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**GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF LAWS BASED ON THE 1991 ACT OF THE
UPOV CONVENTION**

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INTRODUCTION

1. The document “Guidance for the Preparation of Laws Based on the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention” (guidance document) is intended to provide assistance to States/ intergovernmental organizations wishing to draft a law in accordance with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention. The guidance document is relevant for future members of UPOV and members of UPOV bound by an earlier Act of the UPOV Convention wishing to draft a law in accordance with the 1991 Act. The guidance document contains two parts:

- Part I: Example text for Articles for consideration in the preparation of laws based on the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention; and
- Part II: Notes based on information materials concerning certain Articles of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.

Part I: Example text for Articles for consideration in the preparation of laws based on the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention

2. Part I of the guidance document follows, where possible, the structure, content and numbering of the corresponding Articles of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention. The presentation of Part I of the guidance document is explained in the following paragraphs.

3. The highlighted text in square brackets is intended for drafters involved in the preparation of laws and identifies the following:

- (i) text to be completed (e.g. [name of the State/Intergovernmental Organization] or [name of the authority]);
- (ii) optional provisions of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention (e.g. [(2)] [Varieties of recent creation] or [(2)] [Optional exception]);
- (iii) provisions of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention providing for a minimum level and/or a choice (e.g. see Article 13 on provisional protection and Article 19 on the duration of the breeder’s right);
- (iv) cross references in the relevant example provisions of Part I of the document to the corresponding explanations in Part II of the document (e.g. Genera and Species to be Protected [NOTES – ARTICLE 3]);
- (v) numbering of provisions that might need to be modified (e.g. in the example text corresponding to Article 15(1)(iii) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention “acts done for the purpose of breeding other varieties, and, except where the provisions of Article [14(5)] apply, acts referred to in Article [14(1) to (4)] in respect of such other varieties.”).

4. The title of the specific provisions of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention relevant for intergovernmental organizations have been kept in Part I of the guidance document. The contents of those provisions, and, if appropriate, the corresponding explanations can be found in Part II of the guidance document.

5. Numbers corresponding to the example text for Articles 23 to 27 in Part I of the guidance document, which do not correspond to the number of Articles of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention, are preceded by an asterisk. A corresponding footnote has been added for this purpose in the relevant Articles of Part I of the guidance document.

6. The example provisions in this document corresponding to certain provisions of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention, such as national treatment or the right of priority provide for the requirements under the UPOV Convention. Each State or Intergovernmental Organization may choose to extend those provisions, for example, in order to comply with other international agreements. Guidance on the development of such provisions is available upon request from the Office of the Union.

7. Document [UPOV/INF/13](#) provides “Guidance on How to Become a Member of UPOV” and document [UPOV/INF/14](#) provides “Guidance for Members of UPOV on How to Ratify, or Accede to, the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention”. Further guidance on these matters is available upon request from the Office of the Union.

Part II: Notes based on information materials concerning certain Articles of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention

8. Part II of the guidance document contains notes based on information materials concerning certain Articles of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention (e.g. Council documents, explanatory notes, distance learning material) and, in particular, the following explanatory notes:

- [UPOV/EXN/BRD:](#)
(Article 1(iv)) Explanatory Notes on the Definition of Breeder under the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/VAR:](#)
(Article 1(vi)) Explanatory Notes on the Definition of Variety under the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/GEN:](#)
(Article 3) Explanatory Notes on Genera and Species to be Protected under the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/NAT:](#)
(Article 4) Explanatory Notes on National Treatment under the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/NOV:](#)
(Article 6) Explanatory Notes on Novelty under the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/PPM:](#)
(Article 14(1)(a)) Explanatory Notes on Propagating Material under the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/PRI:](#)
(Article 11) Explanatory Notes on the Right of Priority under the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/PRP:](#)
(Article 13) Explanatory Notes on Provisional Protection under the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/CAL:](#)
(Article 14(1)(b)) Explanatory Notes on Conditions and Limitations Concerning the Breeder's Authorization in Respect of Propagating Material under the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/HRV:](#)
(Article 14(2)) Explanatory Notes on Acts in Respect of Harvested Material under the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/EDV:](#)
(Article 14(5)) Explanatory Notes on Essentially Derived Varieties under the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/EXC:](#)
(Article 15) Explanatory Notes on Exceptions to the Breeder's Right under the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/DEN](#)
(Article 20) Explanatory Notes on Variety Denominations under the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/NUL:](#)
(Article 21) Explanatory Notes on the Nullity of the Breeder's Right under the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/CAN:](#)
(Article 22) Explanatory Notes on the Cancellation of the Breeder's Right under the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/EXN/ENF:](#)
(Article 30(1)(i)) Explanatory Notes on the Enforcement of Breeders' Rights under the UPOV Convention
- [UPOV/INF/21:](#)
(Article 30(1)(i)) Alternative Dispute Settlement Mechanisms

Part II of the guidance document will be updated to reflect any development in the contents and/or the status of the source.

9. The structure of the guidance document provides cross references between Part I and Part II.

**PART I:
EXAMPLE TEXT FOR ARTICLES FOR CONSIDERATION IN THE PREPARATION OF LAWS
BASED ON THE 1991 ACT OF THE UPOV CONVENTION**

[TITLE OF THE DRAFT LAW]

CHAPTER I
DEFINITIONS

**Article 1
Definitions**

[NOTES – ARTICLE 1]

For the purposes of this Law:

- (i) “breeder” means
 - the person who bred, or discovered and developed, a variety,
 - [the person who is the employer of the aforementioned person or who has commissioned the latter’s work,] or
 - the successor in title of the first [or second] aforementioned person, as the case may be;
- (ii) “breeder’s right” means the right of the breeder provided for in this Law ;
- (iii) “variety” means a plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank, which grouping, irrespective of whether the conditions for the grant of a breeder’s right are fully met, can be
 - defined by the expression of the characteristics resulting from a given genotype or combination of genotypes,
 - distinguished from any other plant grouping by the expression of at least one of the said characteristics and
 - considered as a unit with regard to its suitability for being propagated unchanged;
- (iv) “[name of the authority]”;
- (v) “UPOV” means the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants founded by the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of 1961 and further mentioned in the Act of 1972, the Act of 1978 and in the 1991 Act;
- (vi) “member of UPOV ” means a State party to the UPOV Convention of 1961 / Act of 1972 or the Act of 1978 or a Contracting Party to the 1991 Act;
- [(vii) “territory”] (for intergovernmental organizations)

CHAPTER II
GENERAL

Article 2
Purpose

[NOTES – ARTICLE 1(ix)]

- (1) The purpose of this Law is to grant and protect breeders' rights.
- (2) The **[name of the authority]** is the authority entrusted with the task of granting breeders' rights.

Article 3
Genera and Species to be Protected

[NOTES – ARTICLE 3]

(Option 1)

[This Law shall be applied on the date of its coming into force to all plant genera and species.]

(Option 2)

[This Law shall be applied to the plant genera and species designated by [decisions of the Minister/the regulations], and by the expiration of a period of [five]/[10] years from the date of coming into force of this Law at the latest, to all plant genera and species.]

Article 4
National Treatment

[NOTES – ARTICLE 4]

[(1)] *[Treatment]* Without prejudice to the rights specified in this Law, nationals of a member of UPOV as well as natural persons resident and legal entities having their registered offices within the territory of a member of UPOV shall, insofar as the grant and protection of breeders' rights are concerned, enjoy within the territory of **[name of the State/ Intergovernmental Organization]** the same treatment as is accorded by this Law to the nationals of **[name of the State/Intergovernmental Organization]**. The said nationals, natural persons or legal entities of a member of UPOV shall comply with the conditions and formalities imposed on the nationals of **[name of the State/Intergovernmental Organization]**.

[(2)] *["Nationals"]* For the purposes of paragraph **[(1)]**, "nationals" means, where the member of UPOV is a State, the nationals of that State and, where the member of UPOV is an intergovernmental organization, the nationals of the States which are members of that organization.

CHAPTER III
CONDITIONS FOR THE GRANT OF THE BREEDER'S RIGHT

Article 5
Conditions of Protection

[NOTES – ARTICLE 5]

- (1) [*Criteria to be satisfied*] The breeder's right shall be granted where the variety is
- (i) new,
 - (ii) distinct,
 - (iii) uniform and
 - (iv) stable.

(2) [*Other conditions*] The grant of the breeder's right shall not be subject to any further or different conditions, provided that the variety is designated by a denomination in accordance with the provisions of Article [20], that the applicant complies with the formalities provided for in this Law and that he pays the required fees.

Article 6
Novelty

[NOTES – ARTICLE 6]

[1] [\[Criteria\]](#) The variety shall be deemed to be new if, at the date of filing of the application for a breeder's right, propagating or harvested material of the variety has not been sold or otherwise disposed of to others, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of exploitation of the variety

(i) in the territory of [\[name of the State/Intergovernmental Organization\]](#) earlier than one year before the date of filing of the application and

(ii) in a territory other than that of [\[name of the State/Intergovernmental Organization\]](#) earlier than four years or, in the case of trees or of vines, earlier than six years before the said date.

[2] [\[Varieties of recent creation\]](#) (optional provision - see [NOTES – ARTICLE 6\(2\)](#))

[3] [\["Territory" in certain cases\]](#) (for members of UPOV which are member States of one and the same intergovernmental organization)

**Article 7
Distinctness**

[NOTES – ARTICLE 7]

The variety shall be deemed to be distinct if it is clearly distinguishable from any other variety whose existence is a matter of common knowledge at the time of the filing of the application. In particular, the filing of an application for the granting of a breeder's right or for the entering of another variety in an official register of varieties, in any country, shall be deemed to render that other variety a matter of common knowledge from the date of the application, provided that the application leads to the granting of a breeder's right or to the entering of the said other variety in the official register of varieties, as the case may be.

**Article 8
Uniformity**

[NOTES – ARTICLE 8]

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

**Article 9
Stability**

[NOTES – ARTICLE 9]

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

CHAPTER IV
APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OF THE BREEDER'S RIGHT

Article 10
Filing of Applications

[NOTES – ARTICLE 10]

(1) The filing date of the application for a breeder's right shall be the date of receipt of the application duly filed as prescribed by **[this Law/the regulations/decisions of the Minister]**.

(2) *[Independence of protection]* The **[name of the authority]** shall not refuse to grant a breeder's right or limit its duration on the ground that protection for the same variety has not been applied for, has been refused or has expired in any other State or intergovernmental organization.

Article 11
Right of Priority

[NOTES – ARTICLE 11]

(1) *[The right: its period]* Any breeder who has duly filed an application for the protection of a variety in one of the members of UPOV (the "first application") shall, for the purpose of filing an application for the grant of a breeder's right for the same variety with the **[name of the authority]**, enjoy a right of priority for a period of 12 months. This period shall be computed from the date of filing of the first application. The day of filing shall not be included in the latter period.

(2) *[Claiming the right]* In order to benefit from the right of priority, the breeder shall, in the application filed with the **[name of the authority]**, claim the priority of the first application. The **[name of the authority]** shall require the breeder to furnish, within a period of **[not less than three months]** from the filing date of the application, a copy of the documents which constitute the first application, certified to be a true copy by the authority with which that first application was filed, and samples or other evidence that the variety which is the subject matter of both applications is the same.

(3) *[Documents and material]* The breeder shall be allowed a period of two years after the expiration of the period of priority or, where the first application is rejected or withdrawn, an appropriate time, after such rejection or withdrawal, in which to furnish, to the **[name of the authority]**, any necessary information, document or material required for the purpose of the examination under Article **[12]**.

(4) *[Events occurring during the period]* Events occurring within the period provided for in paragraph (1), such as the filing of another application or the publication or use of the variety that is the subject of the first application, shall not constitute a ground for rejecting the subsequent application. Such events shall also not give rise to any third-party right.

Article 12
Examination of the Application

[NOTES – ARTICLE 12]

Any decision to grant a breeder's right shall require an examination for compliance with the conditions under Articles [5 to 9]. In the course of the examination, the [name of the authority] may grow the variety or carry out other necessary tests, cause the growing of the variety or the carrying out of other necessary tests, or take into account the results of growing tests or other trials which have already been carried out. For the purposes of examination, the [name of the authority] may require the breeder to furnish all the necessary information, documents or material as specified in [this Law/the regulations/decisions of the Minister].

Article 13
Provisional Protection

[NOTES – ARTICLE 13]

(1) Provisional protection is provided to safeguard the interests of the breeder during the period between [the filing or the publication] of the application for the grant of a breeder's right and the grant of that right.

(2) ["Measures to be specified"]

CHAPTER V
THE RIGHTS OF THE BREEDER

Article 14
Scope of the Breeder's Right

[NOTES – ARTICLE 14]

(1) *[Acts in respect of the propagating material]* (a) Subject to Articles [15] and [16], the following acts in respect of the propagating material of the protected variety shall require the authorization of the breeder:

- (i) production or reproduction (multiplication),
- (ii) conditioning for the purpose of propagation,
- (iii) offering for sale,
- (iv) selling or other marketing,
- (v) exporting,
- (vi) importing,
- (vii) stocking for any of the purposes mentioned in (i) to (vi), above.

(b) The breeder may make his authorization subject to conditions and limitations.

(2) *[Acts in respect of the harvested material]* Subject to Articles [15] and [16], the acts referred to in items (i) to (vii) of paragraph (1)(a) in respect of harvested material, including entire plants and parts of plants, obtained through the unauthorized use of propagating material of the protected variety shall require the authorization of the breeder, unless the breeder has had reasonable opportunity to exercise his right in relation to the said propagating material.

[3] *[Acts in respect of certain products]* [optional provision] Subject to Articles [15] and [16], the acts referred to in items (i) to (vii) of paragraph (1)(a) in respect of products made directly from harvested material of the protected variety falling within the provisions of paragraph [(2)] through the unauthorized use of the said harvested material shall require the authorization of the breeder, unless the breeder has had reasonable opportunity to exercise his right in relation to the said harvested material.]

[4] *[Possible additional acts]* (optional provision – see [NOTES – ARTICLE 14\(4\)](#))

[5] *[Essentially derived and certain other varieties]* (a) The provisions of paragraphs [(1) to (4)] shall also apply in relation to

- (i) varieties which are essentially derived from the protected variety, where the protected variety is not itself an essentially derived variety,
- (ii) varieties which are not clearly distinguishable in accordance with Article 7 from the protected variety and
- (iii) varieties whose production requires the repeated use of the protected variety.

(b) For the purposes of subparagraph (a)(i), a variety shall be deemed to be essentially derived from another variety (“the initial variety”) when

- (i) it is predominantly derived from the initial variety, or from a variety that is itself predominantly derived from the initial variety, while retaining the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety,
- (ii) it is clearly distinguishable from the initial variety and
- (iii) except for the differences which result from the act of derivation, it conforms to the initial variety in the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety.

(c) Essentially derived varieties may be obtained for example by the selection of a natural or induced mutant, or of a somaclonal variant, the selection of a variant individual from plants of the initial variety, backcrossing, or transformation by genetic engineering.

Article 15
Exceptions to the Breeder's Right

NOTES – ARTICLE 15

[1) **Compulsory exceptions** The breeder's right shall not extend to

- (i) acts done privately and for non-commercial purposes,
- (ii) acts done for experimental purposes and
- (iii) acts done for the purpose of breeding other varieties, and, except where the provisions of Article **[14(5)]** apply, acts referred to in Article **[14(1) to (4)]** in respect of such other varieties.

[2) **Optional exception** (see **NOTES – ARTICLE 15(2)**)

Article 16
Exhaustion of the Breeder's Right

[NOTES – ARTICLE 16]

(1) [*Exhaustion of right*] The breeder's right shall not extend to acts concerning any material of the protected variety, or of a variety covered by the provisions of Article [14(5)], which has been sold or otherwise marketed by the breeder or with his consent in the territory of the [name of the State/Intergovernmental Organization], or any material derived from the said material, unless such acts

(i) involve further propagation of the variety in question or

(ii) involve an export of material of the variety, which enables the propagation of the variety, into a country which does not protect varieties of the plant genus or species to which the variety belongs, except where the exported material is for final consumption purposes.

(2) [*Meaning of "material"*] For the purposes of paragraph [(1)], "material" means, in relation to a variety,

(i) propagating material of any kind,

(ii) harvested material, including entire plants and parts of plants, and

(iii) any product made directly from the harvested material.

[(3)] [*"Territory" in certain cases*] [for members of UPOV which are member States of one and the same intergovernmental organization]

Article 17
Restrictions on the Exercise of the Breeder's Right

[NOTES – ARTICLE 17]

(1) [*Public interest*] Except where expressly provided in this Law, the free exercise of a breeder's right shall not be restricted for reasons other than of public interest.

(2) [*Equitable remuneration*] When any such restriction has the effect of the [Minister/competent authority] authorizing a third party to perform any act for which the breeder's authorization is required, the breeder shall receive equitable remuneration.

Article 18
Measures Regulating Commerce

[NOTES – ARTICLE 18]

The breeder's right is independent of any measure to regulate the production, certification and marketing of material of varieties or the importing or exporting of such material. In any case, such measures shall not affect the application of the provisions of this Law.

Article 19
Duration of the Breeder's Right

[NOTES – ARTICLE 19]

The breeder's right shall be granted for a period of [period to be specified] from the date of the grant of the breeder's right. For trees and vines, the said period shall be [period to be specified] from the said date.

CHAPTER VI
VARIETY DENOMINATION

Article 20
Variety Denomination

[NOTES – ARTICLE 20]

(1) *[Designation of varieties by denominations; use of the denomination]* The variety shall be designated by a denomination which will be its generic designation. 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.

