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NEWSLETTER

INTERNATIONALER VERBAND
ZUM SCHUTZ VON
PFLANZENZÜCHTUNGEN

UNION INTERNATIONALE
POUR LA PROTECTION
DES OBTENTIONS VÉGÉTALES

INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF
NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

No. 1

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Geneva

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INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST ISSUE

These pages constitute the first issue of the UPOV Newsletter.

The purpose of the UPOV Newsletter is to inform. It will report on the activities and achievements of the Union, its Council, Committees and Working Parties and its Office. It will also report on the protection of plant breeders' rights in member States, with special emphasis on changes in national laws and regulations, and on developments in non-member States that are believed to be of interest to plant breeders. It will furthermore contain any news that is conveyed to the Office of the Union concerning professional international organizations in the field of plant variety protection. At the end of each issue of the Newsletter there will be a calendar of meetings and other events that may be of importance to plant breeders.

The UPOV Newsletter will confine itself to reporting facts. It will not contain articles or other expressions of opinion, neither will it reproduce any new laws or regulations in extense. However, it is envisaged that in future issues prominent representatives of member and also non-member States will be given the opportunity to explain in detail their national systems for the protection of plant breeders' rights and anticipated developments in their countries.

The Office of the Union will be dependent on a steady flow of information from outside if it is to publish the Newsletter on a regular basis. It is hoped that Government representatives, officers of international organizations and private breeders will help the Office in the collection of the necessary information. Moreover, recipients of the Newsletter should not hesitate to make any suggestions with regard to layout and contents that they believe would contribute to its improvement in the future. The Office of the Union has done its utmost to select items according to their potential interest to recipients. Yet, of course, it is the recipients who will know best what news they wish to read and how that news ought to be presented.

As international organizations go, UPOV is still young as indeed is the concept of plant variety protection itself. However, judging by its achievements, we are able to state that the implementation of the Convention within the present membership has far surpassed our expectations. This is exemplified by the fact that one member State has, as will be seen in the following pages, extended protection to 137 species, compared with the minimum of 13 species to which it is obliged to apply the Convention. However, this promising background, which gives us good reason to be optimistic, contrasts sharply with the fact that the number of member States is still disappointingly small. This is preventing UPOV from living up fully to the international vocation which is written into the Convention. It is our wish that this modest Newsletter will not only inform interested groups and individuals in the member States, but also impart to the general public an awareness of the objectives of UPOV that will contribute to the enlargement of the Union.

INFORMATION FROM UPOV

What Is UPOV?

The intended broad distribution of this Newsletter justifies a brief description of the structure, objectives and tasks of UPOV.

UPOV is an intergovernmental organization based on an international treaty, the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants signed at Paris on December 2, 1961. The Convention entered into force in 1968. The present member States are: Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Belgium, Italy and Switzerland have signed the Convention but have not yet ratified it. Some other States have made preparations for their accession to the Convention.

Aims. Broadly speaking, UPOV has two aims. The first is to promote the protection of plant breeders' rights for the benefit of the development of agriculture and for safeguarding the breeders' interests. The second is to achieve uniformity in the protection of plant breeders' rights within the member States.

Contents of the Convention. The Convention requires member States to grant to breeders of new plant varieties an exclusive right with respect to the production, offering for sale or marketing of propagating material of their new varieties. Member States can grant either a special title of protection--as all present member States do--or a patent. Protection must be granted for new varieties of plants which are distinct, homogeneous and stable and have been given a variety denomination. The Convention also specifies the minimum period of protection of new plant varieties: 18 years for some plants and 15 years for others. Member States may apply the Convention to all botanical genera and species, and must apply it to the 13 genera and species listed in the Annex to the Convention within eight years after its entry into force in their territory. The Convention also requires member States to conduct an official examination before granting protection for a new plant variety. Finally, the Convention contains rules on a priority right, on the nullity and forfeiture of the right, on the variety denomination which has to be given to each new variety and on the relation of variety denominations to trademarks.

