, if the breeder does not propose another suitable denomination, the authority may cancel the breeder's right.

(e) The following items provide some guidance on what might constitute a "prior right", the exercise of which may prevent the use of the proposed denomination:

(i) A trademark may be considered as a prior right when the proposed denomination is identical to a trademark registered for an identical good. For all practical purposes, such identity of goods is most likely to occur in respect of trademarks registered for goods under Class 31 of the Nice Classification⁵, although it is recalled that, in certain countries, trademarks may also be protected on the basis of use and without registration. If the trademark and proposed denomination are not identical, but similar, the trademark, in some cases, may constitute a prior right, the exercise of which may prevent the use of the proposed denomination, and the breeder may be required to propose another denomination. If, in spite of the similarity between the proposed denomination and the trademark, the exercise of the latter will not prevent the use of the proposed denomination, the denomination may be accepted; rejections of denominations by the authority on the basis of similarity to a trademark will, in general, result from oppositions of trademark holders, observations of authorities responsible for trademark registration, or judgments from a competent court. In cases of mere similarity or small likelihood of association by users, waivers granted to breeders by prior trademark right holders could be a suitable solution.

Proposal by ESA ^P

"We propose to use 'likelihood of confusion' instead of 'likelihood of association'"

(ii) If the proposed denomination is identical with or similar to a well-known mark, it may be unsuitable, even if the well-known mark applies to goods other than those appearing in Class 31 of the Nice Classification⁶;

(iii) Prior rights might also concern trade names⁷ and names of famous persons;

(iv) Names and abbreviations of intergovernmental organizations, which are excluded by international conventions from use as trademarks or parts of trademarks, are not suitable as variety denominations⁸;

(v) Prior rights concerning appellations of origin and geographical indications (e.g. "Scotch") may exist under national legislation on grounds of common law or registration⁹;

(vi) In certain cases, prior rights in geographical names (e.g. names of cities or States) may exist; however, there is no general rule on these cases and assessment should be based on the probatory material presented on a case-by-case basis.

⁵ Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, of June 15, 1957, as revised in Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and Geneva on May 13, 1977, and amended on September 28, 1979.

⁶ Well-known marks are protected by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Article 6*bis*) and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects on Intellectual Property Rights (Article 16.2 and 3 of the TRIPS Agreement). See also the 1999 WIPO Joint Recommendation Concerning Provisions on the Protection of Well-known Marks.

⁷ Article 8 of the Paris Convention.

⁸ This recommendation includes names and abbreviations notified pursuant to Article 6*ter* of the Paris Convention.

⁹ Articles 22 to 24 of the TRIPS Agreement provide for an obligation for WTO Members to protect geographical indications; the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration sets up international registration procedures for appellations of origin in the States party to that Agreement.

Paragraph 5

[Same denomination in all members of the Union] A variety must be submitted to all members of the Union under the same denomination. The authority of each member of the Union shall register the denomination so submitted, unless it considers the denomination unsuitable within its territory. In the latter case, it shall require the breeder to submit another denomination.

Explanatory Notes – Paragraph (5)

5.1 This provision reflects the importance of a single variety denomination for the effective operation of the UPOV system.

5.2 *Paragraph (5)* provides clear directions both for breeders and authorities:

(a) In relation to subsequent applications of the same variety, the breeder must submit in all members of the Union the denomination that was submitted with the first application. An exception to the above obligation might be appropriate when the proposed denomination is refused by one authority before the denomination is registered by any of the other members of the Union, in which case the breeder is encouraged to submit a new denomination to all authorities in order to obtain a single denomination in all territories.

(b) The essential obligation under paragraph (5) is that authorities should accept the denomination that was submitted and registered with the first application, unless such denomination is unsuitable in their territory (see section 5.3). On that basis, although certain provisions on variety denominations allow for authorities to develop individual guidance concerning best practices, the obligation under paragraph (5) should be given priority, unless there is direct conflict with the provisions of the UPOV Convention. In that respect, it is also recommended to avoid any narrow interpretation of the provisions of the UPOV Convention and related guidance or best practices, which could lead to the unnecessary refusal of variety denominations and, consequently, the unnecessary creation of synonyms for a variety;

(c) Due to different alphabetic scripts or systems of writing, it may be necessary to transliterate or transcribe the submitted denomination to enable its registration in another territory. In such cases, both the variety denomination submitted in the application and its transliteration or transcription are regarded as the same denomination. However, a translation would not be considered as the same denomination.

