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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

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INFORMATION FROM UPOV

The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in 1979*Membership*

In 1979, the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) recorded an increase in its membership from ten to eleven: the State of Israel deposited on November 12, 1979, its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, and to the Additional Act of November 10, 1972, and thus became a member State of UPOV as from December 12, 1979. The other ten member States are: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, the Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

All member States, except the United Kingdom, are party to the Additional Act.

During 1979, the UPOV Convention as revised on November 10, 1972, and on October 23, 1978, was signed by the following five States: Canada (on October 31, 1979), Ireland (on September 27, 1979), Japan (on October 17, 1979), Mexico (on July 25, 1979) and New Zealand (on July 25, 1979). The closing date for signature was October 31, 1979, by which date the revised Convention was signed by sixteen States--namely by all member States, with the exception of Israel, by the United States of America and by the States mentioned in the preceding sentence. So far no instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the revised Convention or of accession thereto have been deposited.

It is recalled that, in 1978, Spain made an application for accession to the UPOV Convention of December 2, 1961, and to the Additional Act of November 10, 1972, which the Council unanimously accepted at its fourth extraordinary session, on October 18, 1978; Spain deposited its instrument of accession on April 18, 1980, and became a member of UPOV on May 18, 1980 (see page 17 below).

The tables appearing on pages 13 to 15 summarize the situation of the above-mentioned States *vis-à-vis* the various Acts of the convention.

Sessions

During 1979, the various bodies of UPOV met as listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the sessions took place in Geneva.

The Council held its thirteenth ordinary session on October 17 and 18, 1979, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Skov (Denmark). All member States were represented, as were also Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Iraq, Ireland, Israel (at that time a non-member State), Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Soviet Union, Spain, Thailand and the United States of America. The European Economic Community was also represented. The Council took, *inter alia*, the following action:

- (i) It approved the annual report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Union in 1978 and the report by the Secretary-General on his management and the financial situation of the Union in 1978.
- (ii) It established the program and budget for 1980. In particular, the Administrative and Legal Committee was asked to continue its work on the various possibilities offered to member States for closer cooperation in the field of plant variety protection, including further harmonization of national legislations in that field, and to undertake the examination of a UPOV model law on plant variety protection. The Technical Committee was authorized to publish the revised General Introduction to the Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Homogeneity and Stability of New Varieties of Plants.
- (iii) It noted the progress achieved by the various committees and technical working parties in their work.
- (iv) It accepted the application of Israel to accede to the UPOV Convention of 1961 and to the Additional Act of 1972.

The *Consultative Committee* held its nineteenth session on April 26 and 27, 1979, and its twentieth session on October 16, 1979, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Skov (Denmark). Besides the discussion of some administrative matters, the Consultative Committee mainly reviewed at its nineteenth session the invitations of non-member States and intergovernmental organizations to UPOV meetings and decided on the action to be taken in relation with the invitation of a consultant to the Junta of the Cartagena Agreement charged with establishing a model law on plant variety protection for the States party to that Agreement (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela) to visit the Office of the Union. At both sessions, it considered the policy which member States were recommended to follow in the matter of transmitting examination results to non-member States, and which was able to promote the development of the Union and also the exchange of information on varieties and genetic resources. The twentieth session was mainly devoted to the preparation of the thirteenth ordinary session of the Council and to a discussion of the possibility of holding a UPOV Seminar on plant variety protection in Buenos Aires (Argentina) in connection with the ninth Panamerican Seeds Seminar, scheduled to be held in November or December 1980.

The *Administrative and Legal Committee* held its third session on April 24 and 25, 1979, and its fourth session from November 14 to 16, 1979, under the chairmanship of Dr. D. Böringer (Federal Republic of Germany). At its third session, in which Canada, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United States of America and the Commission of the European Communities were represented by observers, the Committee adopted the following: the UPOV Model Plant Breeders' Right Gazette, the UPOV model forms for the invoicing of examination costs and for the designation of the sample of the variety and the UPOV Form for the Transmittal [by one competent authority] of Observations on a Submitted Variety Denomination [to another authority]. At both sessions, the Committee examined the system applied by member States for the fees paid by applicants and for the remuneration paid by the authorities receiving examination reports to the authorities providing such reports, and prepared a draft Recommendation on Fees in Relation to Cooperation in Examination. The fourth session, in which Canada, Ireland, Spain, the United States of America and the Commission of the European Communities were represented by observers, was mainly devoted to two major issues: the preparation of a UPOV model law on plant variety protection and the investigation of the possibilities of introducing closer cooperation between member States in plant variety protection matters, including the possibilities of further harmonizing national legislations in this field. Finally, the Committee prepared at that session a UPOV Model Form for the Interim Report on the Examination of a Variety.

The *Technical Committee* held its thirteenth session from March 26 to 28, 1979, and its fourteenth session from November 12 to 14, 1979, under the chairmanship of Mr. A.F. Kelly (United Kingdom). The main business of that Committee was the revision of the General Introduction to the Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Homogeneity and Stability of New Varieties of Plants. A revised version thereof was adopted at the fourteenth session. It contains general considerations on data recording and interpretation in the examination of plant varieties for distinctness, homogeneity and stability and information on how the Guidelines pertaining to individual species are established and are to be used. Also at both sessions, the Committee considered the state of cooperation in examination and various proposals for intensifying and diversifying such cooperation, in particular in the field of laboratory tests and tests relating to the resistance of varieties against pests and diseases. As in previous years, the Committee supervised the work of the five technical working parties. It adopted eleven new Test Guidelines¹, namely those for Chrysanthemum (TG/26/4), for Pelargonium (TG/28/5), for Lily (TG/59/3), for Black Radish (TG/63/3), for Radish (TG/64/3), for Kohlrabi (TG/65/3), for Lupins (TG/66/3), for Berberis (TG/68/3), for Forsythia (TG/69/3), for Apricot (TG/70/3) and for Hazelnut (TG/71/3). The Committee considered, at its thirteenth session, a number of proposals for a different grouping of species of vegetables for the purpose of the provision of the Convention according to which the denomination proposed for a variety had to be different from every denomination which designated an existing variety of the same botanical species or of a closely related species and agreed that the present grouping should be maintained. Finally, the Committee considered two further questions of some importance at its fourteenth session: whether member States, receiving, for the purpose of the examination, material of a variety that is the subject of an application for protection should distribute samples of that variety to the other member

¹ Concerning the publication of the Test Guidelines for Black Radish, Radish and Kohlrabi, see page 18 below.