Organs of the Union. The Union has two permanent organs: the Council and the Office of UPOV. The Council consists of representatives of member States. It elects from among its members a President and at least one Vice-President. The Office of UPOV is under the direction of the Secretary-General, who is the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva, a specialized agency of the United Nations.

The Council has set up a number of working units:

- (i) a Consultative Committee consisting of representatives of member States to discuss important items before they are presented to the Council;
- (ii) five Technical Working Parties composed of technical experts from the member States to deal with the following groups of crops: agricultural crops, vegetables, fruit crops, ornamental plants and forest trees; the main task of the Technical Working Parties is to harmonize the examination of new varieties in the different UPOV member States. In this connection they elaborate, for each species, guidelines for the conduct of tests for distinctness, homogeneity and stability;
- (iii) a Technical Steering Committee composed of the heads of the technical Offices of member States to coordinate the activities of the Technical Working Parties and to give guidance to them; the Chairmen of the Technical Working Parties take part in the sessions of the Technical Steering Committee;
- (iv) a Working Group on Variety Denominations composed of technical and legal representatives of member States;
- (v) a Fee Harmonization Working Party also composed of technical and legal representatives of member States;
- (vi) a Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention composed of experts of member States and observers from non-member States with the task of examining whether certain Articles of the Convention can be interpreted in a more flexible way than hitherto in order to enable more States to accede to the Convention, and--where such flexible interpretation of an Article is not possible--to study whether it ought to be revised for the same purpose;
- (vii) a Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Examination with the task of studying the possibility of closer cooperation between Offices of member States in the conduct of the examination of new varieties.

Relations with organizations and breeders. The Union maintains close contacts with international organizations. Four professional organizations (International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH), International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamentals (CIOPORA), International Federation of Seed Trade (FIS) regularly receive the drafts of new test guidelines for comments before they are finally adopted. These organizations are also invited to send observers to some meetings of UPOV, especially meetings of the two Committees of Experts. Another non-governmental organization which is regularly consulted is the International Associations for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI).

Further information. The Office of UPOV will send on request a brochure, free of charge, containing general information about the Union. The brochure also contains a list of other publications of UPOV which will be mailed against payment of a modest fee; these publications include a brochure containing the International Convention and the Additional Act to the Convention, in English, French or German.

Short Survey on Activities in 1974

The following main meetings took place in 1974.

Meeting of Member and Non-Member States. A very important meeting took place between representatives of member States and representatives of certain non-member States, to which some international non-governmental organizations (AIPH, ASSINSEL, CIOPORA and FIS) had also sent observers. The main subject of the meeting was a discussion on the obstacles which prevent non-member States from acceding to the Convention. The representatives of non-member States as well as the observers from the international organizations made ample use of the opportunity to participate in this discussion. It was the general opinion that this meeting had led to a better understanding between the two groups and resulted in a number of valuable suggestions for the further development and improvement of the Convention.

Council and Consultative Committee. The Council held its eighth annual session from October 24 to 26, 1974, immediately after the meeting of member and non-member States. The following States had sent observers to the session: Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Gabon, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain and the United States of America. The main result of the Council meeting was the establishment of two Committees of Experts. The Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention will look for ways of making the Convention more attractive to new member States. The Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Examination will examine the possibilities of closer cooperation between Offices of member States in the burdensome task of examining new plant varieties on distinctness, homogeneity and stability.

The meeting of the Council was prepared by two meetings of the Consultative Committee, formerly called "Consultative Working Committee," from April 2 to 4, 1974, and on October 23, 25 and 26, 1974.

Technical Working Parties and Technical Steering Committee. The Technical Working Parties and the Technical Steering Committee held one or two sessions each. The result of this work can be seen from the table of the stages of the guidelines for the conduct of tests for distinctness, homogeneity and stability as of January 1, 1975, which is reproduced on page 5. In addition to the work on the test guidelines, the problems of protection of sugar beet varieties and of multiclone varieties were also discussed, as well as the establishing of a harmonized technical questionnaire.