5.3 Whilst a degree of flexibility is appropriate, the following non-exhaustive list may assist the authorities in deciding what is unsuitable. A proposed denomination may be refused by an authority of a member if it transpires that, despite best endeavors (see section 5.5), in its territory

- (a) it does not conform to the provisions in paragraphs (2) and (4); or
- (b) it is contrary to public policy.

5.4 In order to permit the correct identification of a variety registered with different denominations due to exceptional cases (see section 5.3 above), in different territories, a regional or international synonym register may be developed by UPOV and/or by some members of the Union.

5.5 To reduce the risk of a variety denomination being considered to be unsuitable within a territory in which protection is to be sought, members of the Union are encouraged to make available to other authorities and breeders, the criteria, guidance and best practices which they apply for variety denominations. In particular, authorities are encouraged to make available any electronic search functions which they use in the examination of denominations in a form which would allow the on-line checking of a proposed variety denomination, against databases of relevant varieties and, in particular, the UPOV Plant Variety Database. Members of the Union may also choose to provide customized variety denomination checking services. Members of the Union are encouraged to use the UPOV website to provide information on, and links to, such resources.

Paragraph 6

[Information among the authorities of members of the Union] The authority of a member of the Union shall ensure that the authorities of all the other members of the Union are informed of matters concerning variety denominations, in particular the submission, registration and cancellation of denominations. Any authority may address its observations, if any, on the registration of a denomination to the authority which communicated that denomination.

Explanatory Notes – Paragraph (6)

6.1 Provisions of paragraph (6) indicate the importance of cooperation and exchange of information among authorities.

6.2 The obligation to inform other members of the Union of matters concerning variety denominations relies on the exchange of official gazettes and other means of publication. It is recommended that the layout of the official gazette be based on the UPOV Model Plant Breeder's Right Gazette (document UPOV/INF/5), in particular, the chapters containing information on variety denominations, should be appropriately identified in the table of contents. However, the UPOV Plant Variety Database is an important mechanism by which to maximize the availability of information for members of the Union concerning variety denominations in a practical form.

6.3 Paragraph (6) provides for the possibility for a member of the Union to make observations if it considers that a proposed denomination in another member of the Union is unsuitable. In particular with respect to the provisions of paragraph (5), the authority should take into account all observations made by the authorities of other members when deciding on the suitability of a proposed denomination. If the observations refer to an obstacle for approval which, according to the provisions on variety denominations under the UPOV Convention, applies to all members, then the proposed denomination should be refused. If the observation refers to an obstacle to approval only in the member of the Union which has transmitted the observation (e.g. prior trademark right within that territory), the applicant should be informed accordingly. If it is envisaged that protection will be applied for, or if it can be expected that reproductive or propagating material of the variety will be marketed in the territory of the member of the Union which has transmitted the observation, the authority examining the proposed denomination should request the applicant to propose another denomination.

6.4 The authorities making observations and the authority conducting the examination should, as far as possible, endeavor to reach an agreement on the acceptability of a variety denomination.

6.5 It is recommended that a communication of the final decision be addressed to any authority which has transmitted an observation.

6.6 Authorities are encouraged to send information on variety denominations to authorities dealing with the protection of other rights (e.g. authorities responsible for registering trademarks).

6.7 A model form for observations on proposed denominations submitted in another member of the Union can be seen in Annex II. A model form for a reply to observations can be seen in Annex III. Copies of these communications should be sent at the same time to the authorities of the other members of the Union.

Paragraph 7

[Obligation to use the denomination] Any person who, within the territory of one of the members of the Union, offers for sale or markets propagating material of a variety protected within the said territory shall be obliged to use the denomination of that variety, even after the expiration of the breeder's right in that variety, except where, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (4), prior rights prevent such use.

Explanatory Note – Paragraph (7)

7.1 If it is found that prior rights of a third party prevent the use of the registered variety denomination, the authority shall require the breeder to submit another denomination. Article 22(1)(b)(iii) of the 1991 Act provides that the breeder's right may be cancelled if "the breeder does not propose, where the denomination of the variety is cancelled after the grant of the right, another suitable denomination."

