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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

COUNCIL

**Eighteenth Ordinary Session
Geneva, October 17 to 19, 1984**

DETAILED REPORT

adopted by the CouncilOpening of the Session

1. The Council of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) held its eighteenth ordinary session in Geneva from October 17 to 19, 1984.
2. The session was presided over by the President of the Council, Mr. J. Rigot (Belgium).

The President welcomed the participants, in particular the representatives of States not members of UPOV and those of intergovernmental organizations.

3. The list of participants appears in Annex I to this report.
4. The indented paragraphs are taken from the report on the decisions of the Council, which the latter adopted at its meeting on October 19, 1984 (document C/XVIII/13).

Adoption of the Agenda

5. The Council adopted the agenda as reproduced in document C/XVIII/1.

Lectures and Discussion on "Industrial Patents and Plant Breeders' Rights, Their Proper Fields and Possibilities for Their Demarcation"

6. The Council devoted its meeting of October 17 to lectures and discussions on "Industrial Patents and Plant Breeders' Rights - Their Proper Fields and Possibilities for Their Demarcation." The proceedings of this symposium will be the subject of a special publication and will also be published in "Plant Variety Protection."

Present Situation, Problems Arising and Progress Achieved in the Legislative, Administrative and Technical Fields

7. The Council noted the declarations made under this agenda item.

The most significant information provided under this agenda item is recorded below.

a. Statements by the Representatives of Member States

8. South Africa.-- The only change that has occurred in legislative terms since the last session of the Council is an increase in fees. The list of protected taxa has not been enlarged, but interest in the protection of ornamentals continues to grow.

9. It has not been possible to conclude any planned cooperation agreement in the course of the past year, in spite of the progress made. South Africa has nevertheless acquired two new examination reports on chrysanthemum from the United Kingdom authorities.

10. In the course of the year ending September 30, 1984, 50 applications for protection were received, in particular for 25 ornamental varieties and 10 varieties of deciduous fruit trees. In the course of the same year 19 titles were granted, 11 of them for roses.

11. Federal Republic of Germany.-- Parliament has approved the 1978 Act of the Convention by a law dated August 28, 1984. However, the deposit of the corresponding instrument of ratification is still dependent on the alignment of national legislation on the Act. Draft legislation amending the Plant Variety Protection Law is at present before Parliament.

12. The list of protected taxa will shortly be enlarged by the inclusion of *Brassica pekinensis* (Lour.) Rupr. (Chinese cabbage), *Iris L.*, *Leptospermum scoparium* J.R. and G. Forst. and *Spathiphyllum* Schott. Protection may perhaps also be extended to *Sinningia* Nees (gloxinia) and to ornamental forms of the *Prunus* genus.

13. Negotiations are in progress with a number of other member States with a view to improving cooperation in examination by centralizing examination for a greater number of species and by strengthening the system whereby the results of examinations already carried out by one or other of the States participating in the cooperation system are taken over.

14. As in previous years, the Federal Plant Varieties Office has organized visits to its testing installations with respect to species whose examination is centralized at that Office under cooperation schemes with certain member States. The visits provide the opportunity for discussing examination with the breeders directly concerned, both within the country and abroad. In the case of *Begonia elatior*, the UPOV Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees took part in the visit. Another opportunity for profitable discussions on the basis of actual cases visible in glasshouses or on open-air testing plots was provided by the General Assembly of CIOPORA, held on July 5 and 6, 1984, at the headquarters of the Federal Plant Varieties Office.

15. In the course of the year ending June 30, 1984, 771 applications for protection were filed (against 623 the previous year). Also, the five thousandth title of protection since the introduction of the system for the protection of new plant varieties (in 1953) was granted in July 1984.

16. Belgium.-- There are two points to be noted in the legal field: first, it is not certain that the Law approving the 1978 Act of the Convention and amending the Law of May 20, 1975, on the Protection of Plant Varieties will be voted on in 1984; secondly, the fees for examination for distinctness, homogeneity and stability of varieties, for the purposes of both protection and inclusion in the catalogue, were increased on February 29, 1984, by a Royal Decree of February 14, 1984.

17. The list of protected taxa has not been altered in the course of the past year. However, in view of the offers of cooperation made by other member States, there are plans to extend protection to the following taxa (the numbers are those of the corresponding entries in document C/XVIII/5):

(i) examination carried out by the Federal Republic of Germany: chicory (47), kalanchoë (88), white, blue and yellow lupins (102 to 104), parsley (121 and 122), white, show and fancy pelargoniums (117), black radish (154), fodder radish (155) and spruce (129);

(ii) examination carried out by Denmark: poinsettia (64), leek (10) and alsike clover (178);

- (iii) examination carried out by France: cornsalad (190) and chili (43);
- (iv) examination carried out by the Netherlands: anthurium (15), sheep's fescue (67), hyacinth (82) and meadow-grasses (131 to 134);
- (v) examination carried out by the United Kingdom: Leyland and Monterrey cypresses (51 and 52) and hybrid lucerne (110);
- (vi) examination carried out by Switzerland: fennel (70).

There are plans moreover to agree on additional provisions to the agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom in order to extend the cooperation officially to hybrid ryegrass and alfalfa respectively. Overall, as in previous years, Belgium avails itself of cooperation for most protected taxa, with the exception of certain staple crops, and takes over test reports, in practically all cases paying the remuneration of 350 Swiss francs agreed upon within UPOV.

18. This state of affairs is to be considered in the light of the fact that the majority of new plant variety certificates (87% of those still in force) are granted for foreign varieties, and that Belgian breeders operate mainly in the cereal field. Detailed statistics are given in Annex II to this document.

19. Finally, in anticipation of a meeting organized by the Commission of the European Communities, an Interministerial Economic Commission met on October 2, 1984, to consider "Biotechnology from the Point of View of Intellectual Property Protection." One of the topics under this heading was the relations between patent protection and protection by new plant variety certificates; in that context views were exchanged on the legal treatment of new varieties embodying a patented gene. The Plant Variety Protection Service has announced that, in its opinion, the protection of such varieties falls exclusively within the purview of plant variety protection law. For his part, the representative of the Intellectual Property Service considered that exploitation of the varieties concerned could be made possible, where those varieties were the subject of new plant variety certificates, by the grant of licenses or compulsory licenses in respect of the patented gene.