Stages of Test Guidelines
(as of January 1, 1975)

Technical Working Party Stage	Agricultural Crops	Forest Trees	Fruit Crops	Ornamental Plants	Vegatables
adopted (19)	Lucerne Potatoes Maize Red Clover Rice Ryegrass Wheat	-	Apples Pears	African violet Elatior begonias Euphorbia fulgens Poinsettia Roses	Broad beans French beans Garden peas Lettuce Runner beans
in preparation (37)	Barley Bentgrass Cocksfoot Common vetch Meadowgrass Oats Rape Timothy Turnip White clover	Popular	Black currant Cherries Gooseberry Plums Raspberries Red and white currant Strawberry	Carnations Chrysanthemums Freesia Lilies Narcissi Pelargonium Peruvian lily Rhododendron	Black radish Brussel sprouts Cabbage Carrots Cauliflower Cucumber Radishes (radicula) Red beet Rhubarb Spinach Tomatoes
planned (20)	Fescue (bovinae) Fescue (ovinae) Linseed Lupin Opium poppy Radishes (oleiformis) Rye Sugarbeets Tobacco	Picea	Apricots Peaches Vine	Streptocarpus	Celeriac Celery Dill Garden beet Onions Parsley

Further information. A more detailed annual report on the activities of UPOV in 1974 is reproduced in the January edition of Industrial Property and La Propriété industrielle published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva. Records of the meeting of member and non-member States (October 1974) can be ordered from the Office of the Union at the price of 2 Swiss francs including surface mail costs.

Outlook for 1975

In addition to its regular activities, UPOV will concentrate in 1975 on solutions to the problem of cooperation between Offices of member States in the examination of new plant varieties and in the study of the question of a more flexible interpretation of Articles of the Convention, or their revision, in order to make the Convention more attractive to new member States. The technical work on the test guidelines will also be continued. The dates of the various meetings are shown in the calendar reproduced on the final page of this document.

INFORMATION FROM MEMBER STATES

France: Ratification of the Additional Act

On January 22, 1975, the Government of the French Republic deposited its instrument of ratification of the Additional Act of November 10, 1972, amending the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. Instruments of ratification of the Additional Act have already been deposited by Denmark and Sweden. The Act will enter into force after ratification by five-sixths of the member States of UPOV and thirty days after the deposit of the last instrument of ratification. The Additional Act contains exclusively rules of an administrative and financial character.

Germany (Federal Republic of): Amendment to the Plant Varieties Protection Law

An Act amending the Plant Varieties Protection Law of December 16, 1974, entered into force in the Federal Republic of Germany on December 31, 1974. The new Act is published in the Bundesgesetzblatt 1974, I, page 3416. According to a notice by the President of the Bundessortenamt (Federal Office of Plant Varieties) in the Blatt für Sortenwesen 1974, page 12, the main changes in the German Plant Varieties Protection Law are the following:

Article 2

In the case of varieties of a species newly entered in the List of Species (see under Article 7), the fact that reproductive or other harvested material of the variety has been sold within the four years prior to or up to six months after the inclusion of the species in the List of Species may not be held against the novelty.

Article 7

The List of Species forms no longer an Annex to the law but has been re-issued in form of an Order of December 12, 1974, of the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry concerning the List of Species for the Plant Varieties Protection Law (Bundesgesetzbl. I, page 3489), which also entered into force on December 31, 1974. In addition to the genera and species that were already in the List of Species, the Order contains new genera and species (the List of Species now eligible for protection is reproduced on page 8 below).

Article 8

Additions of figures and letter-figure combinations are permissible in variety denominations (in this connection see Article 3(2) and (4) of the UPOV Guidelines for Variety Denominations). Old variety denominations may be used again if the old variety no longer exists and if the denomination has not acquired any great significance (see Article 10 of the UPOV Guidelines for Variety Denominations (UPOV/6/VII/22)). Botanical or common names of plant species are expressly excluded as being misleading (see Article 6 of the UPOV Guidelines). Species that are related in the sense of Article 13(8)(a) of the UPOV Convention will in future be published by the Federal Office of Plant Varieties.