7.2 The following items provide guidance in relation to changes of registered variety denominations:

(a) The UPOV Convention requires a change of the registered denomination where the denomination of the variety is cancelled after the grant of the right. The competent authority should cancel a variety denomination if:

(i) by reason of a prior right, the use of the denomination of a variety is forbidden to a person who, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (7), is obliged to use it (see paragraph (4) "Prior rights of third persons");

(ii) the denomination is unsuitable because it is contrary to the provisions in paragraph (2) "Characteristics of the denomination";

(b) In cases where the registered denomination is subsequently refused in another member of the Union because it is unsuitable in that territory (e.g. prior right), at the request of the breeder, the authority may consider it appropriate to change the denomination to the denomination registered in the said other member of the Union (see provisions in paragraph (5) "Same denomination in all Contracting Parties"); and

(c) In general, subject to (a) and (b) above, it would not be appropriate for the authority to change a registered denomination following a request by the breeder.

Proposal by APBREBES ⁹

To replace 7.2 (c) as follows:

"(c) ~~In general, subject to (a) and (b) above, it would not be appropriate for the authority to change a change of a registered denomination following a request by the breeder is generally not possible. Exceptional circumstances will be considered on case by case basis. If the denomination is changed, the original denomination must remain transparent for the farmer and mentioned next to the new denomination.~~"

Paragraph 8

[Indications used in association with denominations] When a variety is offered for sale or marketed, it shall be permitted to associate a trademark, trade name or other similar indication with a registered variety denomination. If such an indication is so associated, the denomination must nevertheless be easily recognizable.

This provision is self-explanatory.

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX I

UPOV Variety Denomination Classes:
A Variety Denomination Should not be Used More than Once in the Same Class

For the purposes of providing guidance on the third and fourth sentences of paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the 1991 Act and of Article 13 of the 1978 Act and the 1961 Convention, variety denomination classes have been developed. A variety denomination should not be used more than once in the same class. The classes have been developed such that the botanical taxa within the same class are considered to be closely related and/or liable to mislead or to cause confusion concerning the identity of the variety.

The variety denomination classes are as follows:

- (a) General Rule (one genus / one class): for genera and species not covered by the List of Classes in this Annex, a genus is considered to be a class;
- (b) Exceptions to the General Rule (list of classes):
- (i) classes within a genus: List of classes in this Annex: Part I;
 - (ii) classes encompassing more than one genus: List of classes in this Annex: Part II.

LIST OF CLASSES

Part I*Classes within a genus*

	<u>Botanical names</u>	<u>UPOV codes</u>
Class 1.1	Brassica oleracea	BRASS_OLE
Class 1.2	Brassica other than Brassica oleracea	other than BRASS_OLE
Class 2.1	Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima	BETAA_VUL_GVA; BETAA_VUL_GVS
Class 2.2	Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: B. vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), B. vulgaris L. var. cicla L., B. vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris	BETAA_VUL_GVC; BETAA_VUL_GVF
Class 2.3	Beta other than classes 2.1 and 2.2.	other than classes 2.1 and 2.2
Class 3.1	Cucumis sativus	CUCUM_SAT
Class 3.2	Cucumis melo	CUCUM_MEL
Class 3.3	Cucumis other than classes 3.1 and 3.2	other than classes 3.1 and 3.2

	<u>Botanical names</u>	<u>UPOV codes</u>
Class 4.1	Solanum tuberosum L.	SOLAN_TUB
Class 4.2	Tomato & Tomato rootstocks	
	Solanum lycopersicum L. (synonym: Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.)	SOLAN_LYC
	Solanum cheesmaniae (L. Ridley) Fosberg (Lycopersicon cheesmaniae L. Riley)	SOLAN_CHE
	Solanum chilense (Dunal) Reiche (Lycopersicon chilense Dunal)	SOLAN_CHI
	Solanum chmielewskii (C.M. Rick et al.) D.M. Spooner et al. (Lycopersicon chmielewskii C. M. Rick et al.)	SOLAN_CHM
	Solanum galapagense S.C. Darwin & Peralta (Lycopersicon cheesmaniae f. minor (Hook. f.) C. H. Müll.) (Lycopersicon cheesmaniae var. minor (Hook. f.) D. M. Porter)	SOLAN_GAL
	Solanum habrochaites S. Knapp & D.M. Spooner (Lycopersicon agrimoniifolium Dunal) (Lycopersicon hirsutum Dunal) (Lycopersicon hirsutum f. glabratum C. H. Müll.)	SOLAN_HAB
	Solanum pennellii Correll (Lycopersicon pennellii (Correll) D'Arcy)	SOLAN_PEN
	Solanum peruvianum L. (Lycopersicon dentatum Dunal) (Lycopersicon peruvianum (L.) Mill.)	SOLAN_PER
	Solanum pimpinellifolium L. (Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium (L.) Mill.) (Lycopersicon racemigerum Lange)	SOLAN_PIM
	and hybrids between those species	
Class 4.3	Solanum melongena L.	SOLAN_MEL
Class 4.4	Solanum other than classes 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3	other than classes 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3