States that examine varieties of the same species in order to enable them to include that variety in their reference collections; the problems arising from the fact that in certain species it was relatively easy to select a mutant out of a protected variety, or to develop a new type, that was sufficiently similar to the original variety to benefit from the latter's reputation and sufficiently distinct from it to allow protection to be eluded. As to the first issue, it was decided that the present practice should be maintained, that is, the authorities should inform one another of the applications received and should transmit material only on request. The second issue will be further discussed, with particular reference to the implications of the use of sophisticated methods such as biochemical analysis by means of electrophoresis, chromatography, etc.

The *Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops* held its eighth session in Versailles (France) from May 21 to 23, 1979, under the chairmanship of Miss Jutta Rasmussen (Denmark). It completed the draft Test Guidelines for Lupins and for Sheep's and Red Fescue for submission to the Technical Committee, prepared a first draft for revised Test Guidelines for Maize and continued work on the draft for revised Test Guidelines for Ryegrass. It also studied, in particular, problems connected with the exchange of seed between authorities examining varieties of the same species, the requirement of consistency in the differences between two varieties, the definition of the states of expression of the 1 to 9 scale in the case of quantitative characteristics with an open-ended or a limited range of variation and the question of synthetic varieties.

The *Technical Working Party for Vegetables* held its twelfth session at Cavailon (France) from June 12 to 14, 1979, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Brossier (France). It finalized its work on the draft Test Guidelines for Black Radish, for Radish and for Kohlrabi and prepared first drafts for Test Guidelines for Celeriac, for Cornsalad and for Sweet Pepper, as well as a working paper for revised Test Guidelines for Pea.

The *Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants* held its twelfth session at Hanover (Federal Republic of Germany) from July 17 to 19, 1979, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. George (United Kingdom). It finalized its work on the draft Test Guidelines for Berberis, for Chrysanthemum, for Forsythia and for Pelargonium and prepared first drafts for Test Guidelines for Gerbera and for Kalanchoë, a first draft for revised Test Guidelines for Rose and a working paper on Test Guidelines for White Cedar. It also discussed the question of distinctness in vegetatively propagated plants, with particular regard to the problems raised by the fact that in certain species mutants could easily be obtained.

The *Technical Working Party for Forest Trees* held its seventh session at Wageningen (Netherlands) on September 25 and 26, 1979, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Schneider (Netherlands). It prepared a first draft for revised Test Guidelines for Poplar in the light of comments received from the International Poplar Commission and continued work in respect of Willow and Norway Spruce. Furthermore, it checked the working paper for draft Test Guidelines for White Cedar prepared by the Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants.

The *Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops* held its tenth session at San Giuliano (France), from January 30 to February 1, 1979, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Berning (Federal Republic of Germany). It finalized its work on the draft Test Guidelines for Apricot and for Hazelnut and prepared a first draft for Test Guidelines for Blackberry. It also continued its discussion on a working paper for draft Test Guidelines for Citrus and started revising the Test Guidelines for Apple.

Relations of the UPOV Office with States and Organizations

The Vice Secretary-General of UPOV participated in the annual meeting of the International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL) and the Congress of the International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS), both held at Interlaken (Switzerland). He also attended the thirty-first Congress of the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH), which was held in Herzaliya (Israel). In connection with that mission, he paid a visit to the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Israeli authorities responsible for plant breeders' rights, in view of the then anticipated accession of Israel to UPOV.

Furthermore, the Vice Secretary-General attended a meeting of the Special Committee for the Protection of Plant Breeders' Rights of the German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright (GRUR) which was held at Scharnhorst (Federal Republic of Germany) at the trial station of the German Federal Plant Varieties Office.

The Vice Secretary-General participated, in Washington, D.C., in discussions concerning the envisaged amendments of the United States Plant Variety Protection Act with representatives of the State Department, the Patent and Trademark Office and the Plant Variety Protection Office of the United States.

Moreover, he had contacts with the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and other Japanese authorities in Tokyo, which were soon followed by the Japanese signature of the Revised Text of the UPOV Convention.

One staff member attended a meeting of the International Poplar Commission in Lisbon (Portugal) to explain the position of UPOV with respect to the establishing of Test Guidelines for Poplar.

In cooperation with the Junta of the Cartagena Agreement (Lima, Peru), UPOV organized the visit of a consultant from that Junta to Geneva for discussions concerning the establishing of a model law on plant variety protection for the States party to the Cartagena Agreement.

Publications

In 1979, the Office of the Union published four issues of the UPOV Newsletter. It also published, in separate brochures in English, French and German, the texts of the UPOV Convention of 1961, the Additional Act of 1972 and the Revised Text of the UPOV Convention of 1978.

Development of Plant Variety Protection Throughout the World in 1979

Following established practice, the representatives of the States having participated in the thirteenth ordinary session of the Council (October 17 and 18, 1979) briefly reported on the development of plant variety protection in their countries. The representative of the European Economic Community also made a statement.

A summary of the statements is given hereinafter.

The representative of Belgium said that it had been possible, as a result of collaboration with other member States, to increase the number of species protected in his country from 27 to 58. So far, bilateral agreements on cooperation in examination (hereinafter referred to as "bilateral agreements") had been concluded with France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands and informal agreements existed with Denmark and the United Kingdom. Since plant variety protection became effective in his country on October 23, 1977, some 179 applications for protection had been received and 106 titles of protection had been granted. The scope of protection afforded to agricultural and vegetable species had been extended by the Royal Decree of February 12, 1979, and now included not only seeds but also plants or parts of plants marketed with a view to their being planted. Regarding the genus *Ribes*, protection had been extended to interspecific hybrids. Draft legislation had been prepared to allow approval of the Revised Text of the UPOV Convention (hereinafter referred to as "the Revised Text") and to modify his country's plant variety protection law. A draft of the Dutch official text of the Revised Text was being studied jointly by the authorities of the Netherlands and of Belgium.

The representative of Denmark said that 93 applications for protection had been received in the current year. Protection had been extended to autumn and winter-flowering types of *Epiphyllum* and to *Kalanchoë*. The bilateral agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany would be extended in the near future to include roses.

Kalanchoë and Pelargonium, which had so far been tested for his country on an informal basis, would also be formally added to that agreement. It had been agreed informally with Belgium that Denmark would test varieties of red clover and white clover for that country.