Article 10

The obligation to use the variety denomination applies not only to the commercialization of propagating material, but also to plants that are commercialized for cultivation purposes or as potted plants intended for cultivation. If the variety denomination is indicated in writing it must be readily distinguishable and clearly legible. Infringements of this provision are punishable as offenses against order regulations in terms of Article 51(1)1 of the Federal Plant Varieties Protection Law.

INFORMATION FROM MEMBER STATES

Article 18

The 25-year period of variety protection applies not only to hops, potatoes and vines, but to all species of trees, including their rootstocks. The protection period of varieties of species newly entered in the List of Species (see Article 7) is shortened by the period of commercialization that does not affect novelty (see Article 2).

Article 31

General freedom of access, without provision of evidence of legitimate interest, is extended to documents relating to a published application for variety protection and to fields where this variety is grown and tested.

Article 31a (new)

The Federal Office of Plant Varieties may communicate test results to foreign services (this provision is particularly significant in connection with centralized testing within UPOV (see page 5 above)).

Article 32

The applicant need no longer provide a description of the variety, but only "the required documents". Under the Varieties Protection Order these include only an introductory description, with details of the degree of expression of the characteristics that are necessary for the classification of the variety. For the duration of the application procedure a provisional designation may be given instead of the variety denomination.

Article 35

Objections concerning the variety's eligibility for protection may be lodged until variety protection is granted (objections on other grounds remain subject to the previous time limit of three months following publication of the application for variety protection).

Article 36

The Federal Office of Plant Varieties may adopt the test results of foreign services notified to it (this provision is particularly significant in connection with centralized testing within UPOV (see page 5 above)). The corresponding notification will be made after the conclusion of appropriate agreements with foreign services.

Article 39

The possibility of adding to the number and types of characters (and consequently the variety descriptions of all the protected varieties of a species) is expressly provided for protected species.

Article 3 of Amending Act

Article 3 of the Amending Act provides that the protection of varieties for which twenty-year protection was granted prior to December 31, 1962, is extended to December 31, 1982. This extension comes into effect by virtue of the Act, which means that no extension requests need to be filed. Owners of variety protection rights who are not interested in extension must expressly renounce protection, in accordance with Article 20(1) of the Plant Varieties Protection Law.

The Order concerning the Procedure with Regard to Protection of Varieties of December 16, 1974 (Bundesgesetzbl. I, p.3551), entered into force on December 31, 1974. It replaces the Varieties Protection Order of June 10, 1968. The most important change brought about by the Order is that the time limits for application are no longer laid down in the Order itself (as they were previously under Article 7 of the Varieties Protection Order), but are established by the Federal Office of Plant Varieties.

A new Law on Fees is in preparation and its entry into force may be expected in the course of 1975. Until then the provisions and fee rates of the Law on the Charging of Fees by the Federal Office of Plant Varieties and on the Fees of the Patent Court in Variety Protection Matters continue to apply.

INFORMATION FROM MEMBER STATES

An Act Amending the Seed Trade Law may also be expected to enter into force in the course of 1975. However, individual provisions of the future Seed Trade Law may be applied to current proceedings where this is necessary owing to the connection with variety protection.

Germany (Federal Republic of): Species Eligible for Protection

A list of the species now eligible for protection also became effective on December 31, 1974, in the Federal Republic of Germany. (Annex 1 of the Order of December 12, 1974, of the German Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry concerning the List of Species for the Plant Varieties Protection Law). It contains in addition to the genera and species already protected on that date a further number of genera and species. The genera and species now eligible for protection are listed below. The Latin and German names correspond to the publication in the official gazette of the Federal Republic of Germany. The translations of these names into English and French have been added for the convenience of the reader by the Office of the Union. They do not form part of the German list.