(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 UPOV, an existing variety of the same plant species or of a closely related species.

(3) *[Registration of the denomination]* The denomination of the variety shall be submitted by the breeder to the [name of the authority]. If it is found that the denomination does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph [(2)], the [name of 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 [name of the authority] at the same time as the breeder's right is granted.

(4) *[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 [name of the authority] shall require the breeder to submit another denomination for the variety.

(5) *[Same denomination in all members of UPOV]* A variety must be submitted to all members of UPOV under the same denomination. The [name of the authority] shall register the denomination so submitted, unless it considers the denomination unsuitable. In the latter case, it shall require the breeder to submit another denomination.

(6) *[Information concerning variety denominations]* The [name of the authority] ensures that the authorities of the members of UPOV 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 [name of the authority].

(7) *[Obligation to use the denomination]* Any person who offers for sale or markets propagating material of a variety protected within the territory of [State/Intergovernmental Organization] is 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.

(8) *[Indications used in association with denominations]* When a variety is offered for sale or marketed, it is 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.

CHAPTER VII
NULLITY AND CANCELLATION OF THE BREEDER'S RIGHT

Article 21
Nullity of the Breeder's Right

[NOTES – ARTICLE 21]

- (1) *[Reasons of nullity]* The breeder's right shall be declared null and void when it is established
- (i) that the conditions laid down in Articles [6 or 7] were not complied with at the time of the grant of the breeder's right,
 - (ii) that, where the grant of the breeder's right has been essentially based upon information and documents furnished by the breeder, the conditions laid down in Articles [8 or 9] were not complied with at the time of the grant of the breeder's right, or
 - (iii) that the breeder's right has been granted to a person who is not entitled to it, unless it is transferred to the person who is so entitled.
- (2) *[Exclusion of other reasons]* No breeder's right shall be declared null and void for reasons other than those referred to in paragraph [(1)].

Article 22
Cancellation of the Breeder's Right

[NOTES – ARTICLE 22]

- (1) *[Reasons for cancellation]* (a) The breeder's right [may] be cancelled if it is established that the conditions laid down in Articles [8 or 9] are no longer fulfilled.
- (b) Furthermore, the breeder's right [may] be cancelled if, after being requested to do so and within the prescribed period,
- (i) the breeder does not provide the [name of the authority] with the information, documents or material deemed necessary for verifying the maintenance of the variety,
 - (ii) the breeder fails to pay such fees as may be payable to keep his right in force, or
 - (iii) the breeder does not propose, where the denomination of the variety is cancelled after the grant of the right, another suitable denomination.
- (2) *[Exclusion of other reasons]* No breeder's right shall be cancelled for reasons other than those referred to in paragraph [(1)].

CHAPTER VIII
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article *23
Enforcement of Breeders' Rights

[NOTES – ARTICLE 30(1)(i)]

The following legal remedies shall be available for the enforcement of breeders' rights:

[...]

Article *24
Supervision

[NOTES – ARTICLE 30(1)(i)]

Supervision over the implementation of this Law [and the regulations/decisions adopted according this Law], shall be performed by the [Ministry/Inspectors/competent authority].

The following administrative measures and sanctions shall apply in case of breach of the Law [and the regulations/decisions]: [...]

Article *25
Publication

[NOTES – ARTICLE 30(1)(iii)]

The public shall be informed through the regular publication of information concerning

- applications for and grants of breeders' rights, and
- proposed and approved denominations.

* Numbers of Articles which do not correspond to the number of Articles of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention are preceded by an asterisk.

Article *26

[Regulations] and/or [Decisions of the Minister]

[NOTES – ARTICLE 30]

The **[competent authority/Minister]** may make regulations or issue decisions for any matter required for the implementation of this Law, in particular:

- (1) Procedural matters concerning applications for the grant of breeders' rights;
- (2) Matters concerning variety denominations;
- (3) Matters concerning examination of applications for the grant of breeders' rights;
- (4) Publication requirements;
- (5) Opposition procedures;
- (6) Appeals;
- (7) Schedule of fees; and
- (8) Data to be included in the registers concerning breeders' rights.

Article *27

Entry into force

This Law shall enter into force on **[...]**.

* Numbers of Articles which do not correspond to the number of Articles of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention are preceded by an asterisk.

**PART II: NOTES BASED ON INFORMATION MATERIALS CONCERNING CERTAIN ARTICLES
OF THE 1991 ACT OF THE UPOV CONVENTION**

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**PART II:
NOTES BASED ON INFORMATION MATERIALS CONCERNING CERTAIN ARTICLES
OF THE 1991 ACT OF THE UPOV CONVENTION**

NOTES ON ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS

Article 1(iv) “breeder”

(iv) “breeder” means

- **the person who bred, or discovered and developed, a variety,**
- **the person who is the employer of the aforementioned person or who has commissioned the latter’s work, where the laws of the relevant Contracting Party so provide, or**
- **the successor in title of the first or second aforementioned person, as the case may be;**

The following paragraphs explain certain aspects of the definition of breeder.

(a) Entitlement to a breeder’s right

1. Only the breeder as defined in Article 1(iv) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention is entitled to be granted a breeder’s right. The 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention provides, under its Article 21(1)(iii), that “[e]ach Contracting Party shall declare a breeder’s right granted by it null and void when it is established [...] (iii) that the breeder’s right has been granted to a person who is not entitled to it, unless it is transferred to the person who is so entitled.”

(b) Person

2. The term “person” in Article 1(iv) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention should be understood to embrace both physical and legal persons. The term person refers to one or more persons. For the purpose of this document, legal person refers to an entity with rights and obligations in accordance with the legislation of the member of the Union concerned.

(c) Elements of the definition of breeder

3. The three elements of the definition of breeder are explained in the following paragraphs.

(i) The person who bred, or discovered and developed, a variety

4. In accordance with the first indent of Article 1(iv) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention, the definition of “breeder” includes

- “- the person who bred, or discovered and developed, a variety”.

5. Under the UPOV Convention there is no restriction on who can become a breeder. A breeder might be, for example, an amateur gardener, a farmer, a scientist, a plant breeding institute or an enterprise specialized in plant breeding.

6. The UPOV Convention makes no restriction with regard to the methods or techniques by which a new variety is “bred”.

7. With regard to “discovered and developed”, a discovery might be the initial step in the process of breeding a new variety. However, the term “discovered and developed” means that a mere discovery, or find, would not entitle the person to obtain a breeder’s right. Development of plant material into a variety is necessary for a breeder to be entitled to obtain a breeder’s right. A person would not be entitled to protection of an existing variety that was discovered and propagated unchanged by that person.

8. Further guidance on the notion of “breeder”, including the notion of “discovered and developed”, is provided in “The Notion of Breeder and Common Knowledge in the Plant Variety Protection System Based Upon the UPOV Convention” (Annex to document C(Extr.)/19/2 Rev.) (see http://www.upov.int/information_documents/en/list.jsp).

(ii) *Employer*

9. In accordance with the second indent of Article 1(iv) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention, where the person who bred, or discovered and developed, a variety is an employee, the employer, or the person who has commissioned the latter’s work, may be the person entitled to obtain a breeder’s right, where the applicable law so provides.

(iii) *Successor in title*

10. In accordance with the third indent of Article 1(iv) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention, the breeder may be the “successor in title” of: the person who bred, or discovered and developed, a variety; or the person who is the employer of the person who discovered and developed a variety or who has commissioned the latter’s work, where the laws of the relevant member of the Union so provide. A person may, for example, become the “successor in title” by law, will, gift, sale or exchange, where the law of the relevant member of the Union so provides.

Article 1(vi) “variety”

(vi) “variety” means a plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank, which grouping, irrespective of whether the conditions for the grant of a breeder’s right are fully met, can be

- defined by the expression of the characteristics resulting from a given genotype or combination of genotypes,
- distinguished from any other plant grouping by the expression of at least one of the said characteristics and
- considered as a unit with regard to its suitability for being propagated unchanged;

The following paragraphs explain certain aspects of the definition of variety.

(i) *Plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank*

1. The definition of “variety” under the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention starts by stating that it is “a plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank, ... ” thereby confirming that a variety may not, for example, consist of plants of more than one species.

2. The definition that a variety means a “plant grouping” clarifies that the following, for example, do not correspond to the definition of a variety:

- a single plant; (however, an existing variety may be represented by a single plant or part(s) of a plant, provided that such a plant or part(s) of the plant could be used to propagate the variety);
- a trait (e.g. disease resistance, flower color);
- a chemical or other substance (e.g. oil, DNA);
- a plant breeding technology (e.g. tissue culture).

(ii) *Irrespective of whether the conditions for the grant of a breeder’s right are fully met*

3. The definition of “variety” in Article 1(vi) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention specifies that a plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank can be a variety, “irrespective of whether the conditions for the grant of a breeder’s right are fully met”. Thus, the definition of a “variety” is wider than “protectable variety”.

4. The definition of “variety” plays an important role in the context of the examination of distinctness. Article 7 of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention provides that “[t]he variety shall be deemed to be distinct if it is clearly distinguishable from any other variety whose existence is a matter of common knowledge at the time of the filing of the application.” The words “irrespective of whether the conditions for the grant of a breeder’s right are fully met” make it clear that varieties of common knowledge which are not protected may, nevertheless, still be varieties which correspond to the definition of variety in Article 1(vi), from which a “candidate variety” (a “variety” for which an application for a breeder’s right has been filed) must be clearly distinguishable. Guidance on varieties of common knowledge is provided in documents TG/1/3 “General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability and the Development of Harmonized Descriptions of New Varieties of Plants” and TGP/4/1 “Constitution and Maintenance of Variety Collections”.

5. In general, the authorities do not examine whether a “candidate variety” corresponds to the definition of a variety according to Article 1(vi) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention. Authorities are required to examine whether the application for a breeder’s right meets the requirements for the grant of a breeder’s right including, in particular, whether the candidate variety is distinct, uniform and stable (DUS). A variety which fulfills the DUS criteria will meet the definition of variety. In general, in the case of a rejected application, the authorities will not indicate whether they consider that the candidate variety corresponds to the definition of a “variety” or not.

(iii) *Defined by the expression of characteristics resulting from a given genotype or combination of genotypes*

6. The notion of “combination of genotypes” covers, for example, synthetic varieties and hybrids.

(iv) *Considered as a unit with regard to its suitability for being propagated unchanged*

7. The UPOV Convention does not limit the means by which a variety can be propagated unchanged. In the case of some varieties, such as vegetatively propagated, self-pollinated and some cross-pollinated varieties, a variety may be propagated unchanged from the plants of the variety itself. In the case of some other varieties, for example hybrids and synthetic varieties, the variety may be propagated unchanged by a cycle of propagation that may involve plants other than those of the variety. Such a cycle of propagation may involve a simple cross of two parent lines (e.g. simple hybrid), or may involve a more complex cycle of propagation (e.g. three-way hybrids, synthetic varieties etc.). Some examples of methods of propagating varieties can be found in document TGP/7 “Development of Test Guidelines”, Annex 3 “Guidance Notes”, GN 31 “Information on method of propagating the variety” and GN 32 “Information on method of propagation of hybrid varieties” [cross ref.].

Article 1(viii) “territory”

(viii) “territory”, in relation to a Contracting Party, means, where the Contracting Party is a State, the territory of that State and, where the Contracting Party is an intergovernmental organization, the territory in which the constituting treaty of that intergovernmental organization applies;

Article 6(3) concerning “Novelty” and Article 16(3) concerning “Exhaustion of the Breeder’s Right” of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention contain provisions on “Territory’ in certain Cases”.

Article 1(ix) “authority”

(ix) “authority” means the authority referred to in Article 30(1)(ii);

[see [Article 2](#) of Part I of this document]

Article 30(1)(ii) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention requires that a member of UPOV shall maintain an authority entrusted with the task of granting breeders’ rights or shall entrust the said task to an authority maintained by another member of UPOV.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 3 GENERA AND SPECIES TO BE PROTECTED

(1) [States already members of the Union] Each Contracting Party which is bound by the Act of 1961/1972 or the Act of 1978 shall apply the provisions of this Convention,

(i) at the date on which it becomes bound by this Convention, to all plant genera and species to which it applies, on the said date, the provisions of the Act of 1961/1972 or the Act of 1978 and,

(ii) at the latest by the expiration of a period of five years after the said date, to all plant genera and species.

(2) [New members of the Union] Each Contracting Party which is not bound by the Act of 1961/1972 or the Act of 1978 shall apply the provisions of this Convention,

(i) at the date on which it becomes bound by this Convention, to at least 15 plant genera or species and,

(ii) at the latest by the expiration of a period of 10 years from the said date, to all plant genera and species.

1.1 States or intergovernmental organizations may, in the first instance, apply the provisions of the UPOV Convention to all plant genera and species. Where the legislation of the State or Intergovernmental Organization concerned does not, in the first instance, apply to all plant genera and species, the minimum requirement is to apply the provisions of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention:

1.1.1 States already members of UPOV

to the plant genera and species to which it applied, on the date of the entry into force of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention, the provisions of the previous Act of the UPOV Convention by which it was bound and, at the latest by the expiration of five years, to all plant genera and species (see Article 3(1)(i) and (ii) of the 1991 Act);

1.1.2 New members of UPOV

to 15 genera or species on the date of the entry into force of the UPOV Convention and, at the latest by the expiration of 10 years from that date, to all plant genera and species (see Article 3(2)(i) and (ii) of the 1991 Act).

1.2 Where the legislation of the State or Intergovernmental Organization concerned does not provide protection to all plant genera and species, eligibility for protection can be clarified by presenting the list of plant genera and species by botanical name.

1.3 Guidance on information that can be provided in the form for the application for plant breeders' rights, to assist applicants in determining whether a plant genus or species is one to which the legislation applies, is provided in document [TGP/5](#) "Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing" [Section 2](#) "UPOV Model Form for the Application for Plant Breeders' Rights" (see Instructions for converting the UPOV model form for the application for plant breeders' rights into an authority's own form: B Item 3).

NOTES ON ARTICLE 4 NATIONAL TREATMENT

(1) **[Treatment]** Without prejudice to the rights specified in this Convention, nationals of a Contracting Party as well as natural persons resident and legal entities having their registered offices within the territory of a Contracting Party shall, insofar as the grant and protection of breeders' rights are concerned, enjoy within the territory of each other Contracting Party the same treatment as is accorded or may hereafter be accorded by the laws of each such other Contracting Party to its own nationals, provided that the said nationals, natural persons or legal entities comply with the conditions and formalities imposed on the nationals of the said other Contracting Party.

(2) **[“Nationals”]** For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, “nationals” means, where the Contracting Party is a State, the nationals of that State and, where the Contracting Party is an intergovernmental organization, the nationals of the States which are members of that organization.

1.1 A national treatment provision is not required if, in relation to the filing of applications, the law does not place any restriction on the nationality, place of residence of natural persons or place of registered offices for legal entities.

1.2 If the law provides for a national treatment provision, the authority may request the necessary information in the application form to determine if, based on the nationality, place of residence or registered office, of the applicant (as appropriate), the applicant is entitled to file an application. The UPOV Model Form for the Application for Plant Breeders' Rights (document [TGP/5](#) “Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing”, [Section 2](#), Item 1) provides the following request of information.

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. (a) Applicant(s) ¹ | | |
| Name(s) | _____ | |
| <i>UPOV-A1: 1(a)(i)[#]</i> | | |
| Address(es) | _____ | |
| <i>UPOV-A1: 1(a)(ii)</i> | | |
| Telephone No.(s) | _____ | |
| <i>UPOV-A1: 1(a)(iii)</i> | | |
| Fax No.(s) | _____ | |
| <i>UPOV-A1: 1(a)(iv)</i> | | |
| E-mail address(es) | _____ | |
| <i>UPOV-A1: 1(a)(v)</i> | | |
| (b) Nationality(ies): | _____ | |
| <i>UPOV-A1: 1(b)</i> | | |
| (c) Residence (State): | _____ | |
| <i>UPOV-A1: 1(c)</i> | | |
| (d) Registered offices for legal entities (State): | _____ | |
| <i>UPOV-A1: 1(d)</i> | | |
| (e) A procedural representative/agent/proxy will be used: | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>UPOV-A1: 1(e)(i)</i> | <i>UPOV-A1: 1(e)(ii)</i> |
| _____ | | |
| ¹ The “applicant” should be the “breeder” according to the definition of “breeder” in Article 1(iv) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention which is: | | |
| - the person who bred, or discovered and developed, a variety, | | |
| - the person who is the employer of the aforementioned person or who has commissioned the latter's work, where the laws of the relevant Contracting Party so provide, or | | |
| - the successor in title of the first or second aforementioned person, as the case may be.” | | |

NOTES ON ARTICLE 5 CONDITIONS OF PROTECTION

(1) [Criteria to be satisfied] The breeder's right shall be granted where the variety is

- (i) new,**
- (ii) distinct,**
- (iii) uniform and**
- (iv) stable.**

(2) [Other conditions] The grant of the breeder's right shall not be subject to any further or different conditions, provided that the variety is designated by a denomination in accordance with the provisions of Article 20, that the applicant complies with the formalities provided for by the law of the Contracting Party with whose authority the application has been filed and that he pays the required fees.

In relation to the provisions under Article 5(2) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention, at its thirty-seventh ordinary session on October 23, 2003, the Council of UPOV adopted the "Reply of UPOV to the Notification of June 26, 2003, from the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)" http://www.upov.int/news/en/2003/pdf/cbd_response_oct232003.pdf (paragraphs 7 to 11 are reproduced below).

