

TECHNICAL WORKING PARTY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Thirty-eight Session Seoul, Rep. of Korea 2009

PREPARATORY WORKSHOP

August 30, 2009

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PROGRAM

- 1. **Introduction to UPOV**
- **Introduction to the Technical Working Parties** 2.
- Overview of the General Introduction (document TG/1/3 3. and TGP documents)
- Test Guidelines (document TGP/7) 4.
 - (a) Introduction
 - (b)
 - (c)
 - Guidance on drafting characteristics
 Method of observation (M); G/S)
 Asterisked, grouping the TO characteristics
 Example varieties

 - loping UPOV Test Guidelines The process for d
- **UPOV** databases 5.
- 6. The UPOV website
- Agenda for the TWP meeting 7.
- 8. **Feedback**

(UPOV)

1. INTRODUCTION TO UPOV



UPOV

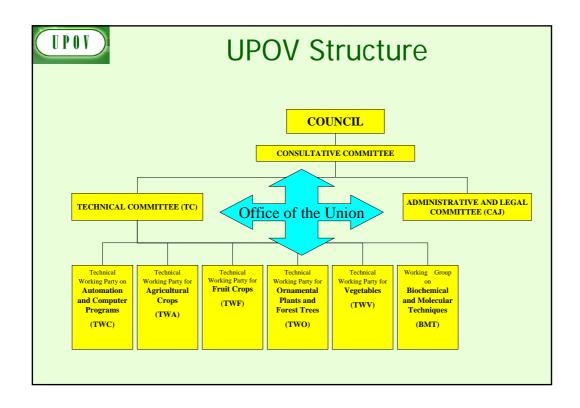
The International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants established in 1961

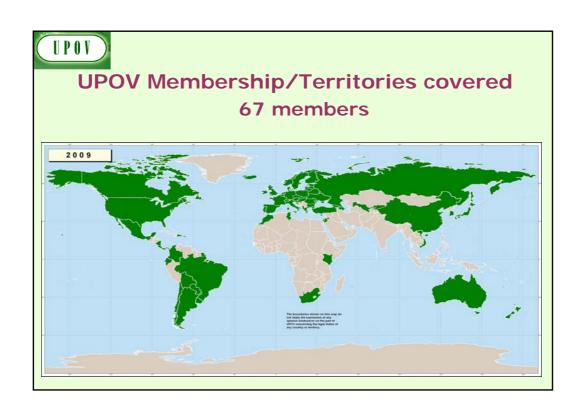
The International **Union** for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

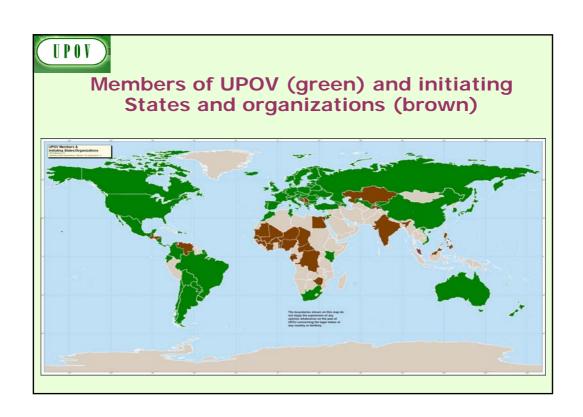
Union internationale pour la protection des obtentions végétales

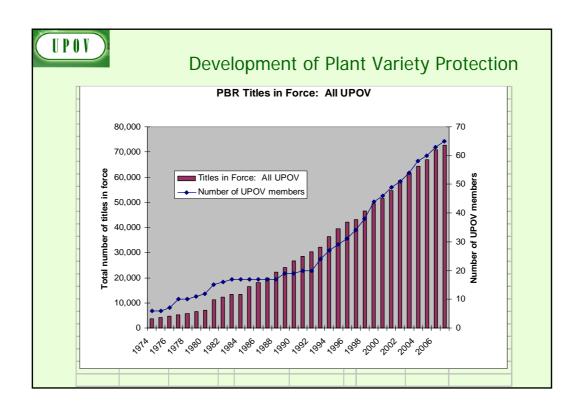


- Members of the Union
 - -States
 - -Intergovernmental Organization(s)
- Organs established by the Convention
 - -Council
 - -Office of the Union
- Other Bodies





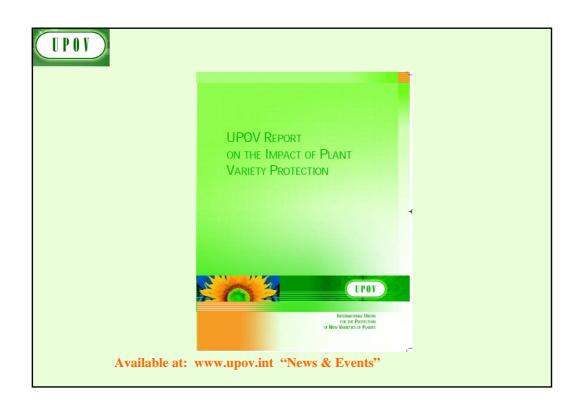


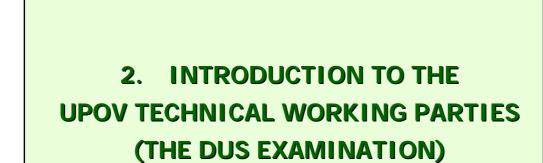


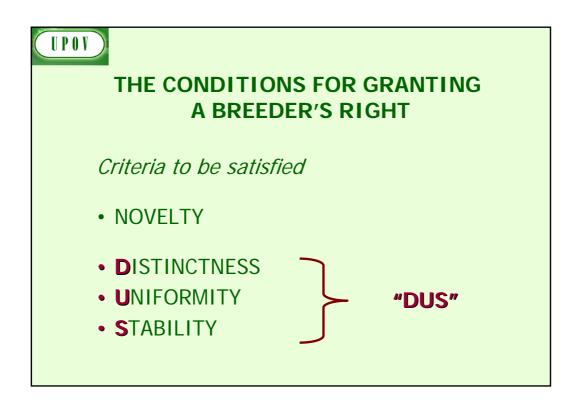


UPOV MISSION STATEMENT

"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"







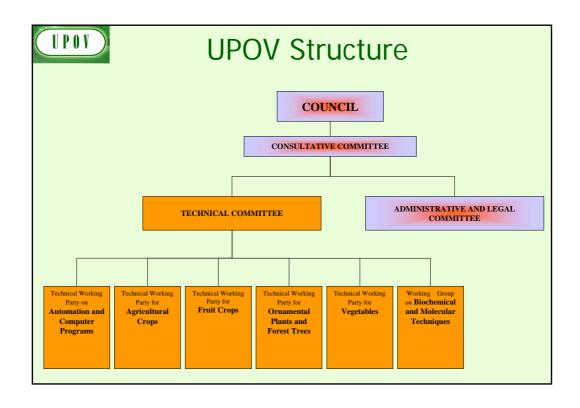


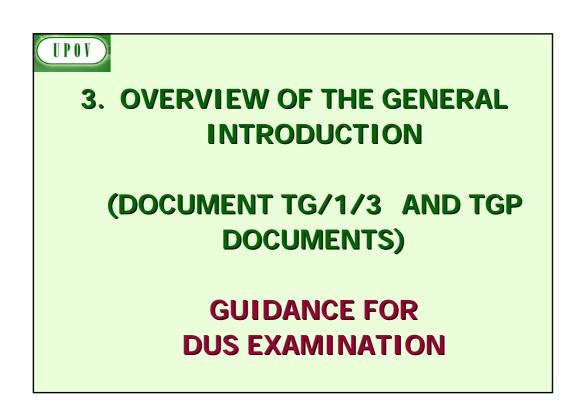
THE CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING A BREEDER'S RIGHT

Other conditions

- VARIETY DENOMINATION
- FORMALITIES
- PAYMENT OF FEES

NO OTHER CONDITIONS!







