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PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

**Gazette and Newsletter
of the
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)**

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GAZETTE

EXTENSION OF PROTECTION TO FURTHER GENERA AND SPECIES

Japan

By virtue of Executive Order No. 279 of October 1, 1985, Amending the Implementing Regulations to The Seeds and Seedlings Law (Executive Order No. 391 of December 22, 1978, as amended by Executive Order No. 305 of October 16, 1981), protection was extended to the following with effect from December 1, 1985 (the Latin and English names appear in communication made by the Japanese authorities, whereas the French and German common names have been added, without guarantee of concordance, by the Office of the Union).

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Achyranthes L.	Achyranthes	Achyranthes	Achyranthes
Aconitum L.	Monkshood	Aconit	Eisenhut
Aralia cordata Thunb.	Udo	-	-
Atractylodes DC.	Atractylodes	Atractylodes	Atractylodes
Bouvardia Salisb.	Bouvardia	Bouvardia	Bouvardie
Carthamus tinctorius L.	Safflower	Carthame, Safran bâtard	Saflor, Färberdistel
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.	Oxeye Daisy	Marguerite	Wiesenmargerite
Chrysanthemum maximum Ram.	Shasta Daisy	Grande marguerite	-
Euphorbia milii Desmoulins	Crown of Thorns	Epine du Christ	Christusdorn
Feijoa sellowiana Berg	Feijoa	Feijoa	Feijoa
Festuca rubra L.	Red Fescue	Fétuque rouge	Rotschwingel
Ginkgo biloba L.	Maidenhair Tree	Gingko, Arbre aux quarante écus	Gingko
Glehnia littoralis Fr. Schmidt	Glehnia	Glehnia	Glehnia
Ledebouriella seseloides Woll.	Ledebouriella	Ledebouriella	Ledebouriella
Leptospermum Forst.	Leptospermum	Leptospermum	Südseemyrte
Lithospermum erythrorhizon Sieb. et Zucc.	Gromwell	Grémil	Steinsame
Lyophyllum ulmarium (Fr.) Kühn	Shirotamogitake Mushroom	-	-
Myrica rubra Sieb. et Zucc.	Arbutus	-	-
Naematoloma sublateralitium (Fr.) Karst.	Kuritake Mushroom	-	-
Nicotiana L.	Tobacco	Tabac	Tabak
Ophiopogon Ker.	Snake's Beard	Barbe de serpent	Schlangenbart
Panellus serotinus (Fr.) Kühn	Mukitake Mushroom	-	-
Paulownia Sieb. et Zucc.	Royal Paulownia	Paulownia	Paulownia
Phalaris L.	Phalaris	Alpiste, Phalaris	Glanzgras
Phellodendron Rupr.	Cork Tree	Phellodendron	Korkbaum
Photinia Lindl.	Japanese Photinia	Photinia	Glanzmispel

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Phyllostachys Sieb. et Zucc.	Phyllostachys	Phyllostachys	Blattähre
Pinellia ternata (Thunb.) Breit.	Jack-in-the-culprit	Pinellia	Pinellia
Populus L.	Poplar	Peuplier	Pappel
Psophocarpus tetragonolobus (L.) DC.	Winged Bean	Pois ailé	Goabohne
Quercus L.	Oak	Chêne	Eiche
Rehmannia glutinosa (Gaertn.) Libosch	Rehmannia	Rehmannia	Rehmannia
Sophora L.	Sophora, Pagoda Tree	Sophora	Schnurrbaum
Vaccinium L.	Bilberry, Blueberry	Airelle, Myrtille	Heidelbeere, Preiselbeere, Moosbeere
Vareliana L.	Vareliana	Vareliana	Vareliana
Yucca L.	Yucca	Yucca	Palmlilie
Zelkova serrata Makino	Zelkova	Orme du Caucase	Zelkove

Pursuant to Section 12 of The Seeds and Seedlings Law (See Plant Variety Protection No. 41, page 33), a foreigner may obtain protection where his country provides Japanese nationals with the protection of varieties under the same conditions as its own nationals--or where his country is a State party to the 1978 Act of the UPOV Convention--and moreover makes available protection regarding the variety the subject of the application.

Pursuant to Section 12-5(1)(ii), where the registered variety belongs to a genus or species that is specified by ordinance as being a genus or species of agricultural, forestry or aquatic plant which propagates extremely readily even when a part of the plant not commonly regarded as being a seedling is used, protection also extends to acts of transferring for a consideration the whole or a part of any plant obtained by propagating from such a part of the plant.

The list of taxa covered by plant variety protection legislation is given hereunder, starting on page 4.

Note on the list of genera and species: In the Japanese domestic legislation, the list of genera and species contains Japanese common names only. The eight groups are also divided into three subgroups each: the first subgroup contains the names of the genera, belonging to the group concerned, to which the plant variety protection system is applicable, and the second and third subgroups contain the names of the species and subspecies, respectively. The list published in this issue is not so subdivided, but the Latin names of the entries will indicate to which subgroup each particular entry belongs.

According to information received from the Japanese authorities, the inclusion of the name of a taxon in one of the eight groups has no limitative effect on the scope of the name (for example, the fact that *Camellia* L. is listed in Group 6--which lists the woody ornamental plants--does not exclude Tea [*Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze] from protection). In some cases, the Japanese common name indicated in a particular subgroup--and the corresponding English, French and German common names published in this issue--denotes a taxon of a lower rank than the one which would be expected on the basis of the title of the subgroup (for example, a name denoting a species or a subgenus is entered in the Subgroup "Genera"). In those cases, the scope of the name is the scope required by the title of the subgroup concerned (for example, the Japanese name equivalent to "cherry, flowering cherry" is mentioned in the subgroup "Genera" of Group 3: that name is meant to cover the whole genus *Prunus*--and not the subgenus *Cerasus* only). An exception to these principles is *Brassica napus* L. (Rape), which does not extend to *Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica* (L.) Rchb. (Swede).

An "X" in column A, in group 5 and group 6, means that the taxon concerned is mentioned in the ordinance under Section 12-5(1)(ii) of The Seeds and Seedlings Law.

Plant Variety Protection in Japan*/
Protection des obtentions végétales au Japon*/
Sortenschutz in Japan*

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
<u>Group 1/Groupe 1/Gruppe 1</u>			
Achyranthes L.	Achyranthes	Achyranthes	Achyranthes
Aconitum L.	Monkshood	Aconit	Eisenhut
Atractylodes DC.	Atractylodes	Atractylodes	Atractylodes
Amorphophallus konjac C. Koch (A. rivieri Durieu)	Konnyaku, Devil's Tongue	-	-
Angelica acutiloba Kitagawa	Angelica	Angélique	Engelwurz
Arachis hypogaea L.	Peanut, Groundnut	Arachide	Erdnuss
Artemisia L.	Mugwort	Armoise	Beifuss
Avena sativa L.	Oats	Avoine	Hafer
Beta vulgaris L. var. saccharifera Alef.	Sugar Beet	Betterave sucrière	Zuckerrübe
Brassica campestris L.	Rape (Japanese local types)	Colza (types locaux japonais)	Raps (Japa- nische lokale Typen)
Brassica napus L.	Rape	Colza	Raps
Bupleurum falcatum L.	Bupleurum	Buplèvre	Hasenohr
Cannabis sativa L.	Hemp	Chanvre	Hanf
Carthamus tinctorius L.	Safflower	Carthame, Safran bâtard	Saflor, Färberdistel
Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium Bocc.	Dalmatian Pyrethrum	Pyrèthre de Dalmatie	Dalmatinische Insektenblume
Cinnamomum camphora (L.) Sieb. var. glaucescens Kamikoti	Camphor Tree, Camphor Laurel	Camphrier, Laurier du Japon	Kampferbaum
Coix Ma-yuen Roman.	Coix	Coix	Coix
Coptis japonica Mak.	Goldthread	Coptis	Goldfaden
Cyperus monophyllus Vahl	Cyperus	Souchet	Zypergras
Echinochloa utilis Ohwi et Yabuno	Echinochloa	Echinochloa	Hühnerhirse
Fagopyrum esculentum Moench	Buckwheat	Sarrasin, Blé noir	Buchweizen
Glehnia littoralis Fr. Schmidt	Glehnia	Glehnia	Glehnia
Glycine max (L.) Merrill	Soybean, Soya Bean	Soja	Sojabohne
Hordeum L.	Barley	Orge	Gerste

* See explanations on page 3 / Voir les explications à la page 3 / Siehe Erläuterungen auf Seite 3.

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	Hop	Houblon	Hopfen
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Poir.	Sweet Potato	Patate	Süßkartoffel, Batate
<i>Juncus decipiens</i> Nakai	Rush	Jonc	Binse
<i>Ledebouriella seseloides</i> Woll.	Ledebouriella	Ledebouriella	Ledebouriella
<i>Lithospermum erythrorhizon</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Gromwell	Grémil	Steinsame
<i>Mentha</i> L.	Mint	Menthe	Minze
<i>Morus</i> L.	Mulberry	Mûrier	Maulbeerbaum
<i>Nicotiana</i> L.	Tobacco	Tabac	Tabak
<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Rice	Riz	Reis
<i>Panax ginseng</i> C.A. Mey.	Ginseng	Ginseng	Ginseng
<i>Panicum</i> L.	Panicum	Panic	Hirse
<i>Phaseolus angularis</i> (Willd.) W.F. Wight	Azuki Red Bean	Haricot Adzuki	Adzukibohne
<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> L.	Runner Bean, Kidney Bean	Haricot d'Espagne	Prunkbohne
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	French Bean	Haricot	Gartenbohne
<i>Pinellia ternata</i> (Thunb.) Breit.	Jack-in-the- culprit	Pinellia	Pinellia
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	Pea	Pois	Erbse
<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> (L.) DC.	Winged Bean	Pois ailé	Goabohne
<i>Rehmannia glutinosa</i> (Gaertn.) Libosch	Rehmannia	Rehmannia	Rehmannia
<i>Rheum</i> L.	Rhubarb	Rhubarbe	Rhabarber
<i>Saccharum</i> L.	Sugar Cane	Canne à sucre	Zuckerrohr
<i>Secale cereale</i> L.	Rye	Seigle	Roggen
<i>Sorghum Moench</i>	Sorghum	Sorgho	Mohrenhirse
<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i> Bertoni	"Caa-ehe," "Azuca-caa"	Stevia	Stevia
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	Soft Wheat	Blé tendre, Froment	Weichweizen
<i>Vareliana</i> L.	Vareliana	Vareliana	Vareliana
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	Broad Bean, Horse Bean	Fève	Dicke Bohne (Puffbohne)
<i>Vigna sinensis</i> (L.) Savi ex Hassk.	Cowpea	Dolique de Chine	Catjangbohne, Spargelbohne, Augenbohne
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Maize	Maïs	Mais

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
<u>Group 2/Groupe 2/Gruppe 2</u>			
<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench	Okra, Gombo	Ambrette	Okra
<i>Allium bakeri</i> Regel	Rakyo	-	-
<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Onion	Oignon	Zwiebel
<i>Allium fistulosum</i> L.	Welsh Onion	Ciboule	Winterzwiebel
<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Garlic	Ail	Knoblauch
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L.	Asatsuki, Chives	Ciboulette, Civette	Schnittlauch
<i>Allium tuberosum</i> Rottler ex Spreng.	Chinese Chives	-	-
<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Celery, Celeriac	Céleri, Céleri-rave	Sellerie
<i>Aralia cordata</i> Thunb.	Udo	-	-
<i>Arctium lappa</i> L.	Edible Burdock	Grande bardane comestible	Grosse essbare Klette
<i>Asparagus</i> L.	Asparagus	Asperge	Spargel
<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.	Wax Gourd	Courge à cire	Wachskürbis
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. var. <i>vulgaris</i>	Swiss Chard, Mangel, Leaf Beet	Bette commune, Poirée	Mangold
<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern. et Coss. in Czern.	Brown Mustard	Moutarde brune	Sareptasenf
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. convar. <i>botrytis</i> (L.) Alef. var. <i>botrytis</i> L.	Cauliflower	Chou-fleur	Blumenkohl
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. convar. <i>botrytis</i> (L.) Alef. var. <i>italica</i> Plenck	Broccoli	Brocoli	Brokkoli, Spargelkohl, Sprossenbrokkoli
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. convar. <i>capitata</i> (L.) Alef. var. <i>capitata</i> (L.) Alef.	Cabbage	Chou pommé	Kopfkohl
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. convar. <i>oleracea</i> var. <i>gemmifera</i> DC.	Brussels Sprouts	Chou de Bruxelles	Rosenkohl
<i>Brassica pekinensis</i> (Lour.) Rupr.	Chinese Cabbage	Chou de Chine, Pé-tsai	Chinakohl
<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. emend. Metzg. (B. <i>campestris</i> L.)	Turnip	Navet	Herbstrübe, Mainröbe
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	Sweet Pepper, Capsicum, Chili	Poivron, Piment	Paprika
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> L.	Garland Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthème des jardins, Chrysanthème couronné	-
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. et Nakai	Watermelon	Pastèque	Wassermelone
<i>Colocasia</i> Schott	Taro	Taro	Taro
<i>Cryptotaenia japonica</i> Hassk.	Japanese Honewort	-	Kanadische Rispindolde

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.	Melon	Melon	Melone
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	Cucumber, Gherkin	Concombre, Cornichon	Gurke
<i>Cucurbita</i> L.	Pumpkin, Squash	Potiron, Giraumon, Courge, Pâtisson, Citrouille	Kürbis
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Carrot	Carotte	Möhre
<i>Dioscorea</i> L.	Yam	Igname	Yamswurzel
<i>Fragaria</i> L.	Strawberry	Fraisier	Erdbeere
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.	Lettuce	Laitue	Salat
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Mol.) Standl. var. <i>hispida</i> Hara	Bottle Gourd, Calabash Cucumber	Courge calebasse, Calebasse du pèlerin	Flaschenkürbis, Kalebasse
<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> M.J. Roem.	Sponge Gourd, Dishcloth Gourd	Courge torchon	Schwammgurke
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> P. Mill.	Tomato	Tomate	Tomate
<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Balsam Pear	Momordique à feuille de vigne, Margose	Balsambirne
<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	East Indian Lotus	Fleur de lotus	Indische Lotosblume
<i>Oenanthe javanica</i> (Bl.) DC.	Water Dropwort	Oenanthe	Rebendolde
<i>Perilla</i> L.	Perilla, Beefsteak Plant	Périlla, Plante- beefsteak	Schwarznessel
<i>Petasites japonicus</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Fr. Schmidt	Japanese Butter Bur	Pétasite du Japon	Japanische Pestwurz
<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (Mill.) Nym. ex A.W. Hill	Parsley	Persil	Petersilie
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.	Japanese Radish	Radis japonais	Japanischer Rettich
<i>Solanum</i> L.	Solanum	Solanum	Nachtschatten
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.	Spinach	Epinard	Spinat
<i>Wasabia japonica</i> Matsum.	Wasabia	Wasabia	Wasabia
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	Ginger	Gingembre	Ingwer