20. Denmark.- In the course of the past year, the committee entrusted with the revision of national legislation on plant variety protection has held two meetings and has mainly concerned itself with the organization of its work. It has set up a subcommittee responsible for considering the specific problems raised by vegetatively propagated plants, notably in the ornamental sector. The committee will also concern itself with the revision of the list of protected taxa. It should also be pointed out that it will take due account of the legislation of the other member States participating in the cooperation system, with a view to harmonizing, if possible, the new Danish legislation with that of those States.

21. As a result of cooperation in examination, specifically with the Federal Republic of Germany and still on an informal basis, crown of thorns (*Euphorbia-Milii*-Hybrids) was added to the list of protected taxa in February 1984. Negotiations have taken place since the last Council session between representatives of Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom with a view to the revision of the existing agreements and the conclusion of new ones. It is hoped that the negotiations will be completed in time for the new agreements to come into effect in 1985, and that the Model Agreement appearing in document C/XVIII/9 Add. will serve as the basis for those new agreements.

22. One hundred and fifty-six applications for protection, relating to 57 varieties of agricultural crops and 99 varieties of ornamental plants, were filed in 1983. A hundred and fifteen titles of protection were granted for 42 varieties of agricultural crops, two vegetable varieties, two fruit varieties and 69 ornamental varieties. Between January 1 and October 11, 1984, 121 applications for protection were filed and 74 titles of protection granted.

23. Spain.- The work on the revision of national law and its adaptation to the 1978 Act of the Convention has progressed in the course of the past year, and a preliminary draft of an amended law has been submitted to the authorities. However, no amendment has been made to the law and regulations; in particular, the list of protected taxa is unchanged and still has 17 entries.

24. Between October 1983 and October 1984, 189 applications for protection were filed, bringing the total of applications to 1,152. The number of titles at present in force is 285.

25. United States of America. - As far as the Patent and Trademark Office is concerned, the main event of the past year has been the exoneration of plant patents, applicable to vegetatively propagated varieties, from the maintenance fees introduced earlier when the whole fee structure was revised. The search system for variety denominations is in the process of being introduced.

26. The past year has been normal with respect to the volume of work: two hundred and fifty-five patent applications were filed, comprising 154 by residents and 101 by non-residents, mainly from France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Costa Rica. A hundred and ninety-seven patents were granted, comprising 140 to residents and 57 to non-residents, mainly from the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands. Those patents relate most especially to roses, African violets, pears and chrysanthemums. 2,456 plant patents are in force at present.

27. As far as the Plant Variety Protection Office is concerned, 165 applications have been filed in the course of the past year (152 by residents and 13 by non-residents) and 118 certificates have been granted (108 to residents and 10 to non-residents). At the end of 1983, the number of titles in force was 1,191.

28. France. - In the course of the past year, two amendments have been made to national legislation:

(i) protection was extended recently to inbred lines of sorghum, and to thyme and triticale,* while extension to brome, dieffenbachia and white lupin is under consideration;

(ii) examination fees were raised by a Ministerial Order dated August 9, 1984, to 2,250 French francs for important species and to 1,250 francs for garden or pot-grown ornamental plants, the fee payable for streamlined examination of mutants having been set at 750 French francs.

29. From a legal point of view, it should be mentioned that an appeal was filed against a decision rejecting an application for the protection of a maize line, handed down by the Committee for the Protection of New Plant Varieties and upheld by the Paris Court of Appeal. In simple terms, the decision relied on the fact that the sale of seed of a line to an establishment that produces and sells seed of hybrid varieties is liable to destroy the novelty of the line. Appeals seeking the annulment of a number of other rejection decisions invoking the same grounds, have also been filed, always for maize lines.

30. With regard to the interest shown by breeders in the plant variety protection system, detailed statistics are given in Annex III to this document. From a technical point of view, it should be mentioned that no applicant has yet requested examination for a mutant, and that the first applications concerning F1 wheat hybrids were filed at the beginning of 1984.

31. Hungary. - The past year has been devoted mainly to informing the various interested circles on plant variety protection and on the advantages offered by UPOV. The Institute for Plant Production and Qualification has drawn up, for the benefit of Hungarian breeders and plant improvement institutes, an information document on the advantages of protection and on the procedure and examination associated with the protection of new plant varieties. Information meetings have also been organized jointly with the National Office of Inventions, in order to publicize the legal, administrative and technical aspects of protection.

32. The National Office of Inventions will shortly be publishing the General Introduction to the Test Guidelines (UPOV document TG/I/2) in an Annex to its Official Gazette. An article entitled "Obligations and Possibilities Arising

* Document C/XVIII/6 does not reflect this extension.

From Accession to the UPOV Convention" has been published in the review of the Hungarian Association for Industrial Property Protection. Finally, a scientific committee has examined the Guidelines for Variety Denominations.

33. The above action, combined with Hungary's accession to the UPOV Convention, has aroused considerable interest in protection among the breeders working in plant improvement institutes. This interest has taken the form of requests for more detailed information, and a very marked increase in the number of patent applications filed: 20 applications have already been filed this year, 60% by Hungarians and 40% by foreigners, compared with previous average filings of four a year. For its part, the Institute for Plant Production and Qualification has examined a total of seven varieties in 1984 for the purposes of protection, namely four sunflower varieties, two lucerne varieties and one hybrid maize variety.

34. As for other patents, data concerning patents granted for plant varieties will be published in the Patent and Trademark Gazette, the official journal of the National Office of Inventions. However, from next year onwards, the Institute for Plant Production and Qualification will also be publishing the list of patented varieties in its list of varieties accepted for propagation.

35. At the international level, a communication was addressed to the meeting of the Presidents of Offices of Inventions of countries members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), held in Havana in December 1983, announcing Hungary's accession to the UPOV Convention and outlining the main characteristics of UPOV. This communication aroused great interest among the participants.