The representative of France said that some 2,400 applications for protection had been received since the UPOV Convention was applicable in his country. Applications were now being received at a rate of about 300 per annum, and were most numerous for maize lines and chrysanthemums. Titles of protection were in force for some 1,000 varieties and 130 of the first 200 titles granted were still valid. He would welcome information from other member States on the average life of titles of protection. France needed to amend its plant variety protection legislation to enable it to ratify the Revised Text. The opportunity would be taken to consider a number of provisions in the legislation which might be too closely dependent on industrial property legislation. He had listened with great interest to the hope expressed by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the next session of the Administrative and Legal Committee. He thanked the Office of the Union for the work put into the draft UPOV Model Law, which would already be very valuable in preparation for the amendment of his country's legislation.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that protection had been extended to three further species. The Bundessortenamt (Federal Plant Varieties Office) would carry out tests itself for those additional species and would be prepared to test them for other member States of the Union. Existing bilateral agreements with Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland had been extended and now covered 29, 21 and 13 species respectively. Extensions of the bilateral agreements with Denmark and the United Kingdom were under consideration. A total of 603 applications for protection had been received in the year ended June 30, 1979, against 601 in the preceding year. The Federal Republic of Germany felt that its preparatory work to enable ratification of the Revised Text should be coordinated with such work in other European member States of the Union and it therefore looked forward to progress being made at the November 1979 session of the Administrative and Legal Committee with the harmonization of national legislations.

The representative of Italy said that 171 applications for protection had so far been received and the first nine patents were about to be issued. A decree had been prepared to increase the number of species protected from 10 to 67. The Ministry of Industry would undertake the publication of a gazette containing relevant information on plant variety protection matters. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry had already expressed a favorable opinion with regard to ratification of the Revised Text by his country.

The representative of the Netherlands said that the progress stimulated by the creation and introduction of new varieties, and, in particular, the part played by plant variety protection, had been fully recognized in his country. The number of applications for protection received annually was stable except for ornamental varieties where it was increasing dramatically. Cooperation in examination was of great value in reducing testing costs but could result in increases in administrative costs and in the period required for decisions on applications. His country would therefore discuss with other member States, as necessary, the possibility of improving the efficiency of the system. With effect from September 1, 1979, the testing fee in his country had been increased to 1.100 guilders to cover tests during two growing periods. Protection would be extended to a few more species in the near future. Preparatory work towards ratification of the Revised Text had started but the eventual timing depended, of course, on his country's Parliament.

The representative of the Republic of South Africa said that in his country the UPOV Convention was applied to 83 species. Titles of protection were in force for 59 varieties and applications in respect of a further 69 varieties were under consideration. Foreign breeders had shown an increasing interest in obtaining protection for their varieties in South Africa. The first issue of the quarterly South African Plant Varieties Journal had been published in January 1979 and was based on the UPOV Model Plant Breeders' Rights Gazette. The South African Plant Breeders' Rights Act would most probably be amended early in 1980. Once the Amendment Act became law his country would be in a position to ratify the Revised Text.

The representative of Sweden said that amendments were being prepared to adapt his country's legislation to the Revised Text. The UPOV Convention was applied to almost all of the agricultural and vegetable species cultivated in Sweden and to 12 ornamental species. Since 1971 only some 450 applications for protection had been received. About 190 applications and titles of protection had been withdrawn or surrendered and there were only 130 titles in force. He believed the main reason for the limited use of the system in his country was a domestic one in that the testing fee which had been 200 Kronor in 1971 was now 2,400 Kronor.

The representative of Switzerland said that during the two and a quarter years' existence of the Plant Variety Protection Office 35 applications for protection had been received. Five titles of protection had been granted and a further 11 were expected to be granted in November 1979. He reported in detail on the anticipated extension of protection to further species from January 3, 1980, and on the planned scale of testing fees. That extension had been made possible as a result of the cooperation of the authorities in Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Bilateral agreements were in force with the Federal Republic of Germany and France, another had been concluded with the Netherlands and an extension would soon be concluded with France. Formal agreements with Denmark and the United Kingdom were under discussion. At the last ordinary session of the Council the Netherlands had proposed that Switzerland should offer facilities for testing varieties of fennel. That proposal had borne fruit and France and the Netherlands had responded to such an offer. With regard to the Revised Text, proposals already existed to adapt the Plant Variety Protection Law and it was hoped that they would be passed at the March 1980 session of the Federal Assembly.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that the past year had seen no major policy changes in plant variety protection matters in his country. Since 1965 a total of 3,209 applications for protection had been received and 1,609 titles had been granted, of which 846 remained in force. During the year ended March 31, 1979, there had been 413 applications and 155 titles had been granted. More titles would probably have been granted but for two outbreaks of white rust which had delayed the testing of chrysanthemum varieties. The main interest in his country was in the major agricultural and ornamental species. More than 300 applications had been received for each of the species wheat, barley, ryegrass, rose and chrysanthemum. He wished to assure member States for which his country tested chrysanthemum varieties that every effort was being made to clear the backlog caused by the outbreaks of white rust. Resources were, however, stretched to the limit. With regard to ratification of the Revised Text, it had been hoped to bring forward amending legislation in 1979 but it now seemed that parliamentary time was unlikely to be available until 1981. He endorsed the statement of the representative of the Netherlands regarding the value of plant variety protection. On the basis of almost 15 years' experience, that was evident in his country in the advance in the quality of marketed varieties and in the yields being achieved.

The representative of Algeria said that his country was participating for the first time. It wished, above all, to gain an understanding of the mechanics of plant variety protection and would probably seek advice from the Office of the Union regarding the establishment of an effective system.

The representative of Austria said that draft plant variety protection legislation was still under consideration by various government authorities. Although certain problems remained to be resolved, it had been found that such legislation could co-exist with his country's patent legislation. Some changes had already been introduced into the draft and it would be possible to adapt it to the Revised Text.

The representative of Brazil said that he would report to his Government on the exchange of information, which he had followed with interest.

The representative of Chile said that the Agriculture and Livestock Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, which had responsibility for seeds matters in his country, had taken an interest in the work of the Union even before the introduction of plant variety protection legislation in Chile. It appreciated the good working relationship that had developed and the valuable assistance that it had received in preparing its legislation, and aimed to join the Union. Regulations to implement Decree Law No. 1764 of April 1977 had been introduced in Decree No. 188 of June 1978. He reported in some detail on the structure of the Office of the Registrar of Property and on the scope of and access to plant variety protection. Protection was currently available in respect of all cultivated agricultural species. He cited: alfalfa, rice, barley, beans, maize, potato, sugar beet, red clover, *Triticum durum* and wheat. The extension of protection to further species, including horticultural and fruit species, was being considered. Variety testing was carried out in conformity with the UPOV Test Guidelines. So far, 121 applications for protection had been received and 36 titles of protection had been granted in the current year. Relevant information was being published in a quarterly bulletin.

The representative of Iraq said that Iraq, as a developing country, depended on the introduction of new foreign varieties. Those varieties were tested officially and only suitable ones were released. As yet there was no plant variety protection legislation in his country and it would be premature to participate in the activities of UPOV.