Group 3/Groupe 3/Gruppe 3

<i>Actinidia</i> Lindl.	Actinidia	Actinidia	Strahlengriffel
<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	Pineapple	Ananas	Ananas
<i>Castanea</i> Mill.	Chestnut	Châtaignier	Kastanie
<i>Citrus</i> L.	Citrus	Agrumes	Zitrus
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill.	Quince	Cognassier	Quitte

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Diospyros L.	Japanese Persimmon, Kaki	Plaqueminier, Kaki	Kakipflaume
Eriobotrya Lindl.	Loquat	Néflier du Japon	Japanische Mispel, Loquate
Feijoa sellowiana Berg	Feijoa	Feijoa	Feijoa
Ficus carica L.	Fig	Figuier	Echte Feige
Fortunella Swingle	Kumquat	Kumquat	Kumquat
Gingko biloba L.	Maidenhair Tree	Gingko, Arbre aux quarante écus	Gingko
Juglans L.	Walnut	Noyer	Walnuss
Malus Mill.	Apple	Pommier	Apfel
Myrica rubra Sieb. et Zucc.	Arbutus	-	-
Olea europaea L.	Olive	Olivier	Olbaum, Olive
Prunus L.	Cherry, Flowering Cherry	Cerisier, Cerisier à fleurs	Kirsche, Zier- kirsche
Punica granatum L.	Pomegranate	Grenadier	Granatapfel, Granatbaum
Pyrus L.	Pear	Poirier	Birne
Vaccinium L.	Bilberry, Blueberry	Airelle, Myrtille	Heidelbeere, Preiselbeere, Moosbeere
Vitis L.	Vine	Vigne	Rebe

Group 4/Groupe 4/Gruppe 4

Agrostis L.	Bentgrass	Agrostis, Agrostide	Straussgras
Bromus inermis Leyss.	Smooth Brome (Awnless Brome)	Brome inerme	Wehrlose Trespe
Chloris gayana Kunth	Rhodesgrass	Herbe de Rhodes	Rhodes-gras
Dactylis glomerata L.	Cocksfoot, Orchard Grass	Dactyle	Knautgras
Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	Tall Fescue	Fétuque élevée	Rohrschwengel
Festuca pratensis Huds.	Meadow Fescue	Fétuque des prés	Wiesenschwengel
Festuca rubra L.	Red Fescue, Creeping Fescue	Fétuque rouge	Rotschwengel
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	Italian Ryegrass, Westerwold Ryegrass	Ray-grass d'Italie	Welsches Weidel- gras, Italieni- sches Raygras
Lolium perenne L.	Perennial Ryegrass	Ray-grass anglais	Deutsches Weidel- gras
Medicago L.	Alfalfa, Lucerne	Lucerne	Schneckenklee
Paspalum dilatatum Poir.	Dallisgrass	Herbe de Dallis, Paspale dilaté	"Dallis grass", Brasilianische Futterhirse

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Paspalum notatum Fluegge	Bahia Grass	Herbe de Bahia	Bahiagrass
Phalaris L.	Phalaris	Alpiste, Phalaris	Glanzgras
Phleum pratense L.	Timothy	Fléole des prés	Wiesenlieschgras
Poa pratensis L.	Kentucky Blue-grass, Smooth Stalked Meadow-grass	Pâturin des prés	Wiesenrispengras
Trifolium pratense L.	Red Clover	Trèfle violet	Rotklee
Trifolium repens L.	White Clover	Trèfle blanc	Weissklee
Zoysia Willd.	Lawn Grass	Zoysia	Zoysia

Group 5/Groupe 5/Gruppe 5

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
Achillea L.	Yarrow, Milfoil	Achillée	Schafgarbe	
Adiantum L.	Maidenhair Fern	Capillaire	Frauenhaarfarn	
Aechmea Ruiz et Pav.	Aechmea	Aechmea	Aechmea	
Aërides Lour.	Aërides	Aërides	Aërides	X
Agapanthus L'Hér.	Agapanthus, African Lily	Agapanthe, Fleur d'amour	Agapanthus, Schmucklilie	
Ageratum L.	Ageratum, Flossflower	Ageratum	Leberbalsam	
Allium giganteum Regel	Giant Allium	Oignon géant	-	
Alocasia (Schott) G. Don	Alocasia	Alocasia	Alocasia, Pfeil- wurz, Tropenwurz	X
Alstroemeria L.	Alstroemeria, Herb Lily	Alstroemère, Lis des Incas	Inkalilie	
Althaea rosea (L.) Cav.	Hollyhock	Rose trémière	Stockmalve, Stockrose	
Amaranthus tricolor L.	Gangea Amaranth	Amarante tricolore, Amarante du Gange	Dreifarbiger Fuchsschwanz	
Ammobium alatum R. Br.	Winged Everlasting	Ammobium élevé	Papierknöpfchen, Sandimmortelle	
Anemone L.	Anemone	Anémone	Anemone, Windröschen	
Angraecum Bory	Bourbon Tea Orchid	Angraecum, Angrec	Angraecum, Tropensporn	X
Anthurium Schott	Anthurium, Tail Flower	Anthurium	Flamingoblume	
Antirrhinum majus L.	Common Snapdragon	Mufler, Gueule de loup, Gueule de lion	Gartenlöwenmaul	
Aquilegia L.	Columbine	Ancolie, Colombine	Akelei	
Armeria (DC.) Willd.	Sea Pink, Thrift	Arméria	Grasnelke	

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
<i>Asclepias</i> L.	Milkweed, Silk-weed, Bloodflower	Asclépiade	Seidenpflanze	
<i>Ascocentrum</i> Schlechter	Ascocentrum	Ascocentrum	Ascocentrum	X
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i> Bl.	Aspidistra, Cast-iron Plant	Aspidistra	Schusterpalme	
<i>Aster</i> L.	Aster, Michaelmas Daisy	Aster	Aster	X
<i>Astilbe</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don	Astilbe	Astilbe, Hoteia	Astilbe, Prachtspiere	
<i>Babiana stricta</i> (Ait.) Ker-Gawl.	Babiana	Babiana	Babiana	
<i>Begonia</i> L.	Begonia	Bégonia	Begonie	X
<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i> (L.) DC.	Blackberry Lily	Iris tigre	Leopardenblume	
<i>Bellis perennis</i> L.	True Daisy, English Daisy	Pâquerette	Gänseblümchen, Tausendschön	
<i>Bletilla</i> Rchb. f.	Bletilla	Bletilla	Bletilla	
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> (L.) L'Hér.	False Chamomile	Boltonie blanche	Boltonie	
<i>Brassavola</i> R. Br.	Brassavola	Brassavola, Orchidée dame de la nuit	Brassavola	X
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> convar. <i>acephala</i>	Ornamental Cabbage	Chou ornamental	Zierkohl	
<i>Caladium bicolor</i> (Ait.) Vent.	Caladium	Coeur saignant, Caladium bicolore, Caladion bicolore	Kaladie, Buntwurz	
<i>Calanthe</i> R. Br.	Calanthe	Calanthe	Calanthe	
<i>Calathea</i> G.F.W. Mey.	Calathea	Calathea	Calathea, Korbmaranthe	X
<i>Calceolaria</i> L.	Slipperwort, Slipper Flower	Calcéolaire	Pantoffelblume	
<i>Calendula officinalis</i> L.	Pot Marigold	Souci des jardins	Gartenringelblume	
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i> (L.) Nees	China Aster	Aster, Aster de Chine, Reine-marguerite	Sommeraster	
<i>Campanula</i> L.	Campanula, Bell Flower	Campanule	Glockenblume	X
<i>Canna</i> L.	Canna	Canna, Balisier	Blumenrohr	
<i>Caryopteris incana</i> (Thunb. ex Houtt.) Miq.	Blue Spirea, Blue Beard	Caryopteris, Barbe bleue	Blaubart	
<i>Cattleya</i> Lindl.	Cattleya	Cattleya	Cattleya	X
<i>Celosia</i> L.	Cockscomb	Célosie, Crête de coq	Hahnenkamm, Federbusch-Celosie	
<i>Centaurea</i> L.	Cornflower, Blue Bottle	Centaurée	Flockenblume	
<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i> L.	Wallflower	Giroflée des murailles	Goldlack	

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
<i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> L.	Marguerite, Paris Daisy	Marguerite	Strauchmarguerite	X
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> L.	Oxeye Daisy	Marguerite	Wiesenmargerite	X
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> Ram.	Shasta Daisy	Grande marguerite	-	X
<i>Chrysanthemum L. morifolium</i> Ramat.	Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthème	Chrysantheme	X
<i>Cirsium</i> Mill. emend. Scop.	Cirsium, Plumed Thistle	Cirse, Chardon plumeux	Kratzdistel	
<i>Clematis</i> L.	Clematis	Clématite	Waldrebe	X
<i>Cleome</i> L.	Spider Flower	Cléome, Fleur araignée	Cleome, Spinnenpflanze	
<i>Clivia</i> Lindl.	Clivia, Kaffir-lily	Clivia	Klivie, Riemenblatt	
<i>Colchicum</i> L.	Autumn-crocus	Colchique	Zeitlose	
<i>Coleus</i> Lour.	Coleus, Flame Nettle	Coléus	Coleus, Buntnessel	
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> L.	Lily of the Valley	Muguet	Maiblume, Maiglöckchen	
<i>Coreopsis</i> L.	Tickseed	Coréopsis	Mädchenauge	
<i>Cosmos</i> Cav.	Cosmos	Cosmos	Schmuckkörbchen, Kosmee	
<i>Crocus</i> L.	Crocus	Crocus	Krokus	
<i>Cyclamen</i> L.	Cyclamen	Cyclamen	Alpenveilchen	
<i>Cymbidium</i> Sw.	Cymbidium	Cymbidium	Cymbidie	X
<i>Cyrtanthus</i> L. f.	Ifafa Lily	Cyrtanthus	Cyrtanthus	
<i>Dahlia</i> Cav.	Dahlia	Dahlia	Dahlie	
<i>Delphinium</i> L.	Delphinium, Larkspur	Pied d'alouette	Rittersporn	
<i>Dendrobium</i> Sw.	Dendrobium	Dendrobium	Dendrobium, Baumwuchser	X
<i>Dianthus</i> L.	Carnation, Pink, Sweet William	Oeillet	Nelke	X
<i>Digitalis</i> L.	Foxglove	Digitale	Fingerhut	
<i>Emilia</i> Cass.	Emilia, Tassel Flower	Cacalie	Emilia	
<i>Epidendrum</i> L. 1763, non 1753	Epidendrum, Tree Orchid	Epidendrum, Orchidée coque	Epidendrum, Baumwurzler	X
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> Cham.	California Poppy	Eschscholtzie de Californie, Pavot de Californie	Schlafmützchen, Kappenmohn	
<i>Euphorbia milii</i> Desmoulins	Christ's Thorn, Crown of Thorns	Epine du Christ	Christusdorn	X
<i>Eustoma russellianum</i> (Hook.) G. Don	Prairie Gentian	-	-	
<i>Freesia</i> Eckl. ex Klatt	Freesia	Freesia	Freesie	

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
Fuchsia L.	Fuchsia	Fuchsia	Fuchsie	X
Gaillardia Foug.	Blanket-flower	Gaillarde	Kokardenblume	
Gentiana L.	Gentian	Gentiane	Enzian	X
Gerbera L.	Gerbera	Gerbera	Gerbera	
Geum L.	Avens	Benoîte	Nelkenwurz	
Gladiolus L.	Gladiolus	Glaïeul	Gladiole	
Godetia Spach	Godetia	Godétie	Godetie, Atlasblume	
Gomphrena globosa L.	Common Globe-amaranth	Amarantoïde violette	Kugelamarant	
Guzmania Ruiz et Pav.	Guzmania	Guzmania	Guzmania	
Gypsophila L.	Gyp, Gypsophila, Baby's Breath	Gypsophile	Gipskraut, Schleierkraut	
Hedychium J.G. Koenig	Ginger-lily, Butterfly Lily	Hedychium	Hedychium, Kranzblume	
Helenium L.	Sneezeweed	Hélénium	Sonnenkraut	
Helianthus L.	Sunflower	Hélianthus	Sonnenblume	
Helichrysum Mill. corr. Pers.	Everlasting	Immortelle	Strohblume	
Heliopsis Pers.	Heliopsis, North American Ox-eye	Héliopsis	Sonnenauge	
Hemerocallis L.	Day-lily	Hémérocalle	Taglilie	
Hippeastrum-Hybrids	Amaryllis	Amaryllis	Ritterstern, Amaryllis	
Hosta Tratt.	Hosta, Plantain Lily, Funkia	Hémérocalle du Japon, Funkia	Funkie	
Hyacinthus orientalis L.	Common Hyacinth	Jacinthe	Hyazinthe	
Iberis L.	Candytuft	Ibéris, Thlaspi	Schleifenblume	
Impatiens L.	Touch-me-not, Balsam, Busy Lizzie	Balsamine, Impatiente	Springkraut, Balsamine	X
Ipomoea tricolor Cav.	Tricolor Ipomoea	Ipomée volubilis	Prunkwinde	
Iris L.	Iris	Iris	Iris, Schwertlilie	
Ixia L. 1762, non 1753	African Cornlily, Ixia	Ixia	Ixia, Klebschwertel	
Kalanchoë Adans.	Kalanchoë	Kalanchoë	Kalanchoë	X
Kniphofia Moench	Torch-lily, Red Hot Poker	Tritoma, Faux- aloès	Fackellilie, Tritome	
Lachenalia Jacq. f. ex Murr.	Lachenalia, Cape Cowslip	Lachenalia, Coucous du Cap	Lachenalia	
Laelia Lindl.	Laelia	Laelia	Laelia	X