"Disclosure of origin"

"7. The requirement for "distinctness" in the UPOV Convention¹ means that protection shall only be granted after an examination to determine if the variety is clearly distinguishable from all other varieties, whose existence is a matter of common knowledge² at the date of filing of the application, regardless of the geographical origin. Furthermore, the UPOV Convention provides that, if it is discovered that a breeder's right has been granted for a variety that was not distinct, that right shall be declared null and void.

"8. The breeder is usually required, in a technical questionnaire that accompanies his application for protection, to provide information concerning the breeding history and genetic origin of the variety. UPOV encourages information on the origin of the plant material, used in the breeding of the variety, to be provided where this facilitates the examination mentioned above, but could not accept this as an additional condition of protection since the UPOV Convention provides that protection should be granted to plant varieties fulfilling the conditions of novelty, distinctness, uniformity, stability and a suitable denomination and does not allow any further or different conditions for protection. Indeed, in certain cases, for technical reasons, applicants may find it difficult, or impossible, to identify the exact geographic origin of all the material used for breeding purposes.

"9. [I]f a country decides, in the frame of its overall policy, to introduce a mechanism for the disclosure of countries of origin or geographical origin of genetic resources, such a mechanism should not be introduced in a narrow sense, as a condition for plant variety protection. A separate mechanism from the plant variety protection legislation, such as that used for phytosanitary requirements, could be applied uniformly to all activities concerning the commercialization of varieties, including, for example, seed quality or other marketing related regulations.

"Prior Informed Consent"

"10. With regard to any requirement for a declaration that the genetic material has been lawfully acquired or proof that prior informed consent concerning the access of the genetic material has been obtained, UPOV encourages the principles of transparency and ethical behavior in the course of conducting breeding activities and, in this regard, the access to the genetic material used for the development of a new variety should be done respecting the legal framework of the country of origin of the genetic material. However, the UPOV Convention requires that the breeder's right should not be subject to any further or different conditions than the ones required to obtain protection. UPOV notes that this is consistent with Article 15 of the CBD, which provides that the determination of the access to genetic resources rests with the national governments and is subject to national legislation. Furthermore, UPOV considers that the competent authority for the

¹ Reference to the UPOV Convention in this document should be understood as a reference to the latest Act of the UPOV Convention (the 1991 Act). The full text of the UPOV Convention can be found at: <http://www.upov.int/upovlex/en/conventions/1991/pdf/act1991.pdf>.

² The matter of common knowledge is considered further in UPOV document "The Notion of Breeder and Common Knowledge" (C(Extr.)/19/2 Rev.). This document can be found at: http://www.upov.int/about/en/pdf/c_extr_19_2_rev.pdf.

grant of the breeder's rights is not in a position to verify whether the access to genetic material has taken place in accordance with the applicable law in this field.

“Summary

“11. Since the legislation on access to genetic material and the legislation dealing with the grant of breeders' rights pursue different objectives, have different scopes of application and require a different administrative structure to monitor their implementation, UPOV considers that it is appropriate to include them in different legislation, although such legislation should be compatible and mutually supportive.”

NOTES ON ARTICLE 6 NOVELTY

[see also [NOTES – ARTICLE 12](#) for guidance on the “Examination for compliance with the Novelty Condition”]

Article 6(1)

(1) [Criteria] The variety shall be deemed to be new if, at the date of filing of the application for a breeder’s right, propagating or harvested material of the variety has not been sold or otherwise disposed of to others, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of exploitation of the variety [...].

Material of the variety

1.1 As provided in the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention, the novelty provisions concern propagating and harvested material of the variety.

Sale or otherwise disposal of to others, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of exploitation of the variety (offering for sale and marketing, with the agreement of the breeder)

1.2 The 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention clarifies that novelty is only affected where there is sale or disposal of to others (or offering for sale or marketing in respect of the 1978 Act), of propagating or harvested material of the variety, by or with the consent of the breeder³, for purposes of exploitation of the variety.

1.3 The following acts may be considered not to result in the loss of novelty:

(i) trials of the variety not involving sale or disposal of to others for purposes of exploitation of the variety (clarified in 1978 Act);

(ii) sale or disposal of to others without the consent of the breeder;

(iii) sale or disposal of to others that forms part of an agreement for the transfer of rights to the successor in title;

(iv) sale or disposal of to others that forms part of an agreement under which a person multiplies propagating material of a variety on behalf of the breeder where that agreement requires that the property in the multiplied material reverts to the breeder;

(v) sale or disposal of to others that forms part of an agreement under which a person undertakes field tests or laboratory trials, or small-scale processing trials, with a view to evaluating the variety;

(vi) sale or disposal of to others that forms part of the fulfillment of a statutory or administrative obligation, in particular concerning biosafety or the entry of varieties in an official catalogue of varieties admitted to trade;

(vii) sale or disposal of to others of harvested material which is a by-product or a surplus product of the creation of the variety or of the activities referred to in items (iv) to (vi) above, provided that the said material is sold or disposed of without variety identification for the purposes of consumption; and

(viii) disposal of to others for the purposes of displaying the variety at an official, or officially recognized, exhibition.

³ The term “breeder” should be understood as defined in Article 1(iv) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention:

- the person who bred, or discovered and developed, a variety,
- the person who is the employer of the aforementioned person or who has commissioned the latter’s work, where the laws of the relevant Contracting Party so provide, or
- the successor in title of the first or second aforementioned person, as the case may be”

The term “person” in Article 1(iv) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention should be understood as embracing both physical and legal persons (e.g. companies).

Article 6(1)

(1) **[Criteria]** The variety shall be deemed to be new if, at the date of filing of the application for a breeder's right, propagating or harvested material of the variety has not been sold or otherwise disposed of to others, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of exploitation of the variety

(i) in the territory of the Contracting Party in which the application has been filed earlier than one year before that date and

(ii) in a territory other than that of the Contracting Party in which the application has been filed earlier than four years or, in the case of trees or of vines, earlier than six years before the said date.

Relevant periods

1.4 The different periods for selling or disposing of the variety for purposes of exploitation of the variety in the territory of the member of the Union where the application is filed and in other territories without affecting the novelty have been established in recognition of the lengthy nature of the evaluation by the breeder of the variety in each territory in order to take a decision to seek protection. The longer period for trees and vines takes into consideration the slower growth and multiplication for these types of plants.

1.5 UPOV has had an exchange of information on the notion of trees and vines for the purposes of the provisions on novelty and the duration of protection (Article 19 of the 1991 Act and Article 8 of the 1978 Act). That exchange demonstrated that there were different interpretations of the notion of trees and vines and that it would not be possible to establish a classification at the UPOV level. Information on the notion of trees and vines for individual members of the Union can be obtained by consulting the relevant legislation of the members of the Union concerned (see UPOV website: <http://www.upov.int/upovlex/en/#notified>).

Article 6(2) [optional provision]

(2) **[Varieties of recent creation]** Where a Contracting Party applies this Convention to a plant genus or species to which it did not previously apply this Convention or an earlier Act, it may consider a variety of recent creation existing at the date of such extension of protection to satisfy the condition of novelty defined in paragraph (1) even where the sale or disposal to others described in that paragraph took place earlier than the time limits defined in that paragraph.

Varieties of recent creation

2.1 The "transitional" provision for varieties of recent creation is an optional provision. The aim of the transitional novelty provision is to enable the protection of varieties which have been created shortly before protection becomes available for the first time, but which do not fall within the period for novelty set out in Article 6(1)(i) of the 1991 Act. One approach taken by members of the Union which have chosen to introduce that provision, is to have the same time period, for selling or disposing of the variety for purposes of exploitation of the variety, in the territory of the member of the Union as for varieties in territories other than the member of the Union concerned, i.e. four years or, in the case of trees or of vines, six years. In cases where a transitional provision is introduced, it is appropriate to place a time limit for breeders to claim the benefits of the transitional provision.

2.2 The provisions on the transitional novelty regime for varieties of recent creation can be included in the law that provides for the first time plant variety protection in line with the UPOV Convention. For those members where protection is limited to a list of plant genera and species, it is possible to include a provision for a transitional novelty regime when protection becomes available to additional genera or species, or to all plant genera and species.

2.3 The following example provision is intended to provide assistance to States/ intergovernmental organizations wishing to incorporate the optional provision of Article 6(2) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention "Varieties of recent creation" in their laws.

**Article [6]
Novelty**

[(1)] [*Criteria*] The variety shall be deemed to be new if, at the date of filing of the application for a breeder's right, propagating or harvested material of the variety has not been sold or otherwise disposed of to others, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of exploitation of the variety

(i) in the territory of **[name of the State/Intergovernmental Organization]** earlier than one year before the date of filing of the application and

(ii) in a territory other than that of **[name of the State/Intergovernmental Organization]** earlier than four years or, in the case of trees or of vines, earlier than six years before the said date.

[(2)] [*Varieties of recent creation*] Where[, according to Article **[to insert number]**,] this Law applies to a plant genus or species to which it did not previously apply, varieties belonging to such plant genus or species shall be considered to satisfy the condition of novelty defined in paragraph **[(1)]** of **[this]** Article even where the sale or disposal of to others described in that paragraph took place in the territory of **[name of the State/Intergovernmental Organization]** within four years before the filing date or, in the case of trees or of vines, within six years before the said date.

[(3)] The provision under paragraph **[(2)]** of **[this]** Article, shall only apply to applications for a breeder's right filed within one year, at the latest, after the provisions of the Law apply to the genera or species concerned.

Article 6(3)

(3) ["Territory" in certain cases] For the purposes of paragraph (1), all the Contracting Parties which are member States of one and the same intergovernmental organization may act jointly, where the regulations of that organization so require, to assimilate acts done on the territories of the States members of that organization to acts done on their own territories and, should they do so, shall notify the Secretary-General accordingly.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 7 DISTINCTNESS

The variety shall be deemed to be distinct if it is clearly distinguishable from any other variety whose existence is a matter of common knowledge at the time of the filing of the application. In particular, the filing of an application for the granting of a breeder's right or for the entering of another variety in an official register of varieties, in any country, shall be deemed to render that other variety a matter of common knowledge from the date of the application, provided that the application leads to the granting of a breeder's right or to the entering of the said other variety in the official register of varieties, as the case may be.

Guidance on the examination of distinctness can be found in the following documents:

- Document [TG/1/3](#) “General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability and the Development of Harmonized Descriptions of New Varieties of Plants” (“General Introduction”);
- Document [TGP/4/1](#) “Constitution and Maintenance of Variety Collections”;
- Document [TGP/9/1](#) “Examining Distinctness”.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 8 UNIFORMITY

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

Guidance on the examination of uniformity can be found in the “General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability and the Development of Harmonized Descriptions of New Varieties of Plants” (document [TG/1/3](#) “General Introduction”) and in document [TGP/10](#) “Examining Uniformity”.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 9 STABILITY

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

Guidance on the examination of stability can be found in the “General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability and the Development of Harmonized Descriptions of New Varieties of Plants” (document [TG/1/3](#) “General Introduction”) and in document [TGP/11](#) “Examining Stability”.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 10 FILING OF APPLICATIONS

(1) **[Place of first application]** The breeder may choose the Contracting Party with whose authority he wishes to file his first application for a breeder's right.

(2) **[Time of subsequent applications]** The breeder may apply to the authorities of other Contracting Parties for the grant of breeders' rights without waiting for the grant to him of a breeder's right by the authority of the Contracting Party with which the first application was filed.

(3) **[Independence of protection]** No Contracting Party shall refuse to grant a breeder's right or limit its duration on the ground that protection for the same variety has not been applied for, has been refused or has expired in any other State or intergovernmental organization.

1.1 The UPOV Model Form for the Application for Plant Breeders' Rights (document [TGP/5](#) "Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing" [Section 2](#)), provides guidance for the development of application forms for breeders' rights.

1.2 For the UPOV Technical Questionnaire to be Completed in Connection with an Application for Plant Breeders' Rights see document [TGP/5](#) "Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing" [Section 3](#).

1.3 To facilitate the filing of applications, UPOV has developed the UPOV PRISMA PBR application tool which enables applicants to transmit their application data to participating members of the Union via the UPOV website (available at <https://www3.wipo.int/upovprisma>).

NOTES ON ARTICLE 11 RIGHT OF PRIORITY

Article 11(1)

(1) [The right; its period] Any breeder who has duly filed an application for the protection of a variety in one of the Contracting Parties (the “first application”) shall, for the purpose of filing an application for the grant of a breeder’s right for the same variety with the authority of any other Contracting Party (the “subsequent application”), enjoy a right of priority for a period of 12 months. This period shall be computed from the date of filing of the first application. The day of filing shall not be included in the latter period.

1.1 The UPOV Convention provides for a right of priority of 12 months, based upon an earlier application for the protection of the same variety with another UPOV member, whereby a subsequent application is treated as if it were filed on the filing date of the first application. At the end of these explanatory notes on Article 11 there is an illustration with hypothetical examples providing different scenarios concerning the right of priority.

1.2 The date of filing of the first application refers to the date of receipt of the first application duly filed as prescribed by the legislation of the member of the Union concerned.

Novelty and the Right of Priority

1.3 The right of priority has the effect that in relation to the periods for selling or disposing of the variety for purposes of exploitation of the variety without affecting the novelty (Article 6(1)(i) and (ii) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention), the date of filing of the first application with the authority of a member of UPOV (“member of UPOV A”) is taken as the date of a subsequent application filed with the authority of another member (“Subsequent application filed in member of UPOV B”). Therefore, the provisions of Article 6(1) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention would have the following effect:

Subsequent application: Novelty

First Application: Member A

Submission of a subsequent application: Member B

The variety shall be deemed to be new if, at the [date of filing of the first application for protection of the variety in member of UPOV A], propagating or harvested material of the variety has not been sold or otherwise disposed of to others, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of exploitation of the variety

(i) in the territory of [member of UPOV B] earlier than one year before the [date of filing in member of UPOV A (first application)] and

(ii) in a territory other than that of [member of UPOV B] earlier than four years or, in the case of trees or of vines, earlier than six years before the [date of filing in member of UPOV A (first application)].

Distinctness and the Right of Priority

1.4 In respect of the compliance with the condition of distinctness, the right of priority has the following effect: the filing of applications for other varieties in any territory after the filing date of the first application in a member of UPOV ("member of UPOV A") will not render the existence of those varieties a matter of common knowledge for subsequent applications. Therefore, the provisions of Article 7 of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention would have the following effect:

Subsequent application: Distinctness

First Application: Member A

Submission of a subsequent application: Member B

The variety shall be deemed to be distinct if it is clearly distinguishable from any other variety whose existence is a matter of common knowledge at the time of the filing of the application [for protection of the variety in member of UPOV A]. In particular, the filing of an application for the granting of a breeder's right or for the entering of another variety in an official register of varieties, in any country, shall be deemed to render that other variety a matter of common knowledge from the date of the application, provided that the application leads to the granting of a breeder's right or to the entering of the said other variety in the official register of varieties, as the case may be.

1.5 In many cases, the right of priority would not have any different consequences with regard to distinctness because other varieties, which were the subject of applications in any territory after the filing date of the first application, would have to consider the variety which was the subject of the first application as a variety whose existence was a matter of common knowledge from the date of filing of the first application.

1.6 However, the right of priority has a particular consequence in a case where the first application in a UPOV member A does not lead to the granting of a breeder's right or to the entering in an official register of varieties (e.g. rejection or withdrawal of the first application). In such a case, and if a right priority has been successfully claimed in a subsequent application, the variety would still be considered to be a variety of common knowledge from the date of filing of the first application. In the absence of a right of priority, the variety would only become a variety of common knowledge at the date of filing of the subsequent application (if the subsequent application led to the granting of a breeder's right or to the entering in an official register of varieties).

Variety Denominations and the Right of Priority

1.7 If, at the filing date of the first application, the application proposes a variety denomination, that proposed variety denomination will be considered as part of the "prior right" for purposes of the variety denomination requirements (see Article 20(2) and (4) of the 1991 Act and Article 13(2) and (4) of the 1978 Act). Therefore, if in subsequent applications for the same variety, the same denomination is submitted, subsequent applications will be treated, for purposes of the variety denomination requirements, as if they had been filed on the filing date of the first application (see "Explanatory Notes on Variety Denominations under the UPOV Convention" (document [UPOV/INF/12](#) – Explanatory Note 4(b) and (c)) concerning prior rights and the registration of variety denominations).

Article 11(2)

(2) [Claiming the right] In order to benefit from the right of priority, the breeder shall, in the subsequent application, claim the priority of the first application. The authority with which the subsequent application has been filed may require the breeder to furnish, within a period of not less than three months from the filing date of the subsequent application, a copy of the documents which constitute the first application, certified to be a true copy by the authority with which that application was filed, and samples or other evidence that the variety which is the subject matter of both applications is the same.

2.1 In order to benefit from the right of priority, the breeder needs to claim the priority of the first application in the subsequent application. If the breeder does not claim priority, the subsequent application would be considered as filed on the application date of the subsequent application.

2.2 The UPOV Convention states that the breeder shall have a period of at least three months, computed from the filing date of the subsequent application, to send a copy of the documents which constitute the first application. The exact period (not less than 3 months) is to be specified in the legislation of the member of the Union concerned.