LIST OF CLASSES (Continuation)

Part II

Classes encompassing more than one genus

	<u>Botanical names</u>	<u>UPOV codes</u>
Class 201	Secale, Triticale, Triticum	SECAL; TRITL; TRITI
Class 202	Megathyrus, Panicum, Setaria, Steinchisma	MEGAT; PANIC; SETAR; STEIN
Class 203*	Agrostis, Dactylis, Festuca, Festulolium, Lolium, Phalaris, Phleum and Poa	AGROS; DCTL; FESTU; FESTL; LOLIU; PHALR; PHLEU; POAAA
Class 204*	Lotus, Medicago, Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Trifolium	LOTUS; MEDIC; ORNTP; ONOBR; TRFOL
Class 205	Cichorium, Lactuca	CICHO; LACTU
Class 206	Petunia and Calibrachoa	PETUN; CALIB
Class 207	Chrysanthemum and Ajanía	CHRY; AJANI
Class 208	(Statice) Goniolimon, Limonium, Psylliostachys	GONIO; LIMON; PSYLL
Class 209	(Waxflower) Chamelaucium, Verticordia	CHMLC; VERTI; VECHM
Class 210	Jamesbrittania and Sutera	JAMES; SUTER
Class 211	(Mushrooms) Agaricus Agrocybe Auricularia Dictyophora Flammulina Ganoderma Grifola Heridium Hypsizygus Lentinula Lepista Lyophyllum Meripilus Mycoleptodonoides Naematoloma Panellus Pholiota Pleurotus Polyporus Sparassis Tricholoma	AGARI AGROC AURIC DICTP FLAMM GANOD GRIFO HERIC HYPSI LENTI LEPIS LYOPH MERIP MYCOL NAEMA PANEL PHLIO PLEUR POLYO SPARA MACRO
Class 212	Verbena L. and Glandularia J. F. Gmel.	VERBE; GLAND

* Classes 203 and 204 are not solely established on the basis of closely related species.

	<u>Botanical names</u>	<u>UPOV codes</u>
Class 213	Eupatorium L. Acanthostyles R. M. King & H. Rob. Ageratina Spach Asplundianthus R. M. King & H. Rob. Bartlettina R. M. King & H. Rob. Campuloclinium DC. Chromolaena DC. Conoclinium DC. Cronquistianthus R. M. King & H. Rob. Eutrochium Raf. Fleischmannia Sch. Bip. Praxelis Cass. Viereckia R. M. King & H. Rob.	EUPAT - AGERT - - - - - - - EUTRO - - -

[Annex II follows]

ANNEX II

Model Form for Observations on Proposed Variety Denominations Submitted
to Another Member of the Union

From:

_____ Your ref.

_____ Our ref.

Observations on a Submitted Variety Denomination

To:

Submitted Variety Denomination: _____

Genus/Species (Botanical name): _____ UPOV Code: _____

Gazette: _____
(number/year)

Applicant: _____

Observations: _____

If the observations refer to a trademark or another right, name and address of the holder thereof (if possible):

Copies sent to the authorities of the other members of the Union

Date: _____

Signature: _____

[Annex III follows]

ANNEX III

Model Reply to Observations on Proposed Variety Denominations
Submitted to Another Member of the Union

From:

Your ref.

Our ref.

Reply to Observations on a Submitted Variety Denomination

To:

In reply to your objection to the denomination [.....] for the variety of [Botanical name/UPOV code], we wish to inform you that:

1. In our opinion there is sufficient difference between the names and both in writing and pronunciation. Therefore the [authority] sees no reason to reject the denomination.
2. The [authority] accepted this denomination and no objections were received during the prescribed period after publishing.
3. This variety has been registered under this name on
4. First publication as proposed denomination in
5. The applicant has been requested for another denomination.
6. This is the same variety.
7. Application on the variety has been withdrawn/rejected.
8. The applicant has withdrawn the proposed denomination for the variety.
9. Other