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> L.	Sweet Pea	Pois de senteur, Gesse odorante	Wohlrriechende Wicke	
<i>Liatris</i> Gaertn. ex Schreb.	<i>Liatris</i> , Blazing Star, Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i>	Prachtscharte	
<i>Lilium</i> L.	Lily	Lis	Lilie	
<i>Limonium</i> Mill.	Sea Lavender, Statice	<i>Limonium</i> , Statice	Widerstoss, Meerlavendel	
<i>Linaria</i> Mill.	Toadflax	Linaire	Leinkraut	
<i>Lobelia</i> L.	<i>Lobelia</i> , Cardinal Flower	Lobélie	Lobelia	
<i>Lupinus</i> L.	Lupin	Lupin	Lupine	
<i>Lycaste</i> Lindl.	Lycaste	Lycaste	Lycaste	X
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> (L.) Desr.	Mullein Pink, Rose Campion	Coquelourde des jardins	Vexiernelke	
<i>Lycoris</i> Herb.	<i>Lycoris</i> , Cluster-amaryllis	Lycoride	Lycoris	
<i>Maranta</i> L.	Maranta	Maranta, Dormeuse	Maranta, Pfeilwurz	X
<i>Matthiola incana</i> (L.) R. Br.	Common Stock	Giroflée d'hiver	Levkoje	
<i>Miltonia</i> Lindl.	Pansy-orchid	Miltonia	Miltonia	X
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	Marvel of Peru, Common Four O'clock	Belle de nuit	Wunderblume	
<i>Monstera</i> Adans.	Monstera	Monstera, Ananas du pauvre	Monstera	X
<i>Myosotis</i> L.	Forget-me-not	Myosotis	Vergissmeinnicht	
<i>Narcissus</i> L.	Narcissus, Jonquil, Daffodil	Narcisse, Jonquille	Narzisse	
<i>Neoregelia</i> L.B. Sm.	Neoregelia	Neoregelia	Neoregelia	
<i>Nephrolepis</i> Schott	Sword-fern, Ladder Fern	Nephrolepis	Nephrolepis	
<i>Nerine</i> Herb.	Nerine	Nerine	Nerine	
<i>Nigella damascena</i> L.	Love-in-a-mist, Devil-in-a-bush	Nigelle de Damas, Cheveux de Vénus	Braut in Haaren, Jungfer im Grünen	
<i>Nopalxochia</i> Britt. et Rose	Nopalxochia	Nopalxochia	Nopalxochia	X
<i>Nymphaea</i> L.	Water-lily	Nénuphar	Seerose	
<i>Odontoglossum</i> H. B. K.	Odontoglossum	Odontoglossum, Orchidée muguet	Odontoglossum	X
<i>Oncidium</i> Sw.	Oncidium	Oncidium, Orchidée danseuse	Oncidium	X
<i>Ophiopogon</i> Ker.	Snake's Beard	Barbe de serpent	Schlangenbart	X
<i>Oxalis</i> L.	Oxalis, Wood-sorrel	Oxalis	Sauerklee	
<i>Paeonia albiflora</i> Pall.	Chinese Paeony	Pivoine de Chine	Chinesische Päonie	

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> L.	Common Paeony	Pivoine des jardins	Korallenpäonie	
<i>Papaver</i> L.	Poppy, Oriental Poppy	Pavot	Mohn	
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Pfitz.	Lady's Slipper	Sabot de Vénus	Venussschuh	X
<i>Pelargonium</i> L'Hér. ex Ait.	Geranium, Pelargonium, Stork's Bill	Géranium, Pelargonium	Pelargonie	X
<i>Penstemon</i> Schmidel	Beard Tongue	Penstemon, Galane barbue	Bartfaden	X
<i>Peperomia</i> Ruiz et Pav.	Peperomia	Peperomia	Peperomie, Zwergpfeffer	X
<i>Petunia</i> Juss.	Petunia	Pétunia	Petunie	
<i>Phalaenopsis</i> Bl.	Moth Orchid	Orchidée papillon	Phalaenopsis	X
<i>Pharbitis</i> nil Chois.	Morning Glory	Volubilis	Japanische Kaiserwinde	
<i>Philodendron</i> Schott corr. Schott	Philodendron	Philodendron	Philodendron	X
<i>Phlox</i> L.	Phlox	Phlox	Phlox, Flammenblume	X
<i>Physalis</i> L.	Husk-tomato, Chinese Lantern Plant, Cape Gooseberry, Tomatillo	Coqueret, Amour en cage, Alkékenge	Lampionblume, Blasenkirsche	
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (L.) Benth.	Obedient Plant	Physostégie de Virginie	Gelenkblume	
<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i> (Jacq.) A. DC.	Balloon Flower, Chinese Bell-flower	Platycodon, Campanule à grandes fleurs bleues	Ballonblume	
<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> Hook.	Rose-moss, Sun Plant	Pourpier à grande fleur, Chevalier d'onze heures	Grossblumiger Portulak	
<i>Primula</i> L.	Primrose, Auricula, Oxlip, Cowslip	Primevère	Primel, Schlüsselblume	
<i>Quamoclit</i> Mill.	Star-glory, Star Ipomoea, Cypress Vine	Quamoclit	Sternwinde	
<i>Ranunculus</i> L.	Ranunculus, Buttercup	Renoncule	Hahnenfuss	
<i>Renanthera</i> Lour.	Renanthera	Renanthera	Renanthera	
<i>Rhodohypoxis baurii</i> (Bak.) Nel	Rhodohypoxis	Rhodohypoxis	Rhodohypoxis	
<i>Rhynchosstylis</i> Bl.	Fox Tail Orchid	Rhynchosstylis	Rhynchosstylis	X
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Castor-bean	Ricin	Wunderbaum, Palma Christi	
<i>Rohdea japonica</i> (Thunb.) Roth	Rohdea	Rohdea	Rohdea	
<i>Rudbeckia</i> L.	Cone Flower	Rudbeckia	Sonnenhut	

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
Saintpaulia H. Wendl.	African Violet	Saintpaulia	Usambaraveilchen	X
Salvia L.	Sage	Sauge	Salbei	
Sansevieria Thunb.	Bowstring Hemp	Sansevière	Bogenhanf	X
Sarracenia L.	Pitcher Plant, Side-saddle Flower	Sarracenia	Schlauchpflanze, Krugblatt	
Saxifraga L.	Saxifrage	Saxifrage	Steinbrech	X
Scabiosa L.	Scabious	Scabieuse	Grindkraut, Skabiose	
Schizanthus pinnatus Ruiz et Pav.	Wingleaf Butterfly Flower	Schizanthus papil- lon	Spaltblume, Schlitzblume	
Scilla L.	Squill, Wild Hyacinth	Scille	Blaustern	
Scindapsus Schott	Ivy-arum, Silver Vine	Pothos	Scindapsus	X
Selaginella P. Beauv.	Club Moss	Sélaginelle	Mooskraut	X
Senecio cruentus (L'Hér.) DC.	Florists' Cine- raria	Cinéraire hybride	Kreuzkraut	
Silene L.	Catchfly	Silène	Leimkraut	
Sinningia Nees	Gloxinia	Gloxinia	Gloxinie	X
Sophronitis Lindl.	Sophronitis	Sophronitis	Sophronitis	X
Strelitzia Ait.	Bird of Paradise Flower	Strelitzia, Oiseau du paradis	Strelitzie, Paradiesvogelblume	
Streptocarpus Lindl.	Streptocarpus, Cape Primrose	Streptocarpus	Drehfrucht	X
Tagetes L.	Marigold	Tagète, Oeillet d'Inde, Rose d'Inde	Sammetblume	
Tillandsia L.	Tillandsia	Tillandsia, Fille de l'air	Tillandsia	
Trachelium caeruleum L.	Throatwort	Trachélie bleue	Blaues Halskraut	
Tricyrtis Wall.	Toad-lily	Tricyrtis	Krötenlilie	X
Tritonia Ker-Gawl.	Tritonia, Montbretia	Monbretia	Tritonia, Montbretie	
Tropaeolum majus L.	Garden Nasturtium, Indian Cress	Grande capucine	Grosse Garten- kresse	
Tulipa L.	Tulip	Tulipe	Tulpe	
Vanda Jones	Vanda	Vanda	Vanda	X
Verbena L.	Vervain	Verveine	Verbene, Eisenkraut	
Veronica L.	Speedwell	Véronique	Ehrenpreis	
Vinca L.	Periwinkle	Pervenche	Immergrün	
Viola L.	Violet, Pansy	Violette, Pensée	Veilchen, Stiefmütterchen	

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
Vriesea Lindl. corr. Beer	Vriesea	Vriesea	Vriesea	
Zantedeschia Spreng.	Calla, Arum-lily	Calla	Zantedeschia, Kalla	
Zinnia elegans Jacq.	Youth-and-old-age, Youth and Age	Zinnia élégant	Zinnie	
Zygocactus K. Schum.	Crab Cactus, Christmas Cactus	Cactus de Noël	Weihnachtskaktus	X
<u>Group 6/Groupe 6/Gruppe 6</u>				
Abelia R. Br.	Abelia	Abelia	Abelia	X
Abies sachalinensis (Fr. Schmidt) Mast.	Sachalin Fir	Sapin de Sakhaline	Tanne der Insel Sachalin	
Acacia Mill.	Acacia	Acacia	Akazie	X
Acer L.	Maple	Erable, Sycomore	Ahorn	X
Albizia julibrissin Durazz.	Silk-tree	Acacia de Constantinople, Arbre de soie	Schirmakazie	X
Ardisia crispa A. DC.	Ardisia	Baie corail	Spitzenblume	
Aucuba japonica Thunb.	Aucuba	Aucuba	Aukube	X
Berberis L.	Barberry, Berberis	Berberis, Epine-vinette	Berberitze	X
Bougainvillea spectabilis Willd.	Great Bougain- villea	-	-	X
Bouvardia Salisb.	Bouvardia	Bouvardia	Bouvardie	X
Buddleja L.	Buddleia, Butterfly-bush	Buddleia	Buddleie, Schmetterlings- strauch	X
Buxus L.	Box	Buis	Buchsbaum	X
Callistemon R. Br.	Bottle-brush	Callistemon	Zylinderputzer	X
Camellia L.	Camellia	Camélia	Kamelie	X
Chaenomeles Lindl.	Flowering Quince	Cognassier du Japon	Japanische Quitte	X
Chamaecyparis obtusa (Sieb. et Zucc.) Sieb. et Zucc. ex Endl.	Hinoki Cypress	Cyprès japonais	-	
Chloranthus glaber Mak.	Chloranthus	Chloranthus	Chloranthus, Pflaumenpfeffer	
Codiaeum variegatum (L.) A. Juss.	Croton	Croton	Wunderstrauch, Croton	X
Cordyline Comm. ex Juss.	Cordyline	Cordyline	Cordyline, Keulen- lilie, Keulenbaum	X
Cornus L.	Dogwood, Cornel	Cornouiller	Hartriegel	X
Corylopsis Sieb. et Zucc.	Corylopsis, Winter Hazel	Corylopsis	Scheinhasel	X

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> (L. f.) D. Don	Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria</i> , Cèdre du Japon	Sicheltanne	
<i>Cytisus</i> L.	Broom	Genêt	Geissklee	X
<i>Daphne odora</i> Thunb. ex Murray	Winter Daphne	Daphné odorant	Duftender Seidelbast	X
<i>Deutzia</i> Thunb.	Deutzia	Deutzia	Deutzie	X
<i>Dracaena</i> Vand. ex L.	Dragon Tree, Dracena	Dragonnier, Dracaena	Drachenbaum	X
<i>Enkianthus</i> Lour.	Enkianthus	Enkianthus	Prachtglocke	X
<i>Erica</i> L.	Heath	Bruyère	Glockenheide	X
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> L. f.	Evergreen Spindle-tree	Fusain du Japon	Japanischer Spindelstrauch	X
<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd. ex Klotzsch	Poinsettia	Poinsettia	Poinsettie, Weihnachtsstern	X
<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb.	Rubber Plant	Ficus, Caoutchouc	Gummibaum	X
<i>Forsythia</i> Vahl	Forsythia, Golden Bell	Forsythia	Forsythie, Goldflieder, Goldglöckchen	X
<i>Gardenia</i> Ellis	Gardenia	Gardénia	Gardenia	X
<i>Hamamelis</i> L.	Witch-hazel	Hamamélis	Zaubernuss	X
<i>Hedera</i> L.	Ivy	Lierre	Efeu	X
<i>Hibiscus</i> L.	Rose-mallow	Hibiscus	Eibisch	X
<i>Hydrangea</i> L.	Hydrangea	Hortensia	Hortensie	X
<i>Hypericum</i> L.	Rose of Sharon, Saint John's Wort	Millepertuis	Johanniskraut	X
<i>Ilex</i> L.	Holly	Houx	Ilex, Stechpalme	X
<i>Ixora</i> L.	Ixora	Ixora	Ixora	X
<i>Juniperus</i> L.	Juniper	Genévrier	Wacholder	X
<i>Kalmia</i> L.	Calico Bush, Mountain Laurel, American Laurel	Kalmia	Kalmie, Berglorbeer, Lorbeerrose	X
<i>Kerria japonica</i> (L.) DC.	Jew's Mallow, Kerria	Corète du Japon	Kerrie, Ranunkelstrauch	X
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> L.	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia	Lagerstroemia	X
<i>Lantana</i> L.	Lantana	Lantana	Wandelröschen	X
<i>Larix kaempferi</i> (Lamb.) Carr.	Japanese Larch	Mélèze du Japon	Japanische Lärche	
<i>Leptospermum</i> Forst.	Tea Tree, Manuka	Leptospermum	Südseemyrte	X
<i>Lonicera</i> L.	Honeysuckle, Lonicera	Lonicéra, Chèvrefeuille	Heckenkirsche, Geissblatt	X
<i>Magnolia</i> L.	Magnolia	Magnolia	Magnolie	X
<i>Mahonia</i> Nutt.	Mahonia	Mahonia	Mahonie	X