2.3 The UPOV Model Form for the Application for Plant Breeders' Rights (document [TGP/5](#) "Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing" [Section 2](#) Item 7) provides the following basis for breeders to claim priority:

7. Priority is claimed in respect of the application filed in (State / Intergovernmental Organization) (first application)

_____ on (date) _____

under the denomination _____
UPOV-A1: 7(i) UPOV-A1: 7(ii)

An official copy of the first application, including the date of filing, is requested as a certification⁴ of priority.
UPOV-A1: 7(iii)

⁴ Within the prescribed time limit (minimum 3 months)

Article 11(3)

(3) **[Documents and material]** The breeder shall be allowed a period of two years after the expiration of the period of priority or, where the first application is rejected or withdrawn, an appropriate time after such rejection or withdrawal, in which to furnish, to the authority of the Contracting Party with which he has filed the subsequent application, any necessary information, document or material required for the purpose of the examination under Article 12, as required by the laws of that Contracting Party.

Expiration of the period of priority

3.1 The breeder shall be allowed a period of two years after the expiration of the period of priority (i.e. two years and 12 months after the filing date of the first application) in which to furnish to the authority any necessary information, document or material required for the purpose of the examination.

| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| UPOV member A | First application Filing date: May 15, 2004 | |
| UPOV member B | Subsequent application Filing date: February 13, 2005 (priority claimed) | For the purpose of the examination under Article 12, the breeder is allowed a period of two years after the expiration of the period of priority to furnish, to the authority any necessary information, document or material: May 15, 2007 |

Rejection or withdrawal of the first application

3.2 The UPOV Convention provides that, where the first application is rejected or withdrawn, the breeder shall be allowed an “appropriate time” after such rejection or withdrawal to furnish any necessary information, document or material required for the purpose of examination. In deciding on an “appropriate time”, the authority may take into account factors which might have an influence on the time needed by the breeder for the submission of information, document or material. Thus, a particular time might not be fixed in the law.

The following hypothetical examples provide an illustration of different scenarios concerning the right of priority:

| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| UPOV member A | First application Filing date: May 15, 2004 | |
| UPOV member B | Subsequent application Filing date: February 13, 2005 (priority claimed) | Priority recognized (application date in B within the period for claiming priority and priority was claimed in the application filed in B) Application in UPOV member B is treated as if it was filed at the filing date in UPOV member A, i.e. May 15, 2004 |
| UPOV member C | Subsequent application Filing date: May 10, 2005 (priority not claimed) | No priority (application date in C within the period for claiming priority, but priority was not claimed in the application filed in C) (see paragraph (2)) Filing date in UPOV member C is May 10, 2005 |
| UPOV member D | Subsequent application Filing date: June 10, 2005 (priority claimed) | No priority (application date in D beyond the period for claiming priority) Filing date in UPOV member D is June 10, 2005 |

NOTES ON ARTICLE 12 EXAMINATION OF THE APPLICATION

Any decision to grant a breeder's right shall require an examination for compliance with the conditions under Articles 5 to 9. In the course of the examination, the authority may grow the variety or carry out other necessary tests, cause the growing of the variety or the carrying out of other necessary tests, or take into account the results of growing tests or other trials which have already been carried out. For the purposes of examination, the authority may require the breeder to furnish all the necessary information, documents or material.

1. Novelty

1.1 The UPOV Convention requires an examination for compliance with the Novelty condition as follows:

1.2 As explained in the UPOV Convention, for the purposes of examination, the authority may require the breeder to furnish all the necessary information, documents or material. In that respect, the authority may request the breeder to furnish all the necessary information for the examination of novelty in the application form. The UPOV Model Form for the Application for Plant Breeders' Rights (document [TGP/5](#) "Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing" [Section 2](#) Item 8) provides the following request for information:

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 8. The variety has been [sold or otherwise disposed of to others, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of exploitation of the variety] ⁵ / [offered for sale or marketed, with the agreement of the breeder] ⁶ (Authority to delete as appropriate) | | | |
| in [territory of application]: _____ [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(a)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(a)] | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> not yet [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(b)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(b)] | <input type="checkbox"/> for the first time (date) _____ [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(c)(i)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(c)(i)] | <input type="checkbox"/> for the first time (date) _____ [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(c)(ii)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(c)(ii)] | |
| under the denomination _____ [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(c)(iii)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(c)(iii)] | | | |
| and in other territories: _____ [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(d)(i)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(d)(i)] | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> not yet [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(d)(ii)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(d)(ii)] | <input type="checkbox"/> for the first time (territory and date) _____ [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(d)(iii)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(d)(iii)] | <input type="checkbox"/> for the first time (territory and date) _____ [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(d)(iv)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(d)(iv)] | <input type="checkbox"/> for the first time (territory and date) _____ [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(d)(v)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(d)(v)] |
| under the denomination _____ [UPOV-A1: 8(91)(d)(vi)] / [UPOV-A1: 8(78)(d)(vi)] | | | |
| ⁵ Article 6(1) of the 1991 Act. | | | |
| ⁶ Article 6(1)(b) of the 1978 Act. | | | |

1.3 Article 30(1)(iii) of the 1991 Act requires that each member of the Union ensures that the public is informed through the regular publication of information concerning applications for and grants of breeders' rights. The process of publishing information concerning applications allows for objections to be raised with the authority concerning compliance with the novelty condition.

2. Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS)

Guidance on the examination of distinctness, uniformity stability can be found in the following documents:

2.1 "General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability and the Development of Harmonized Descriptions of New Varieties of Plants" (document [TG/1/3](#) "General Introduction").

2.2 "Arrangements for DUS Testing" (document [TGP/6](#)).

3. Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing

3.1 Cooperation with regard to DUS testing is an important benefit of the UPOV system. The UPOV Convention (Article 12 of the 1991 Act) requires that a variety be examined for compliance with the distinctness, uniformity and stability criteria. The 1991 Act then clarifies that, “In the course of the examination, the authority may grow the variety or carry out other necessary tests, cause the growing of the variety or the carrying out of other necessary tests, or take into account the results of growing tests or other trials which have already been carried out”. That wording indicates that an authority of a member of the Union may, for example, use one or more of the following arrangements:

- (a) *the authority conducts growing trials, or other tests, itself;*
- (b) *the authority arranges for another party / other parties to conduct the growing trials or other tests;*

In such an arrangement, another party could include, for example, another authority, an independent institute or the breeder.

(c) *the authority takes into account the results of growing trials, or other tests, which have already been carried out.*

This possibility allows for members of the Union to accept DUS reports on varieties already examined by another member of the Union. Such an approach is encouraged as an important means of minimizing the time for DUS examination and minimizing the cost of DUS examination by reducing duplication.

3.2 To facilitate cooperation in DUS testing as considered appropriate by members of the Union, UPOV has developed document [TGP/5](#) “Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing”, which contains the following sections:

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Introduction | <i>Introduction</i> |
| Section 1 | <i>Model Administrative Agreement for International Cooperation in the Testing of Varieties</i> |
| Section 2 | <i>UPOV Model Form for the Application for Plant Breeders’ Rights</i> |
| Section 3 | <i>Technical Questionnaire to be Completed in Connection with an Application for Plant Breeders’ Rights</i> |
| Section 4 | <i>UPOV Model Form for the Designation of the Sample of the Variety</i> |
| Section 5 | <i>UPOV Request for Examination Results and UPOV Answer to the Request for Examination Results</i> |
| Section 6 | <i>UPOV Report on Technical Examination and UPOV Variety Description</i> |
| Section 7 | <i>UPOV Interim Report on Technical Examination</i> |
| Section 8 | <i>Cooperation in Examination</i> |
| Section 9 | <i>List of Species in Which Practical Knowledge has Been Acquired or for Which National Test Guidelines Have Been Established</i> |
| Section 10 | <i>Notification of Additional Characteristics</i> |
| Section 11 | <i>Examples of Policies and Contracts for Material Submitted by the Breeder</i> |

3.3 Section 1 “Model Administrative Agreement for International Cooperation in the Testing of Varieties” provides a model agreement for cooperation between authorities.

3.4 An administrative agreement based on the Model Administrative Agreement is not a prerequisite for all aspects of international cooperation and, in particular, the utilization by members of the Union of existing DUS reports provided by authorities of other members of the Union would not necessarily require the use of such an agreement. However, in cases where such an agreement is not in place, members of the Union requesting existing DUS reports are nevertheless encouraged to use the model form in Section 5 “UPOV Request for Examination Results and UPOV Answer to the Request for Examination Results”.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 13 PROVISIONAL PROTECTION

Each Contracting Party shall provide measures designed to safeguard the interests of the breeder during the period between the filing or the publication of the application for the grant of a breeder's right and the grant of that right. Such measures shall have the effect that the holder of a breeder's right shall at least be entitled to equitable remuneration from any person who, during the said period, has carried out acts which, once the right is granted, require the breeder's authorization as provided in Article 14. A Contracting Party may provide that the said measures shall only take effect in relation to persons whom the breeder has notified of the filing of the application.

Period and notification

1.1 The UPOV Convention provides that the period of protection (Article 19 of the 1991 Act and Article 8 of the 1978 Act) is counted from the date of grant of a breeder's right. The 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention requires that provisional protection is provided to the breeder during the period between the filing⁴ or publication of the application for the grant of the breeder's right and the grant of that right.⁵

1.2 A member of the Union may provide in its legislation that the measures of provisional protection (see below notes on "Measures") shall only take effect in relation to persons whom the breeder has notified of the filing of the application. Such a notification may be considered to be fulfilled in relation to all persons when the law has retained the date of the publication as the initial date for provisional protection, because publication is generally recognized as a notification mechanism of third parties.

Measures

2.1 Article 13 of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention provides that members of the Union bound by the 1991 Act shall provide measures designed to safeguard the interests of the breeder during the period between the filing or the publication of the application and the grant of the breeder's right. Those measures require that the holder of the breeder's right is "at least" entitled to equitable remuneration from any person who, during that period, carries out acts which, once the right has been granted, would require the breeder's authorization as provided in Article 14 of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.

2.2 The use of the text "at least" clarifies that it is possible, for example, that the provisions on provisional protection in the law governing breeders' rights provide the holder of the breeder's right with the full scope of the breeder's right.

2.3 Provisional protection is valid only in relation to acts that would require the breeder's authorization "once the right is granted". The UPOV Convention requires (see Article 30(1)(iii) of the 1991 Act and Article 30(1)(c) of the 1978 Act) that the public is informed through the regular publication of information concerning applications for and grants of breeders' rights, which includes withdrawals and rejections of applications.

2.4 The possibility to enter into license agreements on the basis of applications for breeders' rights and/or to initiate legal proceedings before the grants of breeders' rights will be determined by the relevant legislation of the member of the Union concerned. The relevant legislation might, in addition to the legislation governing breeders' rights, include other legislation on substantive and procedural matters (e.g. civil legislation, criminal legislation).

2.5 In cases where it is possible to enter into a license agreement before the grant of a breeder's right, the effects on royalties paid if the right is not granted (e.g. whether or not the licensor has to reimburse past royalties) may be provided in the relevant legislation and/or may be agreed by the parties in accordance with the legislative system.

⁴ Article 7(3) of the 1978 Act only refers to "the period between the filing of the application for protection and the decision thereon."

⁵ Under Article 7(3) of the 1978 Act, provisional protection is an optional provision.

2.6 In some members of the Union, legal action in respect of provisional protection can only be initiated after the right is granted. In some other members of the Union, it is possible to initiate legal proceedings before the grant of a breeder's right. In those cases, the competent judicial authority may decide that any damages during the period of provisional protection would only be enforceable once the right has been granted. In such cases, the judicial authority could, for example, request the third party to transfer the amount of the damages to a depository account for payment to the breeder if and when the right is granted.

Example provision

3. The following example provision is intended to provide assistance to States/ intergovernmental organizations wishing to draft a provision on provisional protection in their laws in accordance with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention:

Article [13]⁶
Provisional Protection

[1] Provisional protection is provided to safeguard the interests of the breeder during the period between [the filing] / [the publication] of the application for the grant of a breeder's right and the grant of that right.

Example A

[2] The holder of a breeder's right [shall at least be entitled to equitable remuneration] from any person who, during the period provided in paragraph [(1)], has carried out acts which, once the right is granted, require the breeder's authorization as provided in Article [14].

Example B

[2] The applicant is considered to be the holder of a breeder's right in relation to any person who, during the period provided in paragraph [(1)], has carried out acts which, once the right is granted, require the breeder's authorization as provided in Article [14]. The applicant shall have the same rights to enter into license agreements and to initiate legal proceedings as if on the [filing] / [publication] date the breeder's right had been granted to the applicant in respect of the variety concerned. The rights conferred under this paragraph shall be deemed never to have been conferred if the right is not granted.

[3] [Provisional protection shall only take effect in relation to persons whom the breeder has notified of the filing of the application.]

Paragraph (3) of the above example provision is not necessary if, in paragraph (1), the law has retained the date of the publication as the initial date for provisional protection (see above note 1.2 on "Period and notification").

⁶ The highlighted text in square brackets is intended for drafters involved in the preparation of laws and identifies, as appropriate, text to be completed, numbering of provisions that might need to be modified, or provisions of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention providing for a choice.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 14 SCOPE OF THE BREEDER'S RIGHT

Article 14(1)

(1) [Acts in respect of the propagating material] (a) Subject to Articles 15 and 16, the following acts in respect of the propagating material of the protected variety shall require the authorization of the breeder:

- (i) production or reproduction (multiplication),**
- (ii) conditioning for the purpose of propagation,**
- (iii) offering for sale,**
- (iv) selling or other marketing,**
- (v) exporting,**
- (vi) importing,**
- (vii) stocking for any of the purposes mentioned in (i) to (vi), above.**

(b) The breeder may make his authorization subject to conditions and limitations.

Propagating material

1. The UPOV Convention does not provide a definition of “propagating material”. Propagating material encompasses reproductive and vegetative propagating material. The following are non-exhaustive examples of factors that have been considered by members of the Union in relation to whether material is propagating material. Those factors should be considered in the context of each member of the Union and the particular circumstances.

- (i) plant or part of plants used for the variety reproduction;
- (ii) whether the material has been or may be used to propagate the variety;
- (iii) whether the material is capable of producing entire plants of the variety;
- (iv) whether there has been a custom/practice of using the material for propagating purposes or, as a result of new developments, there is a new custom/practice of using the material for that purpose;
- (v) the intention on the part of those concerned (producer, seller, supplier, buyer, recipient, user);
- (vi) if, based on the nature and condition of the material and/or the form of its use, it can be determined that the material is “propagating material”; or
- (vii) the variety material where conditions and mode of its production meet the purpose of reproduction of new plants of the variety but not of final consumption.

2. The above text is not intended as a definition of “propagating material”.

3. UPOV organized a “Seminar on Propagating and Harvested Material in the context of the UPOV Convention” in Geneva on October 24, 2016. The proceedings of the Seminar can be found at http://www.upov.int/meetings/en/topic.jsp?group_id=73.

The breeder may make his authorization subject to conditions and limitations

4. The UPOV Convention establishes the right of the breeder to make his authorization, for acts in respect of propagating material, subject to conditions and limitations. The conditions and limitations according to which a breeder may authorize the acts in respect of the propagating material are a matter for the breeder to decide.

5. For illustrative purposes, examples of conditions and limitations which a breeder might include are:

(i) remuneration – level of remuneration (e.g. linked to quantity of propagating material, area sown with the propagating material, amount or value of material produced from the propagating material etc.), timing and method of payment, etc.;

(ii) period of authorization;

(iii) method by which the authorized acts may be undertaken (e.g. method of production or reproduction, export routes etc.);

(iv) quality and quantity of material to be produced;

(v) territory(ies) covered by the authorization for export;

(vi) conditions under which the person authorized may license/sub-license other parties to conduct the authorized acts on their behalf;

etc.

Article 14(2)

(2) [Acts in respect of the harvested material] Subject to Articles 15 and 16, the acts referred to in items (i) to (vii) of paragraph (1)(a) in respect of harvested material, including entire plants and parts of plants, obtained through the unauthorized use of propagating material of the protected variety shall require the authorization of the breeder, unless the breeder has had reasonable opportunity to exercise his right in relation to the said propagating material.

1. Article 14(2) of the 1991 Act requires that, in order for the breeder's right to extend to acts in respect of harvested material, the harvested material must have been obtained through the **unauthorized use** of propagating material **and** that the breeder must not have had **reasonable opportunity** to exercise his right in relation to the said propagating material. The following paragraphs provide guidance in relation to "unauthorized use" and "reasonable opportunity".

(a) *Harvested material*

2. The UPOV Convention does not provide a definition of harvested material. However, Article 14(2) of the 1991 Act refers to "[...] harvested material, *including entire plants and parts of plants*, obtained through the unauthorized use of propagating material of the protected variety [...]", thereby indicating that harvested material includes entire plants and parts of plants obtained through the use of propagating material.

3. The explanation that harvested material includes entire plants and parts of plants, which is material that can potentially be used for propagating purposes, means that at least some forms of harvested material have the potential to be used as propagating material.

(b) *Unauthorized use of propagating material*

Acts in respect of propagating material

4. "Unauthorized use" refers to the acts in respect of the propagating material that require the authorization of the holder of the breeder's right in the territory concerned (Article 14(1) of the 1991 Act), but where such authorization was not obtained. Thus, unauthorized acts can only occur in the territory of the member of the Union where a breeder's right has been granted and is in force.

5. With regard to "unauthorized use", Article 14(1)(a) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention states that "Subject to Articles 15 [Exceptions to the Breeder's Right] and 16 [Exhaustion of the Breeder's Right], the following acts in respect of the propagating material of the protected variety shall require the authorization of the breeder:

(i) production or reproduction (multiplication),

(ii) conditioning for the purpose of propagation,

- (iii) offering for sale,
- (iv) selling or other marketing,
- (v) exporting,
- (vi) importing,
- (vii) stocking for any of the purposes mentioned in (i) to (vi), above.