The representative of Ireland said that it was an honor for him to announce that his country had signed the Revised Text on September 27, 1979, and hoped soon to be a member of the Union. The work of drafting plant variety protection legislation had been completed and the Bill was being presented to Parliament that day, which was the first day of the new session. In drafting the Bill his authorities had been influenced by the Revised Text. They had made use of the best aspects of various national laws and had found the draft UPOV Model Law of help. He wished to acknowledge the assistance and advice received from the Council, the Secretariat and a number of member States of the Union, in particular, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Belgium. It was intended to afford protection initially to wheat, oats, barley, ryegrass, potato and white clover.

The representative of Japan said that the Seeds and Seedlings Law, which had been enacted in June 1978 in pursuance of his country's aim to join UPOV, had come into force on December 28, 1978. The Seeds and Seedlings Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries had been created in April 1979 to implement the system. There were currently 8 examiners and 28 staff and the number of examiners would be increased progressively. Already 271 applications for protection had been received, including applications from the United States of America and from the Netherlands. It was expected that the first 19 titles of protection would be granted in October 1979. The Seeds and Seedlings Law applied currently to 365 species and it was planned to increase that number. He was honored to report that the Japanese Ambassador had signed the Revised Text that morning. Japan planned to ratify the Revised Text as soon as possible and hoped that other States would also ratify it and make it effective.

The representative of Morocco said that his Government considered the creation of a private, national plant breeding industry to be essential. A national catalogue of varieties had already been established as the first of a number of steps. As a result, rights in new varieties were recognized. In testing for distinctness, homogeneity and stability use was made of the UPOV criteria. The introduction of plant variety protection legislation was being studied and Morocco hoped to be in a position to join UPOV shortly.

The representative of New Zealand said that he wished to thank the Office of the Union for the great assistance given to his country. He had the honor to announce that New Zealand had signed the Revised Text on July 25, 1979, and intended to apply for membership of the Union early in 1980. At October 1, 1979, a total of 136 applications for protection had been received, including 108 applications from foreign breeders. Titles of protection had been granted in respect of 53 varieties and decisions were pending in respect of a further 64 varieties. Consideration was being given to extending protection to a further four species, namely, wheat, oats, swede and turnip. With effect from August 1, 1979, testing arrangements in his country had been changed. Tests were now conducted by breeders under the supervision of the Plant Varieties Office rather than by that Office.

The representative of Norway said that plant variety protection legislation did not yet exist in his country. Private agreements had been concluded, however, with Swedish and Dutch breeders under which royalties were paid. Although breeding programs were small in scale and narrowly aligned to Norwegian requirements, it had been decided to introduce plant variety protection legislation and the first draft was almost completed. No decision had so far been taken regarding membership of the Union.

The representative of Poland said that he had the honor to report that the necessary preparatory work for the introduction of plant variety protection legislation had been completed. The draft law, which would also regulate the production, certification and commercialization of seeds, and the implementing regulations had been submitted to the Minister of Agriculture for approval. They should then be submitted to the Government and finally to the Chamber of Deputies. He thanked the experts of the member States of the Union, the Secretary-General and the Office for all the assistance given, which had enabled successive drafts of the Polish legislation to be adapted to the requirements of the UPOV Convention.

The representative of the Soviet Union said that protection was extended to all species cultivated in his country. At present there were some 2,000 varieties in cultivation. A draft law was under consideration regarding the cataloguing of varieties. There was a continuing interest in the technical aspects of testing and it was felt that variety identification on the basis of morphological characteristics was currently far from ideal.

The representative of Spain said that, following the favorable decision of the Council of UPOV in October 1978 on his country's application for accession, the UPOV Convention of 1961 had been submitted to Parliament for consideration. He understood that the main reason for the delay in depositing the instrument of accession had been the heavy pressure of parliamentary work in the current year. He hoped, however, that instructions to deposit the instrument would be received very shortly.¹ The Spanish authorities had decided to delay signing the Revised Text until the Parliament's decision regarding the UPOV Convention of 1961 was known. If that decision was taken in time, Spain would sign the Revised Text; if not, it would follow the procedure established therein. Since December 1978, when plant variety protection legislation had entered into force in his country, three issues of the Official Bulletin of Plant Breeders' Rights had been published and the fourth was in preparation. Applications for protection so far totalled 204, of which 58 had been filed by Spanish breeders. For the time being, all the necessary variety testing work would be conducted in Spain but efforts would be made in the near future to establish bilateral agreements with member States of the Union. The first meeting of the Plant Breeders' Rights Committee would take place next week in Madrid and it was possible that the first proposals for the granting of titles of protection would then be made to the Minister of Agriculture.

The representative of Thailand said that he had followed with interest the statements made. He noted that his country had not previously been represented at a session of the UPOV Council.

The representative of the United States of America said that his Government had determined that it could adhere to the Revised Text on the basis of the Plant Patent Act. It wished to adhere at the earliest possible opportunity and expected to deposit an instrument of acceptance, which would have the same effect as an instrument of ratification. On the other hand, the Plant Variety Protection Act required amendment to adapt it to the Revised Text. A Bill to that effect was pending in Congress and would probably be enacted only after the instrument of acceptance had been deposited. Once that Bill had been enacted, his Government would notify the Secretary-General of the application of the Revised Text to the Plant Variety Protection Act.

As far as protection of sexually reproduced varieties under the Plant Variety Protection Act was concerned, it was reported that the computerization of variety descriptions had been completed for 57 crops for which applications were being received. Since the Act was signed, in 1970, a total of 644 certificates of protection had been issued and 14,529 variety descriptions computerized. At the

¹ The instrument was deposited in the meantime (see page 17 below).

date on which the report was written, that is, mid-September 1979, the statistics on progress were as follows:

- Number of applications received	1,007
- Number of applications received in fiscal year 1978 (having started on October 1, 1977)	106
- Number of applications received in fiscal year 1979	115
- Number of applications received from non-residents	78
- Number of applications received from experiment stations	114
- Number of applications abandoned, ineligible, withdrawn or denied	220
- Number of certificates of protection issued	644
- Number of applications pending	143

Certificates of protection were issued in 53 species, in particular in the following: soybean (122 certificates), pea (77), bean (73), wheat (73), cotton (70), lettuce (38), marigold (16), barley (14), oat (11), China aster (10), bluegrass (10), tobacco (10), nasturtium (9), ryegrass (9), rice (9), peanut (7). In fiscal year 1979, 83 certificates were issued.

The representative of the European Economic Community said that the Commission of the European Communities placed great importance on the closest cooperation with UPOV. The guidelines for testing varieties for inclusion in the Common Catalogues had been brought more into line with the UPOV Test Guidelines. He hoped that it would be possible by means of continuing cooperation to avoid double effort. He noted that eight of the nine members of the Communities had signed the Revised Text.

Twentieth Session of the Consultative Committee, October 1979

Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Council, October 1979

Fourteenth Session of the Technical Committee, November 1979

Fourth Session of the Administrative and Legal Committee, November 1979

See "The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in 1979," starting on page 2 of this issue.

