## **UPOV**

# Symposium on contracts in relation to Plant Breeders' Rights

EXPERIENCES OF BREEDERS

The role of contracts in the exercise of Breeders' Rights

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**Dominique THEVENON** 

I. The role of contracts in the exercise of Breeders' rights

II. Multi-contract organizations for a better control



#### What is a contract?

- A covenant by which several persons bind themselves versus one or several others.
  - Based on goodwill of contracting parties
    - Licensor proposes
    - Licensee accepts
  - Gives a legal frame to this goodwill and defines engagements

### What does a contract provide for?

- 1. Assessment of Licensor's rights
- 2. Rights licensed and conditions of exploitation of those rights
- 3. Remuneration of the breeder
- 4. Applicable sanctions
- 5. Jurisdiction
- 6. Provisions for the enforcement of rights

### 1. Assessment of rights

#### Contract must have solid grounds and be based:

- a) On existing and strong rights
  - A breeder can license only existing rights that he actually owns
  - Object of the contract can be the variety itself (Plant Breeder's Right) or a Trademark
- b) On an applicable legislation
  - eg. Community Regulation N°2100/94 of July 1994 (art. 13)
    - defines the scope of the Breeders' rights
    - provides for extension of protection to Essentially Derived Varieties

## 1 - a) Based on existing and valid rights

#### Plant Breeder's Rights

- Granted PBR
  - Rights between application and grant of the title
- Actual ownership of the title
- Validity consistently maintained

#### Trademark

- Actually registered (no 'common law' trademark)
- Validity consistently maintained

## 1 - b) Based on an applicable legislation

- Scope of the Breeders' Rights as defined by article 13 of the EU 1994 .....
  - (a) production or reproduction (multiplication),
  - (b) conditioning for the purpose of propagation,
  - (c) offering for sale,
  - (d) selling or other marketing,
  - (e exporting,
  - (f) importing,
  - (g) stocking for any of the purposes mentioned in (a) to (f), above.

## ... extension of protection to Essentially Derived Varieties

- Contract can describe and clarify the legal situation in regard to EDV
- Contract can determine the common understanding on which varieties are considered to be EDV, e.g. based on the CIOPORA position paper on EDV
- Contract can provide for a framework on how to deal with EDV of the licensed variety

## 2. Rights licensed and conditions of exploitation of the rights

- a) Which rights are licensed
- b) What frame for the exploitation of rights
- c) What are the obligations of the parties

## 2. a) Which rights are licensed

The rights licensed will vary according to the nature of the Licensee

- Propagation
- Growing
- Sale
- Import / Export

## 2. b) What does the authorization cover

What are the conditions of exploitation of those rights

- exclusive or not
- territory covered
- duration

## 2. c) What are the obligations of the parties

- Obligations of Licensor :
  - Maintain the licensed rights
  - Provide certain services (ex. supply certified propagation material to the licensee....)
  - Defend the licensed rights (against possible questioning as to their existence, against infringements...)
- Obligations of Licensee :
  - Only use material sourced from Licensor or from an authorized source
  - Ensure quality standards
  - Permit access to its premises to Licensor
  - Properly identify the licensed material upon marketing
  - Report on activities and keep proper records available to Licensor
  - Pay royalties
  - Report infringement and provide help in proceedings

#### 3. Remuneration of the Breeder

- A remuneration (royalty) as the compensation of the authorization of exploitation licensed
- Which royalty for which right
- Only way for the Breeder to recover the costs of his breeding work and to pursue his activity of creation

## 4. Application of sanctions

- A logical counterpart in case of breach of License provisions
- Sanctions more commonly used in License contracts:
  - termination of the license
  - obligation for the Licensee to give up the material in his possession
  - financial damages

#### 5. Jurisdiction

- Applicable law
- Competent court
- Arbitration (not commonly used in the ornamental and fruit sector)

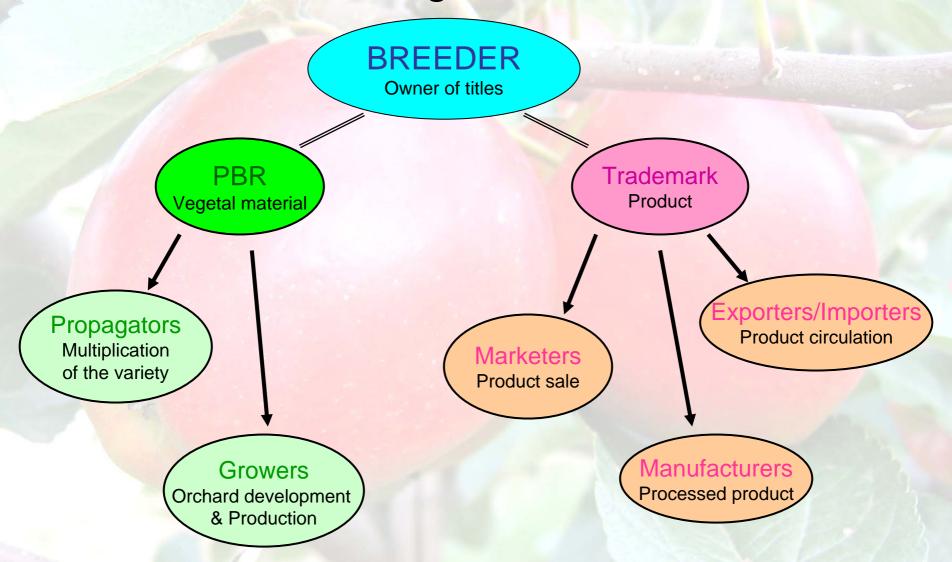
### 6. A tool for the enforcement of rights

 Licensee to report infringement and provide help in proceedings

 The contract is the recognition of who is in a « legal » situation in relation to the breeder's rights: everyone who is not in the contractual network is outside and likely to be an infringer



### A combination of rights for a better control



## A combination of rights for a better control

- Diffusion / circulation of vegetal material
- Plantations and production monitoring
- Product availability and management
- Product marketing
- Product circulation

## Conclusion

#### Contracts =

- Set a legal frame for the exercise of existing rights
- Offer the possibility to monitor and organize the commercial development of a variety
- Allow breeders to ask for a remuneration for their activity and pursue their creation work
- Help breeders to enforce their rights
- BUT MUST BE BASED ON STRONG RIGHTS!