Thus, subject to Articles 15 and 16, “unauthorized use” refers to the acts listed in (i) to (vii) above in respect of propagating material in the territory concerned, where such authorization was not obtained.

6. For example, in the territory of a member of the Union where a breeder’s right has been granted and is in force, unauthorized export of propagating material would be an unauthorized act.

Conditions and limitations

7. Article 14(1)(b) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention further states that “[t]he breeder may make his authorization subject to conditions and limitations”. Thus, subject to Articles 15 and 16, “unauthorized use” also refers to the acts listed in Article 14(1)(a) (i) to (vii) that are not undertaken in accordance with the conditions and limitations established by the breeder.

8. Document [UPOV/EXN/CAL](#) “Explanatory Notes on Conditions and Limitations Concerning the Breeder’s Authorization in Respect of Propagating Material under the UPOV Convention”, provides guidance concerning the conditions and limitations to which the breeder’s authorization may be subject, for acts in respect of propagating material under the UPOV Convention.

Compulsory exceptions to the breeder’s right

9. Document [UPOV/EXN/EXC](#) “Explanatory Notes on Exceptions to the Breeder’s Right under the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention”, Section I “Compulsory Exceptions to the Breeder’s Right”, provides guidance on the provisions for the compulsory exceptions to the breeder’s right provided in Article 15 (1) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention. “Unauthorized use” would not refer to acts covered by Article 15 (1) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.

Optional exception to the breeder’s right

10. Article 15(2) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention [Optional exception] states that “Notwithstanding Article 14, each Contracting Party may, within reasonable limits and subject to the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the breeder, restrict the breeder’s right in relation to any variety in order to permit farmers to use for propagating purposes, on their own holdings, the product of the harvest which they have obtained by planting, on their own holdings, the protected variety or a variety covered by Article 14(5)(a)(i) or (ii)”. Document [UPOV/EXN/EXC](#) “Explanatory Notes on Exceptions to the Breeder’s Right under the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention”, Section II “The Optional Exception to the Breeder’s Right”, provides guidance on the optional exception provided in Article 15 (2) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.

11. Where a member of the Union decides to incorporate this optional exception into its legislation, “unauthorized use” would not refer to acts that were covered by the optional exception. However, subject to Articles 15(1) and 16, “unauthorized use” would refer to acts that were included in the scope of the breeder’s right and were not covered by the optional exception in the legislation of the member of the Union concerned. In particular, “unauthorized use” would refer to acts that did not comply with the reasonable limits and the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the breeder provided in the optional exception.

(c) Reasonable opportunity to exercise his right

12. The provisions under Article 14(2) of the 1991 Act mean that breeders can only exercise their rights in relation to the harvested material if they have not had a “reasonable opportunity” to exercise their rights in relation to the propagating material.

13. The term “his right”, in Article 14(2) of the 1991 Act, relates to the breeder’s right in the territory concerned (see paragraph 4 above): a breeder can only exercise his right in that territory. Thus, “exercise his right” in relation to the propagating material means to exercise his right in relation to the propagating material *in the territory concerned*.

Article 14(3) and (4) [Optional provisions]

(3) [*Acts in respect of certain products*] Each Contracting Party may provide that, subject to Articles 15 and 16, the acts referred to in items (i) to (vii) of paragraph (1)(a) in respect of products made directly from harvested material of the protected variety falling within the provisions of paragraph (2) through the unauthorized use of the said harvested material shall require the authorization of the breeder, unless the breeder has had reasonable opportunity to exercise his right in relation to the said harvested material.

(4) [*Possible additional acts*] Each Contracting Party may provide that, subject to Articles 15 and 16, acts other than those referred to in items (i) to (vii) of paragraph (1)(a) shall also require the authorization of the breeder.

NOTES ON “ESSENTIALLY DERIVED VARIETIES”

1. The Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, held in Geneva from March 4 to 19, 1991 (Diplomatic Conference), adopted the following resolution:

“Resolution on Article 14(5)”⁷

“The Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants held from March 4 to 19, 1991, requests the Secretary-General of UPOV to start work immediately after the Conference on the establishment of draft standard guidelines, for adoption by the Council of UPOV, on essentially derived varieties.”

2. The following notes are divided into two sections, Section I: “Provisions of essentially derived varieties”, provides guidance on the notion of essentially derived varieties and Section II: “Assessment of essentially derived varieties”, provides guidance on assessing whether a variety is essentially derived.

⁷ This Resolution was published as “Final Draft” in document DC/91/140 (see Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants , UPOV Publication No. 346 (E) “Further instruments adopted by the Conference”, page 63.

Section I: Provisions of Essentially Derived Varieties

(a) *Relevant provisions of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention*

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| <p>THE RIGHTS OF THE BREEDER</p> <p>Article 14</p> <p>Scope of the Breeder's Right</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(5) [Essentially derived and certain other varieties] (a) The provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4)* shall also apply in relation to</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) varieties which are essentially derived from the protected variety, where the protected variety is not itself an essentially derived variety,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) varieties which are not clearly distinguishable in accordance with Article 7 from the protected variety and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) varieties whose production requires the repeated use of the protected variety.</p> <p>(b) For the purposes of subparagraph (a)(i), a variety shall be deemed to be essentially derived from another variety ("the initial variety") when</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) it is predominantly derived from the initial variety, or from a variety that is itself predominantly derived from the initial variety, while retaining the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) it is clearly distinguishable from the initial variety and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) except for the differences which result from the act of derivation, it conforms to the initial variety in the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety.</p> <p>(c) Essentially derived varieties may be obtained for example by the selection of a natural or induced mutant, or of a somaclonal variant, the selection of a variant individual from plants of the initial variety, backcrossing, or transformation by genetic engineering.</p> |
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* The provisions in Article 14(1) to (4) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention are as follows:

(1) *[Acts in respect of the propagating material]* (a) Subject to Articles 15 and 16, the following acts in respect of the propagating material of the protected variety shall require the authorization of the breeder:

- (i) production or reproduction (multiplication),
- (ii) conditioning for the purpose of propagation,
- (iii) offering for sale,
- (iv) selling or other marketing,
- (v) exporting,
- (vi) importing,
- (vii) stocking for any of the purposes mentioned in (i) to (vi), above.

(b) The breeder may make his authorization subject to conditions and limitations.

(2) *[Acts in respect of the harvested material]* Subject to Articles 15 and 16, the acts referred to in items (i) to (vii) of paragraph (1)(a) in respect of harvested material, including entire plants and parts of plants, obtained through the unauthorized use of propagating material of the protected variety shall require the authorization of the breeder, unless the breeder has had reasonable opportunity to exercise his right in relation to the said propagating material.

(3) [*Acts in respect of certain products*] Each Contracting Party may provide that, subject to Articles 15 and 16, the acts referred to in items (i) to (vii) of paragraph (1)(a) in respect of products made directly from harvested material of the protected variety falling within the provisions of paragraph (2) through the unauthorized use of the said harvested material shall require the authorization of the breeder, unless the breeder has had reasonable opportunity to exercise his right in relation to the said harvested material.

(4) [*Possible additional acts*] Each Contracting Party may provide that, subject to Articles 15 and 16, acts other than those referred to in items (i) to (vii) of paragraph (1)(a) shall also require the authorization of the breeder.

(b) *Defining an essentially derived variety*

Article 14(5)(b) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention

(b) For the purposes of subparagraph (a)(i), a variety shall be deemed to be essentially derived from another variety (“the initial variety”) when

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

(ii) it is clearly distinguishable from the initial variety and

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

Predominantly derived from the initial variety (Article 14(5)(b)(i))

3. The requirement of predominant derivation from an initial variety means that a variety can only be essentially derived from one initial variety. The intention is that a variety should only be essentially derived from another variety when it retains virtually the whole genotype of the other variety. A derived variety could not, in practice, retain the expression of the essential characteristics of the variety from which it is derived unless it is almost entirely derived from that initial variety.

4. The phrase “while retaining the expression of the essential characteristics” requires that the expression of the essential characteristics conforms to and be derived from the initial variety.

5. The following might be considered in relation to the notion of “essential characteristics”:

- (i) essential characteristics, in relation to a plant variety, means heritable traits that are determined by the expression of one or more genes, or other heritable determinants, that contribute to the principal features, performance or value of the variety;
- (ii) characteristics that are important from the perspective of the producer, seller, supplier, buyer, recipient, or user;
- (iii) characteristics that are essential for the variety as a whole, including, for example, morphological, physiological, agronomic, industrial and biochemical characteristics;
- (iv) essential characteristics may or may not be phenotypic characteristics used for the examination of distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS);
- (v) essential characteristics are not restricted to those characteristics that relate only to high performance or value (for instance, disease resistance may be considered as an essential characteristic when the variety has susceptibility to disease);
- (vi) essential characteristics may be different in different crops/species.

Clearly distinguishable from the initial variety (Article 14(5)(b)(ii))

6. The phrase “it is clearly distinguishable from the initial variety” establishes that essential derivation is concerned only with varieties that are clearly distinguishable, in accordance with Article 7, from the initial variety and which are accordingly protectable. Article 14(5)(a)(ii) would apply if the variety is “not clearly distinguishable in accordance with Article 7 from the protected variety”.

Conformity with the initial variety in the expression of the essential characteristics (Article 14(5)(b)(iii))

7. A judgment on the question on the degree of conformity must be reached on the basis of the essential characteristics which result from the genotype of the initial variety.

8. The words “except for the differences which result from the act of derivation” do not set a limit to the amount of difference which may exist where a variety is considered to be essentially derived. A limit is, however, set by Article 14(5)(b)(i) and (iii). The differences must not be such that the variety fails “to retain the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety”.

9. The examples given in Article 14(5)(c) make clear that the differences which result from the act of derivation should be one or very few. However, if there are only one or few differences that does not necessarily mean that a variety is essentially derived. The variety would also be required to fulfil the definition stated in Article 14(5)(b).

10. The derived variety must retain almost the totality of the genotype of the initial variety and be different from that variety by a very limited number of characteristics.

Examples on ways in which an essentially derived variety may be obtained (Article 14(5)(c))

11. The Convention provides certain examples of some ways in which an essentially derived variety may be obtained (Article 14(5)(c): “Essentially derived varieties may be obtained for example by the selection of a natural or induced mutant, or of a somaclonal variant, the selection of a variant individual from plants of the initial variety, backcrossing, or transformation by genetic engineering.”).

12. The use of the word “may” in Article 14(5)(c) indicates that those ways may not necessarily result in an essentially derived variety. In addition, the Convention clarifies that those are examples and do not exclude the possibility of an essentially derived variety being obtained in other ways.

Method of breeding

13. There is a need to consider the situation in different crops and species and the method of breeding in the determination of essentially derived varieties.

14. Whether a mutation is naturally or artificially induced is irrelevant. For instance, the genetic change may result in a mutant that no longer retains the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype of the initial variety.

Direct and indirect derivation

15. The wording of Article 14(5)(b)(i) explains that essentially derived varieties can be predominantly derived from a variety that is itself predominantly derived from the initial variety, thereby indicating that essentially derived varieties can be obtained, either directly or indirectly, from the “initial variety”. Varieties can be predominantly derived from the initial variety “A”, either directly, or indirectly via varieties “B”, “C”, “D”, or “E” ... etc., and will still be considered essentially derived varieties from variety “A” if they fulfill the definition stated in Article 14(5)(b).

16. In the example in Figure 1, variety B is an essentially derived variety from variety A and is predominantly derived from variety A.

17. Essentially derived varieties can also be indirectly obtained from an initial variety. Article 14(5)(b)(i) provides that an essentially derived variety can be “predominantly derived from the initial variety, or from a

variety that is itself predominantly derived from the initial variety.” In the example in Figure 2, Variety C has been predominantly derived from variety B, variety B being itself predominantly derived from variety A (the initial variety). Variety C is essentially derived from initial variety A, but is predominantly derived from variety B.

18. Irrespective of whether variety C has been obtained directly from the initial variety A or not, it is an essentially derived variety from variety A if it fulfills the definition stated in Article 14 (5) (b).

(c) *Scope of the breeder’s right with respect to initial varieties and essentially derived varieties*

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| <p>1991 Act of the UPOV Convention</p> <p>Article 14 (5) (a) (i)</p> <p>(5) [<i>Essentially derived and certain other varieties</i>] (a) The provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4) shall also apply in relation to</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) varieties which are essentially derived from the protected variety, where the protected variety is not itself an essentially derived variety,</p> |
|---|

19. The relationship between the initial variety (variety A) and an essentially derived variety (varieties B, C, etc.) is irrespective of whether a plant breeder’s right has been granted to those varieties. Variety A will always be the initial variety for varieties B, C, etc., and varieties B, C, etc., will always be essentially derived varieties from variety A. However, if the initial variety is protected, that will have certain consequences in relation to the essentially derived varieties B, C, etc.

Figure 1: Essentially Derived Variety “B”

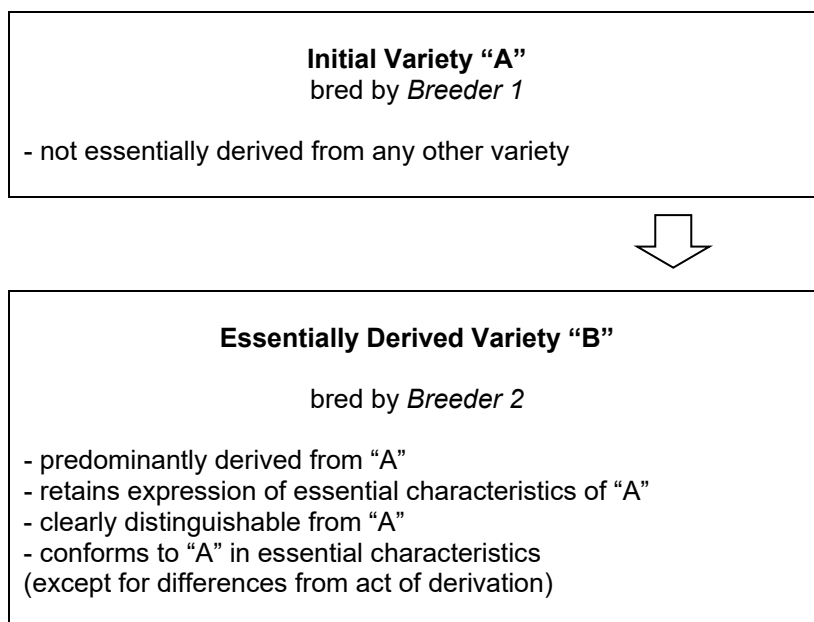
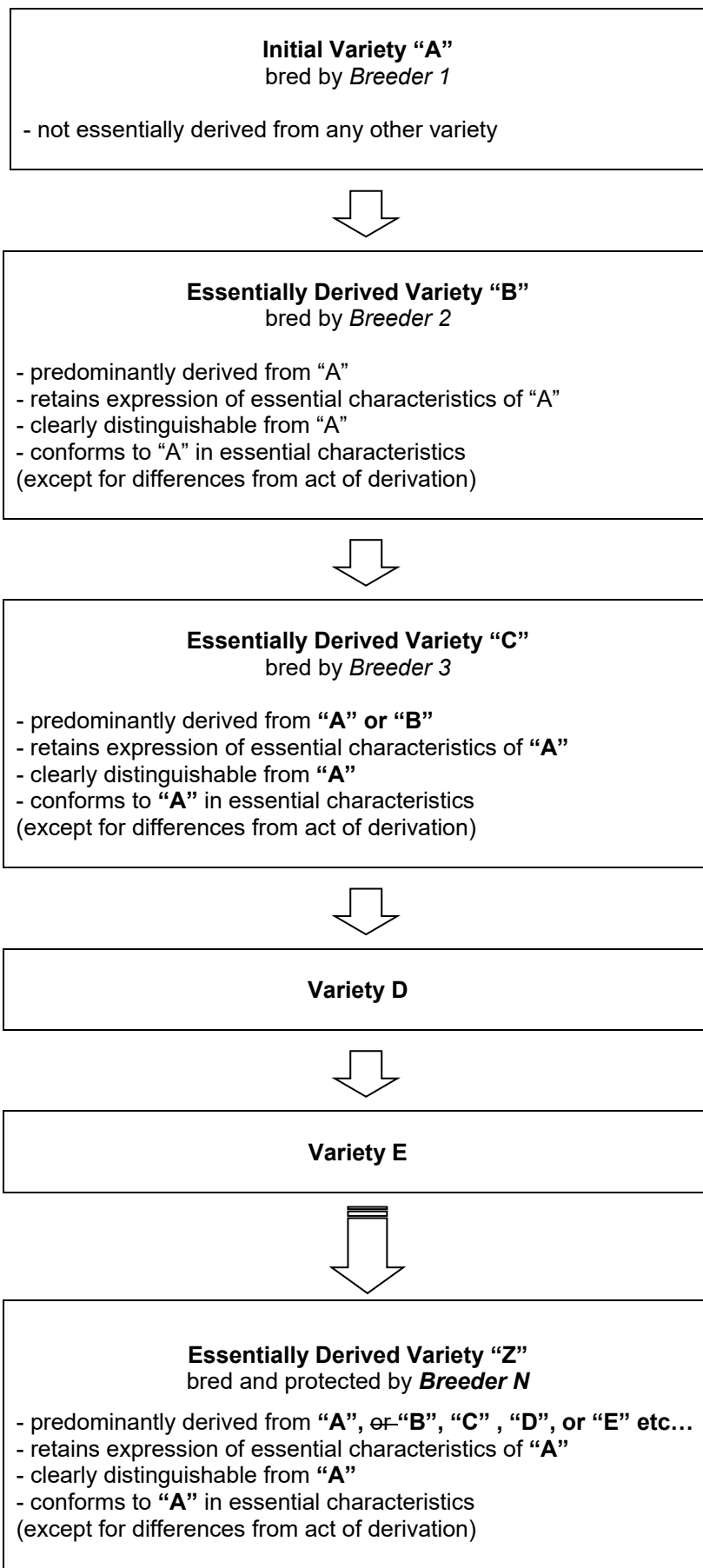


