Plant breeding needed for ever!

- **INPUT**: Access to PGRFA a prerequisite
  - Breeders’ exemptions
  - The Multilateral system on access and benefit sharing
  - Conserve and sustainable use

- **OUTPUT**: diverse and adaptive varieties
- **HOW**: Funding, structure
- **Both UPOV and ITPGRFA specialized instruments for plant breeding**
Breeding in Norway

- Aquaculture
- Animal
- Plants: Graminor
- Different IPR strategies

Experiences with UPOV

- Benefits:
  - Access to foreign germplasm
  - Export of Norwegian varieties
  - Buying DUS-testing in Finland

- Public funding – still needed and wanted
- Debate in 2004/2005: yes or no to the 1991 Act?
**Why Farmers' Rights?**

- Essential for conservation and sustainable use: farmers are custodians and innovators
- Farmers' seed system:
  - Reservoirs of PGRFA
  - Main source of seeds
  - Local cultures.

- In Norway, approx. 25% farmed saved seeds.
- Main forage is based on land race.

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**Mutually supportive implementation**

- Kept the 1978 Act
- Disclosure of origin in the PVP and patent law
- Annual contribution to the Benefit-sharing Fund equal to 0.1% of seed sales.
- Some support to activities for the conservation and sustainable use, e.g. pre-breeding, participatory plant breeding, community seed bank
**International policy**

- Crop Wild Relatives
- Meeting of UPOV and ITPGRFA focal points in Oslo in 2014
- Transparency and participation

**Lessons learnt**

- Link UPOV and Treaty implementation
- Plant breeding needs to meet local agroecological conditions
- Balance Plant Breeders' Rights and Farmers' Rights according to national context
- Still untapped potential for enhanced mutual supportiveness
- Broad participation and inclusiveness is beneficial