36. Ireland.- Regulations issued on May 31, 1984, extended protection to broad bean, cocksfoot, field pea, hybrid ryegrass, Italian ryegrass, rape and timothy.

37. In the course of the past year, 20 applications have been filed, bringing their total to 185, and 88 titles of protection granted (total 116, including nine subsequently abandoned).

38. Israel.- On April 12, 1984, Israel deposited its instrument of accession to the 1978 Act of the Convention, after having adapted its legislation to the Act and at the same time made some minor amendments. In view of past experience, however, there are still plans to undertake an overall review of the legislation. It is hoped that the review will not be as difficult to bring about as the recent amendment.

39. The extension of protection to three new taxa is planned.

40. An agreement on cooperation in examination is in the process of being concluded with South Africa. With regard to that cooperation, new difficulties have arisen, probably owing to differences in climatic conditions and more especially in light intensity: a lessening in the differences in the color of the flowers has made it necessary to undertake a further examination of the variety under local conditions.

41. Since last October, 53 titles of protection have been granted, including 44 for foreign varieties, ornamental with only one exception.

42. Japan.- There has been no amendment of legislation in the course of the past year. An extension of protection to new taxa is in preparation, however.

43. From a technical point of view, the drawing up of test guidelines is progressing steadily: 157 have already been adopted, eight will be by next March and 12 others are in preparation.

44. The JHS Color Chart has been put into practice and favorably received by examiners and breeders, owing to the fact that the names of the colors are clearly defined and that the presentation of the color chips is very practical for examination.

45. The project for the development of objective methods of determining characteristics such as fragrance and pungency has moved into its second year. Varieties of chili and tea have already been examined by gas chromatography,

but the method has yet to be perfected before it is used as a routine test. The fragrance components of roses, grape vine and garlic are also being studied at present.

46. New Zealand.- A Bill amending and consolidating the plant breeders' rights legislation was presented to Parliament on October 6, 1983, and referred to a select committee. The committee considered the Bill and also the contributions of a certain number of interested organizations. The proposed provisions on compulsory licenses caused considerable controversy, which resulted in the drafting of amendments, including the proposal to introduce a period of three years from the grant of the title of protection during which the compulsory licenses would be inoperative (called the "period of sole rights"). Another amendment would make it possible to issue a "compulsory sale order" instead of granting a compulsory license.

47. In June 1984, the select committee reported to Parliament and submitted the amended Bill. Unfortunately, Parliament was dissolved before it was able to consider the Bill, which, however, was reintroduced on September 21, a rare occurrence, as a private member's Bill by a member of the Opposition in the new Parliament.

48. The matter of the protection of biotechnology is a highly topical one in New Zealand. This year the request has been made for the plant variety protection system to be extended to microorganisms and especially to bacteria. The Plant Varieties Office has considered this request and replied that, while agreeing that it might indeed be more logical to protect microorganisms such as bacteria by a breeder's right rather than by a product patent, the fact of the Patent Office having announced that it was prepared to consider the possibility of protecting microorganisms by means of patents would prevent the Plant Varieties Office from acceding to the request, in view of the provisions of Article 2(2) of the Convention. There are good prospects of a solution being found to this particular question in further discussions between the parties concerned. There is however some reason to fear that the problem may become more and more complex and arduous, as has been indicated in the Symposium organized in conjunction with the present Council session.

49. The filing in New Zealand of two applications for protection for varieties of potato reproduced by sexual means aroused great interest among the other member States in earlier years. Neither of these two applications produced any result: one was withdrawn and the other declared lapsed by the Registrar.

50. With regard to the volume of activity of the Plant Varieties Office, statistics are to be found in Annex IV to this document.

51. Netherlands.- The Netherlands deposited its instrument of acceptance of the 1978 Act of the Convention on August 2, 1984.

52. Last July, the study committee set up earlier by the National Board for Agricultural Research published its report on "Plant Breeders' Rights and Patent Rights in Relation to Plant Genetic Engineering." The committee was composed of experts from agricultural circles--both public-sector and private-sector--from the biochemical industry, from the universities and from industrial property, including the Patent Office. On the basis of Netherlands legislation, the committee endeavored to answer the question whether, through genetic engineering, patents could have a bearing on plant improvement and the use of varieties. In this connection it is very important that agricultural and industrial circles achieve mutual understanding; the principle of approaching jointly the problems raised by plant genetic engineering has moreover proved extremely useful, and this fact deserves to be stressed.

53. The committee concluded that, while both Netherlands and European patent legislation excluded the protection of plant varieties by means of industrial patents, protection of that type could be obtained by the patenting of a substance incorporated in the plants of one or more varieties. Apart from the eventuality of double protection, with the titles of protection being also capable of falling into different hands, the committee drew attention to the limitations that patents could impose on the use of the varieties concerned, those limitations being impossible under the protection system based on the UPOV Convention. In the light of those facts, the committee recommended examination of the possibility of amending the legislation to remove the

limitations or of eliminating their absolute character. Finally, in view of the international aspect of the question, the committee also recommended that studies and perhaps also amendments be made at the international level.

54. With effect from April 1, 1984, protection has been extended to cacti with jointed stems, cotoneaster, spindle tree, busy lizzie, mahonia, sea holly and cinquefoil. Moreover, the protection previously granted to florist's chrysanthemum and carnation has been extended to the whole of the two genera concerned.

55. From a legal point of view, it should also be mentioned that the Board for Plant Breeders' Rights has referred 93 cases of alleged infringement to the judicial authorities.

56. In the course of the past year, the Netherlands has continued its efforts towards intensifying international cooperation in examination. It is hoped that new bilateral agreements will shortly be concluded, even with States that have not taken part in the negotiations on the new Model Agreement.