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)

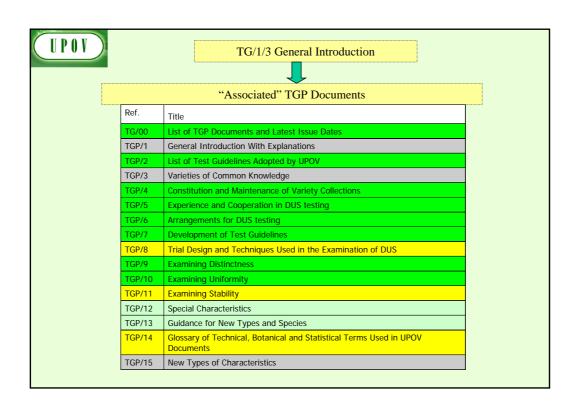
HARMONIZATION

- => 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 provides guidance by:

- The "General Introduction" (TG/1/3)
 - General technical principles
 - Organization of DUS Testing
 - Associated "TGP" Documents (e.g. statistical methods)



UPOV **PROGRAM** 1. **Introduction to UPOV Introduction to the Technical Working Parties** 2. Overview of the General Introduction (document TG/1/3 3. and TGP documents) 4. **Test Guidelines (document TGP/7)** Introduction **Guidance on drafting characteristics** Method of observation (V/M; G/S) Asterisked, grouping and TQ characteristics **Example varieties** The process for developing UPOV Test Guidelines 5. **UPOV** databases The UPOV website 6. Agenda for the TWP meeting 7. 8. **Feedback**



4. TEST GUIDELINES

(a) Introduction

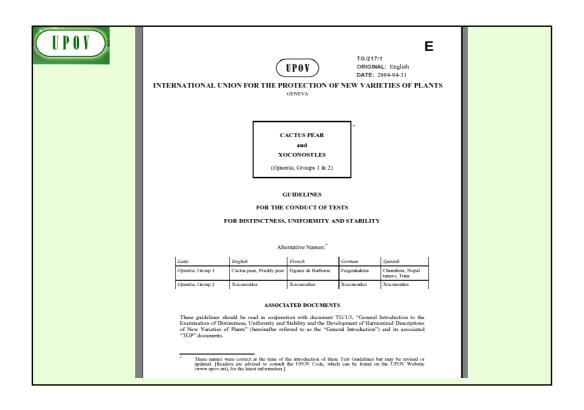


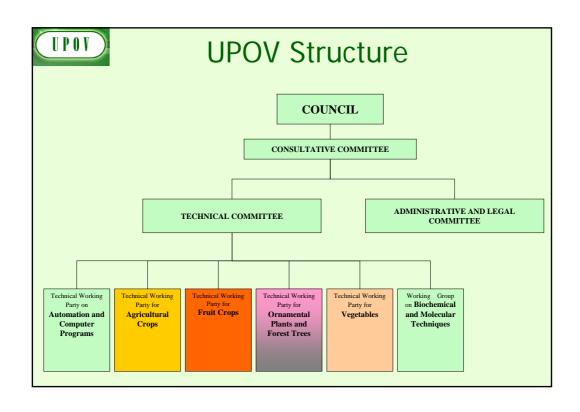
UPOV provides guidance by:

- The "General Introduction" (TG/1/3)
 - General technical principles
 - Organization of DUS Testing
 - Associated "TGP" Documents (e.g. statistical methods)

AND

- "Test Guidelines"
 - Species/Crop-specific recommendations developed by crop experts
 - TGP/7 "Development of Test Guidelines" adopted

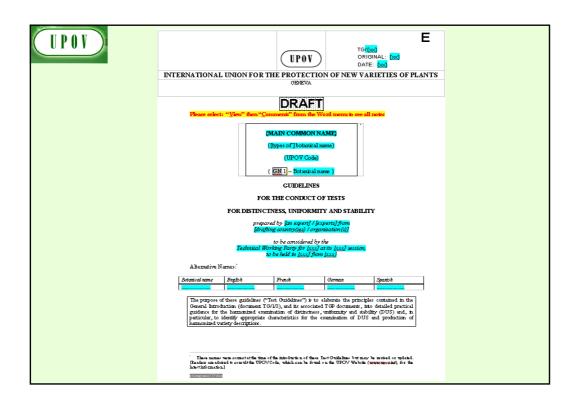




TGP/7 "Development of Test Guidelines"

UPOV

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Procedure for the Introduction and Revision of UPOV Test Guidelines
- 3. Guidance for Drafting Test Guidelines
 - •The **TG Template**
 - •Additional Standard Wording for the TG Template
 - •Guidance Notes for the TG Template





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

UPOV)

4. TEST GUIDELINES

(b) Guidance on drafting characteristics

- selection of characteristics
- types of expression (QL, QN, PQ)
- states of expression / notes

UPOV

"CHARACTERISTICS"

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



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.



Selection of Characteristics

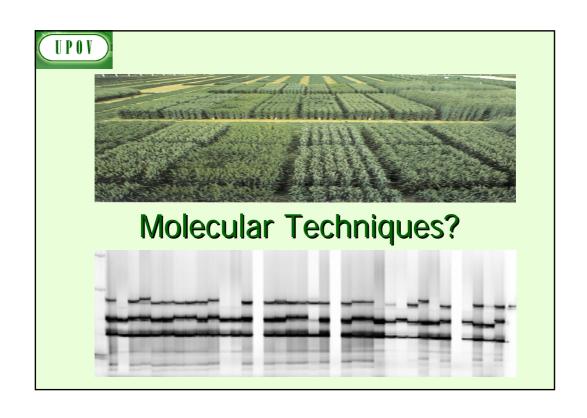
- Yield ???
- Straw strength ???

Etc.

UPOV	Selection of Characte	eristic	S	
	Criteria	Fruit: color	Leaf: shape	Yield
	(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	

UPOV	Selection of Characte	eristic	S	
	Criteria	Fruit: color	Leaf: shape	Yield
	(a) results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(b) sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment	Yes	Yes	(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
	ACCEPTABILITY	Yes	Yes	No

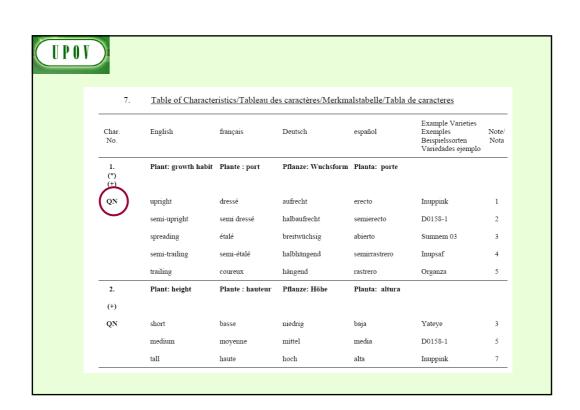
Special Character	ristics: Disease Resistance
Criteria	Disease Resistance
(a) results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes	*Knowledge of nature of genetic control of resistance is important
(b) sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment	*Standardize conditions (greenhouse / 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





TYPE OF EXPRESSION OF CHARACTERISTICS (QL, QN, PQ):

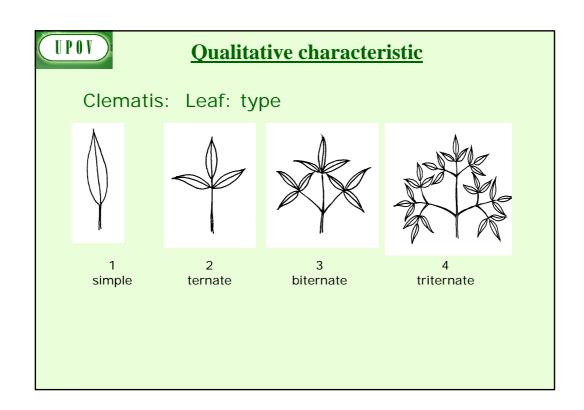
and consequences for consideration of **distinctness**



OUALITATIVE Characteristics

"Qualitative characteristics" are those that are **expressed in discontinuous states** (e.g. sex of plant: dioecious female (1), dioecious male (2), monoecious unisexual (3), monoecious hermaphrodite (4)).

These states are self-explanatory and independently meaningful. All states are necessary to describe the full range of the characteristic, and every form of expression can be described by a single state. The order of states is not important. As a rule, the **characteristics are not influenced by environment**.



Qualitative Characteristics: **distinctness**

In qualitative characteristics, the difference between two varieties may be considered clear if one or more characteristics have expressions that fall into **two different states in the Test Guidelines**. Varieties should not be considered distinct for a qualitative characteristic if they have the same state of expression.

(e.g. sex of plant: dioecious female (1), dioecious male (2), monoecious unisexual (3), monoecious hermaphrodite (4)).



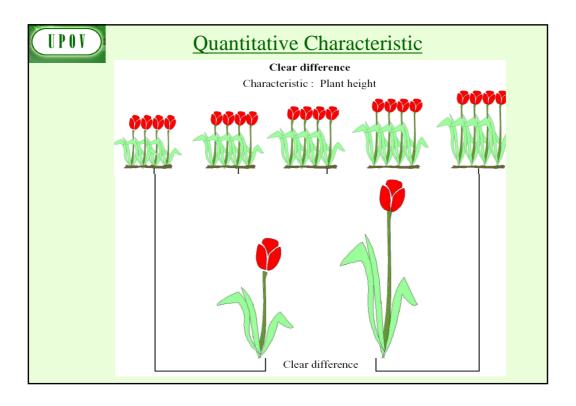
OUANTITATIVE Characteristics

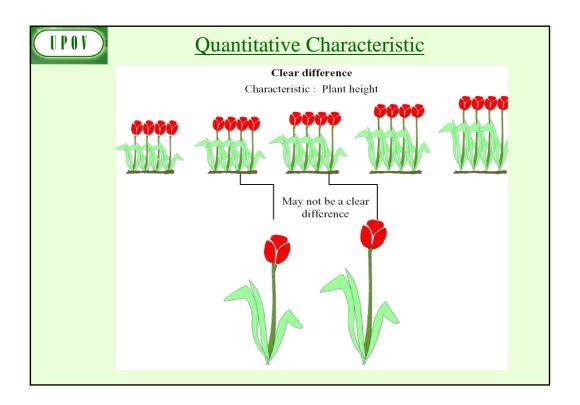
"Quantitative characteristics" are those where the expression covers the full range of variation from one extreme to the other. The **expression can be recorded on a one-dimensional, continuous or discrete, linear scale**. The range of expression is divided into a number of states for the purpose of description (e.g. length of stem: very short (1), short (3), medium (5), long (7), very long (9)). The division seeks to provide, as far as is practical, an even distribution across the scale. The Test Guidelines do not specify the difference needed for distinctness. The states of expression should, however, be meaningful for DUS



Quantitative Characteristics: **distinctness**

Quantitative characteristics are considered for distinctness according to the method of observation and the features of propagation of the variety concerned...