Figure 2: EDV “C”, “D” to “Z”



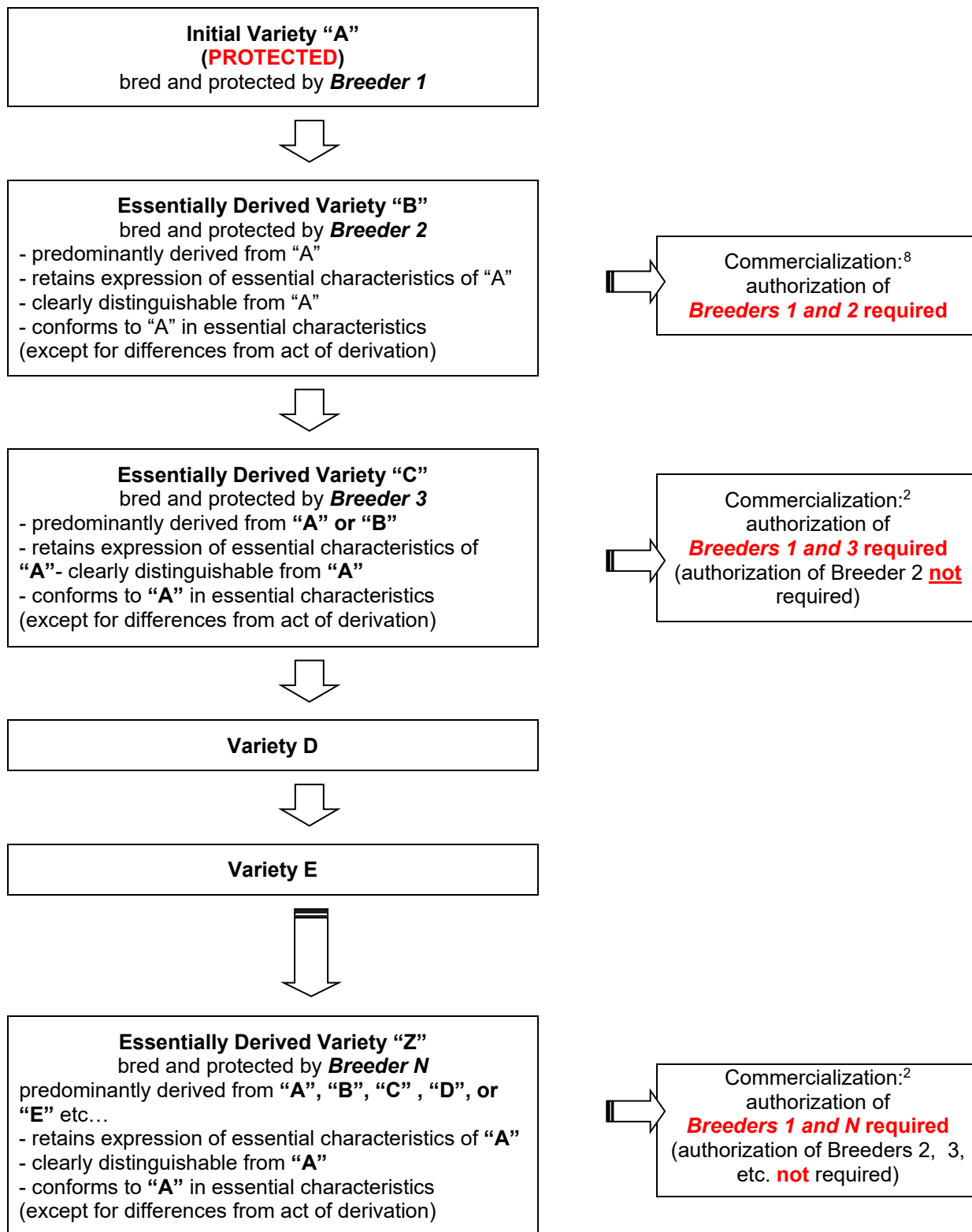
20. Essentially derived varieties are eligible for plant breeders' rights in the same way as for any variety, if they fulfill the conditions established in the Convention (see Article 5 of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention). If an essentially derived variety is protected, it is necessary to obtain the authorization of the breeder of the essentially derived variety as provided in Article 14 (1) of the UPOV Convention. However, the provisions of Article 14(5)(a)(i) extend the scope of the right set out in Article 14(1) to (4) of the protected initial variety to essentially derived varieties. Therefore, if variety A is a protected initial variety, the acts included in Article 14(1) to (4) concerning essentially derived varieties require the authorization of the titleholder of variety A. In this document the term "commercialization" is used to cover the acts included in Article 14(1) to (4). Thus, when there is a plant breeder's right on both the initial variety (variety A) and an essentially derived variety (variety B), the authorization of both the breeder of the initial variety (variety A) and the breeder(s) of the essentially derived variety (variety B) is required for the commercialization of the essentially derived variety (variety B).

21. Once the plant breeder's right of the initial variety (variety A) has ceased, the authorization of the breeder of the initial variety is no longer required for the commercialization of variety B. In such a situation, and if the plant breeder's right of the essentially derived variety is still valid, only the authorization of the breeder of the essentially derived variety would be required for the commercialization of variety B. Furthermore, if the initial variety was never protected, only the authorization of the breeder of the essentially derived variety would be required for the commercialization of variety B.

Summary

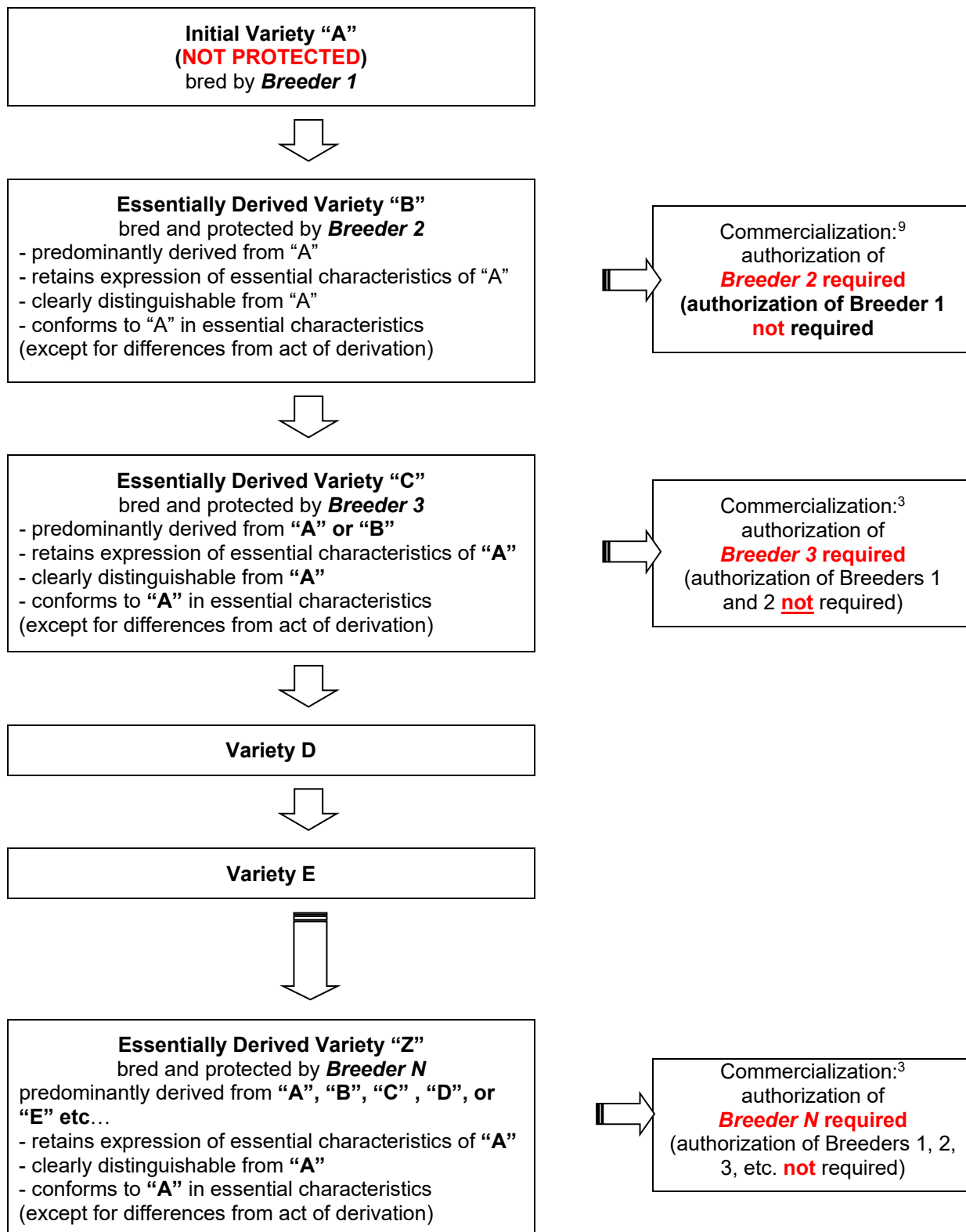
22. Figures 3 and 4 provide a summary of the situation described above. It is important to note that the scope of the breeder's right is only extended to essentially derived varieties in respect of a protected initial variety. In that regard, it should also be noted that a variety which is essentially derived from another variety cannot be an initial variety (see Article 14(5)(a)(i)). Thus, in figure 3, the rights of Breeder 1 extend to EDV "B", EDV "C" and EDV "Z". However, although EDV "C" is predominantly derived from EDV "B", Breeder 2 has no rights as far as EDV "C" is concerned. In the same way, Breeders 2 and 3 have no rights as far as EDV "Z" is concerned. Another important aspect of the provision on essential derivation is that no rights extend to essentially derived varieties if the initial variety is not protected. Thus, in figure 4, if variety "A" was not protected or if variety "A" is no longer protected (e.g. because of expiration of the period of protection, or cancellation or nullification of the plant breeders' rights), the authorization of Breeder 1 would no longer be required to be able to commercialize varieties "B", "C" and "Z".

Figure 3: Initial Variety protected and EDVs protected



⁸ "Commercialization" encompasses the acts concerning a protected variety which require the authorization of the breeder according to Article 14(1) to (4) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.

Figure 4: Initial Variety NOT protected and EDVs protected



⁹ "Commercialization" encompasses the acts concerning a protected variety which require the authorization of the breeder according to Article 14(1) to (4) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.

(d) *Territoriality of protection of initial varieties and essentially derived varieties*

23. The scope of the breeder's right applies only to the territory of a member of the Union where the breeder's right has been granted and is in force. Therefore, the breeder of an initial variety only has rights in relation to an essentially derived variety if the initial variety is protected in the territory concerned. Furthermore, the breeder of an essentially derived variety only has rights in relation to that variety if it is protected in its own right in the territory concerned, or if the breeder of the essentially derived variety is also the breeder of the initial variety and the initial variety is protected in the territory concerned.

(e) *Transition from an earlier Act to the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention*

24. Members of the Union which amend their legislation in line with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention may choose to offer the benefits of the 1991 Act to varieties which were protected under an earlier law. Thus, it is possible for members of the Union to offer the scope of protection provided by Article 14(5) to varieties which were granted protection under an earlier law. However, it should be noted that the conferring of the new scope of rights on a previously protected initial variety could impose new requirements concerning the commercialization* of essentially derived varieties, for which the breeder's authorization was not previously required.

25. One means of dealing with such a situation is the following: for varieties for which protection was granted under the earlier law and for which there is a remaining period of protection which falls under the new law, to limit the scope of rights on a protected initial variety to essentially derived varieties whose existence was not a matter of common knowledge at the time that the new law came into effect. With respect to varieties whose existence is a matter of common knowledge, the General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability and the Development of Harmonized Descriptions of New Varieties of Plants (Document [TG/1/3](#)) explains the following:

“5.2.2 Common Knowledge

“5.2.2.1 Specific aspects which should be considered to establish common knowledge include, among others:

“(a) commercialization of propagating or harvested material of the variety, or publishing a detailed description;

“(b) the filing of an application for the grant of a breeder's right or for the entering of a variety in an official register of varieties, in any country, which is deemed to render that variety a matter of common knowledge from the date of the application, provided that the application leads to the grant of a breeder's right or to the entering of the variety in the official register of varieties, as the case may be;

“(c) existence of living plant material in publicly accessible plant collections.

“5.2.2.2 Common knowledge is not restricted to national or geographical borders.”

* “Commercialization” encompasses the acts concerning a protected variety which require the authorization of the breeder according to Article 14(1) to (4) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.

Section II: Assessment of Essentially Derived Varieties

26. A decision on whether to grant protection to a variety does not take into account whether the variety is essentially derived or not: the variety will be protected if the conditions for protection as set out in Article 5 of the UPOV Convention are fulfilled (novelty, distinctness, uniformity, stability, variety denomination, compliance with formalities and payment of fees). If it is concluded that the variety is an essentially derived variety, the breeder of that essentially derived variety still has all the rights conferred by the UPOV Convention. However, the breeder of the protected initial variety will *also* have rights in that variety irrespective of whether the essentially derived variety is protected or not.

27. The purpose of this Section is to provide guidance on assessing whether a variety is essentially derived and not whether the variety meets the requirements for the grant of a breeder's right.

28. Both predominant derivation (e.g. evidence of genetic conformity with the initial variety) and conformity on the essential characteristics (e.g. evidence on conformity in the expression of the essential characteristics of the initial variety) are possible starting points in providing an indication that a variety might be essentially derived from the initial variety.

29. In some situations, relevant information provided by the breeder of the initial variety on predominant derivation and/or on conformity on the essential characteristics might be used as the basis for the reversal of the burden of proof. In such situations, the other breeder might need to prove that the other variety is not essentially derived from the initial variety. For instance, the other breeder would need to provide information on the breeding history of the other variety to prove that the variety was not essentially derived from the initial variety.

30. UPOV has established a section on its website (UPOV SYSTEM: Legal Resources: Jurisprudence: http://www.upov.int/about/en/legal_resources/case_laws/index.html) where case law relevant to plant breeders' rights, including case law concerning essentially derived varieties, is published.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 15 EXCEPTIONS TO THE BREEDER'S RIGHT

Article 15(1)(i)

- (1) [Compulsory exceptions] The breeder's right shall not extend to**
(i) acts done privately and for non-commercial purposes,

The following notes are intended to illustrate some acts which may be covered by the exception and some which may not:

1.1 Acts possibly not falling within the scope of the exception

1.1.1 The wording of Article 15(1)(i) indicates that acts which are *both* of a private nature *and* for non-commercial purposes are covered by the exception. Thus, non-private acts, even where for non-commercial purposes, may be outside the scope of the exception.

1.1.2 Furthermore, the wording indicates that private acts which are undertaken for commercial purposes do not fall within the exception. Thus, a farmer saving his own seed of a variety on his own holding might be considered to be engaged in a private act, but could be considered not to be covered by the exception if the said saving of seed is for commercial purposes. A separate optional exception (see Article 15(2)) has been created within the Convention to address farm-saved seed (see [NOTES — ARTICLE 15\(2\)](#)).

1.2 Acts possibly falling within the scope of the exception

The wording of Article 15(1)(i) suggests that it could allow, for example, the propagation of a variety by an amateur gardener for exclusive use in his own garden (i.e. no material of the variety being provided to others), since this may constitute an act which was both private and for non-commercial purposes. Equally, for example, the propagation of a variety by a farmer exclusively for the production of a food crop to be consumed entirely by that farmer and the dependents of the farmer living on that holding, may be considered to fall within the meaning of acts done privately and for non-commercial purposes. Therefore, activities, including for example "subsistence farming", where these constitute acts done privately and for non-commercial purposes, may be considered to be excluded from the scope of the breeder's right, and farmers who conduct these kinds of activities freely benefit from the availability of protected new varieties.

Article 15(1)(iii)

(1) **[Compulsory exceptions]** The breeder's right shall not extend to [...]

(iii) acts done for the purpose of breeding other varieties, and, except where the provisions of Article 14(5) apply, acts referred to in Article 14(1) to (4) in respect of such other varieties.