57. In 1983, the Board for Plant Breeders' Rights received 695 applications and granted 299 titles of protection.

58. United Kingdom.- Apart from the fee schedule, there has been no amendment of legislation in the course of the past year. In fact more importance has been attached to overcoming the ever-greater strains that were being felt in the field of examination, both for protection and for the national list of varieties passed for marketing, owing to the continuous increase in the number of applications, notably for cereals and some other species. Thought has also been given to the necessary revision of the present examination criteria and procedures, in order to take into account the development of plant improvement, and particularly the advent of F1 hybrid varieties of cereals produced with the aid of gametocides.

59. The activities described above have delayed the extension of protection to six new ornamental taxa, which was planned for 1984. It will probably now be achieved at the beginning of 1985. There are also plans to extend protection to mushrooms, and the Netherlands authorities have been consulted on the subject of the possibility of cooperative examination to be carried out by the Netherlands. In the meantime, it has been established that a patent application for a mushroom strain has been filed with the United Kingdom Patent Office. As the application has not yet been published, the details are as yet unknown. The Plant Variety Rights Office will obviously be following this case closely.

60. In July of the current year, the Plant Varieties and Seeds Tribunal heard an appeal against the Controller's decision to reject the application for protection and the request for inclusion in the national list of the winter wheat variety 'Moulin,' on the grounds of insufficient homogeneity. The appeal was allowed, and protection was granted at the beginning of October. While the Tribunal did not question the general validity of the rules and the procedures observed by the official departments, it did criticize certain aspects, notably the identification of the origin of off-types and aberrant rows and their inclusion in the evaluation of homogeneity. It insisted that for certain varieties the origin of the off-types should be established with more certainty, and that, in essence, those should be discarded whose occurrence was not the breeder's fault and which would be eliminated by him in the course of the maintenance of the variety. Examination rules and procedures are at present being reviewed in the light of the Tribunal's decision, in order to establish what amendments should be made to them.

61. Sweden.- No amendment has been made to Swedish legislation since the last Council session.

62. In the course of the budgetary period that ended on June 30, 1984, 49 applications were filed and 31 certificates granted. On the same date, 187 titles were in force. Those titles relate, in broad terms, half to varieties of agricultural crops, mostly Swedish, and half to varieties of ornamental plants of foreign origin.

63. Switzerland.- At the 17th ordinary session of the Council, the Delegation of Switzerland reported on two questions: on one hand the effect of protection in relation to the propagation of a protected variety of a fruit plant for the propagator's own needs, and on the other hand the extension of protection to new taxa and the setting up of an examination center for four ornamental species.

64. On the first question, the Expert Committee on Plant Variety Protection held two meetings, and decided to propose to the Federal Council that Article 13(1) of the Law be amended so that the authorization of the owner of the protection would be required for the propagation of protected varieties for the purposes of commercial production of fruit, berries, ornamental plants or cut flowers. This proposal will shortly be subjected to internal and possibly also external examination.

65. The second question is still under consideration within the Plant Variety Protection Office. For the time being there are plans to extend protection to the 36 new taxa appearing in the list in Annex V to this document.

b. Statements by the Representatives of Non-Member States

66. Austria.- The draft of a new law on the protection of plant varieties has been subjected to the approval procedure during the summer of the current year. On expiry of the time limit imposed for observations, in a few days' time, the draft will be given a final discussion, during which proposals for major amendments may yet be taken into account. The Federal Government will then present the draft to Parliament. This law, which will enable Austria to go ahead with its plan to accede to the UPOV Convention, is expected to be adopted by the National Council at its next session in the spring.

67. The entry into force of the plant breeders' rights law will, however, call for a revision of the laws now in force concerning plant improvement on the one hand and seeds on the other. The drafts of the amended laws were worked out recently and will shortly be put through the approval procedure. The field of varieties and seeds can thus be expected to be governed by up-to-date legislation as from next year.

68. Norway.- The position has remained practically unchanged during the last two years. Pursuant to agreements concluded between Norwegian seed traders and foreign breeders, the former have for some years already been paying a sort of royalty proportional to the quantity of seed marketed.

69. Further, an official system will be introduced in the near future, based on a 1983 addition to the Seed Law. This system will concern agricultural crops and will be practically identical to the one introduced in Finland in 1978.

70. Poland.- Poland plans--but this certainly does not need to be confirmed--to become a member of UPOV. In this connection it is essential that Poland provide itself with plant breeders' rights legislation. In the course of the past year new versions of the draft law covering the main aspects of plant production, and of its implementing regulations, have been drawn up. The work on this project has taken a great deal of time, not only on account of the sheer size of the field covered, but also because the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy has received a great many observations on the draft. It should be made clear that the observations did not refer to the part concerning plant variety protection, which was based on the principles written into the UPOV Convention. The draft is expected to be presented to the Council of Ministers at the beginning of 1985, and then to the Diet as a Government draft.

c. Statements by the Representatives of Organizations

71. European Communities (EC).- The European Communities are at present concerned with two problems relating to intellectual property in the plant field:

(i) the creation of a European/Community breeder's right within the framework of the UPOV Convention and in cooperation with UPOV;

(ii) the promotion of biotechnology within the Communities and--as an instrument of that promotion--the improvement of the conditions governing access to appropriate forms of protection for the results of work concerned with biotechnology.

72. For the details of the planned European/Community protection system, reference is made to paragraph 92 of document C/XVII/15. The observations made so far by the Member States of the Communities and by the professional organizations set up at European Community level have encouraged the Commission to continue with its initiative. At present the Commission is organizing work on the writing of a preliminary draft, which will also reply to the great number of questions that have been asked and to the observations that have been made during the consultation procedure.

73. With regard to the second problem, the Commission has heard industrial circles and also, recently, Member States. At present it is dealing with the conclusions that should be drawn from these exchanges.

74. In the course of the past year, the Commission has taken steps to work out a common position for Member States of the European Communities in relation to the Resolution adopted by the FAO in 1983, containing an "International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources." The Member States of the European Communities are expected to accept the Resolution subject to a limitation concerning what it has become usual to call "breeding material," and also subject to a series of clarifications regarding the legal scope of certain rules specified in the Resolution.

75. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).-- The FAO is keeping a permanent watch on plant variety protection in view of the bearing that it has on the creation of varieties and their use. However, in view of the complexity of the question, the FAO has not yet taken a position.

d. Documents prepared by the Office of the Union

76. The Council also noted the contents of documents C/XVIII/5, 6, 7 and 8. It was mentioned that statistics on the total number of plant patents issued in the United States of America would be published in a supplement to document C/XVIII/8. Concerning document C/XVIII/7, it was underlined that Belgium, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland had now joined the States supplying examination reports to others in the framework of cooperation.

Report by the President on the Work of the Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth Sessions of the Consultative Committee

77. The Council noted the report on the work of the twenty-ninth session of the Consultative Committee as given in paragraph 3 of document C/XVIII/2 Add., and also the oral report by the President on the work of the thirtieth session.

Report by the Secretary-General on the Activities of the Union in 1983 and in the First Nine Months of 1984

78. The Council unanimously approved the report by the Secretary-General as contained in document C/XVIII/2 and in its supplement (document C/XVIII/2 Add.).

Report by the Secretary-General on his Management and on the Financial Situation of the Union in 1983

79. The Council unanimously approved the report by the Secretary-General as contained in document C/XVIII/3.

Presentation of the Report Concerning the Auditing of the Accounts for 1983

80. The Council noted the report contained in document C/XVIII/3, Annex B, and approved the accounts of the Union for the year 1983.

Progress of the Work of the Administrative and Legal Committee

81. The Council unanimously approved the report on the progress of the work of the Administrative and Legal Committee as contained in document C/XVIII/9.
82. It further noted with approval the plans for the future work of that Committee as indicated in document C/XVIII/9. It agreed to the proposal that a small working group, consisting of experts of member States and the Vice Secretary-General, should examine the implications of the development of plant biotechnology on the protection of new plant varieties. The actual composition, the terms of reference and the working procedures of the group would be settled by the Administrative and Legal Committee at its next session on the basis of a short document to be prepared by the Office of the Union.
83. The Council adopted the documents presented in the supplements to document C/XVIII/9, i.e.:
 - (i) the Model Administrative Agreement for International Cooperation in the Testing of Varieties, including the note to be added to it in the Collection of Important Texts and Documents;
 - (ii) the Model Form for an Application for Plant Breeders' Rights, including the instructions for converting the model form into national forms;
 - (iii) the Model Form for an Application for a Variety Denomination, including the instructions for converting the model form into national forms;
 - (iv) the UPOV Recommendations for Variety Denominations (subject to editing by the Office of the Union).

Progress of the Work of the Technical Committee and of the Technical Working Parties

84. The Council unanimously approved the report on the progress of the work of the Technical Committee and of the Technical Working Parties as contained in document C/XVIII/10 and in its supplement (document C/XVIII/10 Add.).
85. It noted with approval the plans for their future work as indicated in the above-mentioned documents, and it agreed that the Technical Committee should also examine at its next session the consequences of the recent decision of the Plant Varieties and Seeds Tribunal of the United Kingdom in the 'Moulin' wheat variety case.

Periodicity of Budgets and Medium Term Plans

86. The Council decided that biennial budgets and medium term plans should be introduced as proposed in document C/XVIII/11.

Examination and Approval of the Program and Budget of the Union for 1985

87. Discussions were based on document C/XVIII/4 and on the amended extracts therefrom appearing in document C/XVIII/4 Add.
88. The Council approved the budget of the Union for 1985 as summarized in the Annex to document C/XVIII/4 Add. The delegation of the United States of America voted against and declared that it could not accept the proposed budget, even as amended, for failure to comply with the fiscal requirements of its Government for intergovernmental organizations. The delegations of France and Israel abstained.
89. Several delegations stressed the need for economies. The delegation of the Netherlands said that the budget for the biennium 1986/1987 should be based on the results of the financial year 1984 and on an inflation rate of 4% and that, in its opinion, the budget for 1987 could then be fixed

at 1,800,000 Swiss francs. The Secretary-General, supported by several delegations, stressed that economies exceeding the amount resulting from the rate of the increases in cost could only be achieved by reducing the program activities and that it was for the member States to decide what program activities should be discontinued or reduced. The Council agreed that the Consultative Committee should look into this matter and establish guidelines for the 1986/1987 program and budget and the first six-year medium term plan at its next session. The Secretary-General said that the provisional financial results of the year 1984 would be available in the March 1985 session of the Consultative Committee.

90. The Delegation of Denmark and, after it, the President, expressed concern for the future. It was explained that, as far as agriculture was concerned, the Western world was having to face a number of challenges. Among other things it had to fight against pollution caused by pesticides and fertilizers, find solutions to over-production in many areas--bearing in mind that over-production of dairy products was partly due to overproduction of crops--and also to the reduction in farmers' incomes; in short it had to direct its attention towards seeking the best and no longer the most. In the face of these challenges, it seemed inevitable that a redistribution of financial and human resources would have to be made. In that connection there were serious fears that variety-related activities might be among those items falling victim to budgetary cuts at the national level, being indeed victims of their own success and of the misjudgment of their potential. The improvement of yields and the race for ever-greater yields was indeed to a large extent due to plant breeding, and it was liable to be overlooked that a more economical and more environment-respecting agriculture required the use of--as yet non-existent--suitable varieties, and of species that still had to be subjected to a great effort of improvement before they could really be used. These concerns led Mr. Skov, representative of Denmark and also one of the founding fathers of the Convention and former Vice Secretary-General of UPOV, to advocate an even more economical management than usual for UPOV.

91. In view of the success of the symposium held in connection with the present Council session and of the great value of such symposia as tools for the achievement of the objectives of UPOV, the Council decided that the Consultative Committee should reconsider the decision that symposia should be held only once every two years in alternation with meetings with international organizations in order to examine the possibility of organizing a symposium in connection with the October 1985 session of the Council.

Calendar of Meetings in 1985

92. The Council approved the calendar of meetings for 1985 as appearing in Annex II to this document.

93. The Delegation of New Zealand mentioned that the people in charge of plant variety protection in New Zealand were having difficulty in attending meetings in Geneva. It pointed out that experience had shown a period of three weeks between two important meetings to be too long, whereas a period of two weeks would make the trip worth while for the people concerned.