Copies sent to the authorities of the other members of the Union

Date: _____

Signature: _____

ENDNOTES

- ^a The Administrative and Legal Committee (CAJ), at its sixty-ninth session, held in Geneva on April 10, 2014, noted a report concerning the possible development of a UPOV similarity search tool for variety denomination purposes was contained in document [CAJ/69/9](#) "Possible development of a UPOV similarity search tool for variety denomination purposes".
- Paragraph 5 of document [CAJ/69/9](#) provides as follows:
- "[...]"
- "The review of the suitability of search types will, in particular, take into account document UPOV/INF/12 "Explanatory notes on variety denominations under the UPOV Convention". In that regard, the working group will need to refer to the CAJ for further guidance if its work indicates that a review of document UPOV/INF/12 would be necessary for the development of an effective UPOV similarity search tool.
- "[...]"
- ^b Comments from Argentina have been received and posted in the CAJ-AG/13 section of the UPOV website (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285383.pdf): "Paragraph 2.2.2. Regarding the concept of "established practice" in denominations consisting "solely of figures", Argentina accepts the use of denominations consisting entirely of figures even in those species for which varieties in this form have not been registered. That is, the "established practice" is construed broadly and is not restricted to only one group.
- "Thus, it is proposed to add a paragraph (c) in which "established practice" is determined to be when registration has been accepted for one species or group, so that it can be used in other species which have not yet registered any variety whose denomination consists solely of figures."
- ^c Comments from ESA have been received and posted in the CAJ-AG/13 section of the UPOV website (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285391.pdf): "To clarify In point 2.3.1 sub (b) it is not fully clear whether the requirement refers only to characteristics which are included in the relevant TG. Some clarification on this aspect would be useful in our opinion."
- ^d Comments from Argentina (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285383.pdf) : "Paragraph 2.3.1 (c) Argentina disagrees with this recommendation and with the example mentioned under this paragraph. In our country, breeders often use the same denomination, changing the figure, and it is not interpreted as implying that the varieties derived from one another."
- ^e Comments from New Zealand have been received and posted in the CAJ-AG/13 section in the UPOV website (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285381.pdf): "The current notes are silent on the use of a Latin name or a common name as part of a denomination for a variety of that genus. The use of a denomination which includes the name of the genus or common name for that variety might lead to confusion.
- Article 19.23 and 19.24 of ICNCP 7th edition provide further information.
- A new 2.3.1 (d)
- (d) contain the Latin or common name of the genus to which that variety belongs. The identity of the denomination and that of the genus to which it belongs could become unclear and confusing.
- Example: *Carex* variety 'Sedge'. This could possibly be referred to as 'Sedge' *Carex* and without the use of italics or single quotes the identity of the denomination and the genus may not be clear."
- ^f Comments from Argentina (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285383.pdf): Paragraph 2.3.3 "(a) The recommendation that for denomination with a combination of letters and figures or solely of figures, changing only ONE letter or figure may be considered not to cause confusion concerning the identity of the breeder is confusing. It implies that confusion may or may not be caused, seeming to leave it to the interpretation of Member States, which may lead to a variety of solutions. The recommendation should follow a clear pattern. One way to provide clarity would be to adduce examples to this paragraph."
- ^g Comments from Argentina (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285383.pdf): Paragraph 2.3.3 "(b) It is suggested that "denominations not consisting of a combination of letters and figures, or "solely of figures" be changed "all other denominations"." On this point, in our country it has been established that when the denomination consists of two or more "bodies" or "terms" – usually one body consists of letters and the other of figures – a letter or figure should be changed in each body. The difference is analyzed independently IN EVERY body or term of the denomination."
- ^h Comments from Argentina (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285383.pdf): Paragraph 2.3.3 (b) "(i) It is proposed that an example in Spanish be added, such as "Helena" and "Elena" to address a situation in which there is a clear visual difference but not a phonetic one, since the letter "H" is mute in Spanish."
- ⁱ Comments from ESA (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285391.pdf): "Point 2.3.3 (b) (iii) refers to a case where a difference of one letter at the beginning may not provide a clear visual and phonetic difference. [...] Further on, the example given in the first bullet does not have a difference of one letter in the beginning but of two letters."
- ^j Comments from ESA (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285391.pdf): " [...] The example in the second bullet under this sub point should not be here since it is a counter example belonging to sub (ii)."
- ^k Comments from ESA (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285391.pdf): "In point 2.3.3 (d) we propose to mention 10 years as an example of suitable period. This is what is indicated in the CPVO guidelines on variety denominations."
- ^l Comments from Argentina (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285383.pdf): "Paragraph 2.3. As for the requirement that the denomination "should not [...] cause confusion concerning the identity of the breeder", in our country this has led to the use of letters in the denominations identifying the breeder. In many designations, acronyms, which are known in the market as designating a company, are registered at the beginning of the denomination.
- Accordingly, designations using such acronyms have been rejected when registration was requested by another company in order to comply with this provision and not create confusion about the identity of the breeder.