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
Meratia (Chimonanthus Lindl.)	Winter Sweet, Japanese Allspice	Chimonanthe	Winterblüte	X
Nandina domestica Thunb.	Nandina, Sacred Bamboo	Nandina fruitière	Nandina	X
Nerium L.	Oleander, Rose Bay	Laurier rose	Oleander	X
Osmanthus Lour.	Osmanthus	Osmanthus	Duftblüte	X
Paeonia suffruticosa Andr.	Tree Paeony, Moutan Paeony	Pivoine en arbre	Strauchpäonie	X
Paulownia Sieb. et Zucc.	Royal Paulownia	Paulownia	Paulownia	
Phellodendron Rupr.	Cork Tree	Phellodendron	Korkbaum	
Philadelphus L.	Mock Orange	Seringa	Pfeifenstrauch, Falscher Jasmin	X
Phormium tenax J.R. et G. Forst.	New Zealand Flax	Lin de Nouvelle- Zélande	Neuseeländer Flachs	
Photinia Lindl.	Photinia	Photinia	Glanzmispel	X
Phyllostachys Sieb. et Zucc.	Phyllostachys	Phyllostachys	Blattähre	
Picea glehnii (Fr. Schmidt) Mast.	Sachalen Spruce	Pin de Sakhaline, Epicéa de Glehn	Japanische Sachalinfichte, Glehn's Fichte	
Picea jezoensis (Sieb. et Zucc.) Carr.	Yezo Spruce, Hondo Spruce	Pin de Hondo, Epicea de Yeso	Yedofichte	
Pieris japonica (Thunb.) D. Don ex G. Don	Japanese Andromeda	Andromède du Japon	Japanisches Bitterkraut	X
Pinus densiflora Sieb. et Zucc.	Japanese Red Pine	Pin rouge du Japon	Japanische Rotkiefer	
Pinus luchuensis Mayr	-	-	-	
Pinus thunbergii Parl.	Japanese Black Pine	Pin noir du Japon, Pin des temples	Japanische Schwarzkiefer	
Pittosporum Banks et Soland. ex Gaertn.	Pittosporum	Pittosporum	Klebsame	
Poncirus Raf.	Trifoliate Orange, Golden Apple	Oranger trifolié	Bitterorange	
Populus L.	Poplar	Peuplier	Pappel	
Pseudocydonia sinensis Schneid.	Chinese Quince	Cognassier de Chine	Chinesische Quitte	
Pyracantha M.J. Roem.	Firethorn	Pyracantha, Buisson ardent	Feuerdorn	X
Quercus L.	Oak	Chêne	Eiche	
Rhapis L. f.	Lady Palm	Rhapis	Steckenpalme, Rutenpalme	
Rhododendron L.	Rhododendron, Azalea, Azaleodendron	Rhododendron, Azalée	Rhododendron, Azalee	X
Rosa L.	Rose	Rosier	Rose	X
Salix L.	Willow	Saule	Weide	X

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>	<u>A</u>
<i>Sophora</i> L.	Sophora, Pagoda Tree	Sophora	Schnurrbaum	X
<i>Spiraea</i> L.	Bridal Wreath, Spirea	Spirée	Spierstrauch	X
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L.	Common Lilac	Lilas	Flieder	X
<i>Taxus</i> L.	Yew	If	Eibe	X
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> L.	Chinese Arborvitae	Thuya d'Orient	Orientalischer Lebensbaum	X
<i>Weigela</i> Thunb.	Diervilla	Weigela	Weigelia	X
<i>Wisteria</i> Nutt.	Wisteria	Glycine	Glyzine, Wistarie	X
<i>Yucca</i> L.	Yucca	Yucca	Palmlilie	X
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> Makino	Zelkova	Orme du Caucase	Zelkove	

Group 7/Groupe 7/Gruppe 7

<i>Porphyra tenera</i> Kjellmann	Purple Laver	Porphyre	Purpurtang
<i>Porphyra yezoensis</i> Ueda	Purple Laver	Porphyre	Purpurtang

Group 8/Groupe 8/Gruppe 8

<i>Agaricus bisporus</i> (Lange.) Sing.	Mushroom	Champignon de couche	Champignon
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i> (Fr.) Quel.	Jew's Ear	Oreille de Judas	Judasohr
<i>Auricularia polytricha</i> (Mont.) Sacc.	Jew's Ear	Oreille de Judas	Judasohr
<i>Flammulina volutipes</i> (Fr.) Sing.	Enokitake, Velvet-footed Collybia	Patte-de-velours, Collybie à pied velouté	Samtfussrübling
<i>Grifola frondosa</i> (Fr.) S.F. Gray	Hen of the Woods	Poule de bois	-
<i>Lentinus elodes</i> (Berk.) Sing.	Shiitake	Shiitake	Korkschwamm
<i>Lyophyllum ulmarium</i> (Fr.) Kühn	Shirotamogitake	-	-
<i>Naematoloma sublateralitium</i> (Fr.) Karst.	Kuritake, Brick Tops	-	-
<i>Panellus serotinus</i> (Fr.) Kühn	Mukitake, Late Fall Oyster, Green Oyster	-	-
<i>Pholiota nameko</i> (T. Ito) S. Ito et Imai	Nameko	Pholiote du peuplier	Nameko
<i>Pleurotus cornucopiae</i> (Pers.) Rolland.	Tamagitake	Pleurote corne d'abondance, Pleurote de l'orme, Oreille d'orme	-
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> (Fr.) Quel.	Hiratake, Oyster Mushroom	Pleurote en forme d'huitre, Pleurote écailleux, Pleurote en coquille	Austernseitling

NEWSLETTER
MEMBER STATES

France: Change of Address of the Committee for the Protection of New Plant Varieties

The Secretariat General of the Comité de la Protection des Obtentions Végétales (Committee for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants) moved temporarily to the following address:

Comité de la protection des obtentions végétales (CPOV)
11, rue Jean Nicot
F - 75007 Paris
(Tél.: (1) - 45.50.32.00)

Japan: Appointment of a New Director of the Seeds and Seedlings Division

Mr. Misao Kakibaya has been appointed Director of the Seeds and Seedlings Division and representative of Japan on the UPOV Council, in replacement of Mr. Michiyuki Tsuchiyama, who has taken up another function.

Netherlands: Change of Address of the Board for Plant Breeders' Rights

The Office of the Raad voor het kwekersrecht (Board for Plant Breeders' Rights) moved temporarily to the following address:

Raad voor het kwekersrecht
RIVRO
Bennekom
Nieuwe Wageningseweg 1
(Tel.: 08370-19031; Postal address: P.O.B. 104, 6700 AC Wageningen)

Switzerland: Modification of the Various Fees

A new tariff of the various fees charged for services rendered by the Plant Variety Protection Office has been introduced by the Ordinance of November 4, 1985, on the Fees of the Office for the Protection of Plant Varieties (Recueil des lois fédérales No 48 of December 10, 1985, pp. 1804-1806) with effect from January 1, 1986.

COOPERATION IN EXAMINATION

CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENTS**Ireland and the Netherlands**

An Administrative Agreement providing for cooperation in the examination of plant varieties for distinctness, homogeneity and stability has been concluded between the Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights of Ireland and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Netherlands with effect from September 1, 1985. Under that agreement, the Raad voor het kwekersrecht (Board for Plant Breeders' Rights) of the Netherlands will examine varieties of the following species on behalf of the Controller of Plant Variety Rights of Ireland :

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Lolium perenne L.	Perennial Ryegrass	Kay-grass anglais	Deutsches Weidelgras
Solanum tuberosum L. Potato		Pomme de terre	Kartoffel

[Subsection continued on page 53]

HUNGARY

Law on the Protection of Inventions by Patents

No. II of 1969, as amended by Decree-Law No. 5 of 1983*

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PART IINVENTIONS AND PATENTS

CHAPTER I

SUBJECT OF PATENT PROTECTION

Section 1

Patentable Inventions

Any solution which is new, represents progress, is of a technical nature, and is capable of practical application is a patentable invention.

* Hungarian title: 1969. évi II. törvény a találmányok szabadalmi oltalmáról; a Magyar Népköztársaság Elnöki Tanácsának 1983. évi 5. számú törvényerejű rendeletével módosítva.

Entry into force (of Decree-Law No. 5 of 1983): July 1, 1983.

Translation furnished by the National Office of Inventions of the Hungarian People's Republic.

** Added by the Office of the Union.

Section 2

Novelty

A solution is new if it has not been made available to the public to such an extent that it can be carried out by a person skilled in the art.

Section 3

Progress

A solution represents progress in comparison with the given state of the art if it satisfies needs which remained unsatisfied before or if it satisfies needs more advantageously than before.

Section 4

Technical Nature

A solution is of a technical nature if it brings about a change in a product or a manufacturing process.

Section 5

Practical Applicability

A solution is capable of practical application if it can be carried out repeatedly with the same result.

Section 6

Patent Protection

(1) The applicant shall be granted patent protection for his invention if:

(a) the invention satisfies the requirements prescribed in Sections 1 to 5 of the Law at the date of priority (Section 43) and if it is not excluded from patent protection under the terms of paragraph (3);

(b) the application complies with the formal requirements prescribed by this Law.

(2) [Repealed under Section 24(5) (a) of Decree Law No. 5 of 1983.]

(3) The invention cannot be granted patent protection if:

(a) it relates to a medicine, a product produced chemically or, with the exception of plant varieties and animal breeds, food used for human or animal consumption; the process by which they are manufactured shall be, however, patentable;

(b) the use thereof is contrary to law or socially accepted morals, unless merely the trade in such products is restricted by law;

(c) the subject matter thereof is identical with that of a patent having an earlier date of priority; where identity is only partial, a patent may be granted solely with appropriate limitations.

CHAPTER II

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS DERIVING FROM AN INVENTION AND FROM PATENT PROTECTION

Section 7**Personal Rights of the Inventor**

- (1) The inventor is the person who created the invention. So long as a final court judgment does not rule to the contrary, the person named as such in the application filed at the National Office of Inventions with the earlier date of priority shall be considered to be the inventor.
- (2) The inventor shall be entitled to be named as such in the documents concerning the patent.
- (3) The inventor shall be entitled to institute proceedings under the Civil Code against anybody disputing his quality of inventor or infringing his other personal rights deriving from the invention.
- (4) Prior to the publication effected in the course of the patent application procedure, the invention may only be disclosed with the consent of the inventor or his successor in title.

Section 8**Right to a Patent**

- (1) The right to a patent shall belong to the inventor or his successor in title.
- (2) So long as a final court judgment or another decision by an authority does not rule to the contrary, the person having filed a patent application at the National Office of Inventions with the earliest date of priority shall be considered the person in whom the right is vested.
- (3) If two or more persons have jointly made an invention, the right to a patent shall jointly belong to them or their successors in title! If two or more persons have created the invention independently of each other, the right to a patent shall belong to the inventor or his successor in title who filed the application at the National Office of Inventions with the earliest date of priority.

Section 9**Employee Inventions**

- (1) An employee invention is an invention made by a person who, either on the basis of his employment or by virtue of other legal relations, is under obligation to develop solutions in the field of the invention.
- (2) The right to a patent for an employee invention shall belong to the employer or the person entitled by other legal relations (hereinafter referred to as "the employer"). The inventor or his successor in title may dispose of the employee invention if the employer gives his consent.
- (3) If the employer does not file a patent application within 90 days from the receipt of the disclosure of the invention, the inventor shall also be entitled to file the application, on simultaneously notifying the employer thereof in writing. The employee invention may be disposed of by the inventor or his successor in title if, within 60 days from the receipt of the notification, the employer does not declare his intention to claim the patent.
- (4) Disputes concerning the question whether an invention is an employee invention shall be settled by the court.

(5) The inventor of an employee invention shall be entitled to remuneration which shall be fixed by a separate regulation.

Section 10

Establishing Patent Protection

(1) Patent protection shall be established by the publication of the patent application; the effect of protection shall be retroactive to the date of application.

(2) Protection arising from the publication shall be provisional. It shall become definitive with the granting of the patent to the applicant.

Section 11

Effects of Patent Protection

(1) On the basis of patent protection, the owner of the patent (hereinafter referred to as "the patentee") shall have, as provided for by legislation, the exclusive right to work the invention or to grant a license of exploitation to another person. The exclusive right of working shall include regular manufacture and exploitation as well as putting the subject of the invention on the market within the framework of economic activity.

(2) If the patent has been granted for a process, its effects shall extend to the products obtained directly by means of this process.

(3) The patentee shall be obliged to work the invention in the manner and to the extent required in order to satisfy the needs of national economy, or to grant a license to another person for that purpose. In the event of non-fulfillment of that obligation, the patent may be exploited under a compulsory license (Section 21).

Section 12

Duration of Patent Protection

(1) Definitive patent protection shall have a duration of 20 years beginning on the date of filing of the application.

(2) During the period of patent protection, annual patent fees, to be fixed by a special regulation, shall be payable. These fees shall be due each year on the date corresponding to the date of filing.

(3) Any annual fee may also be paid within a period of grace of six months beginning on the date when it became due, together with a surcharge fixed by the relevant regulation.

Section 13

Scope of Patent Protection

The scope of patent protection shall be determined by the claims (Section 41(2)). Claims may only be interpreted on the basis of the description and drawings.

Section 14

Limitations of Patent Protection

(1) A right of prior use shall belong to any person who:

(a) before the date of priority;

(b) in the period between the expiration and restoration of patent protection;

(c) in the period between the establishment of the expiration of patent protection, the nullification of or the limitation on the patent and the alteration thereof by a decision taken under a protest on legal grounds, started, in the territory of the country, in good faith and within the framework of his economic activities, the regular manufacture or use of the subject matter of the invention or had made serious preparations with a view to doing so.

(2) Patent protection shall have no effect against a person entitled to a right of prior use to the extent of such manufacture, use or preparations. The right to prior use shall only be transferable with the undertaking or the production unit to which it belongs.

(3) Where reciprocity exists, the effects of patent protection shall not extend to means of communication and transport which are in transit in the territory of the country and to foreign goods which are not intended to be put on the market in the country.

Section 15

Transfer of Rights

(1) Rights deriving from an invention and from patent protection, with the exception of personal rights, may be transferred, assigned and restricted.