The "Breeder's exemption"

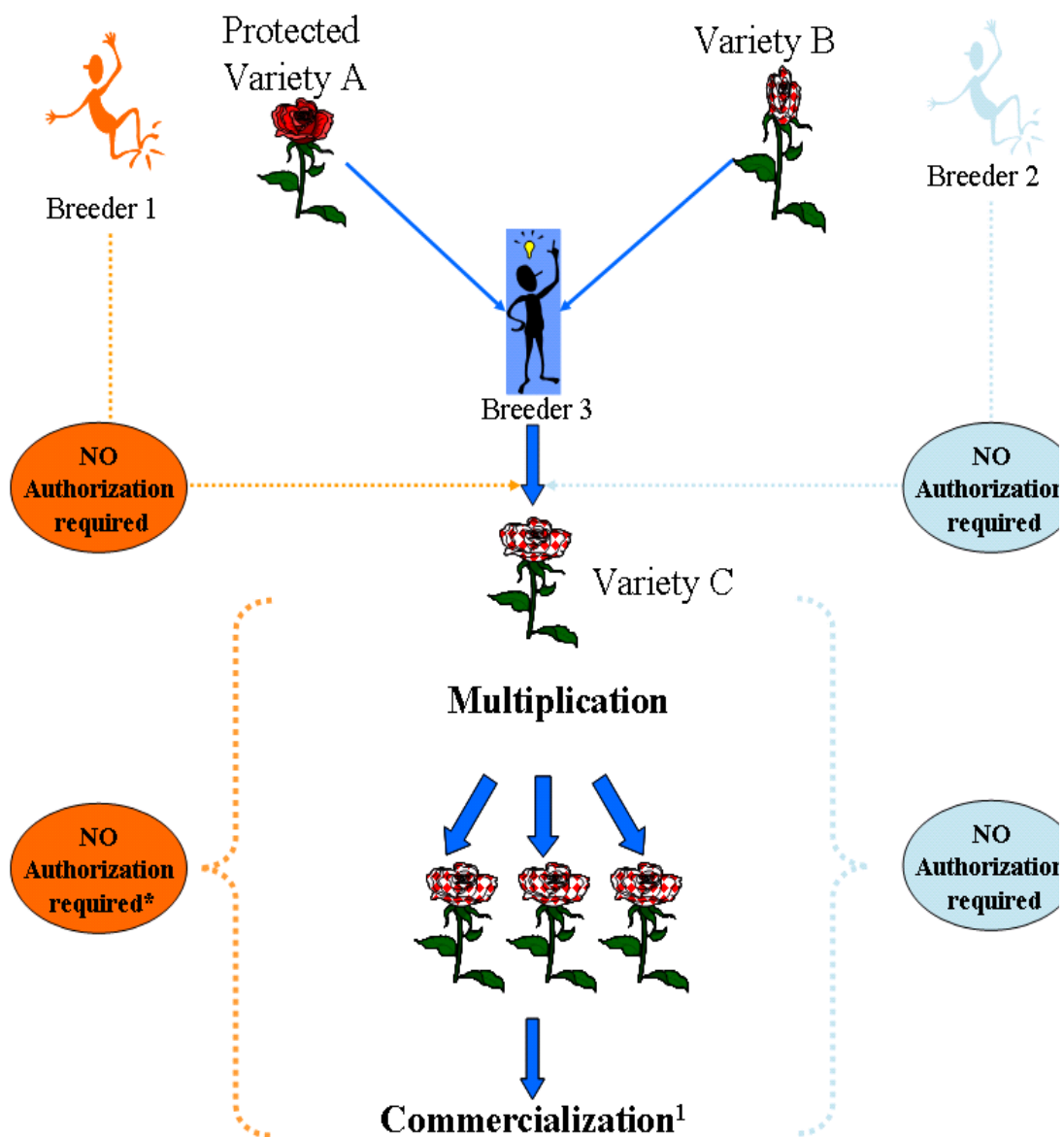
1.3 The exception under Article 15(1)(iii) states that the breeder's right shall not extend to "acts done for the purpose of breeding other varieties, and, except where the provisions of Article 14(5) apply, acts referred to in Article 14(1) to (4) in respect of such other varieties.". This is a fundamental element of the UPOV system of plant variety protection known as the "breeder's exemption", whereby there are no restrictions on the use of protected varieties for the purpose of breeding new plant varieties.

1.4 The second part of Article 15(1)(iii) "and, except where the provisions of Article 14(5) apply, acts referred to in Article 14(1) to (4) in respect of such other varieties." clarifies that, except for the varieties included in Article 14(5), i.e., essentially derived varieties; varieties which are not clearly distinguishable of the protected variety and varieties whose production requires the repeated use of the protected variety, the commercialization¹⁰ of the new varieties obtained does not require the authorization of the title holder of the protected variety used to create those new varieties.

1.5 The following scheme illustrates a hypothetical situation where a breeder uses a protected variety A and a non-protected variety B for the breeding of a new variety C. The scheme demonstrates that no authorization is required to breed variety C. Furthermore, the commercialization of variety C would not require the authorization of the breeder of variety A except where variety C was an essentially derived variety, or was a variety that required the repeated use of the protected variety A or was a variety which was not clearly distinguishable from the protected variety A (see Article 14(5) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention).

¹⁰ In this document the term "commercialization" is used to cover the acts included in Article 14(1) to (4) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.

Scheme for the “breeder’s exemption”



* Except for:
 (i) varieties which are essentially derived from the protected variety, where the protected variety is not itself an essentially derived variety,
 (ii) varieties which are not clearly distinguishable in accordance with Article 7 from the protected variety and
 (iii) varieties whose production requires the repeated use of the protected variety.^d

Article 15(2)

(2) [Optional exception] Notwithstanding Article 14¹¹, each Contracting Party may, within reasonable limits and subject to the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the breeder, restrict the breeder's right in relation to any variety in order to permit farmers to use for propagating purposes, on their own holdings, the product of the harvest which they have obtained by planting, on their own holdings, the protected variety or a variety covered by Article 14(5)(a)(i) or (ii).

2.1 *Deciding on implementing the optional exception*

2.1.1 Article 15(2) is an “optional” provision as clarified by the wording “... each contracting Party may ...”. Thus, it is a matter for each member to decide whether it would be appropriate to incorporate the option provided in Article 15(2). The purpose of the following paragraphs is to provide guidance to those members of the Union which decide to incorporate the optional exception into their legislation.

2.1.2 When considering the way in which the optional exception might be implemented, the Diplomatic Conference of 1991 (see page 63 of UPOV Publication No. 346(E) “Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants”) developed the following recommendation:

“The Diplomatic Conference recommends that the provisions laid down in Article 15(2) of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as Revised at Geneva on November 10, 1972, on October 23, 1978, and on March 19, 1991, should not be read so as to be intended to open the possibility of extending the practice commonly called ‘farmer’s privilege,’ to sectors of agricultural or horticultural production in which such a privilege is not a common practice on the territory of the Contracting Party concerned.”

2.1.3 The Diplomatic Conference recommendation indicates that the optional exception was aimed at those crops where, for the member of the Union concerned, there was a common practice of farmers saving harvested material for further propagation.

2.1.4 Article 15(2) states that “each Contracting Party may, [...] restrict the breeder’s right in relation to any variety in order to permit farmers to use for propagating purposes, on their own holdings, the product of the harvest which they have obtained by planting, on their own holdings, the protected variety or a variety covered by Article 14(5)(a)(i) or (ii).” (underlining added for emphasis)

2.1.5 That wording indicates that the optional exception may be considered to relate to selected crops where the product of the harvest is used for propagating purposes, for example small-grained cereals where the harvested grain can equally be used as seed i.e. propagating material. Taken together with the recommendation relating to Article 15(2) of the Diplomatic Conference of 1991 (see above), the wording also indicates that it may be considered inappropriate to introduce the optional exception for agricultural or horticultural sectors, such as fruit, ornamentals and vegetables, where it has not been a common practice for the harvested material to be used as propagating material.

2.2 *“Reasonable limits and safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the breeder”*

2.2.1 Subsection (b) explains that the optional exception may be introduced for selected crops. In respect of such crops, the UPOV Convention, Article 15(2) states:

“Notwithstanding Article 14, each Contracting Party may, within reasonable limits and subject to the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the breeder, restrict the breeder’s right [...]” (underlining added for emphasis)

2.2.2 For those crops where the optional exception is introduced; in relation to the introduction of reasonable limits and the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the breeder within plant breeders’ rights legislation, the factors below, or a combination of such factors, amongst others, might be considered.

¹¹ Article 14 “Scope of the Breeder’s Right”.

Type of variety

2.2.3 Where it is decided to introduce the optional exception for a particular crop or species, it is possible to specify only certain types of varieties for which it would be applicable. For example, authorities might decide not to extend the optional exception to certain types of varieties, e.g. hybrid varieties or synthetic varieties. This allows authorities to take into account whether there has been a common practice of farmers saving harvested material for further propagation and whether it would be appropriate to introduce the optional exception for such types of varieties.

Size of holding / crop area / crop value

2.2.4 Examples of factors which might be used to establish reasonable limits and to safeguard the legitimate interests of the breeder are the size of the farmer's holding the area of crop concerned grown by the farmer, or the value of the harvested crop. Thus, "small farmers" with small holdings (or small areas of crop) might be permitted to use farm-saved seed to a different extent and with a different level of remuneration to breeders than "large farmers". However, the size of holding (or crop area) determining a small farm may differ when considering reasonable limits and safeguarding the legitimate interests of the breeder for each member of the Union.

Example:

In country A, farmers with holdings (or a crop area) of less than 10 ha might only account for 5% of production of crop X. Thus, in country A, the setting of a level of 10 ha for a small farmer and allowing small farmers to pay a reduced or zero remuneration for crop X might only have a small impact on overall remuneration to breeders. Conversely, in country B, farmers with holdings (or crop areas) of less than 10 ha of crop X might account for 90% of production. Thus, in country B, the setting of a level of 10 ha for a small farmer and allowing small farmers to pay a reduced or zero remuneration for crop X would have a large impact on overall remuneration to breeders. Assessment of whether such an approach would be within reasonable limits and subject to safeguarding the legitimate interests of the breeder would need consideration in relation to the relevant legislation for the member of the Union concerned.

Proportion or amount of harvested crop

2.2.5 An example of another factor which might be considered in relation to reasonable limits and safeguarding the legitimate interests of the breeder is the proportion, or amount, of the crop concerned which would be the subject of the optional exception. Thus, for example, a member of the Union could choose to specify the maximum percentage of the harvested crop which the farmer may use for further propagation. The specified percentage might be varied in relation to the size of farm (or crop area) and/or the level of remuneration, as a percentage of standard remuneration, specified in relation to the proportion of farm-saved seed used by a farmer. Furthermore, the amount of the harvested crop to which the optional exception applies could be fixed in relation to the quantity of propagating material of the protected variety originally obtained by the farmer, by the amount appropriate to plant on the farmer's holding, or the amount to be reasonably consumed by the farmer and his dependents. The amount could also be expressed as a maximum acreage which may be planted using the harvested crop.

Changing situations

2.2.6 Plant variety protection encourages the introduction of new varieties and this may, in itself, lead to changes in the level of harvested material used for further propagation (farm-saved seed) of the crop concerned. Furthermore, evolution of farming practices and breeding and propagation methodologies, as well as economic developments could lead to changes in the level of harvested material used for further propagation. Thus, a member of the Union could, for example, limit the level of farm-saved seed to those levels which had been common practice before the introduction of plant variety protection.

Remuneration

2.2.7 For those crops where the optional exception is introduced, a requirement to provide remuneration to breeders might be considered as a means of safeguarding the legitimate interests of the breeders.

2.3 *Farmer's holding*

2.3.1 The optional exception is restricted to the following permission:

“farmers to use for propagating purposes, on their own holdings, the product of the harvest which they have obtained by planting, on their own holdings, the protected variety or a variety covered by Article 14(5)(a)(i) or (ii).” (underlining added for emphasis)

2.3.2 The wording of the Convention clarifies that the optional exception relates to the use of the product of the harvest by the farmer on his own holding. Thus, for example, the optional exception does not extend to propagating material which was produced on the holding of another farmer.

2.4 *Implementation of the optional exception in Article 15(2)*

2.4.1 The inclusion of the optional exception in the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention recognizes that, for some crops, there has been a common practice of farmers saving the product of the harvest for propagating purposes, and this provision allows each member of the Union to take account of this practice and the issues involved on a crop-by-crop basis, when providing plant variety protection. The use of the words “within reasonable limits and subject to the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the breeder” is consistent with an approach whereby, if the optional exception is implemented, it is done in a way which does not undermine the incentives provided by the UPOV Convention for breeders to develop new varieties.

2.4.2 It is emphasized that it is a matter for each member of the Union to decide if, and how, it wishes to implement Article 15(2). Amongst the factors which may be considered are the impact on breeding, the costs and mechanisms required for implementation and the overall economic impact on agriculture. Consultation with the interested parties, notably breeders and farmers, to assess such effects might be an important means of ensuring successful implementation.

2.4.3 Over time, factors such as the evolution of farming practices and breeding and propagation methodologies, as well as economic developments may require modification of any implementing mechanism of the optional exception, in order to ensure that optimal benefits from plant variety protection are obtained by the member of the Union concerned. Therefore, it may be beneficial within some legal frameworks to include provisions which will enable such updating in a practical way.

2.4.4 In addition, authorities drafting legislation are invited to contact the Office of the Union for information on examples of legislation of members of the Union which may be of most relevance for their particular circumstances.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 16 EXHAUSTION OF THE BREEDER'S RIGHT

(1) [*Exhaustion of right*] The breeder's right shall not extend to acts concerning any material of the protected variety, or of a variety covered by the provisions of Article 14(5), which has been sold or otherwise marketed by the breeder or with his consent in the territory of the Contracting Party concerned, or any material derived from the said material, unless such acts

(i) involve further propagation of the variety in question or

(ii) involve an export of material of the variety, which enables the propagation of the variety, into a country which does not protect varieties of the plant genus or species to which the variety belongs, except where the exported material is for final consumption purposes.

(2) [*Meaning of "material"*] For the purposes of paragraph (1), "material" means, in relation to a variety,

(i) propagating material of any kind,

(ii) harvested material, including entire plants and parts of plants, and

(iii) any product made directly from the harvested material.

(3) [*"Territory" in certain cases*] For the purposes of paragraph (1), all the Contracting Parties which are member States of one and the same intergovernmental organization may act jointly, where the regulations of that organization so require, to assimilate acts done on the territories of the States members of that organization to acts done on their own territories and, should they do so, shall notify the Secretary-General accordingly.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 17 RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXERCISE
OF THE BREEDER'S RIGHT

(1) [*Public interest*] Except where expressly provided in this Convention, no Contracting Party may restrict the free exercise of a breeder's right for reasons other than of public interest.

(2) [*Equitable remuneration*] When any such restriction has the effect of authorizing a third party to perform any act for which the breeder's authorization is required, the Contracting Party concerned shall take all measures necessary to ensure that the breeder receives equitable remuneration.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 18 MEASURES REGULATING COMMERCE

The breeder's right shall be independent of any measure taken by a Contracting Party to regulate within its territory the production, certification and marketing of material of varieties or the importing or exporting of such material. In any case, such measures shall not affect the application of the provisions of this Convention.

In relation to the provisions under Article 18 of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention, at its thirty-seventh ordinary session on October 23, 2003, the Council of UPOV adopted the "Reply of UPOV to the Notification of June 26, 2003, from the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)" (http://www.upov.int/news/en/2003/pdf/cbd_response_oct232003.pdf); paragraph 9 is reproduced below:

"9. [I]f a country decides, in the frame of its overall policy, to introduce a mechanism for the disclosure of countries of origin or geographical origin of genetic resources, such a mechanism should not be introduced in a narrow sense, as a condition for plant variety protection. A separate mechanism from the plant variety protection legislation, such as that used for phytosanitary requirements, could be applied uniformly to all activities concerning the commercialization of varieties, including, for example, seed quality or other marketing related regulations."

NOTES ON ARTICLE 19 DURATION OF THE BREEDER'S RIGHT

(1) [*Period of protection*] The breeder's right shall be granted for a fixed period.

(2) [*Minimum period*] The said period shall not be shorter than 20 years from the date of the grant of the breeder's right. For trees and vines, the said period shall not be shorter than 25 years from the said date.

1.1 The period of protection shall not be less than 20 years and not less than 25 years for trees and vines.

1.2 The period of protection starts from the date of grant (see also [NOTES – ARTICLE 13](#) "Provisional Protection").

NOTES ON ARTICLE 20 VARIETY DENOMINATION

Article 20(1)

(1) [Designation of varieties by denominations; use of the denomination] (a) The variety shall be designated by a denomination which will be its generic designation.

(b) 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.

1.1 Article 5(2) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention requires 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 cancellation¹². 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.

1.3 If an authority is aware and allows a denomination to be registered when the breeder of the variety is also the holder of a trademark that is identical to the variety denomination, the authority, should inform the breeder of the obligation to allow the use of the denomination in connection with the variety, even after the expiration of the breeder's right.

¹² 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."

Article 20(2)

(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.

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 genera/species (e.g. *Medicago*, *Helianthus*);

(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.

(c) convey the impression that the variety has particular characteristics, which in reality it does not have, by similarity or association with another variety denomination.

Examples of unsuitable denominations:

'Son of Russet Burbank', where 'Russet Burbank' variety was not used in the breeding of 'Son of Russet Burbank'.

'Delta II', if the variety 'Delta' was not used in the breeding of variety 'Delta II'.

Examples of suitable denominations:

'Koshihikari Niigata BL 1 go' and 'Koshihikari Niigata BL 2 go', both of which introduced resistance against rice blight by Niigata prefectural government into 'Koshihikar'.

'A 5409' and 'A 5409 RG': 'A 5409' corresponds to a soybean variety and 'A 5409 RG' to a soybean variety in which a glyphosate resistance gene was introduced.

(d) contain the botanical or common name of the genus to which that variety belongs.

Examples of unsuitable denominations:

Carex variety 'Sedge' (*Carex* is the botanical name of the genus, for which the common name is sedge);

Castanea 'Pale Chestnut' (*Castanea* is the botanical name of the genus, for which the common name is Chestnut);

Gladiolus 'Pink Gladiolus';

Narcissus 'Davis Daff' (*Narcissus* is the botanical name of the genus, for which the common name is Daffodil);

Narcissus 'Granny's Daffodil';

Paeonia 'Sussex Peony' (*Paeonia* is the botanical name of the genus, for which the common name is Peony);

Phlox 'Phlox of Sheep';

Rhododendron 'Rhododendron Mad'.