Elections

94. The Council unanimously elected the following officers for a term of office of three years, expiring at the end of the twenty-first ordinary session of the Council, in 1987:

(i) Mr. J. Guiard (France) as Chairman of the Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops;

(ii) Mr. F. Schneider (Netherlands) as Chairman of the Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops;

(iii) Mr. B. Bar-Tel (Israel) as Chairman of the Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees;

(iv) Mr. J. Habben (Federal Republic of Germany) as Chairman of the Technical Working Party for Vegetables.

95. The Council congratulated and thanked Mrs. U. Löscher (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr. G.S. Bredell (South Africa), Mr. G. Fuchs (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. F. Schneider (Netherlands) for the work accomplished by the Technical Working Parties under their chairmanship.

Other Business

96. The Council decided that the Consultative Committee should examine at its next session the question of inviting observers from intergovernmental organizations to the meetings of the technical bodies of UPOV.

97. The indented paragraphs of this report were adopted by the Council at its meeting of October 19, 1984, and the remaining paragraphs have been adopted by correspondence.

[Annexes follow]

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
TEILNEHMERLISTE

I. MEMBER STATES/ETATS MEMBRES/VERBANDSSTAATEN

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE/BELGIEN

- M. J. RIGOT, Ingénieur en chef, Directeur au Ministère de l'agriculture, Manhattan Center, 21, Avenue du Boulevard, 14e étage, 1000 Bruxelles
- M. R. D'HOOGH, Ingénieur principal, Chef de service, "Protection des obtentions végétales," Ministère de l'agriculture, Manhattan Center, 21, Avenue du Boulevard, 14e étage, 1000 Bruxelles

DENMARK/DANEMARK/DÄNEMARK

- Mr. H. SKOV, Chief of Administration, State Plant Production Office, Virumgaard, Kongevejen 83, 2800 Lyngby
- Mr. F. ESPENHAIN, Head of Office, Board for Plant Novelties, Tystofte, 4230 Skaelskør

FRANCE/FRANKREICH

- M. M.N. SIMON, Secrétaire général, Comité de la protection des obtentions végétales, 17, avenue de Tourville, 75007 Paris

GERMANY (FED. REP. OF)/ALLEMAGNE (REP. FED. D')/DEUTSCHLAND (BUNDESREPUBLIK)

- Dr. D. BÖRINGER, Präsident, Bundessortenamt, Postfach 61 04 40, 3000 Hannover 61
- Dr. E. HEINEN, Ministerialrat, Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Rochusstrasse 1, 5300 Bonn

HUNGARY/HONGRIE/UNGARN

- Dr. B. SZALOCZY, Director General, Institute for Plant Cultivation and Qualification, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, P.O. Box 93, 1525 Budapest 114
- Dr. J. BOBROVSZKY, Head of Division, Legal and International Department, National Office of Inventions, P.O. Box 552, 1370 Budapest 5

IRELAND/IRLANDE/IRLAND

- Mr. P.J. O'LEARY, Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights, Agriculture House, Kildare Street, Dublin 2

ISRAEL

- Dr. M. HOFFMAN-HADAR, Chairman, Plant Breeders' Rights Council, Agricultural Research Organization, Volcani Center, P.O. Box 6, Bet Dagan 50 250

JAPAN/JAPON/JAPAN

- Mr. M. TSUCHIYAMA, Director, Seeds and Seedlings Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
- Mr. T. KATO, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan, 10, avenue de Budé, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland

NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS/NIEDERLANDE

- Mr. W.F.S. DUFFHUES, Director, Arable Crops and Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Bezuidenhoutseweg 73, The Hague
- Mr. M. HEUVER, Chairman, Board for Plant Breeders' Rights, Nudestraat 11, 6700 AC Wageningen
- Mr. K.A. FIKKERT, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Bezuidenhoutseweg 73, The Hague

NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZELANDE/NEUSEELAND

- Mr. P.N. BAIGENT, Agricultural Counsellor, New Zealand High Commission, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TQ, United Kingdom

SOUTH AFRICA/AFRIQUE DU SUD/SÜDAFRIKA

- Dr. J. LE ROUX, Agricultural Counsellor, South African Embassy, 59, Quai d'Orsay, 75007 Paris, France
- Dr. J. GROBLER, Agricultural Counsellor, South African Embassy, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5DP, United Kingdom
- Mr. D.C. LOURENS, Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant and Seed Control, Private Bag X179, Pretoria

SPAIN/ESPAGNE/SPANIEN

- M. R. LOPEZ DE HARO Y WOOD, Subdirector Técnico de Laboratorios y Registro de Variedades, Instituto Nacional de Semillas y Plantas de Vivero, José Abascal 56, 28003 Madrid
- M. J.-M. ELENA ROSSELLO, Jefe del Registro de Variedades, Instituto Nacional de Semillas y Plantas de Vivero, José Abascal 56, 28003 Madrid

SWEDEN/SUEDE/SCHWEDEN

- Mr. S. MEJEGÅRD, President of Division of the Court of Appeal, Armfeltsgatan 4, 115 34 Stockholm
- Prof. L. KÄHRE, Vice-Chairman of the National Plant Variety Board, Statens Utsädeskontroll, 171 73 Solna

SWITZERLAND/SUISSE/SCHWEIZ

- Dr. W. GFELLER, Leiter des Büros für Sortenschutz, Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Mattenhofstrasse 5, 3003 Bern

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI/VEREINIGTES KÖNIGREICH

- Mr. F.H. GOODWIN, Controller of Plant Variety Rights, Plant Variety Rights Office, White House Lane, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0LF
- Mr. K.A. MOSTON, Principal, Plant Variety Rights Office, White House Lane, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0LF

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE/VEREINIGTE STAATEN VON AMERIKA

- Mr. S.D. SCHLOSSER, Attorney, Office of Legislation and International Affairs, Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20231
- Mr. S.B. WILLIAMS Jr., Associate Patent Counsel, The Upjohn Company, 301 Henrietta Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