(2) Transfer by contract may be invoked against a third party who acquired his right in good faith and for a consideration only if the transfer is recorded in the Patent Register.

Section 16

Joint Patent Applications and Joint Patents

(1) Where there are two or more patentees for the same patent, each joint patentee may dispose of his share only. If a share is alienated, the other joint patentees shall have a right of preemption.

(2) Each joint patentee may exploit the patent also by himself, but he must give appropriate remuneration to the other joint patentees, in proportion to their shares.

(3) Joint patentees may only jointly grant a license to a third party for the exploitation of the patent. A judicial decision may be substituted for consent under the general rules of civil law (Civil Code, Section 5(3)).

(4) In case of doubt, the shares of joint patentees shall be equal. If one of the joint patentees renounces patent protection (Section 31), the rights of the other joint patentees shall cover his share in proportion to their shares.

(5) Each joint patentee may take steps, also individually, in order to maintain and protect the patent right. Costs concerning the patent are to be acquitted by the joint patentees in proportion to their shares. If, despite being notified, a joint patentee does not acquit the cost charged to him, the joint patentee bearing the cost may claim the transfer of the share of the joint patentee who did not fulfill his obligation.

(6) The provisions concerning patents in joint ownership shall apply to joint patent applications as well.

CHAPTER III

CONTRACTS OF EXPLOITATION

Section 17

Conclusion of Contracts of Exploitation

(1) On the basis of a contract of exploitation (contract granting a license under a patent) the patentee grants a license for the exploitation of the invention; in exchange, the user is under obligation to pay royalties.

(2) A contract of exploitation may be invoked against a third party who acquired his right in good faith and for a consideration only if it is recorded in the Patent Register.

Section 18

Rights and Obligations of the Parties

(1) The patentee shall guarantee, for the duration of the contract of exploitation, that third parties shall have no right in the patent which would prevent or limit its exploitation. This guarantee shall be subject to the same rules as those applying to a vendor for the transfer of his right of ownership, with the difference that the user, instead of withdrawing, may rescind the contract with immediate effect.

(2) The contract of exploitation shall cover all points of the patent claims and every mode of exploitation to any extent whatever, without limitation in time or space. However, a right of exploitation under a license contract shall be exclusive only if expressly stipulated.

(3) The patentee shall inform the user of any rights deriving from the patent, as well as of important circumstances. Nevertheless, he shall be obliged to transfer technical know-how for the working of the invention only if this has been expressly agreed.

(4) The license may be assigned by the user to a third party only with the express consent of the patentee.

(5) The patentee shall be obliged to ensure maintenance of the patent.

Section 19

Expiration of the Contract of Exploitation

(1) The contract of exploitation shall expire, with effect for the future, when the period of its duration comes to an end or if certain specified circumstances occur.

(2) [Repealed under Section 24(5) (a) of Decree Law No. 5 of 1983.]

Section 20

Effect of the Provisions Relating to Contracts of Exploitation

(1) The parties, by mutual consent, may lay down terms that differ from the provisions relating to contracts of exploitation, where this is not prohibited by legislation.

(2) Matters relating to contracts of exploitation and not covered by this Law shall be governed by the provisions of the Civil Code.

CHAPTER IV

COMPULSORY LICENSES. EXPLOITATION BY THE STATE

Section 21

Compulsory License for Non-Working of the Patent

If the patentee, within four years from the date of filing of the patent application, or within three years from the grant of the patent, whichever period last expires, has not worked the invention in the territory of the State to the extent and in the way required to meet the needs of the national economy or if he has not undertaken serious preparations or has not granted a license for that purpose, an enterprise in the country may apply for and receive a compulsory license, unless the patentee justifies the failure in question.

Section 22

Compulsory License in the Case of Dependent Patents

If the patented invention cannot be exploited without infringing another patent, a compulsory license to the extent necessary for exploitation shall be granted under the patent impeding exploitation.

Section 23

Common Provisions on Compulsory Licenses

(1) The application for a compulsory license shall establish that the requirements for a compulsory license are complied with, namely, that:

- (a) the patentee was unwilling to grant a license on his own for exploitation of the patent, even under appropriate conditions; and
- (b) exploitation of the invention to the required extent is ensured.

(2) A compulsory license, unless renounced or cancelled, shall be in effect until the expiration of patent protection; it may be granted with or without limitations. Compulsory licenses shall be non-exclusive; they shall be recorded in the Patent Register.

(3) The patentee shall receive adequate compensation for the compulsory license, which shall be fixed, failing agreement between the parties, by the court.

(4) The holder of a compulsory license shall have the same right as the patentee in regard to the maintenance of the patent and the exercise of the rights deriving from protection.

(5) A compulsory license may only be assigned or transferred with the enterprise (production unit) concerning which it was granted. The holder of a compulsory license may not grant a license for exploitation.

(6) The holder of a compulsory license may renounce his compulsory license at any time. If, within one year from the definite grant of the compulsory license, the holder thereof does not start exploitation, the patentee may claim modification or cancellation of the compulsory license.

Section 24

Exploitation for the Needs of National Defense

(1) The President of the National Office of Inventions may, on the request of the Minister of National Defense, order that any filed or patented invention shall be exploited for the needs of national defense.

(2) Such exploitation shall give rise to compensation, the amount of which, failing agreement, shall be fixed by the court.

CHAPTER V

INFRINGEMENT OF INVENTIONS AND PATENTS

Section 25

Infringement of an Invention

Where the subject of a patent application or of a patent has been taken unlawfully from the invention of another person, the injured party or his successor in title may claim partial or total assignment of the patent application or of the patent.

Section 26

Patent Infringement

(1) Any person who unlawfully exploits an invention under patent protection commits patent infringement.

(2) The patentee may, according to the circumstances of the case, have recourse to the following civil remedies:

- (a) request that the fact of infringement be declared by the court;
- (b) request an injunction in order to stop the infringement and enjoin the infringer to discontinue the infringement;
- (c) demand satisfaction from the infringer by way of a declaration or by other appropriate means; if necessary, the declaration shall be made public by the infringer or at his expense;
- (d) demand restitution of the enrichment obtained by infringement of the patent;
- (e) request the court to order the seizure of the instruments used for the infringement and of the infringing products.

(3) The court may rule, according to the circumstances of the case, that the instruments and products seized be divested of their infringing character or be auctioned according to court procedure; in the latter case the court shall fix the sum to be collected.

(4) Compensation shall be due for damages caused by patent infringement under the provisions of the Civil Code.

Section 27

Rights of the Applicant and of the User in the Event of Patent Infringement

(1) An applicant whose invention benefits from provisional protection may also institute proceedings for patent infringement; the proceedings shall be deferred, however, until the decision to grant the patent has become final.

(2) In the event of patent infringement, the user may call upon the patentee to take appropriate action in order to put a stop to the infringement. If the patentee, within 30 days from the notification, fails to take action, the user recorded in the Patent Register may institute proceedings, in his own name, for patent infringement.

Section 28

Decision of Non-Infringement

(1) Any person who fears that proceedings for patent infringement will be instituted against him may, prior to the institution of such proceedings, request a decision ruling that the product manufactured or intended to be manufactured by him, or the process applied or intended to be applied, does not infringe a particular patent specified by him.

(2) A definitive decision of non-infringement bars the institution, on the basis of the patent concerned, of infringement proceedings in respect of the same product or process.

CHAPTER VI

EXPIRATION OF PATENT PROTECTION

Section 29

Expiration of Provisional Patent Protection

(1) Provisional patent protection (Section 10(2)) shall expire with retro-active effect to the date of origin if:

- (a) the application is definitively rejected;
- (b) in the case of deferred examination, if such examination is not requested within the period of four years prescribed by this Law (Section 47(3)) or is not ordered ex officio;
- (c) the annual fees have not been paid even during the period of grace (Section 12(3));
- (d) the applicant surrenders his rights.

(2) In the case of employee inventions the employer may terminate the provisional patent protection under paragraph (1)(a) and (d) if the inventor does not lay a claim to the patent application.

Section 30

Expiration of Definitive Patent Protection

Definitive patent protection shall expire:

- (a) when the period of protection comes to an end, on the day following the date of expiration;
- (b) if the annual fees have not been paid, even, during the period of grace (Section 12(3)), on the day following the date when the fee became due;
- (c) if the patentee surrenders his patent, on the day following receipt of the surrender, or on an earlier date specified by the person surrendering the patent;
- (d) if the patent is declared null and void, with retroactive effect to the date of filing of the application (Section 32(1)).

Section 30A

Restoration of Patent Protection

(1) If the patent protection ceased to exist due to default to pay the annual fee, the National Office of Inventions shall restore the protection if the default was caused by a justifiable reason.

(2) The applicant or the patentee may ask the National Office of Inventions to restore the patent protection within three months after the expiration of the period of grace (Section 12(3)).

Section 31

Surrender of Patent Rights

(1) The applicant appearing in the list of published patent applications, or the patentee listed in the Patent Register, may surrender his patent rights by written declaration addressed to the National Office of Inventions. If the surrender affects the rights of third parties based on legislation, on decisions of an authority, on a license contract recorded in the Patent Register, or if proceedings are recorded in the Patent Register, it shall only take effect with the consent of the parties concerned.

(2) It shall also be possible to surrender certain claims of the patent.

Section 32

Nullity of and Limitations on Patents

(1) The patent shall be declared null and void with retroactive effect to its origin if:

(a) the subject of the patent does not satisfy the requirements laid down in Section 6(1) (a);

(b) the description does not satisfy the legal requirements (Section 41).

(2) Where conditions of nullity exist only partially, the patent shall be limited accordingly.

(3) Nullity, as well as limitation, shall be recorded in the Patent Register and published in the Official Gazette of the National Office of Inventions.

Section 32A

Reclaiming of Fees

If the definitive patent protection expires with retroactive effect, only the portion of the remuneration collected in good faith by the patentee or the inventor which was not covered by the profitable results derived from the invention may be reclaimed.

PART II

PROCEDURE IN PATENT MATTERS

CHAPTER VII

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR PROCEDURE BEFORE THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF INVENTIONS

Section 33

Powers of the National Office of Inventions

The National Office of Inventions shall be empowered to:

(a) grant patents;

(b) declare that patent protection has expired, or restore it;

(c) pronounce a patent null and void;

- (d) pronounce non-infringement;
- (e) interpret the description in a patent;
- (f) deal with matters concerning the maintenance and registration of patents.

Section 34

Application of the General Provisions on Administrative Procedure

- (1) The National Office of Inventions shall proceed in patent matters, with the exceptions prescribed in this Law, by applying Law No. IV of 1957 on the General Provisions on Administrative Procedure. In the cases specified in special legislation, the National Office of Inventions shall take decisions in sittings in chambers.
- (2) The National Office of Inventions may retract or modify its decisions on patent matters taken on the merits only on the basis of a request for review and until its transmittal to the court. Its decisions may not be invalidated or changed by a supervisory authority; they shall be without appeal.
- (3) A decision in patent matters taken by the National Office of Inventions may be changed by the court, in conformity with the provisions of Section 57.

Section 35

Access to the Files

- (1) Until the publication of the patent application, only the applicant, his representative, the expert or the body called upon to give an expert opinion shall have access to the files, be allowed to make copies or be allowed to participate in the procedure. The inventor shall have access to the files and may make remarks even if he is not the applicant.
- (2) Proceedings before the National Office of Inventions shall be public only if there is an adverse party participating.
- (3) The President of the National Office of Inventions may order on the request of the competent Minister and in the interest of national defense that the patent application shall be dealt with as a State secret. In that case, publication of the application, grant of the patent, and printing of the description shall be waived; the other proceedings relative to the patent shall also be qualified as a State secret.

Section 36

Power of Attorney

- (1) The National Office of Inventions may order the party, where warranted, to give power of attorney to a patent attorney or an attorney at law in order to represent him, jointly or alone.
- (2) A foreigner shall be obliged to give power of attorney to an attorney at law, a patent attorney or other qualified person, having domicile in the country, in order to represent him in proceedings before the National Office of Inventions.

Section 37

Registration of Patent Matters

- (1) The National Office of Inventions shall keep a list of published patent applications as well as a Register concerning patents and the rights relative thereto; all proceedings and other circumstances concerning published patent applications and patents shall be recorded therein.

(2) Any right relative to patent protection may be invoked against a third party who acquired his right in good faith and for a consideration only if it is recorded in the list or Register.

(3) Information shall be recorded in the list of published patent applications or in the Patent Register only on the basis of definitive decisions of the National Office of Inventions or of a court.

(4) The Patent Register shall be accessible to anyone; copies of the information it contains shall be available on request.

(5) All decisions and all facts the publication of which is prescribed by legislation shall be published in the Official Gazette of the National Office of Inventions.

Section 38

Restoration of Rights

In patent proceedings--unless prohibited by legislation--a request for the restoration of rights may be submitted within 15 days from the unobserved time limit, or the last day of the unobserved period.

Section 39

Use of Languages

In patent proceedings, documents in foreign languages may also be submitted; the National Office of Inventions may, however, require a translation into the Hungarian language.

CHAPTER VIII

PATENT APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Section 40

Patent Application

(1) The procedure for the grant of a patent shall begin with the filing of a patent application with the National Office of Inventions.

(2) The patent application shall consist of the claim, the description of the invention, and other relevant documents. Detailed regulations concerning the formalities to be complied with in patent applications shall be published, by the President of the National Office of Inventions, in the Official Gazette in the form of an announcement.

(3) Rights can only be based on an application which contains at least the name and address of the applicant as well as a description of the essential features of the invention (Section 41(1)). The description may also be made by reference to a priority document.

Section 41

Description

(1) The description shall make it possible for a person skilled in the art to carry out the invention on the basis of the description and drawings.

(2) At the end of the description one or more claims shall define, in accordance with other parts of the description, the scope of the protection applied for.

Section 42

Unity of Invention

In any patent application, patent protection may only be sought for a single invention. More than one invention may only be included in a single application if the subjects thereof are directly linked to each other.