<u>Latin</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>
Agrostis spec.	Bentgrass	agrostis, agrostide	Straussgras
Allium cepa L.	Onion	oignon	Zwiebel
Allium porrum L.	Leek	poireau	Porree
Alopecurus pratensis L.	Meadow foxtail	vulpin des prés	Wiesenfuchsschwanz
Apium graveolens L.	Celery, Celeriac	celerî	Sellerie
Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex J.S. et K.B.Presl	Tall oatgrass	fromental, avoine élevée	Glatthafer
Asparagus officinalis L.	Asparagus	asperge	Spargel
Avena nuda L.	Naked oat	avoine nue	Nackthafer
Avena sativa L.	Common oat	avoine	Hafer
Begonia-Elatior-Hybrid.	Elatior Begonia	begonia elatior	Elatior-Begonie
Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. alba DC.	Fodder beet	betterave fourragère	Runkelrübe
Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. altissima Doell	Sugar beet	betterave sucrière	Zuckerrübe
Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef.	Garden beet, red beet	betterave rouge	Rote Rübe
Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris	Mangel	bette commune	Mangold
Brassica juncea (L.) Czern. et Coss. ssp. juncea	Brown mustard	moutarde brune	Sareptasenf
Brassica napus L. emend. Metzger var. napobrassica (L.) Rchb.	Swede	chou-navet, rutabaga	Kohlrübe
Brassica napus L. emend. Metzger var. napus	Rape	colza	Raps

Brassica nigra (L.) W. Koch	Black mustard	moutarde noire	Schwarzer Senf
Brassica oleracea L. convar. acephala (DC.) Alef. var. gongylodes L.	Kohlrabi	chou-rave	Kohlrabi
Brassica oleracea L. convar. acephala (DC.) Alef. var. sa- bellica L.	Kale	chou-vert à faucher	Grünkohl
Brassica oleracea L. convar. acephala (DC.) Alef. var. viri- dis L.; +var. medul- losa Thell.	Marrow stem Kale	chou moellier	Futterkohl
Brassica oleracea L. convar. botrytis (L.) Alef. var. botry- tis	Cauliflower	chou-fleur	Blumenkohl
Brassica oleracea L. convar. capitata (L.) Alef. var. capi- tata	Head cabbage	chou-pommé	Rotkohl, Weisskohl
Brassica oleracea L. convar. capitata (L.) Alef. var. sa- bauda L.	Savoy cabbage	chou de Milan	Wirsing
Brassica oleracea L. convar. oleracea var. gemmifera DC.	Brussel's sprouts	chou de Bruxelles	Rosenkohl
Brassica rapa L. emend. Metzger var. rapa	Turnip	navet	Herbstrübe, Mai- rübe
Brassica rapa L. emend. Metzger var. silvestris (Lam.) Briggs	Rape	navette	Rübsen
Bromus inermis Leyss.	Awnless brome, smooth brome	brome inerme	Wehrlose Trespe
Cannabis sativa L.	Hemp	chanvre	Hanf
Capsicum annuum L.	Paprica, red pepper	poivron, piment	Paprika
Chamaecyparis spec.	Chamaecyparis	chamaecyparis	Scheinzypresse
Chrysanthemum-Indi- cum-Hybrid.	Chrysanthemum	chrysanthème	Chrysantheme
Cichorium endivia L.	Endive	chicorée frisée, scarole	Winterendivie
Cichorium intybus L. var. sativum DC.	Chicory	chicorée	Wurzelzichorie
Cucumis sativus L.	Cucumber, gherkin	concombre, cornichon	Gurke
Cucurbita maxima Duch.	Squash	potiron, giraumon pâtisson	Riesenkürbis
Cucurbita pepo L.	Vegetable marrow	courge, citrouille	Gartenkürbis, Öl- kürbis
Cynosurus cristatus L.	Crested dog's tail	crételle	Kammgras
Dactylis glomerata L.	Cocksfoot	dactyle	Knäulgras