II. OBSERVER STATES/ETATS OBSERVATEURS/BEOBACHTERSTAATEN

AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE/ÖSTERREICH

Dr. J. STEINBERGER, Abteilungsleiter für Registrierprüfung, Bundesanstalt für Pflanzenbau, Postfach 64, 1201 Wien

NORWAY/NORVEGE/NORWEGEN

Mr. L.R. HANSEN, Head of Administration, The National Seed Council, Moerveien 12, 1430 Ås

PERU/PEROU/PERU

M. A. MASSA, Deuxième secrétaire, Mission permanente du Pérou, 63, rue de Lausanne, 1202 Genève, Suisse

POLAND/POLOGNE/POLEN

M. J. VIRION, Chef-expert au Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'économie alimentaire, Ministerstwo Rolnictwa, 30, rue Wspolna, Warszawa

III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES/
ZWISCHENSTAATLICHE ORGANISATIONEN

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)/COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE (CEE)/
EUROPÄISCHE WIRTSCHAFTSGEMEINSCHAFT (EWG)

M. D.M.R. OBST, Administrateur principal, 200, rue de la Loi (Loi 84-7/9), 1049 Bruxelles, Belgique

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)/ORGANISATION DES
NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE (FAO)/ERNÄHRUNGS- UND
LANDWIRTSCHAFTSORGANISATION DER VEREINTEN NATIONEN (FAO)

Dr. W.P. FEISTRITZER, Chief, Seed Service, Plant Production and Protection Division, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Roma, Italy

IV. OFFICERS/BUREAU/VORSITZ

Mr. J. RIGOT, President
Mr. S.D. SCHLOSSER, Vice-President

V. OFFICE OF UPOV/BUREAU DE L'UPOV/BÜRO DER UPOV

Dr. A. BOGSCH, Secretary-General
Dr. H. MAST, Vice Secretary-General
Dr. M.-H. THIELE-WITTIG, Senior Counsellor
Mr. A. HEITZ, Senior Officer
Mr. A. WHEELER, Senior Officer
Mr. K. SHIOYA, Associate Officer

VI. OFFICE OF WIPO/BUREAU DE L'OMPI/BÜRO DER WIPO

Mr. M. LAGESSE, Controller

[Annex II follows/
L'annexe II suit/
Anlage II folgt]

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USE MADE BY BREEDERS OF THE PLANT VARIETY
PROTECTION SYSTEM IN BELGIUM*

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984**	total
<u>Agricultural Crops</u>									
Barley	-	17	1	2	2	8	4	4	38
	-	-	15	2	2	2	8	4	33
Field Bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
White Clover	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Meadow Fescue	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Red Fescue	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Flax, Linseed	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	-	10
	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	10
Hop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smooth Stalked Meadow-grass	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Oat	-	10	2	-	2	2	1	-	17
	-	-	11	-	2	2	-	1	16
Potato	-	-	-	33	-	-	4	1	38
	-	-	-	29	3	1	-	2	35
Rye	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hybrid Ryegrass	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Italian Ryegrass	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Perennial Ryegrass	1	6	3	3	-	1	-	1	15
	-	-	7	-	1	2	-	-	10
Spelt	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Turnip	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bread Wheat	1	20	4	3	2	4	1	6	41
	-	1	20	4	2	2	4	6	39

* First line: applications filed; second line: titles of protection issued.

** Until September 30, 1984

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984**	total
<u>Fruit Crops</u>									
Apple	-	1	1	1	1	4	8	-	16
	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	4
Cherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pear	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plum	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Raspberry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strawberry	-	8	2	-	3	1	4	-	18
	-	8	-	2	-	-	5	1	16
<u>Vegetables</u>									
Cauliflower	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
French Bean	-	13	1	-	2	-	-	-	16
	-	5	3	4	-	-	1	-	13
Lettuce	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	4
	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Pea	-	17	2	-	-	2	1	-	22
	-	6	7	2	2	-	-	1	18
Black Salsify	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	4
	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Ornamental Species</u>									
Azalea	-	4	1	3	3	-	3	1	15
	-	-	2	3	5	1	1	2	14
Bromeliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnation	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	6
	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	6
Chrysanthemum	-	-	-	-	-	13	14	-	27
	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	1	14
Freesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rose	-	40	8	17	21	11	23	21	141
	-	-	19	9	26	27	12	16	109
<u>Forest Trees</u>									
Poplar	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
TOTAL	3	156	34	88	43	52	68	39	483
	-	21	92	99	46	41	49	36	384

USE MADE BY BREEDERS OF THE PLANT VARIETY
PROTECTION SYSTEM IN FRANCE

Cumulative data as at the 31st of December of each year

Years	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Data												
Number of applications	608	739	855	1038	1311	1695	2075	2456	2910	3336	3834	4450
Number of withdrawals	-	14	46	80	138	174	232	326	415	536	671	821
Number of rejections	-	-	-	2	9	15	30	33	51	59	66	77
Number of certificates issued	6	28	279	418	560	687	910	1036	1242	1696	2040	2217
Number of applications examined	-	36	319	494	701	970	1266	1489	1802	2385	2871	3409
Number of certificates expired or abandoned	0	5	26	26	53	80	122	194	279	405	481	629
Number of certificates in force	6	27	274	392	513	607	788	842	963	1291	1559	1788

C/XVIII/14
ANNEX III

[Annex IV follows]