Section 43

Priority

(1) The priority date establishing priority is:

(a) generally, the day on which the application (priority by application) or the amendment extending the scope of protection beyond the solution disclosed in the application (priority by amendment) arrived at the National Office of Inventions;

(b) in the cases defined by special legislation, the filing date of the foreign application (Convention priority);

(c) in the cases determined by an announcement of the President of the National Office of Inventions published in the Official Gazette, the day of the exhibition of the invention (priority by exhibition).

(2) The order of priority of applications which arrived on the same day shall be determined by their serial number in the list of applications.

(3) Different claims may have different priorities.

(4) The priority defined in paragraph (1)(b) and (c) can only be claimed by a person who has submitted his declaration of priority simultaneously with the patent application. Nevertheless, the document justifying the priority shall be submitted, on pain of loss of the right of priority, within three months of the filing of the application.

(5) If the applicant, on request or on his own initiative, divides his patent application, all divisional applications shall have the original date of filing as their filing date and may also retain, where applicable, the right of priority.

Section 43A

Publication of Data

After the patent application has been filed, the National Office of Inventions shall publish certain definite particulars of the patent application in the Official Gazette.

Section 44

Formal Examination of the Patent Application

(1) The National Office of Inventions shall, in all cases, undertake an examination of the patent application in order to ascertain whether it complies with the requirements prescribed in Section 40(2) and (3).

(2) If the patent application is so incomplete that no right can be based on it (Section 40(3)), the application shall be rejected without further procedure.

(3) If the patent application does not comply with the requirements prescribed in Section 40(2), the applicant shall be so notified and invited to remedy the insufficiencies. If the notification produces no result, the patent application shall be rejected.

(4) If an employer who has filed an application in respect of an employee invention does not remedy the insufficiencies or does not make the declaration requested despite repeated notification, his attitude shall be regarded as consent to the fact that the inventor may dispose of the invention. In such a case, the inventor shall be invited to remedy the insufficiencies or to make a declaration within a new, appropriately fixed time limit, and if he enters the procedure, it shall be continued with his participation.

Section 45

Scope of the Examination of the Substance of the Patent Application

The National Office of Inventions shall examine the substance of the patent application in regard to the following points:

- (a) whether the subject of the application is of a technical nature and capable of practical application;
- (b) whether the subject of the application is excluded from patent protection under Section 6(3) (a) or (b);
- (c) whether the description and patent claims comply with legal requirements;
- (d) whether the invention is unitary;
- (e) whether the application is entitled to the claimed right of priority;
- (f) whether the subject matter of the application is new and represents progress;
- (g) whether there is no other patent application or patent relating to the same invention and having an earlier right of priority.

Section 46

Complete Examination

The National Office of Inventions shall undertake a complete examination including points (a) to (g) of Section 45:

- (a) if the applicant so requests;
- (b) with regard to the field in respect of which the President of the National Office of Inventions, acting with the consent of the competent Minister, orders a complete examination in an announcement published in the Official Gazette;
- (c) if the National Office of Inventions otherwise orders a complete examination ex officio.

Section 47

Deferred Examination

- (1) In the absence of the conditions set forth in Section 46, the National Office of Inventions shall undertake an examination of the application prior to publication only as regards points (a) to (e) of Section 45.
- (2) The next stage of the deferred examination (subsequent examination) shall include examination of the requirements set forth in points (f) and (g) of Section 45.
- (3) Subsequent examination shall be ordered by the National Office of Inventions within a period of four years from the publication of the patent application at the request of any person, or it may also be ordered ex officio.

Section 48

Procedure of Examination as to Substance

- (1) If the examination as to substance reveals insufficiencies, the applicant shall be so notified and invited to remedy the insufficiencies; depending on the character of the latter, the application shall be divided or a declaration made.
- (2) If the National Office of Inventions finds, at the expiration of the time limit fixed, that the patent application does not comply with the requirements of the examination, because insufficiencies have not been remedied, the division or the declaration not having been made, or despite these, it shall reject the application with the exception of the case mentioned in paragraph (3).
- (3) If a patent application relating to the same subject and having an earlier priority date has also been filed, until the procedure relating to it is terminated, the other procedure shall be stayed.
- (4) If proceedings have been instituted in order to settle the right to a patent application, the patent procedure shall be stayed until such proceedings are definitely terminated.
- (5) The provisions set forth in paragraph (4) of Section 44 shall also be applied in the course of the examination on the merits of the patent application.

Section 49

Amendment and Division

- (1) The applicant shall be entitled to amend the description, the claims and the drawings until the decision granting the patent becomes definitive.
- (2) If the applicant has claimed patent protection for two or more inventions in one application, he may divide the application until the date fixed in paragraph (1).

Section 50

Publication

- (1) The patent application shall be published, after 18 months from the date of priority, by the National Office of Inventions in its Official Gazette, by indicating the particulars and substance of the application.
- (2) Any person may inspect the patent application published and on payment may obtain copies of it.
- (3) Publication may be postponed if there is a reason to do so.
- (4) For the interest of the national economy or for other reasonable interest, the publication may be omitted in the case of complete examination.

Section 51

Opposition

[Repealed under Section 24(5) (a) of Decree Law No. 5 of 1983.]

Section 52

Grant of Patent

- (1) Depending on the results of the application procedure, the National Office of Inventions shall grant a patent in respect of the subject matter of the application, or it shall reject the application.

(2) The patentee shall receive a patent document from the National Office of Inventions. The printed description and drawings shall be appended to the document. The grant of the patent shall be recorded in the Patent Register and published in the Official Gazette of the National Office of Inventions.

CHAPTER IX

PROCEDURE IN THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF INVENTIONS IN MATTERS OF GRANTED PATENTS

Section 53

Declaration of Expiration of Patent Protection

Expiration of patent protection under Section 29 and items (a) to (c) of Section 30 shall be pronounced by a decision of the National Office of Inventions; it shall be recorded in the list of published applications or in the Patent Register, whichever applies, and published in the Official Gazette of the Office.

Section 54

Revocation Procedure

(1) Any person may request the revocation of a patent. The request, together with the documents in proof, shall be filed at the National Office of Inventions with a copy for each patentee plus one additional copy. The request shall state the grounds (Section 32(1)) upon which it is based; the originals of the documents in proof or certified copies thereof shall be appended to the request.

(2) The National Office of Inventions shall forward the request for revocation with its appendices to the patentee and shall invite him to make a statement. Following the written preparatory work, the National Office of Inventions shall pronounce its decision on revocation in a hearing.

(3) If the request for revocation has been refused, the procedure may be continued ex officio. No agreement may be entered into during the course of the procedure.

(4) The losing party shall be enjoined to pay the cost of the revocation procedure.

Section 55

Procedure for a Decision on Non-Infringement

(1) The petitioner shall submit his request for a decision on non-infringement to the National Office of Inventions, together with a description of the product manufactured or to be manufactured, or of the process applied or to be applied and an indication of the patent in question. The National Office of Inventions shall pronounce its decision on non-infringement in a hearing.

(2) The costs of the procedure for a decision on non-infringement shall be borne by the petitioner.

Section 56

Interpretation of the Description

In the event of controversy concerning the interpretation of the patent description, the National Office of Inventions shall, at the request of the competent court or other authority, give an expert opinion.

CHAPTER X
COURT PROCEDURE IN PATENT CASES

Section 57

Review of Decisions Taken by the National Office of Inventions

(1) On request, the court may review the decisions of the National Office of Inventions taken with regard to:

- (a) granting a patent;
- (b) declaring patent protection to have expired, or restoring patent protection;
- (c) revoking a patent;
- (d) ruling on non-infringement.

(2) Any person who took part as a party in the proceedings at the National Office of Inventions may request that the decision be reviewed; the inventor of the employee invention and the public prosecutor may also request that the decision be reviewed.

(3) The period within which the request for review shall be submitted shall be 30 days from the day on which the party was notified of the decision.

(4) The request shall be submitted to the National Office of Inventions which shall forward it to the court with the documents of the patent within 15 days.

Section 58

Jurisdiction

(1) Court proceedings for the review of decisions taken by the National Office of Inventions shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Court.

(2) The Supreme Court shall be competent to deal with appeals lodged against decisions of the Metropolitan Court.

Section 59

Composition of the Court

The bench of the Metropolitan Court shall consist of three professional judges, two of whom shall possess a superior technical, or equivalent, qualification.

Section 60

Application of the Provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure

(1) In cases involving requests for the review of a decision on a patent, the Court shall proceed in accordance with the rules of "non-contentious" civil procedure, subject to the exceptions mentioned in this Chapter. The public prosecutor shall enjoy all rights which he otherwise has under such procedure.

(2) The court of first instance shall take evidence in accordance with provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and shall conduct a trial. If the case can be settled on the basis of documentary evidence, the court may take a decision without a trial, but the party, on request, shall be heard.

(3) The decision taken by the said court shall be subject to appeal before the court of second instance in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure; that court may also take evidence within certain limits.

Section 61

Incompatibility

(1) In addition to the persons listed in Sections 13 to 15 and 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure, no one shall consider the case and shall act as judge if he:

(a) participated in taking the decision at the National Office of Inventions;

(b) is a relative, former husband or wife--as stated by Section 13(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure--of a person mentioned under (a), above.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall also apply to court reporters and experts.

Section 62

Restoration of Rights

The provisions of Section 38 shall apply to claims for the restoration of rights in non-contentious proceedings of the court.

Section 63

Representation

In addition to the persons listed in Section 67(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, patent attorneys may also act as representatives.

Section 64

Decisions

(1) If the court changes a decision taken in a patent case, the court judgment shall replace the decision of the National Office of Inventions.

(2) The court shall invalidate the decision and order the National Office of Inventions to start a new procedure if:

(a) a person against whom incompatibility can be invoked participated in the taking of the decision;

(b) important rules of procedure before the National Office of Inventions were infringed during the procedure which cannot be remedied by the court;

(c) in the event of the rejection of the patent application for formal reasons the applicant remedies the insufficiencies simultaneously with filing the request for review.

Section 65

Review to Safeguard Legality

[Repealed under Section 24(5) (a) of Decree Law No. 5 of 1983.]

CHAPTER XI

PATENT LITIGATION

Section 66

Jurisdiction

(1) Court proceedings concerning the grant, modification or revocation of a compulsory license, fixing the amount of damages for exploitation and the

establishment of a right of prior working of the patent, and proceedings for patent infringement shall be under the exclusive territorial and material jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Court.

(2) In these proceedings, the bench of the Metropolitan Court shall be composed as prescribed in Section 59.

(3) In the court proceedings referred to in paragraph (1), the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as well as the provisions of Sections 61 and 63 of this Law shall apply.

(4) In any other patent litigation not mentioned in paragraph (1), the country courts (or the Metropolitan Court) shall proceed in accordance with the general rules.

PART III

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING PLANT VARIETIES AND ANIMAL BREEDS

Section 67

Requirements for the Protection of Plant Varieties by Patents

A plant variety is patentable if it is distinguishable, novel, homogeneous and stable, and if it has been given a variety denomination apt for registration.

Section 68

Rights and Obligations Derived from the Protection of Plant Varieties by Patents

(1) Under the patent granted for a plant variety the patentee's exclusive right of exploitation extends to:

(a) the production for purposes of commercial marketing, the offering for sale or the marketing of the propagating material, as such, of the plant variety;

(b) the repeated utilization of the plant variety for the production of another plant variety for purposes of commercial marketing;

(c) the utilization as propagating material, for purposes of commercial marketing, of ornamental plants marketed for purposes other than propagation.

(2) The propagating material of the patented plant variety may be exported only with the authorization of the patentee to a country in which the plant variety is not under a protection similar to that provided by this Law.

(3) The patent protection shall have a duration, beginning on the date of granting the protection, of 18 years for vines and trees, and of 15 years for other plants.

(4) The patentee is obliged to maintain the plant variety during the period of the patent protection.

Section 69

Examination as to the Merit of Applications Concerning Plant Varieties

The National Office of Inventions shall perform the examination as to the merits of the application in regard to the following points:

- (a) whether the subject matter of the application is not excluded from patent protection under Section 6(3) (a) and (b);
- (b) whether the description and the claims comply with the legal requirements;
- (c) whether the requirement of unity of the invention is complied with;
- (d) whether the application is entitled to the claimed right of priority;
- (e) whether the subject matter of the application is distinguishable, novel, homogeneous and stable, and whether the variety denomination is apt for registration;
- (f) whether there is no other patent application or patent relating to the same plant variety and having an earlier right of priority.

Section 69A

Nullification of a Patent Granted for a Plant Variety; Cancellation of the Variety Denomination

- (1) The patent granted for a plant variety shall be declared null and void:
 - (a) with retroactive effect to its origin, if the plant variety was not distinguishable or novel, or if its subject coincides with that of a patent having an earlier priority;
 - (b) with effect from the date of the relevant decision if the patentee does not comply with the obligation provided for in paragraph (4) of Section 68.
- (2) If the variety denomination is not apt for registration, it shall be cancelled and another variety denomination shall be specified.

Section 70

Application of General Provisions

- (1) The patented plant variety may be put into public production only after having been qualified by the State.
- (2) Otherwise, the provisions of Chapters I to XI shall apply mutatis mutandis to plant varieties.

Section 71

Protection of Animal Breeds by Patents

The provisions of Sections 67 to 70 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the protection of animal breeds by patents on the understanding that the duration of patent protection shall be 20 years from the filing date.

PART IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 72

- (1) This Law shall enter into force on January 1, 1970.
- (2) [Repealing and transitory provision no longer valid.]
- (3) [Repealing and transitory provision no longer valid.]

(4) The Government shall be authorized to issue regulations on the remuneration for inventions, as well as on the fulfillment of international obligations.

(5) Provisions on the certification by the State of plant varieties and animal breeds shall be laid down by the Government.

(6) The President of the National Committee for Technical Development and the Minister of Justice shall be authorized to issue, by decree and in cooperation with the President of the National Office of Inventions, transitional provisions concerning the entry into force of this Law and other rules of implementation.

(7) The Minister of Justice shall be authorized to issue in cooperation with the President of the National Committee for Technical Development and with the President of the National Office of Inventions, detailed rules on court procedure in patent cases, as well as regulations concerning the qualification of the members of the bench dealing with cases concerning the protection of industrial property.