Quantitative Characteristics: **distinctness**

Quantitative characteristics are considered for distinctness according to the method of observation and the features of propagation of the variety concerned.

<u>Test Guidelines</u> (TGP/7 proposed revised text)

Difference of **two Notes to represent a clear difference if** the **comparison** between two varieties is performed **at the level of Notes**:

e.g.



Quantitative Characteristics: **distinctness**

	TG/233/1 Diascia/Diascie, 2007-03-28 - 9 -					
	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
6. (*)	(a) Leaf blade: length	Limbe: longueur	Blattspreite: Länge	Limbo: longitud		
	(a) Leaf blade: length	Limbe: longueur	Blattspreite: Länge	Limbo: longitud	Coditer, Strawberry Sundae	3
(*)		· ·		5		3

1 to 9 scale: Notes 1 and 3, Notes 2 and 4, Notes 3 and 5 etc. represent a clear difference



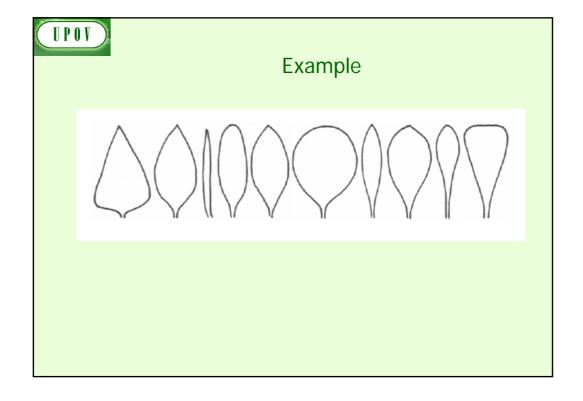
Quantitative Characteristics: **distinctness**

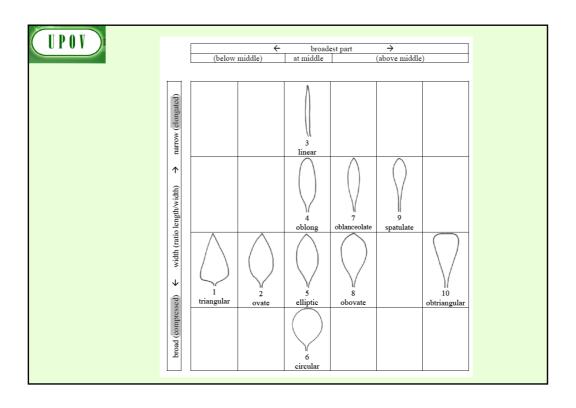
	TG/233/1 Diascia/Diascie, 2007-03-28 - 9 -						
	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota	
5.	Stem: anthocyanin coloration below inflorescence	Tige: pigmentation anthocyanique sous inflorescence	Trieb: Anthocyanfärbung unter dem Blütenstand	Tallo: pigmentación antociánica por debajo de la inflorescencia			
QN	absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Heccharm	1	
	medium	moyenne	mitte1	media	Hecrace	2	
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte		3	

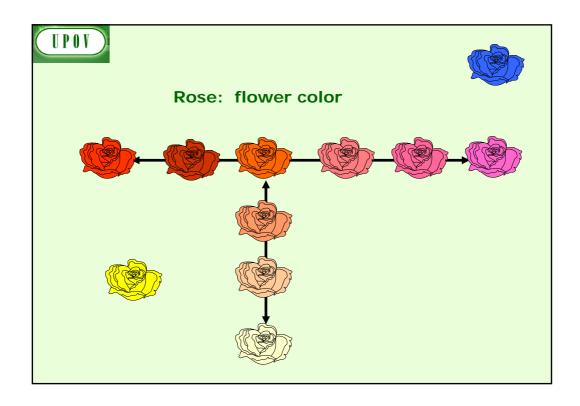
1 to 3 scale: only Notes 1 and 3 represent a clear difference

PSEUDO-QUALITATIVE Characteristics

In the case of "pseudo-qualitative characteristics," the **range of expression is at least partly continuous, but varies in more than one dimension** (e.g. shape: ovate (1), elliptic (2), circular (3), obovate (4)) and cannot be adequately described by just defining two ends of a linear range. In a similar way to qualitative (discontinuous) characteristics — hence the term "pseudo-qualitative" — each individual state of expression needs to be identified to adequately describe the range of the characteristic.



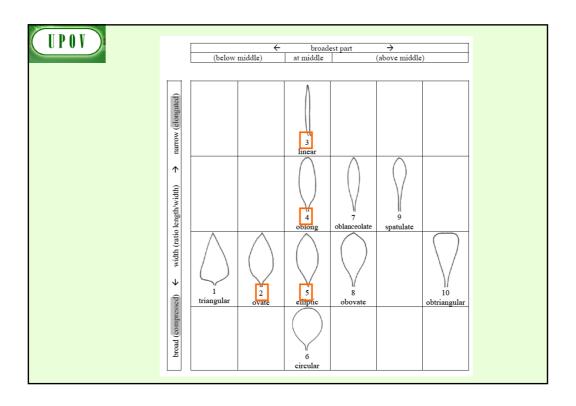






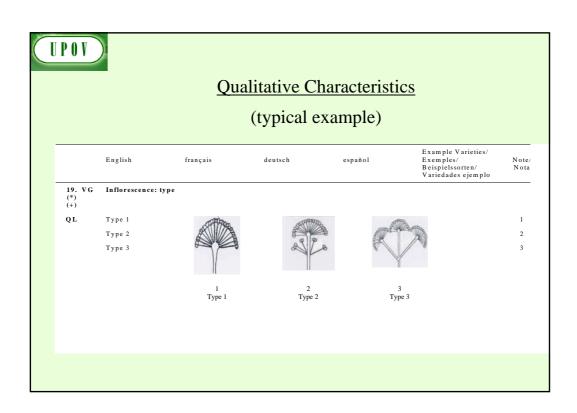
Pseudo-Qualitative Characteristics: distinctness

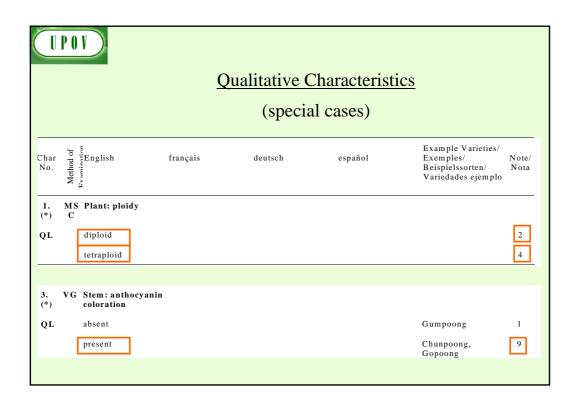
A different state in the Test Guidelines may not be sufficient to establish distinctness (see also section 5.5.2.3). However, in certain circumstances, varieties described by the same state of expression may be clearly distinguishable.