Fifteenth Session of the Technical Committee, March 1980

The Technical Committee held its fifteenth session on March 18 and 19, 1980, under the chairmanship of Mr. A.F. Kelly (United Kingdom). All member States, except Israel and Italy, were represented.

The main business of the session was as follows:

The Committee had a first exchange of views on the implications of the use of sophisticated methods for the testing of varieties, in particular in relation to distinctness, and the consequences on plant variety protection as a whole.

The Committee examined the need for the submission of a further seed sample for testing in the second growing season.

The Committee studied the need for the testing of the parents of hybrids in addition to the testing of the hybrid itself.

The Committee examined the possibilities and the need for harmonization and cooperation in the testing of varieties for resistance to pests and diseases.

Discussions on these topics will be continued at the Committee's sixteenth session.

STATISTICS ON THE PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES IN 1977*

Chart I: Applications filed and titles of protection (special titles, patents, inventors' certificates) issued in 1977; titles having ceased to be in force in 1977; titles of protection in force on December 31, 1977

Countries	Applications filed by			Titles of protection issued to			Titles having ceased to be in force in 1977	Titles in force on December 31, 1977
	Resi-dents	Non-Resi-dents	Total	Resi-dents	Non-Resi-dents	Total		
Belgium ¹	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
	-	12	12	-	12	12	15	99
Bulgaria	28	-	28	54	-	54		
Denmark	24	87	111	14	28	42	31	262
France	314	70	384	105	25	130	26	613
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	457	177	634	170	47	217	89	1757
Hungary	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	18
Israel	5	20	25	53	11	64	-	64
Italy	36	19	55	-	-	-		
Netherlands	457	136	593	175	135	310	166	1646
New Zealand	32	5	37	14	3	17	1	18
South Africa	28	8	36	22	2	24	4	46 ²
Sweden	27	12	39	20	16	36	11	133
Switzerland	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	156	136	292	99	69	168	88	744
United States of America ³	80	8	88	122	6	128	-	482
	143	45	188	146	27	173	116	2164

*Established on the basis of information supplied by the competent authorities of the various States. For the statistics for the preceding years, see UPOV Newsletter No. 6 and No. 12.

¹The figures above the dotted line refer to special titles of protection. The figures below the dotted line refer to patents.

²Including 4 plant patents granted in 1967.

³The figures above the dotted line refer to sexually reproduced varieties protected under the Plant Variety Protection Act. The figures below the dotted line refer to asexually reproduced varieties protected under the Patent Act.

Chart II: Applications filed by and titles of protection issued to non-residents in 1977, broken down by country of origin

	Australia	Belgium	Denmark	France	German Democratic Republic	Germany (Federal Republic of)	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	New Zealand	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States of America	Others*	Total
Belgium ¹	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	-	*	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	12
Denmark	-	-	*	3	1	19	2	-	-	24	-	17	-	15	3	3	87
	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	-	3	-	28
France	-	-	-	*	-	10	-	6	-	50	-	-	-	1	3	-	70
	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Germany (Federal Republic of)	-	-	7	57	10	*	-	-	-	75	-	8	-	19	1	-	177
	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	3	-	3	-	-	47
Israel	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	20
	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	11
Italy	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	19
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	3	5	42	3	51	-	-	-	*	-	1	-	10	15	6	136
	-	2	1	25	1	35	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	22	22	21	135
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	5	-	-	5
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	8
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sweden	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	*	-	1	-	-	12
	-	-	2	6	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	1	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	2	1	18	17	-	12	2	-	-	70	6	4	-	*	4	-	136
	-	1	5	9	-	15	3	-	-	26	1	6	-	-	3	-	69
United States of America ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	*	-	8
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	-	-	2	8	-	8	1	-	-	9	3	1	-	10	*	3	45
	1	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	3	4	1	1	3	3	2	-	27

General remark: For each reporting country, the first line of figures refers to applications and the second line to the titles of protection issued.

¹ See footnote 1, Chart I

² See footnote 3, Chart I

*Detail (the figure before the slash refers to applications and the figure after the slash to titles of protection issued):

Denmark: Austria: 3/-
Italy: Mexico: 1/-
Netherlands: Curaçao 1/-
Liechtenstein -/21
Suriname 5/-

New Zealand: British West Indies -/1
South Africa: Southern Rhodesia 2/-
United States of America: Canada -/1
Costa Rica 3/-
Norway -/1

Membership of the Union

(as of May 1, 1980)

International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

of December 2, 1961

State	Signature	Ratification or Accession	Date of Entry into Effect
Belgium	December 2, 1961	November 5, 1976	December 5, 1976
Denmark	November 26, 1962	September 6, 1968	October 6, 1968
France	December 2, 1961	September 3, 1971	October 3, 1971
Germany (Federal Republic of)	December 2, 1961	July 11, 1968	August 10, 1968
Israel	-	November 12, 1979	December 12, 1979
Italy	December 2, 1961	June 1, 1977	July 1, 1977
Netherlands	December 2, 1961	August 8, 1967	August 10, 1968
South Africa	-	October 7, 1977	November 6, 1977
Spain	-	April 18, 1980	May 18, 1980
Sweden	-	November 17, 1971	December 17, 1971
Switzerland	November 30, 1961	June 10, 1977	July 10, 1977
United Kingdom	November 26, 1961	September 17, 1965	August 10, 1968
(Total: 12 States)			

Additional Act of November 10, 1972, Amending the International Convention
for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

State	Signature	Ratification or Accession	Date of Entry into Effect
Belgium	November 10, 1972	November 5, 1976	February 11, 1977
Denmark	November 10, 1972	February 8, 1974	February 11, 1977
France	November 10, 1972	January 22, 1975	February 11, 1977
Germany (Federal Republic of)	November 10, 1972	July 23, 1976	February 11, 1977
Israel	-	November 12, 1979	December 12, 1979
Italy	November 10, 1972	June 1, 1977	July 1, 1977
Netherlands	November 10, 1972	January 12, 1977	February 11, 1977
South Africa	-	October 7, 1977	November 6, 1977
Spain	-	April 18, 1980	May 18, 1980
Sweden	January 11, 1973	January 11, 1973	February 11, 1977
Switzerland	November 10, 1972	June 10, 1977	July 10, 1977
United Kingdom	November 10, 1972	-	-
(Total: 12 States)			

International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties
of Plants of December 2, 1961, as Revised at Geneva
on November 10, 1972, and on October 23, 1978

State	Signature
Belgium	October 23, 1978
Canada	October 31, 1979
Denmark	October 23, 1978
France	October 23, 1978
Germany (Federal Republic of)	October 23, 1978
Ireland	September 27, 1979
Italy	October 23, 1978
Japan	October 17, 1979
Mexico	July 25, 1979
Netherlands	October 23, 1978
New Zealand	July 25, 1979
South Africa	October 23, 1978
Sweden	December 6, 1978
Switzerland	October 23, 1978
United Kingdom	October 23, 1978
United States of America	October 23, 1978
(Total: 16 States)	

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[The particular features of legal protection of new plant varieties
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in: Voprosy izobretatel'stva, 1979, No. 11, pp. 13-16.