HUNGARY

**Joint Decree Relating to the Execution of the
Law on the Protection of Inventions by Patents**

No. 4/1969 (XII.28) OMFB-IM of the President of the National
Committee for Technical Development and the Minister of
Justice, as amended by Decree No. 4/1983 (V.12) IM
of the Minister of Justice*

Section 1 (Re Section 2 of the Law)

A solution shall be regarded as having been made available to the public when it becomes accessible to everybody (for example, by printed publication or by public use).

Section 2 (Re Section 4 of the Law)

Processes of mensuration, analysis, plant growing and animal breeding are to be regarded as of a technical nature.

Section 3 (Re Section 6(3) of the Law)

(1) Products obtained by alloying or by physical processes to which chemical reactions are not essential shall not be regarded as produced chemically.

(2) A patent having an earlier date of priority (Section 6(3)(c) of the Law) means a patent granted in Hungary; complete or partial identity shall be established by collating the claims.

Section 4 (Re Sections 7 and 8 of the Law)

(1) In the absence of any indication to the contrary, the shares of authorship or of patent claims shall be regarded as equal in cases where there are two or more inventors or persons entitled to claim.

(2) So long as a final court judgment does not rule to the contrary, the shares of authorship shall be accepted as they were submitted to the National Office of Inventions in the application with the earliest date of priority, or as defined under paragraph (1).

(3) Section 7(4) of the Law shall not affect other provisions concerning the obligation to seek permission for the publication of an invention.

Section 5 (Re Section 9(2) of the Law)

(1) [Repealed under Section 14(3) of Decree No. 4/1983.]

(2) If the employer agrees to the fact that the inventor or his successor in title should dispose of the invention, the claim to the patent or the right to the same shall be transferred by the declaration of acceptance of the latter.

* Hungarian title: Az Országos Műszaki Fejlesztési Bizottság elnökének és az igazságügyminiszternek 4/1969. (XII.28) OMFB--IM számú együttes rendelete a találmányok szabadalmi oltalmáról szóló 1969. évi II. törvény végrehajtásáról.
Entry into force (of Decree No. 4/1983): July 1, 1983.
Translation furnished by the National Office of Inventions of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Section 6 (Re Section 11(2) of the Law)

In the case of a patent granted for a process where there is a dispute concerning the method of production of a product, that product shall be regarded as having been obtained by the patented method until proved otherwise, except where another method of production is already known.

Section 6A (Re Section 13 of the Law)

(1) Patent protection shall cover such a product or process in which all the characteristics of the claim are realized.

(2) The demand for remuneration deriving from patent protection shall not be affected if in the product or process one or more characteristics of the claim are replaced by equivalent characteristics, or by corrected characteristics made available to the user by the patentee or the inventor.

Section 7 (Re Section 14(1) of the Law)

Any prior user shall be considered as in good faith until it is proved that the prior use is based on the inventor's activity creating the invention protected by a patent.

Section 8 (Re Section 16(5) of the Law)

(1) Where one of the patentees acts independently to maintain and protect patent rights, his legal acts--waiver of rights excepted--are binding on any other joint patentee who has failed to observe a time limit or to perform a required act, provided that he has not subsequently remedied his omission.

(2) Where the actions of the joint patentees in the proceedings differ, the National Office of Inventions shall make a decision in this respect taking into account all other relevant material in the case.

(3) The same provisions shall apply mutatis mutandis to joint applicants.

Section 9 (Re Section 21 of the Law)

By enterprise is meant any organization or person having the right to exercise commercial activity (such as a State enterprise, economic organization, cooperative or craftsman).

Section 10 (Re Section 24 of the Law)

The owner of a compulsorily exploited invention shall be the Minister of National Defense or an organization designated by him.

Section 10A (Re Section 30A of the Law)

When filing the request for the restoration of patent protection the annual maintenance fee for the year in question shall be paid together with the supplement prescribed for the sixth month of the period of grace.

Section 11 (Re Section 31 of the Law)

(1) Retraction of the surrender of patent rights shall have no legal effect.

(2) [Repealed under Section 14(3) of Decree No. 4/1983.]

Section 12 (Re Section 34 of the Law)

(1) The National Office of Inventions shall deliberate in sittings in chambers:

- (a) [Repealed under Section 14(3) of Decree No. 4/1983];
- (b) in revocation proceedings;
- (c) in proceedings for a decision on non-infringement;
- (d) for the interpretation of a patent description.

(2) The chamber shall consist of a president and two members designated from the employees of the National Office of Inventions by its President. The decisions of the chamber shall be taken by majority vote.

(3) Decisions of the National Office of Inventions are final when they are delivered.

(4) Decisions of the kind listed in Section 57(1) of the Law shall be considered decisions taken on the merits; they shall be transmitted to the inventor of the employee invention as well.

(5) Documents issued abroad are conclusive evidence, in the absence of an international agreement or of reciprocity, only if they have been validated by the Hungarian diplomatic mission competent for the country of issue.

Section 13 (Re Section 34 of the Law)

(1) The applicant may withdraw his application before publication. The National Office of Inventions shall take note of the withdrawal by a decision. In case of an employee invention the employer may retract the patent application only if the inventor does not lay a claim thereto.

(2) The fees of witnesses and experts shall be decided in accordance with the provisions governing witnesses and experts in court proceedings.

(3) In the case of the decease of a party (or the dissolution of a legal entity) the proceedings shall be suspended until the person of the successor in title is registered and his claim justified.

(4) At the request of the adverse party, the National Office of Inventions shall appoint a trustee for the unknown heirs.

Section 14 (Re Section 36 of the Law)

A power of attorney shall be drawn up in a public instrument or in a private agreement constituting conclusive evidence. A power of attorney given to a patent attorney or an attorney at law shall be valid if signed by the principal.

Section 15 (Re Section 37(1) of the Law)

In the list of published patent applications the following shall be stated:

- (a) the serial number of the published patent application;
- (b) the reference number;
- (c) the title and class of the invention;
- (d) the name (or trade name) of the applicant, his occupation and address (or office);
- (e) whether or not the invention is a service invention;
- (f) the representative's name and address (or office address);
- (g) the inventor's name, occupation and address;

- (h) the filing date;
 - (i) the priority of the application;
 - (j) the date of publication;
 - (k) in the case of a deferred examination, the date fixed for the subsequent examination and for the publication of the latter;
 - (l) [Repealed under Section 14(3) of Decree No. 4/1983];
 - (m) where a patent is issued, the patent number;
 - (n) the amount of the patent fee and the date of payment;
 - (o) the expiration of the provisional protection afforded by the patent application, the cause and date thereof;
 - (p) on written request by the registered owner supported by public documents or private agreements constituting conclusive evidence, the succession to the title and contracts relating to the invention, as well as any fact or circumstance relevant to the provisional protection.
- (2) Any person may have access to the list of published applications and on payment may request a copy of the contents.

Section 16 (Re Section 37(1) of the Law)

- (1) The following shall be stated in the Patent Register:
- (a) the registered number of the patent;
 - (b) its reference number;
 - (c) the title and class of the patent;
 - (d) the name (or trade name), occupation and address (or office) of the patentee;
 - (e) whether or not the invention is a service invention;
 - (f) the representative's name and address (or office address);
 - (g) the inventor's name, occupation and address;
 - (h) the filing date;
 - (i) the priority of the patent;
 - (j) the date of the decision granting a patent;
 - (k) the essential details of the decision limiting the protection of the patent (such as the right of prior use or compulsory license);
 - (l) the amount and the date of payment of the patent fees;
 - (m) the expiration of final patent protection, the cause and date thereof;
 - (n) on written request by the registered owner supported by public documents or private agreements constituting conclusive evidence, the succession to the title and contracts relating to the patent, as well as any fact or circumstance relevant to the patent protection.
- (2) Any person may have access to the Patent Register and on payment may request a copy of the contents.

Section 17 (Re Section 37(3) of the Law)

(1) On the basis of the decisions listed in Section 57(1)(a) to (c) of the Law, information may only be recorded in the list of published patent applications and in the Patent Register if the party has not submitted a request for review within the stipulated time, or if the court has made a definitive decision in the case.

(2) The recording of the rights and facts relating to patent protection, as well as all relevant information, shall be requested in writing from the

National Office of Inventions. The public documents or private agreements constituting conclusive evidence shall be attached to such request.

(3) A request is inadmissible if it is based on an instrument which is invalid through a defect in form or which lacks the official authentication required by law, or if it is clear from the contents of the instrument that statements of a legal character contained in the instrument are invalid.

(4) Where the request or its attachments contain remediable insufficiencies, the applicant shall be invited to remedy the insufficiencies or to make a declaration.

Section 18 (Re Section 37(5) of the Law)

The following shall be published in the Official Gazette of the National Office of Inventions:

(a) the serial number of the published patent application, the reference number, the title and class of the invention, the name (or trade name) of the applicant, his occupation, address (or office), the representative's name and address, the inventor's name, occupation and address, the date of application, the priority of the application, and the deferred or complete examination of the application;

(b) the registered number of the patent granted, the reference number, the title and class of the patent, the name (or trade name) of the patentee, his occupation and address (or office), the representatives's name and address, the inventor's name, occupation and address, the date of the application, the priority of the patent and the date of the decision granting the patent;

(c) the order for subsequent examination with reference to the published application;

(d) the expiration of patent protection, the cause and date of expiration, the serial number of the published patent application, or the registered number of the patent and the title of the invention or patent;

(e) the essential data of the decision establishing limitation of patent protection;

(f) any assignment and any contract recorded in the published patent application or in the Patent Register.

Section 19 (Re Section 38 of the Law)

(1) In patent matters there shall be a time limit of at least 30 days, which may be extended on request before expiration of the period. A time limit of more than three months and more than three extensions of a time limit may be given only in special cases.

(2) In patent matters the default of duly called witnesses shall not prevent the hearing from being held and judgment given. If it is necessary to hear the party in default in order to clarify the facts of the case, the hearing shall be postponed.

(3) Restoration of rights may not be considered:

(a) in the event of non-payment of annual fees due (Section 12(3) of the Law);

(b) in the event of non-compliance with the time limit prescribed for the submission of a request initiating a subsequent examination (Section 47(3) of the Law);

(c) in the event of non-compliance with the time limit fixed for submitting a request for the restoration of patent protection (Section 30A(2) of the Law);

(d) in the event of non-compliance with the time limit prescribed for submitting the declaration of priority or the document justifying priority (Section 43(4) of the Law);

(e) [Repealed under Section 14(3) of Decree No. 4/1983.]

(4) If the National Office of Inventions grants the request for restoration of rights, the acts of the party in default remedying the omissions shall be considered as if they had been performed within the original time limit; the hearing held on the date previously fixed shall be repeated as far as necessary. In accordance with the outcome of the new hearing, a decision shall be made as to whether the decision taken at the original hearing should stand or should be revoked in whole or in part.

Section 20 (Re Section 39 of the Law)

The National Office of Inventions may, where necessary, request the authentication of the translation into Hungarian.

Section 21 (Re Section 40(2) of the Law)

(1) A patent application relating to an invention based on the use of a species of microorganism shall be accompanied by a certificate concerning the deposit of the said species of microorganism, or the notoriety of the species, and the accessibility thereto shall be certified. Where the species is deposited after the date of filing of the patent application, the date of deposit shall be regarded as the date of filing.

(2) The species of microorganism shall be deposited with the National Microorganism Collection of the National Institute of Public Health, which shall examine the species; if it finds the species suitable for retention, it shall issue a certificate of deposit showing the exact date of delivery. The depositor shall give all information necessary for the examination.

(3) The National Institute of Public Health shall treat as secret all information concerning the deposited species until the publication of the patent application.

(4) After publication of the patent application, the National Institute of Public Health shall place the species at the disposal of any person wishing to examine it, on the normal payment charged in international transactions. The National Institute shall notify the depositor accordingly.

(5) The Minister of Health shall draw up the detailed rules for the deposit, the deposit fee and the required examinations.

(6) Deposit with a foreign organization may be taken into account only in the case of reciprocity. In matters of reciprocity the President of the National Office of Inventions shall be competent to give a ruling.

Section 22 (Re Section 43(1)(c) of the Law)

(1) Priority by exhibition may be claimed only where the relevant priority declaration is submitted at the same time as the patent application within six months from the first day of the exhibition.

(2) A certificate from the authority responsible for the exhibition shall be attached to the request for application, certifying the existence of the exhibition and its date and containing a description of the exhibited invention and, where appropriate, a drawing of the exhibited invention on which the authority responsible certifies its identity with the exhibited invention. The certificate of exhibition and the certificate of identity may only be issued during the period of exhibition and only so long as the object of the invention or its description or presentation may be seen at the exhibition.

Section 22A (Re Section 43A of the Law)

After the patent application has been filed, the following data shall be published:

- (a) name and address of the applicant or the eventual representative;
- (b) reference number of the application;
- (c) date of filing of the application, and date of priority if different therefrom, country and number of the earlier application;
- (d) number of the international publication in case of an international application;
- (e) title of the invention.

Section 23 (Re Sections 46 and 47 of the Law)

- (1) Where the applicant at the time of application does not request complete examination, a deferred examination shall be carried out. Withdrawal of a request for complete examination or for subsequent examination shall have no legal effect.
- (2) A person requesting subsequent examination who is not himself the applicant may only be regarded as party to the proceedings ordering subsequent examination.

Section 24 (Re Section 48 of the Law)

- (1) The patent application may be refused only on the ground of insufficiencies where the applicant has been invited to remedy them or to make a declaration.
- (2) Until the decision on merit has been taken, the National Office of Inventions may hold a further examination in respect of any condition for patentability and decide in the light of its results whether a patent can be granted.
- (3) The applicant may request the out-of-turn examination of the patent application if expeditious judgment is required by a vital interest of national economy.

Section 25 (Re Section 49 of the Law)

- (1) Only changes in the contents of the description and drawings that are within the framework of the original description and drawings may be regarded as amendments.
- (2) Patent applications may be amended by being combined if the applicants and the inventors are the same, provided that the thus obtained application may be regarded as uniform. In the case of an amendment made by combining applications having different filing dates, the applicant may maintain the earliest filing date and the priority of the individual claims.

Section 26 (Re Section 50 of the Law)

- (1) Any person may make comments on the published patent application at the National Office of Inventions. The comments shall be considered when judging the application.
- (2) The person making the comments shall not be a party in the application procedure.