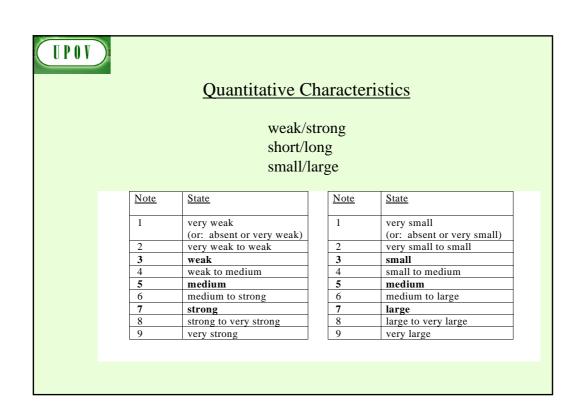




STATES / NOTES for QL, QN ,PQ









Quantitative Characteristics

Standard Range Version 1	Standard Range Version 2	Standard Range Version 3	Standard Range Version 4
1 very weak (or: absent or very weak)	1 very weak (or: absent or very weak)	-	-
3 weak	3 weak	3 weak	3 weak
5 medium	5 medium	5 medium	5 medium
7 strong	7 strong	7 strong	7 strong
9 very strong	-	9 very strong	-



Quantitative Characteristics

State	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
	Size relative to:	Angle:	Position:	Length in relation to:
1	much smaller	very acute	at base	equal
3	moderately smaller	moderately acute	one quarter from base	slightly shorter
5	same size	right angle	in middle	moderately shorter
7	moderately larger	moderately obtuse	one quarter from apex end	much shorter
9	much larger	very obtuse	at apex	very much shorter



Quantitative Characteristics

Limited range

State	Example 1
	Stem: attitude
1	erect
3	semi-erect
5	prostrate

Condensed range

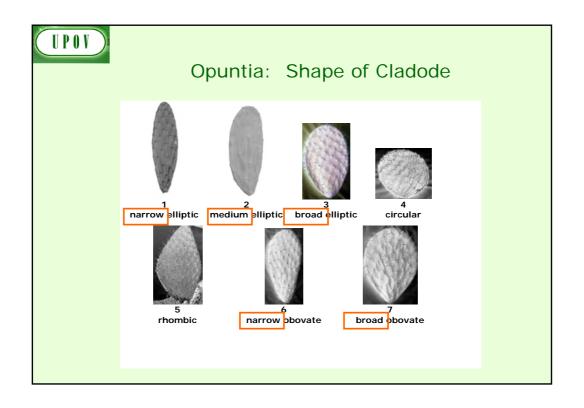
Exa	ample 1
1	e.g. absent or very weak
	(absent or very weakly expressed)
2	weak
	(weakly expressed)
3	strong
	(strongly expressed)

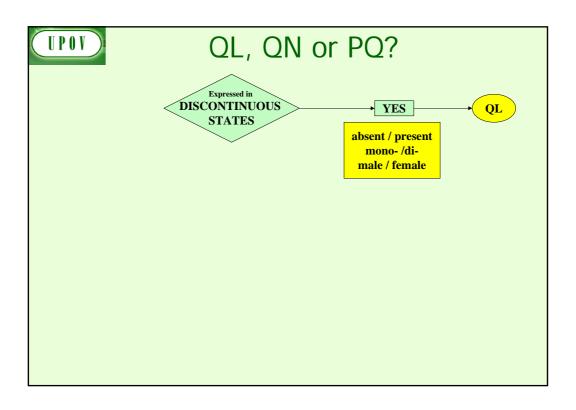
Ex	ample 2
1	e.g. absent or weak
	(absent or weakly expressed)
2	moderate (or medium)
	(moderately expressed)
3	strong
	(strongly expressed)

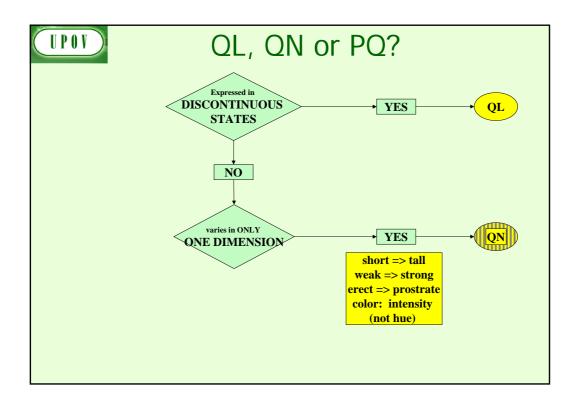


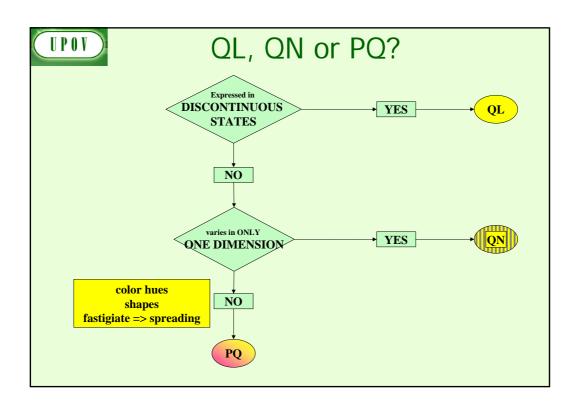
Pseudo-qualitative Characteristics (typical examples)

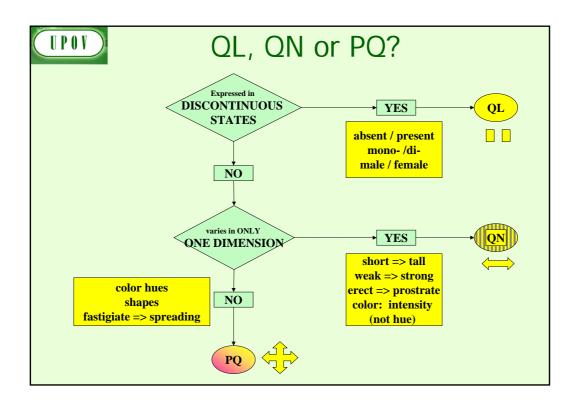
24. (+)	Flower: color of the center	Fleur: couleur du centre	Farbe der Mitte	Flor: color del centro	
PQ	green	vert	grün	verde	1
	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	2
	orange	orange	orange	naranja	3
	pink	rose	rosa	rosa	4
	red	rouge	rot	гојо	5
	purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura	6

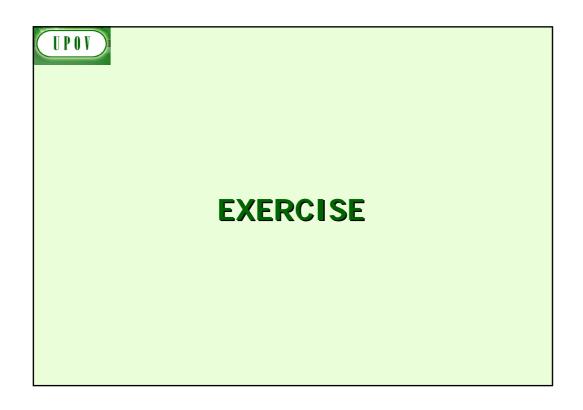












(a) What type of Expression?

QL: Qualitative **QN**: Quantitative

PQ: Pseudo-qualitative

(b) Which **Notes** represent a **clear difference?**

Note/ Nota
2
4
6
8

UPOV		
2.	Leaf sheath: anthocyanin coloration	
	absent or very weak	1
	weak	3
	medium	5
	strong	7
	very strong	9
		_

3.	Plant: rhizomes	
	absent	1
	present	9

4. Petal: color

white 1

yellow 2

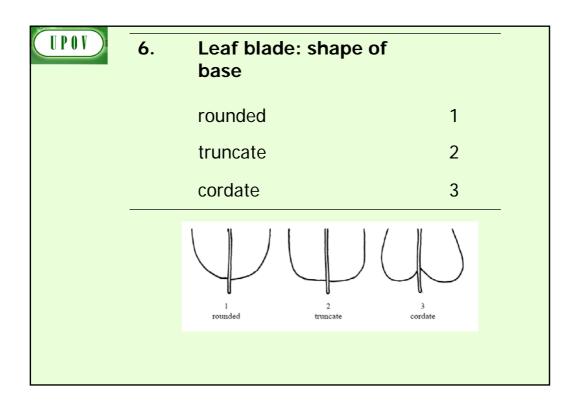
orange 3

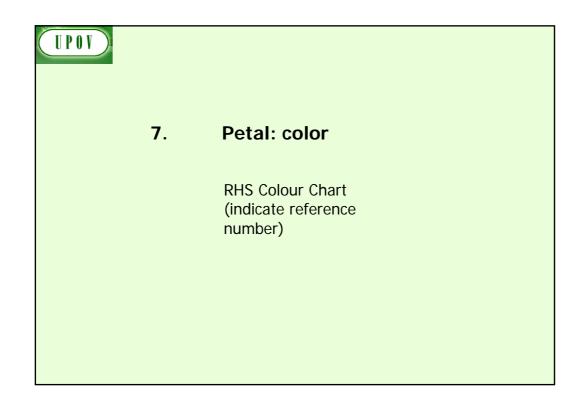
red 4

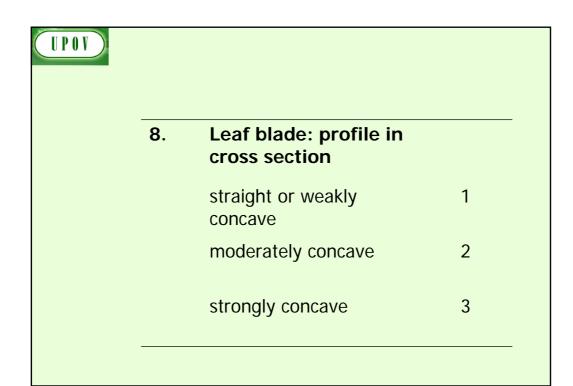
pink 5

purple 6

5.	Leaf blade: intensity of green color of upper side	
	light	3
	medium	5
	dark	7









4. TEST GUIDELINES (document TGP/7)

(c) Method of observation(visual / measurement;single record / several records)



Method of Observation

M: Measurement:

an objective **observation against a calibrated, linear scale** e.g. using a ruler, weighing scales, colorimeter, dates, counts, etc.);

V: Visual observation:

includes observations where the expert uses **reference points** (e.g. diagrams, example varieties, side-by-side comparison) or non-linear charts (e.g. color charts).