Examples of suitable denominations:

Dianthus 'Rupert's Pink' ("Pink" is not the common name for all plants in the genus *Dianthus*);

Pyrus bretschneideri 'Ya Li'. (While the word "li" is the Chinese common name for the genus *Pyrus*, "li" is inseparable from "ya" according to Chinese linguistic custom, and its inclusion in the variety denomination is therefore necessary and acceptable).

2.3.2 Value of the variety

The denomination should not consist of, or contain, comparative or superlative designations that are liable to mislead or to cause confusion concerning the characteristics or value of the variety.

Examples of unsuitable denominations: 'Best performer', 'Superior taste', 'Sweeter than the rest'.

Examples of suitable denominations: 'Lake Superior', 'Best wishes'.

2.3.3 Identity of the variety

(a) As a general recommendation, a difference of one letter or one number may be considered not to be liable to mislead or cause confusion concerning the identity of the variety. However the following are examples of a difference of only one letter that may be considered to be liable to mislead or cause confusion because of phonetic similarity without a widely-recognizable difference in meaning:

Examples:

B and V ('Selva' and 'Selba');

C and G ('Paqou', 'Pacou');

C and H ('Cappaccino' and 'Cappachino');

C and K ('Pacou' and 'Pakou'; 'Kapricio' and 'Capricio');

C and S ('Sharleen' and 'Charleen');

I and E ('Antelope' and 'Antilope');

I and H ('Capricio' and 'Capricho');

I and Y ('Billy' and 'Billi');

J and G ('Poge' and 'Poje');
 S and Z ('Zophia' and 'Sophia');
 missing letter ('Helena' and 'Elena'; 'Tacuara' and 'Thacuara');
 missing/double letters ('Emma' and 'Ema').

(b) As a general recommendation, a difference of two or more than two letters may be considered not to be liable to mislead or cause confusion concerning the identity of the variety. However, the following are examples of a difference of two letters or more letters that may be considered to be liable to mislead or cause confusion because of phonetic similarity without a widely-recognizable difference in meaning:

Examples:

E[...]E and EE[...] ('Charlene' and 'Charleen');
 IE and Y ('Billie' and 'Billy');
 PH and F ('Sophie' and 'Sofie');
 'Kapitan' and 'Capitaine';
 'Joannita' and 'Juanita';
 'Sindirella' and 'Cinderella'.

(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;

(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 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

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

(b) A word format, pattern or combination may become associated with a breeder by custom and practice. However, to become associated with a breeder, it would be necessary to include a common word, prefix or suffix. In such cases, the authority may consider that the use of that word format, pattern or combination for denominations of varieties by another breeder may mislead or cause confusion concerning the identity of the breeder;

Examples of unsuitable denominations: 'ABC red' proposed by a breeder (Breeder 2) when 'ABC velvet', 'ABC star' and 'ABC green' are registered by another breeder (Breeder 1).

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 species.

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. In general, the re-use of denominations is discouraged but, under exceptional circumstances (see section 2.3.3(d)), 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, 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 It is recommended that the UPOV Plant Variety Database (PLUTO) <https://www.upov.int/pluto/en/> 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 [NOTES – ARTICLE 20\(2\), LIST OF CLASSES](#)). Attention is drawn to the “General Notice and Disclaimer” of the PLUTO database to ensure that the information contained in the PLUTO database is considered in an appropriate way.

2.6 UPOV denomination similarity search tool

Members of the Union are encouraged to use the UPOV denomination similarity search tool to make a preliminary check if the proposed denomination is different from denominations of existing varieties of the same variety denomination class (see [NOTES – ARTICLE 20\(2\), LIST OF CLASSES](#)). It is emphasized that the use of the UPOV denomination similarity search tool would constitute a preliminary step in the process of examination of suitability of variety denominations, with other checks being conducted by the authorities, as appropriate.

[UPOV Variety Denomination Classes follow]

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, 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 following List of Classes, 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: Part I;
- (ii) classes encompassing more than one genus: List of classes: Part II.

LIST OF CLASSES

Part I

Classes within a genus

| | Botanical names | UPOV codes |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 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 |
| 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 |

| | Botanical names | UPOV codes |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Class 4.2 (<i>cont'd.</i>) | 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

| | Botanical names | UPOV codes |
|------------|--|---|
| Class 201 | Secale, Triticale, Triticum | SECAL; TRITL; TRITI |
| Class 202 | Megathyrus, Panicum, Setaria, Steinchisma | MEGAT; PANIC; SETAR; STEIN |
| Class 203* | Agrostis, Dactylis, Epichloe, Festuca, Festulolium, Lolium, Phalaris, Phleum and Poa | AGROS; DCTLS; EPICH; 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 | CHRYG; 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 Hericium Hypsizigus 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 |
| 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. Vioreckia R. M. King & H. Rob. | EUPAT - AGERT - - - - - - - EUTRO - - - |

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

Article 20(3)

(3) [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.

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 on 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.

Article 20(4)

(4) [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.

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 there is an existing prior right, the exercise of which may prevent the use of the proposed denomination. 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 Plant Variety Database (PLUTO)) 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 Classification¹³, 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 confusion by users, waivers granted to breeders by prior trademark right holders could be a suitable solution.
- (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 Classification;¹⁴
- (iii) Prior rights might also concern trade names¹⁵ 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 denominations;¹⁶
- (v) Prior rights concerning appellations of origin and geographical indications (e.g. “Scotch”) may exist under national legislation on grounds of common law or registration;¹⁷
- (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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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 of 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.

¹⁵ Article 8 of the Paris Convention.

¹⁶ This recommendation includes names and abbreviations notified pursuant to Article 6*ter* of the Paris Convention.

¹⁷ 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.

Article 20(5)

(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.

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. In cases where different denominations have been accepted for the same variety by different members of the Union, authorities should accept the denomination that was submitted and registered with the first application, unless that denomination is unsuitable in their territory;

(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) (for example, the proposed denomination is not different from the denomination of an existing variety of the same plant species or of a closely related species) and (4) (for example, the proposed denomination is identical to a trademark registered for identical goods); 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 PLUTO 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.

Article 20(6)

(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.

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 PLUTO 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 NOTES – ARTICLE 20(6), [MODEL FORM FOR OBSERVATIONS](#). A model form for a reply to observations can be seen in NOTES – ARTICLE 20(6), [MODEL REPLY TO OBSERVATIONS](#). Copies of these communications should be sent at the same time to the authorities of the other members of the Union.

6.8 The contribution of data by members of the Union to the PLUTO database provides support for the examination of variety denominations. Members of the Union are encouraged to provide data as soon as practical after it is published by the authority(ies) concerned. The PLUTO database will be updated with new data as quickly as possible after receipt, in accordance with the uploading procedure. The PLUTO database can, as necessary, be updated with corrected data, in accordance with the uploading procedure.

[“Model Form for Observations on Proposed Variety Denominations Submitted to Another Member of the Union” follows]

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: _____

[“Model Reply to Observations on Proposed Variety Denominations Submitted to Another Member of the Union” follows]

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:

Article 20(7)

(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.

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.

Article 20(8)

(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.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 21 NULLITY OF THE BREEDER'S RIGHT

(1) [Reasons of nullity] Each Contracting Party shall declare a breeder's right granted by it null and void when it is established

(i) that the conditions laid down in Articles 6 or 7 were not complied with at the time of the grant of the breeder's right,

(ii) that, where the grant of the breeder's right has been essentially based upon information and documents furnished by the breeder, the conditions laid down in Articles 8 or 9 were not complied with at the time of the grant of the breeder's right, or

(iii) that the breeder's right has been granted to a person who is not entitled to it, unless it is transferred to the person who is so entitled.

(2) [Exclusion of other reasons] No breeder's right shall be declared null and void for reasons other than those referred to in paragraph (1).

1.1 The use of the word "shall" clarifies that the competent authority must declare the breeder's right null and void if the criteria set out in Article 21(1) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention are met.

1.2 When a breeder's right is declared null and void, it is equivalent to pronouncing that it was an invalid right and should not have been granted in the first instance. By contrast, a breeder's right which is cancelled was valid until the date of cancellation and was, in particular, valid at the time of granting (see Explanatory Notes on the Cancellation of the Breeder's Right under the UPOV Convention (document [UPOV/EXN/CAN](#)) reproduced in [NOTES – ARTICLE 22](#)).

Nullity proceedings and decisions

2.1 Nullity proceedings may be initiated in response to a request made by a third party, or *ex officio* by the competent authority of the member of the Union concerned.

2.2 The authority, or authorities, with competence to decide on matters concerning nullity of breeders' rights (e.g. authorities granting breeders' rights, judicial authorities) will be determined by the relevant legislation of the member of the Union concerned. The relevant legislation might, in addition to the legislation governing breeders' rights, include other legislation on substantive and procedural matters (e.g. civil legislation, criminal legislation).

2.3 The UPOV Convention requires that the nullity of breeders' rights be published (see Article 30(1)(iii) of the 1991 Act and Article 30(1)(c) of the 1978 Act).

Retroactive effects

3. The decision to declare a breeder's right null and void invalidates the right from the date of grant, although the decision of nullity by the competent authority will occur at a later date. Therefore, nullity has, in principle, retroactive effects. The retroactive effects of nullity may vary in practice. The remedies concerning the retroactive effects of nullity will depend on the relevant legislation of the member of the Union concerned and may also depend on contractual arrangements. In some cases, such as in cases of fraud or wilful abusive acts by the holder of the breeder's right, reimbursement of royalties paid and/or other remedies may apply. In some other cases, reimbursement of royalties received by the holder of the breeder's right may not be applicable.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 22 CANCELLATION OF THE BREEDER'S RIGHT

(1) [Reasons for cancellation] (a) Each Contracting Party may cancel a breeder's right granted by it if it is established that the conditions laid down in Articles 8 or 9 are no longer fulfilled.

(b) Furthermore, each Contracting Party may cancel a breeder's right granted by it if, after being requested to do so and within a prescribed period,

(i) the breeder does not provide the authority with the information, documents or material deemed necessary for verifying the maintenance of the variety,

(ii) the breeder fails to pay such fees as may be payable to keep his right in force, or

(iii) the breeder does not propose, where the denomination of the variety is cancelled after the grant of the right, another suitable denomination.

(2) [Exclusion of other reasons] No breeder's right shall be cancelled for reasons other than those referred to in paragraph (1).

1.1 The cancellation of a breeder's right means that, from a given date, the breeder's right is no longer valid and the authorization of the breeder of the variety is no longer required for any of the acts which are covered by the scope of the breeder's right. A breeder's right which has been cancelled was valid until the date of cancellation and was, in particular, valid at the time of granting. By contrast, when a breeder's right is declared null and void, it is equivalent to pronouncing that it was an invalid right and should not have been granted in the first instance (see Explanatory Notes on the Nullity of the Breeder's Right under the UPOV Convention (document [UPOV/EXN/NUL](#)) in [NOTES – ARTICLE 21](#)).

1.2 The cancellation of a breeder's right is different from the surrender or renunciation of the breeder's right. Cancellation of a breeder's right is a matter for the competent authority to decide in accordance with the UPOV Convention. By contrast, surrender or renunciation of the breeder's right is a unilateral decision of the holder of the breeder's right that is not linked to compliance with any obligation under the UPOV Convention. The holder of the breeder's right can decide on an early termination by giving notice to the authority granting breeders' rights. The competent authority publishes the termination of the breeder's right.

Cancellation proceedings and decisions

2.1 Cancellation proceedings may be initiated in response to a request made by a third party, or *ex officio* by the competent authority of the member of the Union concerned.

2.2 The authority, or authorities, with competence to decide on matters concerning cancellation of breeders' rights (e.g. authorities granting breeders' rights, judicial authorities) will be determined by the relevant legislation of the member of the Union concerned. The relevant legislation might, in addition to the legislation governing breeders' rights, include other legislation on substantive and procedural matters.

2.3 The UPOV Convention requires that decisions concerning the cancellation of breeders' rights be published (see Article 30(1)(iii) of the 1991 Act and Article 30(1)(c) of the 1978 Act).

Contracting Party "may" cancel a breeder's right

3. The UPOV Convention does not require members of the Union to introduce provisions for the cancellation of the breeder's right. Under the UPOV Convention, if the reasons for cancellation apply, the competent authority "may" cancel the breeder's right, i.e. there is no automatic obligation to cancel. Therefore, subject to applicable legislation, the competent authority may take into account the particular circumstances. For example, the competent authority may provide additional time to remedy the situation.

Cancellation of variety denominations

4. Article 22(1)(b)(iii) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention 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". The explanatory notes corresponding to paragraph (4) of Article 20 of the 1991 Act ("Explanatory Notes on Variety Denominations under the UPOV Convention" (document [UPOV/INF/12](#)) reproduced in [NOTES – ARTICLE 20](#)) provide guidance on situations in which the variety denomination might be cancelled.

NOTES ON ARTICLE 30 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

[see [Articles *23 to *26](#) of Part I of this document]

(1) **[Measures of implementation]** Each Contracting Party shall adopt all measures necessary for the implementation of this Convention; in particular, it shall:

- (i) provide for appropriate legal remedies for the effective enforcement of breeders' rights;
- (ii) maintain an authority entrusted with the task of granting breeders' rights or entrust the said task to an authority maintained by another Contracting Party;
- (iii) ensure that the public is informed through the regular publication of information concerning
 - applications for and grants of breeders' rights, and
 - proposed and approved denominations.

(2) **[Conformity of laws]** It shall be understood that, on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, as the case may be, each State or intergovernmental organization must be in a position, under its laws, to give effect to the provisions of this Convention.

Enforcement of Breeders' Rights

1.1 “[...] (i) **provide for appropriate legal remedies for the effective enforcement of breeders' rights;**”

[see [Articles *23](#) and [*24](#) of Part I of this document]

1.1.1 While the UPOV Convention requires members of the Union to provide for appropriate legal remedies for the effective enforcement of breeders' rights, it is a matter for breeders to enforce their rights.

1.1.2 The following non-exhaustive list of enforcement measures might be considered, as appropriate:

(a) Civil measures

- (i) provisional measures, pending the outcome of a civil action, to prevent or stop an infringement of the breeder's right, and/or to preserve evidence (e.g. collect samples of infringing material from greenhouses);
- (ii) measures to allow a civil action to prohibit the committing, or continuation of the committing, of an infringement of the breeder's right;
- (iii) measures to provide adequate damages to compensate the loss suffered by the holder of the breeder's right and to constitute a deterrent to further infringements;
- (iv) measures to allow destruction or disposal of infringing material;
- (v) measures to provide payment by the infringer of the expenses of the holder of the breeder's right (e.g. attorney's fees);
- (vi) measures to require an infringer to provide information to the holder of the breeder's right on third persons involved in the production and distribution of infringing material.

(b) Customs measures

Importation

- (i) measures to allow suspension by the customs authorities of the release into free circulation, forfeiture, seizure or destruction of material which has been produced in contravention of the breeder's right;

Exportation

- (ii) measures to allow the suspension by the customs authorities of the release of the infringing material destined for exportation.

(c) Administrative measures

- (i) provisional measures to prevent or stop an infringement of the breeder's right, and/or to preserve evidence (e.g. collect samples of infringing material from greenhouses);
- (ii) measures to prohibit the committing, or continuation of the committing, of an infringement of the breeder's right;
- (iii) measures to allow destruction or disposal of infringing material;
- (iv) measures to require an infringer to provide information to the holder of the breeder's right on third persons involved in the production and distribution of infringing material;
- (v) measures to allow the forfeiture, seizure of material which has been produced in contravention of the breeder's right;
- (vi) measures for authorities responsible for the testing and certification of propagating material to provide information to the holder of the breeder's right regarding propagating material of his varieties;
- (vii) administrative sanctions or fines in the case of a breach of the legislation on breeders' rights or of a non-compliance with provisions on, or misuse of, variety denominations.

(d) Criminal measures

Criminal actions and penalties in cases of [wilful] violation of the breeder's right [on a commercial scale].¹⁸

(e) Measures resulting from alternative dispute settlement mechanisms

Civil measures (see above (a)) obtained as a result of alternative dispute settlement mechanisms (e.g. arbitration).¹⁹

(f) Specialized courts

The establishment of specialized courts for matters concerning breeders' rights.

¹⁸ The text in square brackets is intended for drafters involved in the preparation of laws, and identifies, as appropriate, text to be completed or deleted.

¹⁹ See document UPOV/INF/21 "Alternative Dispute Settlement Mechanisms" at http://www.upov.int/information_documents/en/.

- 1.2 ***“[...] (ii) maintain an authority entrusted with the task of granting breeders’ rights or entrust the said task to an authority maintained by another Contracting Party;”***

[see [Article 2](#) of Part I of this document]

Article 1(ix) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention concerning “Definitions” provides that “‘authority’ means the authority referred to in Article 30(1)(ii)”. Article 30(1)(ii) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention requires that a member of UPOV shall maintain an authority entrusted with the task of granting breeders’ rights or shall entrust the said task to an authority maintained by another member of UPOV.

- 1.3 ***“[...] (iii) ensure that the public is informed through the regular publication of information concerning***

- ***applications for and grants of breeders’ rights, and***
- ***proposed and approved denominations.”***

[see [Article *25](#) of Part I of this document]

The obligation to ensure that the public is informed through the regular publication of information concerning applications for and grants of breeders’ rights, and proposed and approved denominations relies on the publication 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](#)).

[End of document]