LODI (Lodo)

Osservazioni sulle modifiche apportate dal D.P.R. 338 del 1979 in
tema di protezione delle novita vegetali

in: Leggi e decreti d'interesse agrario, Nov. 1979, No. 11, pp. XIII-XXX.

LODI (Lodo)

Sulle denominazioni varietali

in: Rivista di diritto industriale, 1979, No. 3, pp. 297-342.

INFORMATION FROM MEMBER STATES

France and the Federal Republic of Germany: Extension of the Agreement on Cooperation in Examination

The Administrative Agreement providing for cooperation in the examination of plant varieties for distinctness, homogeneity and stability concluded between the *Comité de la protection des obtentions végétales* (CPOV - Committee for the Protection of New Plant Varieties) and the *Groupe d'étude et de contrôle des variétés et des semences* (GEVES - Group for the Study and Control of Varieties and Seeds) of France, on the one hand, and the *Bundessortenamt* (BSA - Federal Plant Varieties Office) of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand, was extended as follows, with effect from February 15, 1980:

(i) the BSA will also examine varieties of the following species on behalf of the CPOV (for plant variety protection purposes):

<u>Latin</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>
Pelargonium-Peltatum-Hybrids (Syn.: <i>Pelargonium peltatum</i> hort. non (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.)	Ivy-leaved Pelargonium	Géranium- lierre	Efeupelargonie
Pelargonium-Zonale-Hybrids (Syn.: <i>Pelargonium X hortorum</i> L.H. Bailey, <i>Pelargonium</i> zonale hort. non (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.)	Zonal Pelargonium	<i>Pelargonium</i> zonale	Zonalpelargonie
-	Their hybrids	Leurs hybrides	Deren Hybriden

(ii) the BSA will also examine varieties of the following species on behalf of the GEVES (for national listing purposes):

<u>Latin</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>oleiformis</i> Pers. (Syn.: <i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. ssp. <i>oleifera</i> (DC.) Metzg.)	Fodder Radish	Radis oléifère	Ölrettich

The species that were hitherto covered by this Agreement were listed in UPOV Newsletter No. 17, on page 14.

Italy: Amendment of Decree No. 974 of August 12, 1975

Decree No. 974 of August 12, 1975 (*Gazzetta ufficiale* No. 109 of April 26, 1976), containing the Standards for the Protection of New Plant Varieties was amended by virtue of Decree No. 338 of July 22, 1979 (*Gazzetta ufficiale* No. 215 of August 7, 1979), which amends patent legislation with a view to its being adapted to the international treaties in the field of patents for industrial inventions which have been or will be ratified by Italy.

Netherlands: Extension of Protection

By virtue of the Order No. 677 of November 22, 1979 (*Staatsblad* 1979-677), Amending the Plant Breeder's Right Order 1975 (see UPOV Newsletter No. 2, page 8), protection was extended to the following (the Latin and Dutch names appear in the above-mentioned Order, whereas the English, French and German common names have been added, without guarantee of concordance, by the Office of the Union):

<u>Latin</u>	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>
Bougainvillea Comm.	Bougainville	Bougainvillea	Bougainvillier	Bougainvillea
Kalanchoë Adans.	Kalanchoë	Kalanchoë	Kalanchoë	Kalanchoë
Liatris Gaertn. ex Schreb.	Liatris	Blazing Star, Gayfather	Liatris	Prachtscharte
Ribes L.	Bes, voor zover geen siergewas	Currants, Gooseberry, excluding ornamental varieties	Cassis, Groseillier, sauf variétés ornementales	Johannisbeeren, Stachelbeere, ausser Ziersorten

The entries "Ribes L. - rode bes," "Ribes nigrum L. - zwarte bes" and "Ribes uva-crispa L. - kruisbes" were deleted, since these species are now covered by the entry "Ribes L."

By virtue of the Order No. 759 of December 4, 1979 (*Staatsblad* 1979-759), Amending the Royal Order No. 226 of April 5, 1967 (*Staatsblad* 1967-226), concerning the Implementation of Section 18, Paragraph (2), of the Seeds and Planting Materials Act, the list of crops falling under Section 18(2) of the said Act was extended by the following:

<u>Latin</u>	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>
Lolium X hybridum Hauskn.	Gekruist raaigras	Hybrid Ryegrass	Ray-grass hybride	Bastard- weidelgras, Oldenburgisches Weidelgras

The list of crops which was hitherto in force was published in *UPOV Newsletter* No. 2, on page 13.

It is recalled that Section 18 of the Seeds and Planting Materials Act provides for the entry of varieties in the Netherlands Register of Varieties. According to paragraph (2), varieties of crops--other than those which are eligible for protection--which are defined by administrative order, may be entered in the Register at the breeder's request.

According to Section 85 of the Seeds and Planting Materials Act, the effect of the entry of a variety in the Register by virtue of Section 18(2) is that the variety can only be offered for sale or exported by the breeder or by the person who has obtained from the breeder foundation stock suitable for the production of propagating material. A limited protection is thereby constituted.

Spain: Accession to the UPOV Convention

On April 18, 1980, in accordance with the provisions of Article 32 of the Convention and of Article V(5) of the Additional Act, the Government of the Spanish State deposited its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, and to the Additional Act of November 10, 1972.

Thus the Convention, as amended by the Additional Act, will enter into force with respect to the Spanish State on May 18, 1980.

For the list of species to which plant variety protection legislation is applied in the Spanish State, see *UPOV Newsletter* No. 16, page 16.

Switzerland: Extension of Protection

By virtue of the amended annex to the Plant Variety Protection Order, which was approved by the Federal Council on November 7, 1979, and entered into force on January 3, 1980, protection was extended to further genera and species.

The list of the genera and species which are covered by plant variety protection legislation is given on page 21 below, with some details on the duration of protection and on the examination fee. The Latin, French, German and Italian names appear in the above-mentioned legal text, whereas the English common names have been added, without guarantee of concordance, by the Office of the Union.

In respect of *Rose*, protection has been extended to *cut flowers*.

Switzerland: Modification of Annual Fees

By virtue of the amended text of Article 43 of the Plant Variety Protection Order, which was approved by the Federal Council on November 7, 1979, and entered into force on January 3, 1980, the annual fee tariff was set as follows (in Swiss francs).