"Visual" observation refers to the sensory observations of the expert and, therefore, also **includes smell, taste and touch**.



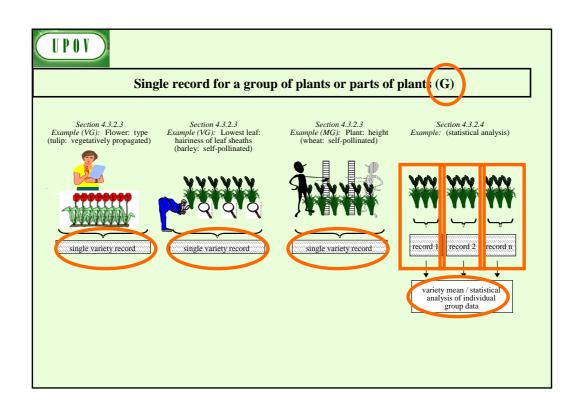
Type of Record

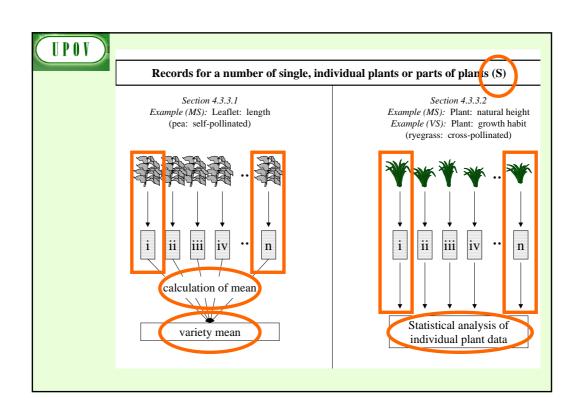
(for the purposes of distinctness)

G: single record for a variety, or a GROUP of plants or parts of plants;

In most cases, "G" provides a single record per variety and it is not possible or necessary to apply statistical methods in a plantby-plant analysis for the assessment of distinctness.

S: records for a number of **SINGLE**, individual **plants** or parts of plants ...







EXERCISE

MG? MS? VG?



TGP/9/1 page 22

4.5 Summary

The following table summarizes the common method of observation and type of record for the assessment of distinctness, although there may be exceptions:

	Type of expression of characteristic			
Method of propagation of the variety	QL	PQ	QN	
Vegetatively propagated	VG	VG	VG/MG/MS	
Self-pollinated	VG	VG	VG/MG/MS	
Cross-pollinated	VG/(VS*)	VG/(VS*)	VS/VG/MS/MG	
Hybrids	VG/(VS*)	VG/(VS*)	**	

- Records of individual plants only necessary if segregation is to be recorded.
 ** To be considered according to the type of hybrid.

1.	Plant: height (at time harvest)	of
QN	very short	1
	short	3
	medium	5
	tall	7
	very tall	9

UPOV

2.	Leaf: twisting of tip	
QN	absent or very weak	1
	weak	3
	medium	5
	strong	7
	very strong	9

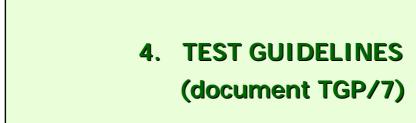
UPOV	3.	Leaf: undulation of margin of blade	
	QN	absent or very weak	1
		intermediate	2
		strong	3

Tassel: number of primary lateral branches	3
absent or very few	1
few	3
medium	5
many	7
very many	9
	of primary lateral branches absent or very few few medium many

UPOV			
	5.	Leaf: width of blade	
	QN	very narrow	1
		narrow	3
		medium	5
		wide	7
		very wide	9

6.	Plant: time of inflorescence emergence (without vernalization)	
QN	very early	1
	early	3
	medium	5
	late	7
	very late	9

10.0 Mayor		
7.	Plant: vegetative growth (without vernalization)	habit
QN	erect	1
	semi-erect	3
	medium	5
	semi-prostrate	7
	prostrate	9



(d) Asterisked, grouping and TQ characteristics (functional categories)



Standard Test Guidelines Characteristic

Function	Criteria
1. Characteristics that are accepted by UPOV for examination of DUS and from which members of the Union can select those suitable for their particular	1. Must satisfy the criteria for use of any characteristic for DUS as set out in Chapter 4, section 4.2 .
circumstances.	2.Must have been used to develop a variety description by at least one member of the Union .
	3. Where there is a long list of such characteristics and, where considered appropriate, there may be an indication of the extent of use of each characteristic.

7.	Table of Characte	ristics/Tableau	des caractères/Merkma	alstabelle/Tabla	de caracteres	
Char. No.	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note Nota
(*)	Plant: growth habit	Plante : port	Pflanze: Wuchsform	Planta: porte		
QN	upright	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Inuppink	1
	semi-upright	semi dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	D0158-1	2
	spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	abierto	Sumnem 03	3
	semi-trailing	semi-étalé	halbhängend	semirrastrero	Inupsaf	4
	trailing	coureux	hängend	rastrero	Organza	5



Asterisked Characteristic

Function	Criteria
1. Characteristics that are important for the international harmonization of variety descriptions.	1.Must be a characteristic included in the Test Guidelines. 2.Should always be examined for DUS and included in the variety description by all members of the Union
	EXCEPT when the state of expression of a preceding characteristic or regional environmental conditions render this inappropriate.
	3. Must be useful for function 1.
	4. Particular care should be taken before selection of disease resistance characteristics.



Grouping Characteristic

- Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial
- The selection of varieties of common knowledge to be grown in the trial with the candidate varieties and the way in which these varieties are divided into groups to facilitate the assessment of distinctness are aided by the use of grouping characteristics.
- Grouping characteristics are those in which the documented states of expression, even where produced at different locations, can be used, either individually or in combination with other such characteristics: (a) to select varieties of common knowledge that can be excluded from the growing trial used for examination of distinctness; and (b) to organize the growing trial so that similar varieties are grouped together.
- The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:

 - Plant: growth habit (characteristic 1) Leaf blade: variegation (characteristic 11) (b)
 - Upper lobes of corolla: main color (characteristic 24), with the following groups:
 - Gr. 1: white
 - Gr. 2: yellow
 - Gr. 3: orange
 - Gr. 4: pink
 - Gr. 5: red
 - Gr. 6: red purple Gr. 7: violet

 - Gr. 8: blue



Grouping Characteristic

Function		Criteria		
char	racteristics in which the	1.(a) Qualitative characteristics or		
	documented states of	(b) Quantitative or pseudo-qualitative		
	expression, even where recorded	characteristics which provide useful		
	at different locations, can be	discrimination between the varieties of common		
	used either individually or in	knowledge from documented states of		
	combination with other such	expression recorded at different locations.		
	characteristics:			
1.	to select varieties of common	2. Must be useful for functions 1 and 2.		
	knowledge that can be			
	excluded from the growing trial	3. Should be an asterisked characteristic		
	used for examination of	and/or included in the Technical		
	distinctness, and/or	Questionnaire or application form.		
2.	to organize the growing trial so that similar varieties are grouped together			



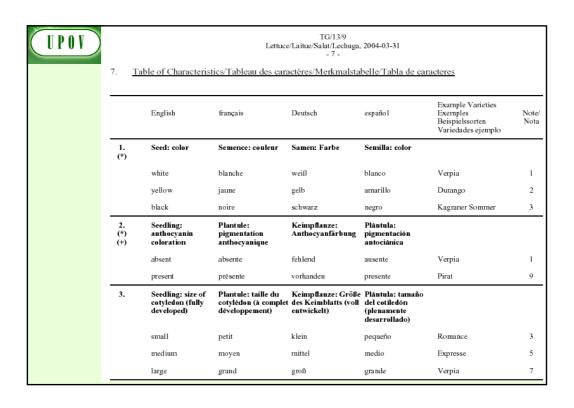
Relationship between functions

- (a) GROUPING CHARACTERISTICS selected from the Table of Characteristics should, in general, receive an asterisk in the Table of Characteristics and be included in the Technical Questionnaire.
- (b) TQ CHARACTERISTICS selected from the Table of Characteristics should, in general, receive an asterisk in the Table of Characteristics and be used as grouping characteristics. TQ characteristics are not restricted to those characteristics used as grouping characteristics;
- (c) ASTERISKED CHARACTERISTICS are not restricted to those characteristics selected as grouping or TQ characteristics.