<i>Daucus carota</i> L. <i>ssp. sativus</i> (Hoffm.) Arcang.	Carrot	carotte	Möhre
<i>Dianthus-Cary- ophyllus-Hybriden</i>	Carnation	oeillet	Nelke
<i>Euphorbia fulgens</i> Karw.	<i>Euphorbia fulgens</i>	euphorbe	Korallenranke
<i>Euphorbia pulcher- rima</i> Willd. ex Klotzsch	Poinsettia	poinsettia	Poinsettie (Weih- nachtsstern)
<i>Fagopyrum esculen- tum</i> Moench	Buckwheat	sarrasin	Buchweizen
<i>Festuca spec.</i>	Fescue	fétuque	Schwingel
<i>Fragaria spec.</i>	Strawberry	fraisier	Erdbeere
<i>Freesia-Hybrid.</i>	<i>Freesia</i>	freesia	Freesie
<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merrill	Soya Bean	soja	Sojabohne
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Common sun flower	tournesol, grand soleil	Sonnenblume
<i>Helianthus tubero- sus</i> L.	Jerusalem artichoke	topinambour	Topinambur
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. convar. <i>distichon</i> (L.) Alef.	Two-row barley	orge à deux rangs	Zweizeilige Gerste
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. convar. <i>vulgare</i>	Six-row barley	escourgeon	Mehrzeilige Gerste
<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	Hops	houblon	Hopfen
<i>Juniperus spec.</i>	Juniper	génévrier	Wacholder
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.	Lettuce	laitue	Salat
<i>Larix spec.</i>	Larch	mélèze	Lärche
<i>Lathyrus cicera</i> L.	Dwarf chickling vetch	gesse chiche, jarosse	Rotblühende Platt- erbse
<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> L.	Grass pea vine	gesse cultivée	Gewöhnliche Platt- erbse
<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i> L.	Tangier pea	gesse du Maroc	Purpurblühende Platterbse
<i>Lens culinaris</i> Med.	Lentil	lentille	Linse
<i>Linum usitatissi- mum</i> L.	Flax, linseed	lin	Lein
<i>Lolium spec.</i>	Ryegrass	raygrass	Weidelgras
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L.	Bird's foot tre- foil	lotier corniculé	Hornschotenklee
<i>Lotus uliginosus</i> Schkuhr	Greater bird's foot trefoil	lotier velu, lotier des marais	Sumpfschotenklee
<i>Lupinus albus</i> L.	White lupin	lupin blanc	Weisslupine
<i>Lupinus angusti- folius</i> L.	Blue lupin	lupin bleu	Blaue Lupine
<i>Lupinus luteus</i> L.	Yellow lupin	lupin jaune	Gelbe Lupine
<i>Lycopersicon lyco- persicum</i> (L.) Karst. ex Farw.	Tomato	tomate	Tomate
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> Mill.	Apple	pommier	Apfel
<i>Medicago falcata</i> L.	Sickle medick	Luzerne (en faucille)	Sichelluzerne
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	Black medick, Trefoil	luzerne lupuline, minette	Gelbklee (Hopfen- klee)
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	Lucerne	luzerne (cultivée)	Blaue Luzerne