Protection Year Année de protection Schutzjahr	Group Groupe Gruppe 1	Group Groupe Gruppe 2	Group Groupe Gruppe 3
1	240	180	120
2	300	200	140
3	400	250	160
4	500	300	180
5	600	400	200
6 - 15	700	500	250
16 et seq.	500	300	180

- Group 1: Soft Wheat (excluding Spelt), Maize, Potato
 Groupe 1: Blé tendre (à l'exclusion de l'épeautre), maïs, pomme de terre
 Gruppe 1: Weichweizen (ausschliesslich Spelz), Mais, Kartoffel
- Group 2: All other cereals, all seed-propagated agricultural crops, fruit crops, glasshouse roses
 Groupe 2: Toutes les autres céréales, toutes les graines fourragères, les fruits, les roses de serre
 Gruppe 2: Alle übrigen Getreide, alle Feldsaaten, Obst und Beeren, Glashausrosen
- Group 3: All vegetables and ornamental plants, open-air roses
 Groupe 3: Tous les légumes et toutes les plantes ornementales, les roses de plein champ
 Gruppe 3: Alle Gemüse und Zierpflanzen, Freilandrosen

PUBLICATIONS BY THE OFFICE OF THE UNION

General Introduction to the Test Guidelines

A revised version of the General Introduction to the Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Homogeneity and Stability of New Varieties of Plants has been published recently by the Office of the Union in English, French and German under document number TG/1/2. It will be reproduced in these languages in the next issue of the UPOV Newsletter.

List of Test Guidelines Already Published

Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Homogeneity and Stability (Test Guidelines) have been published so far by the Office of the Union in a trilingual--English, French and German--edition for the following species. The attention of the readers is drawn to the fact that publication of the Test Guidelines for Black Radish (document TG/63/3), Radish (document TG/64/3) and Kohlrabi (document TG/65/3) has been delayed. Their publication will be announced in a further issue of the UPOV Newsletter.

List of Test Guidelines Already Published
(as of May 1, 1980)

<u>Document</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>
TG/1/2	General Introduction	Introduction générale	Allgemeine Einführung
TG/2/1	Maize	Maïs	Mais
TG/3/1	Wheat (<i>Triticum durum</i>)	Blé (<i>Triticum durum</i>)	Weizen (<i>Triticum durum</i>)
TG/3/5	Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Blé (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Weizen (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)
TG/4/1	Ryegrass	Ray-grass	Weidelgras
TG/5/1	Red Clover	Trèfle violet	Rotklee
TG/6/1	Lucerne	Luzerne	Luzerne
TG/7/1	Garden Peas	Pois potagers	Gemüseerbsen
TG/8/1	Broad Beans	Fève	Puffbohnen
TG/9/1	Runner Beans	Haricot d'Espagne	Prunkbohnen
TG/10/1	Euphorbia fulgens	Euphorbe	Korallenranke
TG/11/1	Roses	Rosier	Rosen
TG/12/1	French Beans	Haricot	Bohnen
TG/13/1	Lettuce	Laitue	Salat
TG/14/1	Apples (excluding ornamental varieties)	Pommier (à l'exclusion des variétés ornementales)	Apfel (Zierapfelsorten ausgeschlossen)
TG/15/1 & 1 Corr.	Pear	Poirier	Birne
TG/16/1	Rice	Riz	Reis
TG/17/1	African Violets	Saintpaulia	Usambaraveilchen
TG/18/1	Elatior Begonias	Begonia elatior	Elatior-Begonien
TG/19/4 & 4 Corr.	Barley	Orge	Gerste
TG/20/4	Oats	Avoine	Hafer
TG/21/4	Poplar	Peuplier	Pappel
TG/22/3	Strawberry	Fraisier	Erdbeeren
TG/23/2	Potato	Pomme de terre	Kartoffel
TG/24/2	Poinsettia	Poinsettia	Poinsettie
TG/25/3	Carnations (vegetatively propagated)	Oeillet (à multiplication végétative)	Nelken (vegetativ vermehrte)
TG/26/4	Chrysanthemum (perennial)	Chrysanthème (vivace)	Chrysantheme (mehrjährig)
TG/27/3	Freesia (vegetatively propagated)	Freesia (à multiplication végétative)	Freesie (vegetativ vermehrte)
TG/28/5	Pelargonium (zonal, ivy-leaved and their hybrids)	Pelargonium zonale, géranium-lierre et hybrides	Pelargonie (zonale, Peltaten und deren Hybriden)
TG/29/3	Alstroemeria	Alstroemère	Inkalilie
TG/30/3	Bent	Agrostide	Straussgras
TG/31/3	Cocksfoot	Dactyle	Knaulgras
TG/32/3	Common Vetch	Vesce commune	Saatwicke
TG/33/3	Kentucky Bluegrass (apomictic varieties)	Pâturin des prés (variétés apomictiques)	Wiesenrispe (apomiktische Sorten)
TG/34/3	Timothy	Fléole des prés, Fléole diploïde	Wiesenlieschgras, Zwiebellieschgras

TG/35/3	Cherry (Sweet, Sour and Duke Cherries; fruit varieties only)	Cerisier (Cerise douce, Cerise acide et Cerise proprement dite; variétés à fruits seulement)	Kirsche (Sorten von Süsskirsche, Sauerkirsche und Weichselkirsche; nur Obstsorten)
TG/36/3 & 3 Corr.	Rape (Forage Rape included)	Colza (y compris colza fourrager)	Raps (einschliesslich Futterraps)
TG/37/3	Turnip	Navet	Herbstrübe, Mairübe
TG/38/3	White Clover	Trèfle blanc	Weissklee
TG/39/3	Meadow Fescue, Tall Fescue	Fétuque des prés, Fétuque élevée	Wiesenschwingel, Rohrschwingel
TG/40/3	Black Currant	Cassis	Schwarze Johannisbeere
TG/41/4	European Plum (Fruit varieties, rootstocks excluded)	Prunier européen (Variétés à fruits à l'exclusion des porte-greffes)	Pflaume (Fruchttragende Sorten; Unterlagen ausgeschlossen)
TG/42/3	Rhododendron	Rhododendron	Rhododendron
TG/43/3	Raspberry	Framboisier	Himbeere
TG/44/3	Tomato	Tomate	Tomate
TG/45/3	Cauliflower	Chou-fleur, Brocoli (Brocoli à jets exclu)	Blumenkohl
TG/46/3	Onion	Oignon	Zwiebel
TG/47/2	Streptocarpus	Streptocarpus	Drehfrucht
TG/48/3 & 3 Corr.	Cabbage (White cabbage, red cabbage and Savoy cabbage)	Chou pommé (Chou cabus, chou rouge et chou de Milan)	Kopfkohl (Weisskohl, Rotkohl und Wirsing)
TG/49/3	Carrot	Carotte	Möhre
TG/50/3	Vine	Vigne	Rebe
TG/51/3	Gooseberry	Groseillier à maquereau	Stachelbeere
TG/52/2	Red and White Currant	Groseillier à grappes	Rote und Weisse Johannisbeere
TG/53/3	Peach	Pêcher	Pfirsich
TG/54/3	Brussels Sprouts	Chou de Bruxelles	Rosenkohl
TG/55/3	Spinach	Epinard	Spinat
TG/56/3	Almond	Amandier	Mandel
TG/58/3	Rye	Seigle	Roggen
TG/59/3	Lily (vegetatively propagated)	Lis (à multiplication végétative)	Lilie (vegetativ vermehrte)
TG/60/3	Beetroot	Betterave rouge	Rote Rübe
TG/61/3	Cucumber, Gherkin	Concombre, Cornichon	Gurken
TG/62/3	Rhubarb	Rhubarbe	Rhabarber
TG/66/3	Lupins	Lupins	Lupinen
TG/68/3	Berberis (vegetatively propagated)	Berberis (à multiplication végétative)	Berberitze (vegetativ vermehrte)
TG/69/3	Forsythia	Forsythia	Forsythie
TG/70/3	Apricot	Abricotier	Aprikose
TG/71/3	Hazelnut	Noisetier	Haselnuss