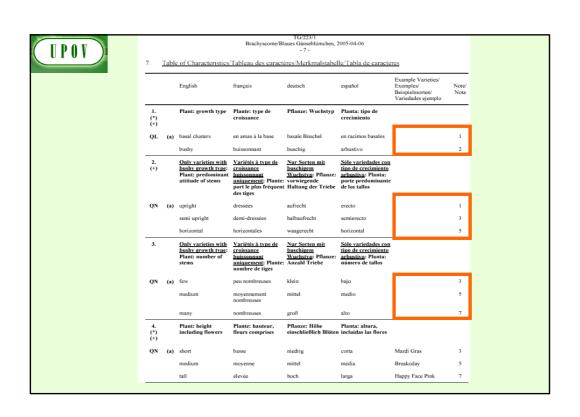


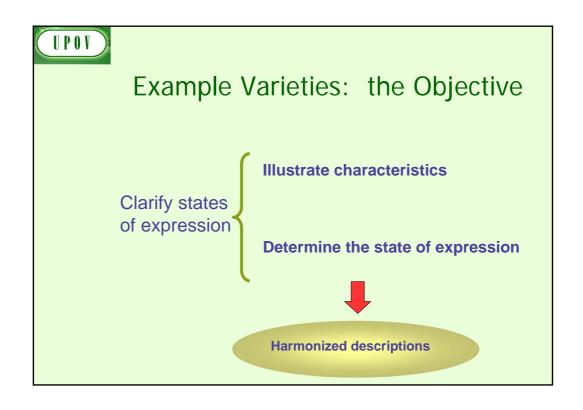
4. TEST GUIDELINES (document TGP/7)

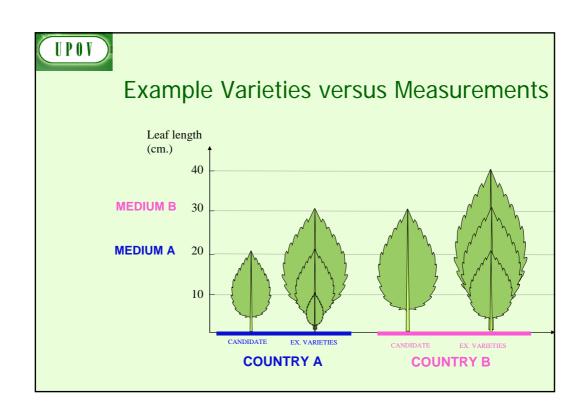
(e) Example varieties



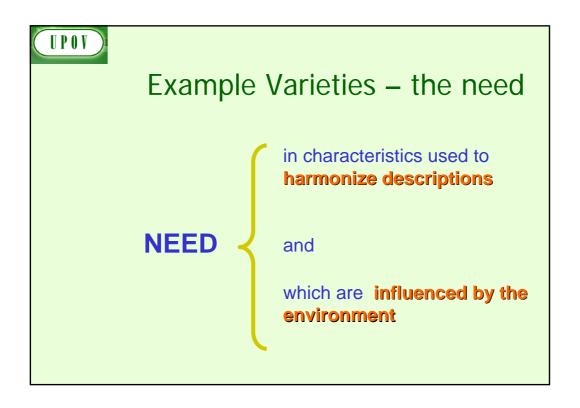
			Perilla/Péril	TG/219/1 le/Perilla/Perilla, 2004 - 10 -	-03-31		
		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note Not
14.	VG	Leaf blade: intensity of purplish color of <u>lower</u> side		Blattspreite: Intensität der Purpurfarbe der Unterseite	Limbo: intensidad del color purpúreo del envés		
QN	(a)	very light	très claire	sehr hell	muy claro		1
		light	claire	hell	claro	Perlime	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio		5
		dark	foncée	dunkel	oscuro	Perro	7
		very dark	très foncée	sehr dunkel	muy oscuro	Bora, Purple	9
15.	VG	Leaf blade: profile	Limbe: profil	Blattspreite: Profil	Limbo: perfil		
QN	(a)	concave	concave	konkav	cóncavo	Perro	3
		plane	plan	flach	plano	Pergro, Saeyeupsil	5
		convex	convexe	konvex	convexo		7

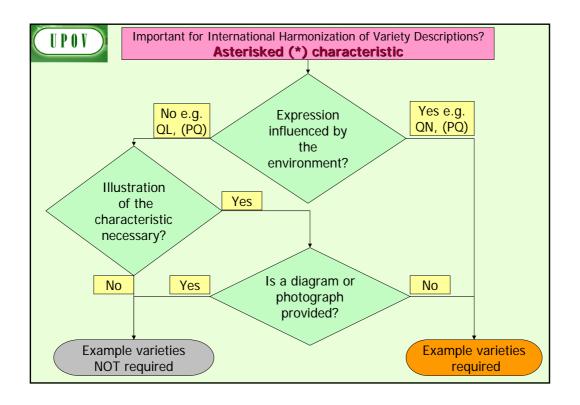


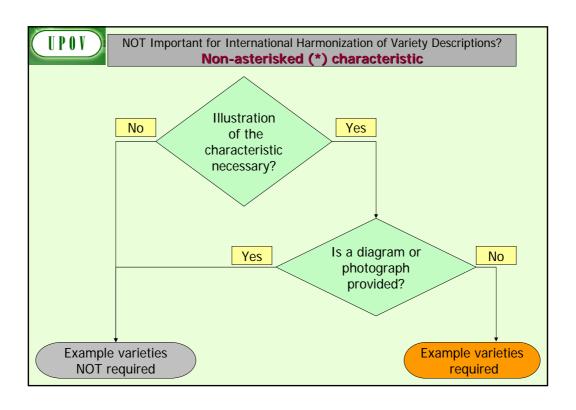


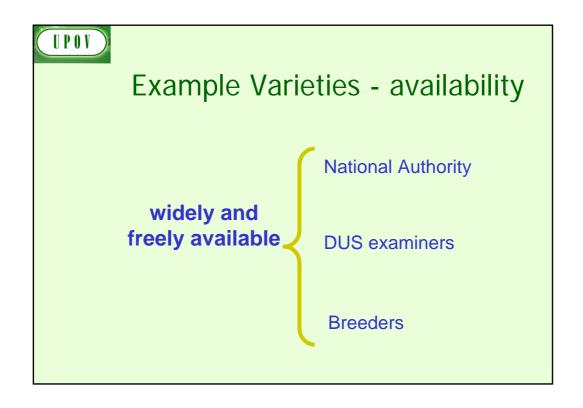


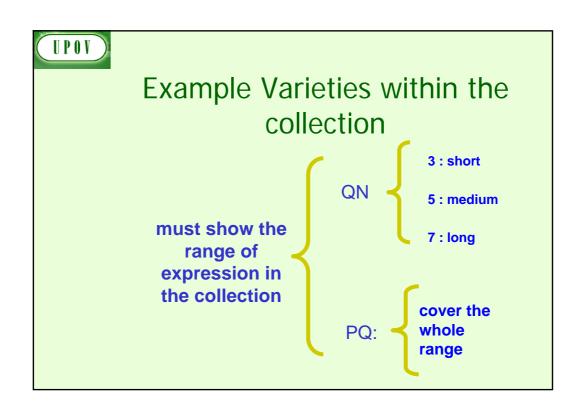
Example Varieties –the need













Example Varieties Fluctuation

Maintain the expression for the characteristic in relation to the other varieties in the collection



Example Varieties number

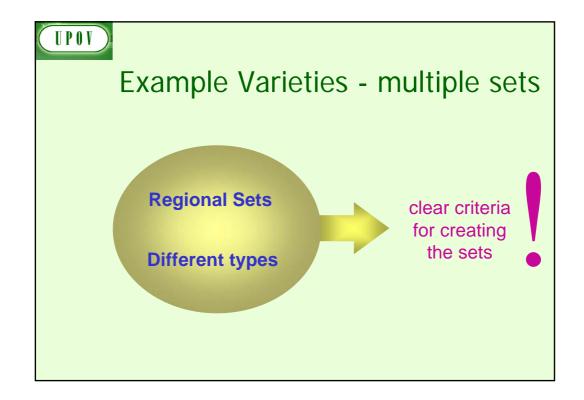
All desired characteristics covered with the minimum number of example varieties



Example Varieties - agreement

Proposed by the Leading Expert of the TG (in cooperation with interested experts)

Accepted if no objections are presented



4. TEST GUIDELINES (document TGP/7)

(f) The process for developing UPOV
Test Guidelines

(UPOV)

Test Guidelines

• 257 Test Guidelines adopted

but...

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



PRIORITY for UPOV Test Guidelines

PRIORITY for species or crops with high:

- number of authorities receiving PBR applications;
- number of PBR applications;
- number of foreign applications received by UPOV members;
- economic importance;
- level of breeding activity

UPOV

EXAMPLE (New Test Guidelines)

Test Guidelines: *Plantus magnifica* L.