<i>Medicago x varia</i> Martyn	Hybrid lucerne	luzerne hybride	Bastardluzerne
<i>Nicotiana rustica</i> L.	Aztec Tobacco	nicotiane rustique	Bauerntabak
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Tobacco (common)	tabac	Tabak
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> Scop.	Sainfoin	sainfoin, espar- cette	Esparssette
<i>Ornithopus sativus</i> Brot.	Serradella	serradelle	Serradella
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> L.	Common millet	millet commun, panic millet, panic faux millet	Rispenhirse
<i>Papaver somniferum</i> L.	Poppy	pavot	Mohn
<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (Mill.) Nym. ex A.W.Hill	Parsley	persil	Petersilie
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i> Benth.	[No English common name known]	phacélie à feuilles de tanaïs	Phazelie
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> L.	Reed canary grass	alpiste roseau	Rohrglanzgras
<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> L.	Runner bean	haricot d'Espagne	Prunkbohne
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L. var. <i>nanus</i> (L.) Aschers.	Dwarf French bean	haricot nain	Buschbohne
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L. var. <i>vulgaris</i>	Climbing French bean	haricot à rames	Stangenbohne
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i> DC.	Timothy	fléole noueuse, petite fléole	Zwiebellieschgras
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.	Timothy	fléole des prés	Wiesenlieschgras
<i>Picea spec.</i>	Spruce	épicéa	Fichte
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L. s.lat.	Pea	pois	Futtererbse, Ge- müseerbse, Trocken- speiseerbse
<i>Poa spec.</i>	Meadow grass	paturin	Rispengras
<i>Populus spec.</i>	Poplar	peuplier	Pappel
<i>Prunus avium</i> L.	Sweet cherry	cerisier (guignes, bigarreux)	Süsskirsche
<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	Morello	cerisier (griottes), griottier	Sauerkirsche
<i>Pseudotsuga spec.</i>	Pseudotsuga	sapin de Douglas	Douglasie
<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	Pear	poirier	Birne
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>niger</i> (Mill.) S.Kerner	Black raddish	radis noir	Rettich
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>oleiformis</i> Pers.	Fodder raddish	radis oleifère	Ölrettich
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>sativus</i>	Radish	radis	Radieschen
<i>Rhododendron spec.</i>	Rhododendron, Aza- lea, Azaleandendron	azalée, rhododendron	Rhododendron, Azalee
<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.	Black currant	cassis	Schwarze Johannis- beere
<i>Ribes niveum</i> Lindl.	White currant	groseiller blanc	Weisse Johannis- beere
<i>Ribes sylvestre</i> (Lam.) Mert. et W.Koch	Red currant	groseiller rouge	Rote Johannisbeere
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> L.	Gooseberry	groseiller à maquereau	Stachelbeere
<i>Rosa spec.</i>	Rose	rose	Rose

Rubus subg. Eubatus Focke	Blackberry	ronce (mûre)	Brombeere
Rubus idaeus L.	Raspberry	framboisier	Himbeere
Saintpaulia iona- tha H.Wendl	African violet	Saint-paulia	Usambaraveilchen
Salix spec.	Salix, willow	saule	Weide
Scorzonera hispa- nica L.	Black salsify	scorsonère, salsifis noir	Schwarzwurzel
Secale cereale L.	Rye	seigle	Roggen
Setaria italica (L.) Beauv.	Foxtail millet, Italian millet	millet d'Italie, millet des oiseaux	Kolbenhirse
Sinapis alba L.	White mustard	moutarde blanche	Weisser Senf
Solanum tuberosum L.	Potato	pomme de terre	Kartoffel
Sorghum dochna (Forssk.) Snowden	Sweet sorghum, Broom-corn	sorgho sucré	Besenhirse, Zucker- hirse
Spinacia oleracea L.	Spinach	épinard	Spinat
Thuja spec.	Thuja (arborvitae)	thuya	Lebensbaum
Trifolium alexan- drinum L.	Berseem clover	trèfle d'Alexandrie	Alexandriner Klee
Trifolium hybridum L.	Alsike clover	trèfle hybride	Schwedenklee
Trifolium incarna- tum L.	Crimson clover	trèfle incarnat	Inkarnatklee
Trifolium pratense L.	Red clover	trèfle violet	Rotklee
Trifolium repens L.	White clover	trèfle blanc	Weissklee
Trifolium resupina- tum L.			Persischer Klee
Trisetum flaves- cens (L.) Beauv.	Golden oatgrass	avoine jaunâtre	Goldhafer
x Triticale	Triticale	triticale	Triticale
Triticum aestivum L. emend. Fiori et Paol.	Wheat	blé tendre, froment	Weichweizen
Triticum durum Desf.	Durumwheat	blé dur	Durumweizen (Hart- weizen)
Triticum spelta L.	Spelt	épeautre	Spelz
Valerianella locus- ta (L.) Laterrade	Cornsalad, Lamb's lettuce	mâche doucette	Feldsalat
Vicia articulata Hornem.	One-flowered vetch	vesce	Wicklinse
Vicia faba L. var. major Harz	Broad bean, Horse bean	fève	Dicke Bohne (Puffbohne)
Vicia faba L. var. minor Harz	Tick bean	féverole	Ackerbohne
Vicia pannonica Crantz	Hungarian vetch	vesce de Pannonie	Pannonische Wicke
Vicia sativa L.	Common vetch	vesce commune	Saatwicke
Vicia sepium L.	Bush vetch	vesce des haies	Zaunwicke
Vicia villosa Roth	Hairy vetch	vesce velue	Zottelwicke
Vitis spec.	Vine (including rootstocks)	vigne (y compris les porte-greffes)	Ertragsrebe, Unter- lagsrebe
Zea mays L.	Maize	maïs	Mais