0825

USE MADE BY BREEDERS OF THE PLANT VARIETY
PROTECTION SYSTEM IN NEW ZEALAND

From October 1, 1983, to September 30, 1984

	Applications received	Titles issued	Titles in force
<u>Crops, herbage</u>			
Barley	-	-	17
Bean - soya	-	-	1
- tick	-	1	1
Brassicac	1	-	4
Lentil	-	1	1
Linseed	-	-	1
Lucerne	-	1	3
Oats	-	-	1
Pea	2	-	14
Phacelia	-	-	1
Potato	1	1	3
Ryegrass	2	-	1
Sunflower	1	-	-
Triticale	-	2	2
Wheat	-	-	7
Subtotal	9	6	57
<u>Ornamental Plants</u>			
Akeake (<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>)	-	-	1
Carnation	4	-	-
Cherry - flowering	1	-	-
Cypress	-	1	1
Kahikatea (<i>Podocarpus dacry-</i> <i>diodes</i>)	1	-	-
Kowhai (<i>Sophora microphylla</i>)	-	1	1
Lemon - ornamental	-	-	1
<i>Metrosideros</i> (<i>M. carminea</i>)	1	-	-
Orchids	-	2	2
Rose	13	31	115
Subtotal	20	35	121
<u>Fruit Plants</u>			
Apple	1	-	5
Cherry	-	1	1
Feijoa <i>sellowiana</i>	-	-	3
Nectarine	3	-	-
Peach	5	-	-
Pepino (<i>Solanum muricatum</i>)	-	-	8
Plum	-	1	1
Strawberry	-	3	3
Tamarillo (<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>)	1	-	-
Subtotal	10	5	21
TOTAL	39	46	199

ANNEX V/ANNEXE V/ANLAGE V

LIST OF THE SPECIES WHOSE PROTECTION IS BEING CONSIDERED IN SWITZERLAND

LISTE DES ESPECES DONT LA PROTECTION EST ENVISAGEE EN SUISSE

LISTE DER ARTEN, DEREN SCHUTZFÄHIGKEIT IN DER SCHWEIZ ERÖRTERT WIRD

AGRICULTURAL CROPS / PLANTES AGRICOLES / LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE ARTEN

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Glycine max (L.) Merrill	Soya Bean, Soybean	Soja	Sojabohne
Medicago sativa L.	Alfalfa, Lucerne	Luzerne	Blaue Luzerne
Phleum L.	Timothy	Fléole	Lieschgras
Poa L.	Meadow-grass	Pâturin	Rispengras
Vicia faba L. var. minor Harz	Field Bean, Tick Bean	Féverole	Ackerbohne

VEGETABLES / PLANTES POTAGERES / GEMÜSEARTEN

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Allium porrum L.	Leek	Poireau	Porree
Apium graveolens L. var. rapaceum Gaud.	Celeriac	Céleri-rave	Knollensellerie
Asparagus officinalis L.	Asparagus	Asperge	Spargel
Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. flavescens DC. f. crispa	Mangel, Swiss Chard	Bette à côtes	Stielmangold
Brassica oleracea L. convar. capitata L. var. capitata L. f. alba DC.	White Cabbage	Chou cabus	Weisskohl
Brassica oleracea L. convar. capitata L. var. sabauda L.	Savoy Cabbage	Chou de Milan	Wirsing
Cichorium intybus L. var. foliosum Hegi	[Salad] Chicory	Chicorée amère	Salatzichorie
Cucumis sativus L.	Cucumber, Gherkin	Concombre, Cornichon	Gurke
Rheum L.	Rhubarb	Rhubarbe	Rhabarber
Vicia faba L. var. major Harz	Broad Bean, Horse Bean	Fève	Dicke Bohne (Puffbohne)

FRUIT CROPS (excluding ornamental varieties; including rootstocks) / PLANTES FRUITIERES (variétés ornementales exclues; porte-greffes inclus) / OBSTARTEN (ausser Ziersorten; einschliesslich Unterlagen)

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Cydonia Mill.	Quince	Cognassier	Quitte
Prunus armeniaca L.	Apricot	Abricotier	Aprikose
Prunus persica (L.) Batsch	Peach	Pêcher	Pfirsich
Pyrus L.	Pear	Poirier	Birne

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS / PLANTES ORNEMENTALES / ZIERPFLANZEN

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Anthurium Schott	Anthurium, Tail Flower	Anthurium	Flamingoblume
Calluna C. vulgaris (L.) Hull	Heather, Ling	Callune	Besenheide
Cotoneaster (B. Ehrh.) Medik.	Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster
Chamaecyparis Spach	Chamaecyparis	Chamaecyparis	Scheinzypresse
Cyclamen L.*	Cyclamen	Cyclamen	Alpenveilchen
Delphinium L. partim	Perennial Delphinium	Pied d'alouette vivace	Ausdauernder Rittersporn
Erica gracilis Salisb.	Heath	Bruyère	Glockenheide
Fuchsia L.	Fuchsia	Fuchsia	Fuchsia
Impatiens-Neu-Guinea-Hybriden	New Guinea Impatiens	Impatiens de Nouvelle-Guinée	Neu-Guinea-Impatiens
Lilium L.	Lily	Lis	Lilie
Nephrolepis Schott	Sword-fern, Ladder Fern	Nephrolepis	Schwertfarn
Primula L.*	Auricula, Oxlip, Cowslip, Primrose	Primevère	Primel, Schlüsselblume
Rumohra adiantiformis	Rumohra	Rumohra	Lederfarn
Salvia L.	Sage	Sauge	Salbei
Sinningia Nees*	Gloxinia	Gloxinia	Gloxinie
Thuja L.	Thuja	Thuja	Lebensbaum
Viola L.*	Pansy	Pensée	Stiefmütterchen

* Vegetatively propagated varieties only / variétés multipliées par voie végétative seulement / Nur vegetativ vermehrte Sorten

[Annex VI follows/
L'annexe VI suit/
Anlage VI folgt]

ANNEX VI

Meetings in 1985

Council

October 17 and 18

Consultative Committee

March 29
October 14

Administrative and Legal Committee

March 27 and 28
November 14 and 15

Technical Committee

November 12 and 13

Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops

June 5 to 7, Hanover, Federal Republic of Germany
Subgroup on June 14, same place

Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs

May 8 to 10, Wageningen, Netherlands

Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops

June 19 to 21, Aarslev, Denmark
Subgroup on June 18, same place

Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees

June 25 to 27, Aarslev, Denmark
Subgroup on June 24, same place and at Aars, Denmark

Technical Working Party for Vegetables

July 9 to 12, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Subgroup on July 18, same place

Meeting with international organizations

October 15 and 16

[End of document]

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