(Common name: Alpha)

Technical Working Party: **TWX**

TWX (2005):
TWX (2006):
Alpha (proj. 1)
Alpha (proj. 2)
Alpha (proj. 3)
Alpha (proj. 3)
Alpha (proj. 4)
Alpha (proj. 4)
Alpha (proj. 4)
Alpha (proj. 5)
Final adopted document (2008):
TG/500/1



5. UPOV DATABASES

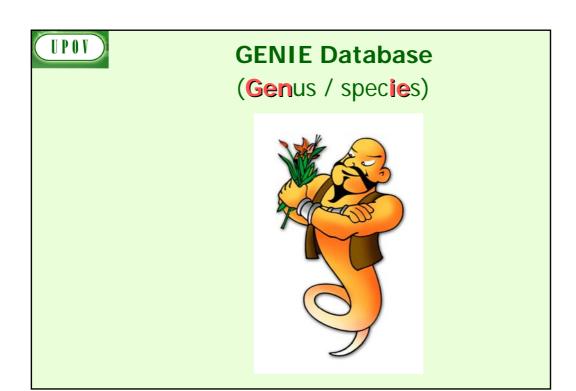


Article 20 of the 1991 Act (Variety denominations)

(2) [Characteristics of the **denomination**]

In particular, it must be different from every denomination which designates, in the territory of any Contracting Party, an existing variety of the same plant species or of a closely related species.







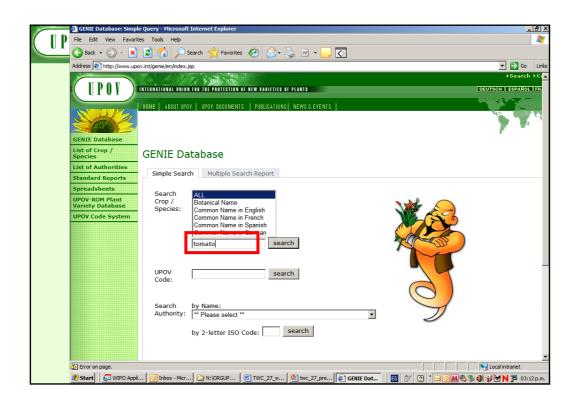
GENIE Database

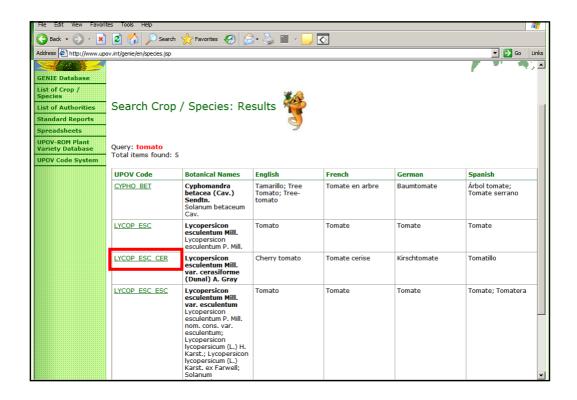


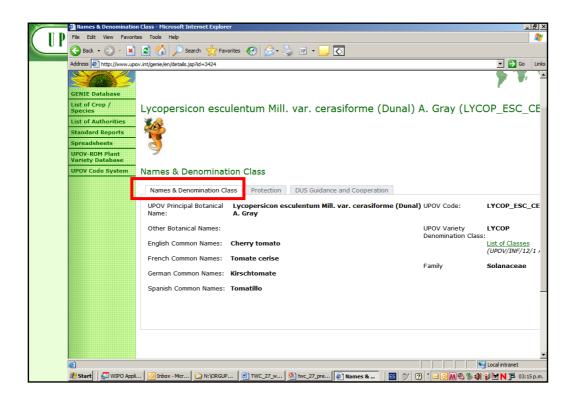
Variety denomination related information Protection offered by UPOV members

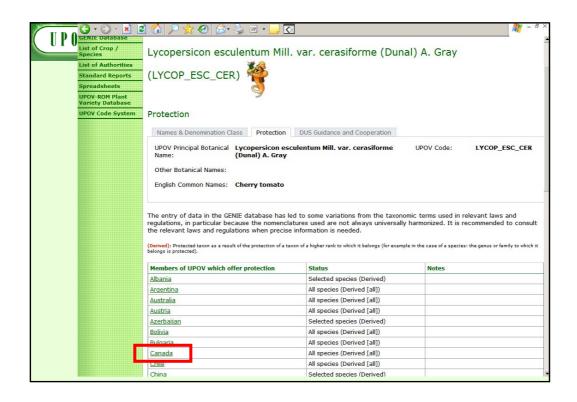
DUS information

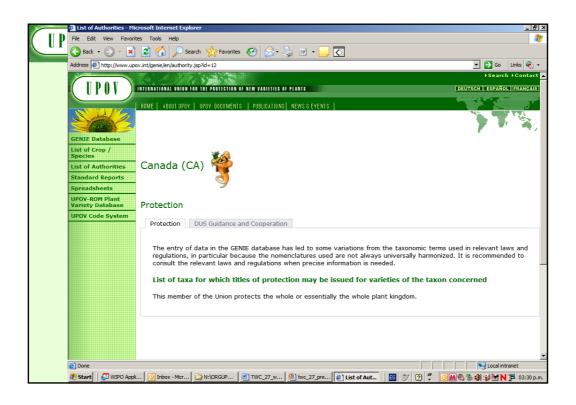
- UPOV Test Guidelines
- practical experience of UPOV (document TC/44/4)
- cooperation in DUS examination (document C/41/5)