Plant Variety Protection in Switzerland
Protection des obtentions végétales en Suisse
Sortenschutz in der Schweiz

<u>Latin</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Duration¹</u> <u>Durée¹</u> <u>Dauer¹</u>	<u>Examination Fee²</u> <u>Taxe d'examen²</u> <u>Prüfungsgebühr²</u>
Avena sativa L.	Oats	Avoine	Hafer	Avena	20	585
Brassica oleracea L. var. gongylodes L.	Kohlrabi	Chou-rave	Kohlrabi	Cavolo rapa	20	400
Dactylis glomerata L.	Cocksfoot	Dactyle	Knau gras	Erba mazzolina	20	400
Festuca pratensis Huds.	Meadow Fescue	Fétuque des prés	Wiesen- schwengel	Festuca dei prati	20	400
Foeniculum vulgare Mill.	Fennel	Fenouil	Fenchel	Finocchio	20	400
Fragaria L.	Strawberry	Fraisier	Erdbeere	Fragola	20	400
Hordeum vulgare L. sensu lato	Barley	Orge	Gerste	Orzo	20	585
Hydrangea L.	Hydrangea	Hortensia	Hortensie	Ortensia	20	240
Kalanchoë	Kalanchoë	Kalanchoë	Kalanchoë	Kalanchoe	20	400
Lolium L. spec.	Ryegrass	Ray-grass	Raigras	Loglio	20	420
Malus Mill. spec.	Apple (ex- cluding orna- mental varie- ties, includ- ing root- stocks)	Pommier (espèces orne- mentales ex- clues, porte- greffes inclus)	Apfel (ausser Ziersorten, einschl. Un- terlagen)	Melo (specie ornamentali escluse, portainnesti inclusi)	25	400-500
Pelargonium pelta- tum-Hybrids	Ivy-leaved Pelargonium	Hybrides de Pelargonium peltatum/ Géranium- lierre	Efeu- Pelargonie	Geranio edera	20	400
Pelargonium zonale- Hybrids	Zonal Pelargonium	Hybrides de Pelargonium zonale/ Géranium	Zonal- pelargonie	Pelargonio zonale	20	400
Pelargonium pelta- tum X Pelargonium zonale-Hybrids	Hybrids bet- ween Ivy- leaved and Zonal Pelar- gonium	Hybrides de Pelargonium peltatum X zonale	Halbpeltate	Geranio edera X Pelargonio zonale	20	400
Rosa L. spec.	Rose (orna- mental varieties only)	Rosier (seule- ment les va- riétés orne- mentales)	Rose (nur Ziersorten)	Rosa (soltanto le varietà ornamentali)	20	550
Rubus idaeus L.	Raspberry (excluding ornamental varieties)	Framboisier (variétés ornementales exclues)	Himbeere (ausser Zier- sorten)	Lampone (varietà orna- mentali escluse)	20	400
Saintpaulia ionantha H. Wendl.	African Violet	Saintpaulia	Usambara- veilchen	Violetta africana	20	400
Solanum tuberosum L. sensu lato	Potato	Pomme de terre	Kartoffel	Patata	25	280
Trifolium pratense L.	Red Clover	Trèfle violet	Rotklee	Trifoglio pratense	20	550
Triticum aestivum L.	Spring and Winter Wheat	Froment de printemps et d'automne	Sommer- und Winterweizen	Frumento prima- verile e autunnale	20	585
Triticum spelta L.	Spelt	Epeautre	Spelz, Dinkel	Spelta	20	400
Vitis L.	Vine (exclud- ing orna- mental varieties)	Vigne (va- riétés orne- mentales exclues)	Rebe (ausser Ziersorten)	Vite (varietà ornamentali escluse)	25	400
Zea mays L.	Maize	Maïs	Mais	Granoturco	20	585

¹ In years as from the grant of the title, protection expiring at the end of the calendar year mentioned in the table/En années à compter de la délivrance du titre, la protection expirant à la fin de l'année civile mentionnée dans le tableau/In Jahren ab Schutzrechtserteilung; der Sortenschutz endet mit dem in der Tabelle angegebenen vollen Kalenderjahr.

² In Swiss francs, for each growing cycle/En francs suisses, pour chaque cycle de végétation/In Schweizer Franken, pro Wachstumsperiode.

 CALENDAR/CALENDRIER/KALENDER

1. UPOV Meetings

April 27 to May 11 Nelspruit (South Africa)	Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
May 12 to 14 Wageningen (Netherlands)	Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
June 23 to 25 Geneva	Subgroup of the Administrative and Legal Committee
August 26 to 28 Hanover (Federal Republic of Germany)	Technical Working Party for Forest Trees
September 16 to 18 Lund (Sweden)	Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants
September 23 to 25 Lund (Sweden)	Technical Working Party for Vegetables
October 14 Geneva	Consultative Committee
October 15 to 17 Geneva	Council
November 10 to 12 Geneva	Technical Committee
November 13 and 14 Geneva	Administrative and Legal Committee

2. Meetings of Non-Governmental Organizations

June 1 to 4 Cannes (France)	International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS), Congress
June 4 and 5 Cannes (France)	International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), Congress
June 6 to 13 Vienna (Austria)	International Seed Testing Association, 19th International Seed Congress
August 26 and 27 Basle (Switzerland)	Committee for Novelty Protection of the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH)

Headquarters

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