Germany (Federal Republic of): Species which may be examined abroad

The Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry has, as Annex 2 of its above mentioned Order concerning the List of Species for the Plant Varieties Protection Law of December 12, 1974, issued a second list. It includes a number of species for which to the Minister's view the examination methods applied in certain other States (which are named in this list) meet the requirements of the German law. This means, according to Article 7(2) of the amended German law, that the Federal Republic of Germany can extend the plant variety protection to the listed species even if examination facilities do not exist in that country. It can have varieties of these species examined by the services of the other State mentioned in the list (see also the notes on Article 36 of the Amending Act on page 7 above. Practically, this list creates, for the species mentioned therein, a national basis for the cooperation in examination as it is envisaged among UPOV member States. It forms the first step of "centralized testing" within UPOV (see page 5 above). Annex 2 of the Order is reproduced below. For the convenience of the reader, the German names of species and States have been translated into English by the Office of the Union. The translations do not form part of the German list.

No.	Species		State in which examination methods meet requirements of German law	
	German	English	German	English
1	Scheinzypresse	Chamaecyparis	Dänemark	Denmark
2	Chrysantheme	Chrysanthemum	Vereinigtes Königreich	United Kingdom
3	Nelke	Carnation	Niederlande	Netherlands
4	Korallenranke	Euphorbia fulgens	Dänemark	Denmark
5	Poinsettie	Pointsettia	Dänemark	Denmark
6	Freeseie	Freesia	Niederlande	Netherlands
7	Wacholder	Juniper	Dänemark	Denmark
8	Apfel	Apple	Vereinigtes Königreich	United Kingdom
9	Süsskirsche	Sweet cherry	Frankreich	France
10	Sauerkirsche	Morello cherry	Frankreich	France
11	Birne	Pear	Frankreich	France
12	Lebensbaum	Thuja	Dänemark	Denmark

INFORMATION FROM NON-MEMBER STATES

New-Zealand: Publication of the Plant Varieties Act 1973

The Plant Varieties Act 1973 of New Zealand which has been adopted on November 21, 1973, and has been put into force by Order in Council, is published in the April 1975 issues of "Industrial Property" and "La Propriété Industrielle", the monthly publications of WIPO.

Spain: Adoption of the Plant Variety Protection Act 1975

Spain has adopted a Plant Variety Protection Act. The implementation of this Act gives Spain the possibility to accede, subject to the approval of the UPOV Council, to the UPOV Convention and to become a member of the Union (Article 32 of the Convention). The Plant Variety Protection Act 1975 will be published in a future issue of "Industrial Property" and "La Propriété Industrielle", the monthly publications of WIPO.

CALENDAR

1. UPOV Meetings

1975

May 28 - 30, Lund (Sweden), Technical Working Party for Vegetables
June 4 - 6, Cambridge (UK), Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
June 17 - 19, Bordeaux (France), Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
September 9 - 11, Hornum (Denmark), Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants
October 6 and 10, Geneva, Consultative Committee, Twelfth Session
October 7 - 10, Geneva, Council, Ninth Session
November 4 - 5, Geneva, Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Examination, Fourth Session
November 6 - 7, Geneva, Technical Steering Committee, Seventh Session
December 2 - 5, Geneva, Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention, Second Session

1976

February 17 - 20, Geneva, Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention, Third Session

2. Non-Governmental Organizations

1975

May 21 - 23, Rome, International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), General Assembly
May 26 - 28, Poznan (Poland), International Federation of Seed Trade (FIS), Congress

Headquarters

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