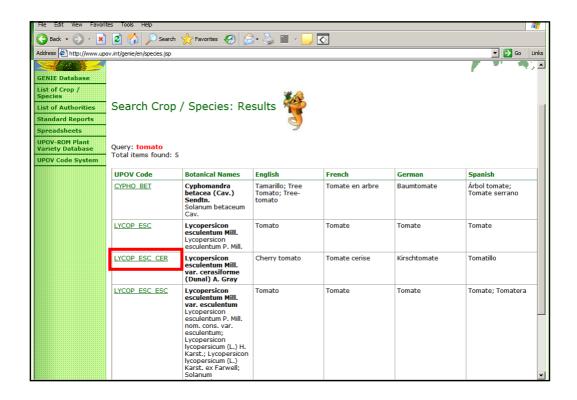


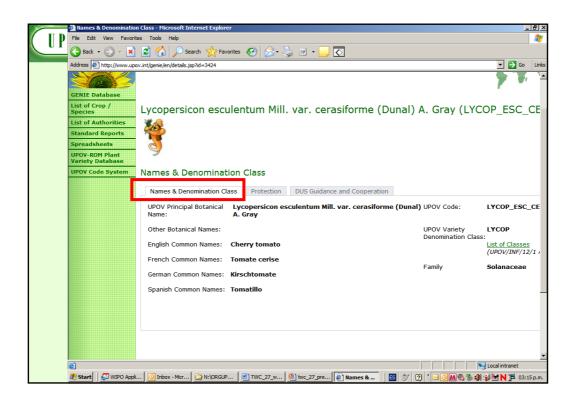


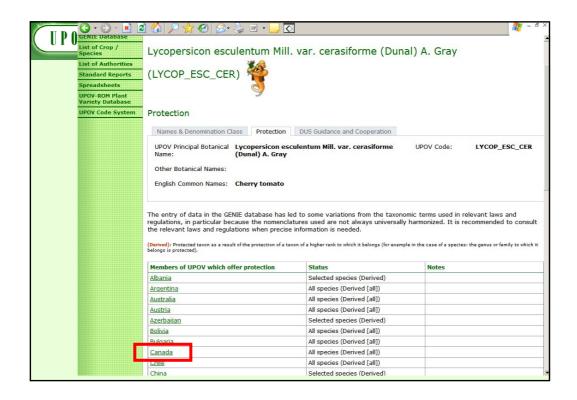


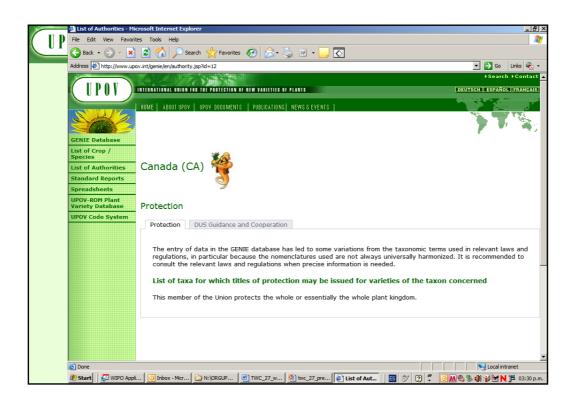


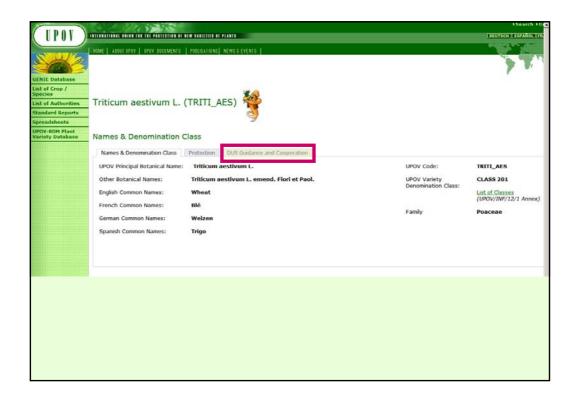


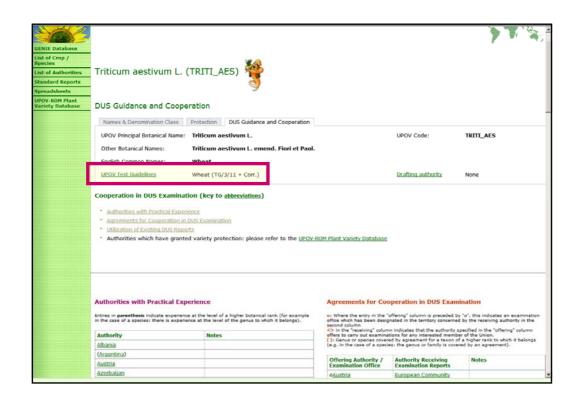


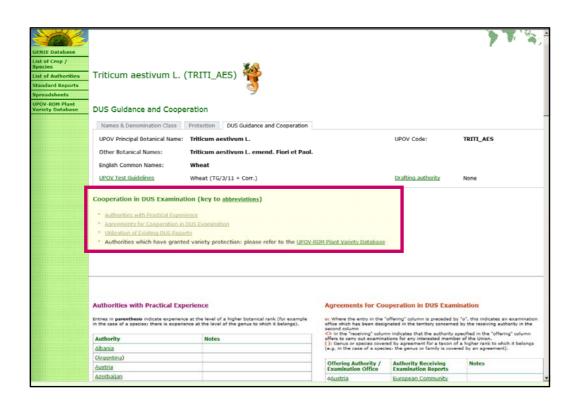




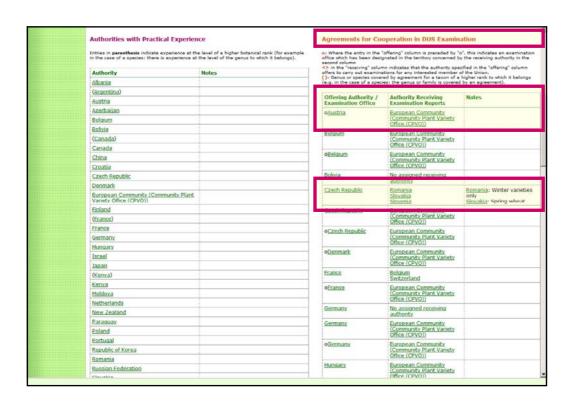








Authorities with Practical Experience Entries in parenthesis indicate expenence at the level of a higher botanical rank (for example in the case of a species: there is experience at the level of the genus to which it belongs).		Agreements for Cooperation in DUS Examination as Where the entry in the "offering" column is preceded by "a", this indicates an examination office which has been designated in the territory concerned by the receiving authority in the second rollum. (2) in the "receiving" column indicates that the authority specified in the "offering" column indicates that the authority specified in the "offering" column contracts that the submorty specified in the "offering" column contracts that the submorty specified in the "offering" column contracts that the submort specified in the "offering" column columns in the "offering" column columns in the "offering" column columns in the "offering" column is preceded by "a", this indicates an examination of the offering column is preceded by "a", this indicates an examination of the offering column is preceded by "a", this indicates an examination of the offering column is preceded by "a", this indicates an examination of the offering column is preceded by "a", this indicates an examination of the offering columns in the offering columns		
Authority	Notes	(): Genus or species cover	tions for any interested member	of the Union.
Albania		(e.g. in the case of a speci	es: the genus or family is covered	l by an agreement).
(Argentina)		Offering Authority /	Authority Receiving	Notes
Austria		Examination Office	Examination Reports	
Azerbaijan		oAustria	European Community	
Belgium	9		(Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))	
Bolivia		Belgium	European Community	
(Canada)			(Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))	
Canada		oBelgium	European Community	
China		OKAMENIN	(Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))	
Croatia		B. C. C.	The state of the s	
Czech Republic		Bolivia	No assigned receiving authority	
Denmark		Czech Republic	Romania	Romania: Winter varieties
European Community (Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))			Slovakia	only Slovakia: Spring wheat
Finland		Czech Republic	European Community	
(France)			(Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))	
France		oCzech Republic	European Community	
Germany			(Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))	
Hungary		oDenmark	European Community	1
Israel		Оренных	(Community Plant Variety	
lapan			Office (CPVO))	
(Kenya)		Erance	Belgium Switzerland	
Kenya		oFrance	European Community	
Moldova			(Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))	
Netherlands		Germany	No assigned receiving	
New Zealand			authority	
Paraguax		Germany	European Community	
Poland			(Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))	
Portugal		oGermany	European Community	
Republic of Korea			(Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))	
Romania		Hungary	European Community	
Russian Federation		LIMITIONIA	(Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))	



Utilization of Existing DUS Reports

"<>" (utilizing) indicates that the authority specified in "providing" column will, in general, provide existing DUS reports to any member of the Union.
"<>" (providing) indicates that the authority specified in the "utilizing" column will, in general, utilize existing DUS reports provided by any member of the Union.

(): Genus or species covered by agreement for a taxon of a higher rank to which it belongs (e.g. in the case of a species: the genus or family is covered by an agreement).

Providing Authority / Examination Office	Notes
(Australia)	1 1 1
(<u>Canada</u>)	
(European Community (Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO)))	1 1 1 1 1 1
(<u>Uruguay</u>)	
(Germany)	i
(<>)	
Slovenia	
<u>Austria</u>	
<u>France</u>	
Hungary	
Poland	
France Germany Netherlands United Kingdom	
	Examination Office (Australia) (Canada) (European Community (Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))) (Uruquay) (Germany) (<>) Slovenia Austria France Hungary Poland France Germany Netherlands

Utilization of Existing DUS Reports

"<>" (utilizing) indicates that the authority specified in "providing" column will, in general, provide existing DUS reports to any member of the Union.
"<>" (providing) indicates that the authority specified in the "utilizing" column will, in general, utilize existing DUS reports provided by any member of the Union.
(): Genus or species covered by agreement for a taxon of a higher rank to which it belongs (e.g. in the case of a species: the genus or family is covered by an agreement).

Utilizing Authority	Providing Authority / Examination Office	Notes	
(<>)	(Australia)		
(<>)	(Canada)		
(<>)	(European Community (Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO)))		
(<>)	(Uruguay)		
(<>)	(Germany)		
(Australia)	(<>)		
<u>Austria</u>	<u>Slovenia</u>		
<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Austria</u>		
<u>Croatia</u>	<u>France</u>		
<u>Croatia</u>	<u>Hungary</u>		
Czech Republic	Poland		
<u>Denmark</u>	France Germany Netherlands United Kingdom		

69

Utilization of Existing DUS Reports "<>" (utilizing) indicates that the authority specified in "providing" column will, in general, provide existing DUS reports to any member of the Union. "<>" (providing) indicates that the authority specified in the "utilizing" column will, in general, utilize existing DUS reports provided by any member of the Union. (): Genus or species covered by agreement for a taxon of a higher rank to which it belongs (e.g. in the case of a species: the genus or family is covered by an agreement). Providing Authority / Examination Office **Utilizing Authority** Notes (<>) (Australia) (<>) (Canada) (European Community (Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))) (<>) (<>) (<u>Uruguay</u>) (Australia) (<>) <u>Austria</u> Slovenia Croatia <u>Austria</u> Croatia France Croatia <u>Hungary</u> Czech Republic Poland France Germany Netherlands United Kingdom <u>Denmark</u>

provide existing DUS repo '<>" (providing) indicate utilize existing DUS report): Genus or species cove	that the authority specified in "pro- urts to any member of the Union. s that the authority specified in the sprovided by any member of the ered by agreement for a taxon of a cies: the genus or family is covered	"utilizing" column will, in general Union. higher rank to which it belongs	
Utilizing Authority	Providing Authority / Examination Office	Notes	
(<>)	(Australia)	1	
(<>)	(Canada)		
(<>)	(European Community (Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO)))		
(<>)	(Uruguay)		
(<>)	(Germany)		
(Australia)	(~)		
Austria	Slovenia		
Croatia	Austria		
Croatia	France		
Croatia	Hungary		
Czech Republic	Poland		
Denmark	France Germany Netherlands United Kingdom		

6. THE UPOV WEBSITE