Following the licensing of the variety by the breeder, the licensee requested to change the denomination in order to record his own initials or another denomination for marketing purposes. This stems from the “exclusive licensing” of varieties which are marketed by the licensee, as some companies which lack their proprietary programs acquire breeding programs or varieties from third parties.

If the denomination change requested by the licensee is accepted, this may lead to confusion about the identity of the breeder. Companies have asked the agency to accept these changes, with the consent of the breeder that his variety bear the denomination that identifies another company.

Example:

- Breeder-Licensor: “SOL”
- Licensee: “DA”
- Variety registered: “SOL AMARILLO”
- A denomination change to “DA AMARILLO” is requested. The variety was not marketed but acceptance of the change means that the variety bears the denomination of a third party, not that of the breeder.

Argentina presents the matter to the UPOV Committee in order to ascertain whether or not this assumption can be considered to cause confusion about the identity of the breeder.”

- ^m Comments from ESA (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285391.pdf): “ We understand that point 2.4 is intended to provide guidance on what it means that the denomination has to be different from any other denomination designating an existing variety of the same plant species or of a closely related species. We propose to also specify here that this does not only refer to denominations used for protected varieties but also denominations registered under national variety registration laws.”
- ⁿ Comments from ESA (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285391.pdf): “In paragraph 3, in the introductory text it is stated that ‘the authority shall refuse to register it and shall require the breeder to propose another denomination with a prescribed period’. The words ‘prescribed period’ indeed appear in Article 20(3) of the UPOV Convention but in practice the breeder may propose a new denomination at any time before the grant. In order to avoid confusion it would be useful to clarify that the “prescribed period” basically refers to before grant.”
- ^o Comments from ESA (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285391.pdf): “In point 4(a) the first sentence of this point seems to suggest that prior rights can only be intellectual property rights (‘under plant breeder’s rights law, trademark law or any other intellectual property legislation’). This is however not necessarily the case. For example trade names can be prior rights but they are not considered to be IP rights under all national legislations. In point (e) of this same point 4 there are examples of prior rights given where also trade names are mentioned (sub (iii)). This, in our view, is correct but may be inconsistent with what is stated under point (a). Therefore we propose to delete the mentioned sentence under point (a) and instead refer only to the list of examples on point (e).”
- ^p Comments from ESA (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285391.pdf): “In point 4(e) sub point (i) the last sentence reads: “In cases of mere similarity or small likelihood of association by users, waivers granted to breeders by prior trademark right holders could be a suitable solution.” In trademark law the commonly used terminology is ‘likelihood of confusion’, therefore we propose to also use ‘likelihood of confusion’ here instead of ‘likelihood of association’”.
- ^q Comments from APBEBES have been received and posted in the CAJ-AG/13 section in the UPOV website (see http://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/caj_ag_13_8/caj_ag_13_8_www_285387.pdf): “On variety denomination, the text in para7.2 (c) is too weak with regard to change of denomination. There has been an example provided by South Africa (reproduced in document CAJ-AG/13/8/6) where a company wanted to sell a variety under a new name and/or under a new company name.
“Farmers’ experiences with a variety are obviously linked to the denomination. These experiences must not be rendered useless by a change of denomination after grant of a breeder’s right. UPOV acts should not serve as market management tool, allowing varieties or companies that are unsuccessful in the market to be relaunched with new names and/or by other companies. Farmers adopt a variety when it fulfil their needs and reject when it doesn’t. Therefore, UPOV should not undermine its mission of service for the benefit of society.
“The relevant text in UPOV/INF/12/5 DRAFT 1 is ‘(c) In general, subject to (a) and (b) above, it would not be appropriate for the authority to change a registered denomination following a request by the breeder. ‘
“The suggested text is too weak and should be redrafted as follows: ‘(c) In general, subject to (a) and (b) above, it would not be appropriate for the authority to change a change of a registered denomination following a request by the breeder is generally not possible. Exceptional circumstances will be considered on case by case basis. If the denomination is changed, the original denomination must remain transparent for the farmer and mentioned next to the new denomination.”

[End of document]