



DUS for the Netherlands and the European Union

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Situation in NL before CPVR

- **UPOV based PBR system**
- **Board for Plant Breeders' Rights**
- **Prox 1.200 applications per year, mainly Ornamentals, potatoes and virtually no vegetables and fruit**
- **DUS test by Wageningen University & Research (WUR)**



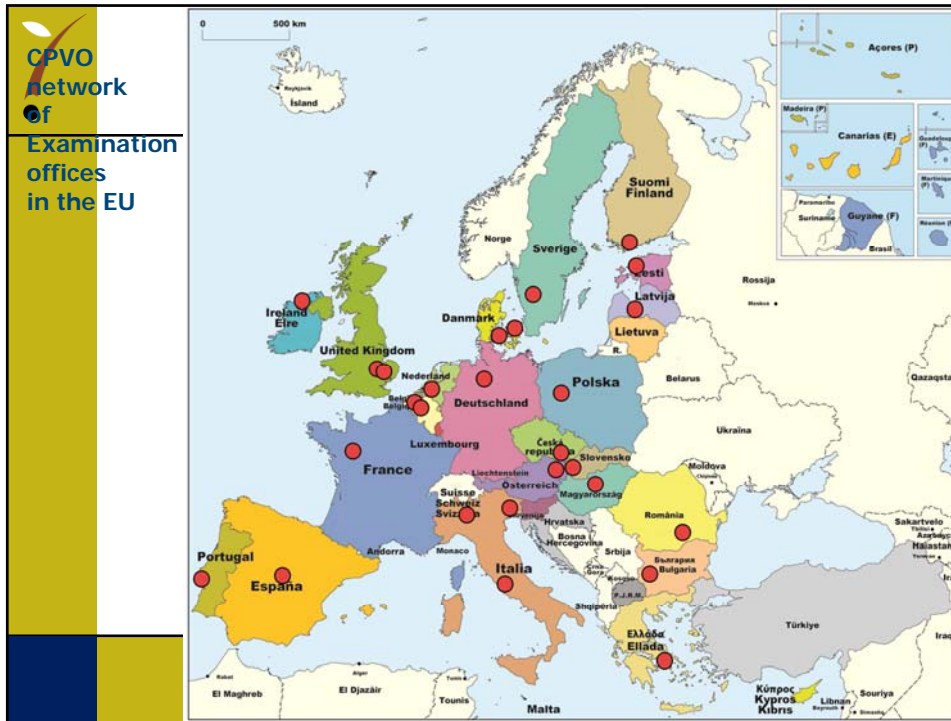
National listing before CPVR

- **Separate systems from PBR with own decision committees for vegetables and agricultural species.**
- **Annual prox 700 vegetable applications and 200 agriculture**




1995 CPVO

- **Fear for loss of National applications.**
- **Effect mainly on decision system, less on DUS capacity as CPVO would use existing Examination Offices in the EU**




Measures taken to meet the challenge

- Merger of decisions on national Listing and on National plant Breeders' Rights into one organisation: Board for Plant varieties.
- Financing from 'lump sum' from government where all fees disappeared into the Finance Department to cost based fee system independent from government funding.




Measures Cont.

- **Transfer of DUS tests from WUR to inspection service Naktuinbouw with lower overhead and more synergy with inspection trials.**
- **One set of criteria for CPVR, National PBR, Bilateral PBR and National Listing.**
- **Breeder/Applicant can tick one or two boxes on the application form for PBR and National List; same test, same price**




Measures Cont.

- **UPOV 1991**
- **No annual fee**




Results

- One Board for all decisions works OK
- DUS testing by Inspection/Certification authority works fine.
- Breeders seem to accept high costs compared to the quality of the test
- Statistics:
- In 2014 700 applications for National PBR/and National listing, prox 1000 from CPVR (tests and take overs) and prox 800 for National Listing only.



Results cont.

- Initially the CPVR had a negative effect on the relation between the National examination offices (uncertainty on the allocation of DUS tests by CPVO).
- Existing bilateral contacts suffered
- In the meantime improved cooperation and even closer cooperation expected (Joint construction of databases, centralisation of small species etc)



Conclusions

- **Regional development does not have to be negative for the National systems.**
- **Measures in the National infrastructure may be necessary.**
- **Caution on the statistics as some developments (e.g. protection of F1 hybrids) have impact that should have had the same impact without a regional development.**

Quality in Horticulture