Section 27 (Re Section 51 of the Law)

[Repealed under Section 14(3) of Decree No. 4/1983.]

Section 28 (Re Section 52 of the Law)

- (1) The decision granting the patent shall contain the following items:
 - (a) the reference number;
 - (b) the title and class of the patent;
 - (c) the name (or trade name) and address (or office) of the patentee;
 - (d) the filing date;
 - (e) the particulars of the priority;
 - (f) information on the amount of the patent fee, date and manner of payment;
 - (g) the date of the grant of the patent;
 - (h) the signature and seal of the National Office of Inventions.
- (2) The patent document shall be transmitted to the patentee and to the inventor of an employee invention. It shall contain the following items:
 - (a) the number of registration and the reference number of the patent;
 - (b) the title of the patent;
 - (c) the name (or trade name) and address (or office) of the patentee;
 - (d) the inventor's name, occupation and address;
 - (e) the filing date;
 - (f) particulars of the priority;
 - (g) the signature of the President of the National Office of Inventions or his deputy;
 - (h) the seal of the National Office of Inventions.
- (3) The documents of a patent granted by omitting the publication may be inspected by any person from the time of the announcement of the grant and, on payment, copies thereof may be obtained by any person.
- (4) If the patentee surrenders a patent granted by omitting the publication, with retroactive effect to its origin within 30 days after the granting decision has become definitive, the announcement of the grant of the patent and the printing of the description may not take place, and the documents may be inspected only by the patentee, the inventor and their representative.

Section 29 (Re Section 54 of the Law)

- (1) Where the application for revocation does not comply with the requirements prescribed, the applicant requesting revocation shall be invited to remedy the insufficiencies. If the applicant fails to do so, the application shall be dismissed.
- (2) Several applications requesting revocation of the same patent shall be dealt with together.
- (3) Where, by a decision taken on merits, an application for revocation is finally dismissed, revocation proceedings may not be taken out against the same patent on the same grounds.
- (4) [Repealed under Section 14(3) of Decree No. 4/1983.]

Section 30 (Re Section 55 of the Law)

- (1) A request for a decision on non-infringement and its attachments, including a description of the relevant patent, shall be submitted to the National Office of Inventions in a number of copies one more than the number of patentees. Where the request does not comply with the requirements prescribed, the applicant shall be invited to remedy its insufficiencies. If he fails to do so, the request shall be dismissed.

(2) A request for a decision on non-infringement may be submitted only in respect of one patent.

(3) The National Office of Inventions shall forward the request and its attachments to the patentee to enable him to make a declaration. After written preparatory proceedings, a decision on non-infringement shall be taken at a hearing.

Section 31 (Re Section 67)

(1) A plant variety is distinguishable if it definitely differs by one or more important characteristics from any other plant variety whose existence is a matter of common knowledge at the priority date.

(2) A plant variety is novel if it has not yet been offered for sale or marketed, with the agreement of the breeder or his successor in title:

(a) in the country earlier than one year before the priority date;

(b) abroad in case of vines and trees earlier than six years, in case of other plants earlier than four years, before the priority date.

(3) A plant variety is homogeneous if its individuals--having regard to the differences due to the particular features of reproduction--are identical.

(4) A plant variety is stable if the essential characteristics of its individuals, after successive reproduction, or at the end of reproduction cycles specified by the applicant, concur with the description.

(5) The variety denomination must be able, at the priority date, to identify the variety. A designation may not be used as a variety denomination which, in particular, consists solely of figures--except where this is an established practice for designating varieties, is liable to mislead, is the name of an already existing variety of the same botanical species or of a related species, or is contrary to law or socially accepted moral rules.

Section 32 (Re Section 68)

The whole plant, seed or other part of the plant capable of reproduction shall be considered as propagating material.

Section 33 (Re Section 69)

(1) The distinctness, homogeneity and stability of the plant variety shall be assessed on the basis of the results of experimental testing, carried out in the course of qualification by the State or, failing this, ordered by the National Office of Inventions. The experimental testing shall be carried out in the territory of the country by an organization designated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

(2) The result of the experimental testing carried out by a competent foreign organization may be taken into consideration in the patent procedure in case of reciprocity. In the question of reciprocity the opinion of the President of the National Office of Inventions shall be decisive.

(3) The data relative to the patentability of the plant variety may be filed by the applicant within four years after the expiration of the priority term.

(4) The experimental testing may be inspected by the applicant.

(5) The expenses of the experimental testing ordered by the National Office of Inventions shall be borne by the applicant.

Section 34 (Re Section 70)

[Repealed]

Section 35 (Re Section 70)

[Repealed]

Section 36 (Re Section 71)

The provisions of Rules 31 to 33 shall apply mutatis mutandis also to animal breeds.

Section 37 (Re Section 72 of the Law)

(1) This Decree shall enter into force on January 1, 1970. In respect of proceedings already pending and of patents already granted--with the exceptions set out in paragraphs (2) to (5)--the provisions of the Law and of this Decree shall apply from January 1, 1970.

- (2) [Repealing and transitory provision no longer valid.]
- (3) [Repealing and transitory provision no longer valid.]
- (4) [Repealing and transitory provision no longer valid.]
- (5) [Repealing and transitory provision no longer valid.]

France and the Federal Republic of Germany

A new Administrative Agreement providing for cooperation in the examination of plant varieties for distinctness, homogeneity and stability has been concluded between the Comité de la protection des obtentions végétales (CPOV - Committee for the Protection of New Plant Varieties) and the Institut national de la recherche agronomique (INRA - National Institute of Agronomic Research), acting on behalf of the Comité technique permanent de la sélection (CTPS - Permanent Technical Committee on Plant Breeding), of France, on the one hand, and the Bundessortenamt (BSA - Federal Office of Plant Varieties) of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other.

The new agreement provides for a third category of taxa, for which each of the parties has agreed to base its decision on an application for protection or registration in the national list of varieties--unless an exception is made--on the results of the examination conducted by the other party following an earlier application.

The taxa covered by this agreement, which entered into force on September 1, 1985, are listed below.

1. Taxa whose varieties will be examined by France / Taxons dont les variétés seront examinées par la France / Taxonomische Einheiten, deren Sorten durch Frankreich geprüft werden

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla (L.) Ulrich	Leaf Beet, Swiss Chard	Poirée	Mangold
Capsicum annum L.	Sweet Pepper, Capsicum, Chili	Piment, Poivron	Paprika
Cichorium endivia L.	Endive	Chicorée frisée et Scarole	Winterendivie
Cucurbita pepo L.	Courgette, Marrow	Courge, Courgette	Gartenspeisekürbis
Cydonia Mill. ¹	Quince ¹	Cognassier ¹	Quitte ¹
Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	Tall Fescue	Fétuque élevée	Rohrschwengel
Glycine max (L.) Merrill	Soya Bean, Soybean	Soja	Sojabohne
Helianthus annuus L.	Common Sunflower	Tournesol	Sonnenblume
Hydrangea L.	Hydrangea	Hortensia	Hortensie
Lens culinaris Medik.	Lentil	Lentille	Linse
Linum usitatissimum L.	Flax, Linseed	Lin	Lein
Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karst. ex Farwell	Tomato	Tomate	Tomate
Medicago sativa L.	Lucerne, Alfalfa	Luzerne	Blaue Luzerne
Medicago X varia Martyn	Hybrid Lucerne	Luzerne (hybride)	Bastardluzerne
Prunus avium L. ¹	Sweet Cherry ¹	Cerisier (cerises douces) ¹	Süsskirsche ¹
Prunus domestica L. ¹	Plum ¹	Prunier ¹	Pflaume ¹
Pyracantha M.J. Roem.	Firethorn	Pyracantha, Buisson ardent	Feuerdorn
Pyrus communis L. ¹	Pear ¹	Poirier ¹	Birne ¹
Valerianella locusta (L.) Laterrade	Cornsalad, Lamb's Lettuce	Mâche	Feldsalat

¹ Except ornamental varieties / Sauf variétés ornementales / Ausser Ziersorten.

2. Taxa whose varieties will be examined by the Federal Republic of Germany / Taxons dont les variétés seront examinées par la République fédérale d'Allemagne / Taxonomische Einheiten, deren Sorten durch die Bundesrepublik Deutschland geprüft werden

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Celeriac	Céleri-rave	Knollensellerie
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. var. <i>esculenta</i> L.	Garden Beet, Beetroot	Betterave rouge, Betterave potagère	Rote Rübe
<i>Begonia-Elatior-Hybridi</i>	Elatior Begonia	Bégonia elatior	Elatior-Begonie
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>gongylodes</i> L.	Kohlrabi	Chou-rave	Kohlrabi
<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	Hop	Houblon	Hopfen
<i>Kalanchoë</i> Adans.	Kalanchoë	Kalanchoë	Kalanchoë
<i>Pelargonium</i> X <i>hortorum</i> L.H. Bail., <i>P. zonale hort. non (L.)</i> L'Hérit. ex Ait., <i>P. peltatum hort. non (L.)</i> L'Hérit. ex Ait.	<i>Pelargonium</i> Zonal <i>Pelargonium</i> Ivy-leaved <i>Pelargonium</i>	<i>Pelargonium</i> <i>Pelargonium zonale</i> Géranium-lierre)) <i>Pelargonie</i>)) (zonale, Peltaten))
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Climbing French Bean	Haricot à rames	Stangenbohne
<i>Populus</i> L.	Poplar	Peuplier	Pappel
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>niger</i> (Mill.) S. Kerner	Black Radish	Radis d'été, d'automne et d'hiver	Rettich
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. ssp. <i>oleifera</i> (DC.) Metzg.)	Fodder Radish	Radis oléifère	Oelrettich
<i>Rhododendron</i> L.	Rhododendron, Azalea	Rhododendron, Azalée	Rhododendron, Azalee
<i>Ribes niveum</i> Lindl.	White Currant	Groseillier blanc	Weisse Johannisbeere
<i>Ribes sylvestre</i> (Lam.) Mert. et W. Koch	Red Currant	Groseillier rouge	Rote Johannisbeere
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> L.	Gooseberry	Groseillier à maquereaux	Stachelbeere
<i>Rubus</i> subg. <i>Eubatus</i> Focke	Blackberry	Ronce fruitière	Brombeere
<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i> H. Wendl.	African Violet	Saintpaulia	Usambaraveilchen
<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> L.	Black Salsify	Scorsonère, Salsifis noir	Schwarzwurzel
<i>Secale cereale</i> L.	Rye	Seigle	Roggen

3. Taxa for which the parties have agreed to take over examination results (unless an exception is made) / Taxons pour lesquels les parties sont convenues de reprendre les résultats des examens (sauf exception) / Taxonomische Einheiten, für die die Parteien vereinbart haben (von Ausnahmen abgesehen), die Prüfungsergebnisse zu übernehmen

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
<i>Allium porrum</i> L.	Leek	Poireau	Porree
<i>Avena sativa</i> L.	Oats	Avoine	Hafer
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. var. <i>alba</i> DC.	Fodder Beet	Betterave fourragère	Runkelrübe

<u>Latine</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.			
- var. <i>capitata</i> L. f. <i>alba</i> DC.	White Cabbage	Chou cabus	Weisskohl
- var. <i>capitata</i> L. f. <i>rubra</i> DC.	Red Cabbage	Chou rouge	Rotkohl
- var. <i>gemmifera</i> DC.	Brussels Sprouts	Chou de Bruxelles	Rosenkohl
- var. <i>sabauda</i> L.	Savoy Cabbage	Chou de Milan	Wirsing
- var. <i>sabellica</i> L. subvar. <i>laciniata</i>	Curly Kale	Chou frisé	Grünkohl
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	Cucumber, Gherkin	Concombre, Cornichon	Gurke
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley	Orge	Gerste
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>sativus</i>	Radish	Radis de tous les mois	Radieschen
<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.	Black Currant	Cassis	Schwarze Johannisbeere
<i>Rosa</i> L.	Rose	Rosier	Rose
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.	Raspberry	Framboisier	Himbeere
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.	Spinach	Epinard	Spinat
X <i>Triticale</i>	Triticale	Triticale	Triticale
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. emend. Fiori et Paol. ¹	Wheat, Soft Wheat ¹	Blé tendre ¹	Weichweizen ¹
<i>Triticum durum</i> Desf.	Durum Wheat	Blé dur	Hartweizen
<i>Zea mays</i> L. ²	Maize ²	Maïs ²	Mais ²

¹ Except hybrid varieties / Sauf variétés hybrides / Ausser Hybridsorten.

² Parents: inbred lines and single-cross hybrids, if they are the subject of an application for protection or registration in the national list of varieties / Géniteurs : lignées et hybrides simples, en cas de demande protection ou d'inscription au catalogue officiel / Erbkomponenten: Inzuchtlinien und Einfachhybriden, soweit sie Gegenstand einer Anmeldung zum Sortenschutz oder zur Eintragung in die Nationale Liste sind.

EXTENSION OF AGREEMENTS

Belgium and the Netherlands

The Administrative Agreement providing for cooperation in the examination of plant varieties for distinctness, homogeneity and stability concluded between the Service de la protection des obtentions végétales (SPOV - Service for the Protection of New Plant Varieties) of Belgium and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Netherlands (see UPOV Newsletter No. 17, page 11, and Plant Variety Protection No. 27, page 18, No. 28, page 40, and No. 36, page 24) was extended with effect from October 1, 1985, to the following taxa, which will be examined by the Dutch authorities on behalf of the SPOV: *Anthurium Schott*, *Cynosurus cristatus* L., *Festuca ovina* L. sensu lato, *Hippeastrum Herb.*, *Hyacinthus orientalis* L., *Poa annua* L., *Poa compressa* L., *Poa nemoralis* L., *Poa palustris* L.

The taxa now covered by this agreement are listed below.

Administrative Agreement on Cooperation in Examination
Between Belgium and the Netherlands

Accord administratif de coopération en matière d'examen
entre la Belgique et les Pays-Bas

Verwaltungsvereinbarung für die Zusammenarbeit bei der Prüfung
zwischen Belgien und den Niederlanden

<u>Latine</u>	<u>Nederlands</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
Agrostis canina L.	Heidestruisgras, Kruipend struis- gras	Velvet Bent	Agrostide des bruyères, Agros- tide des chiens	Heidestraussgras, Hundsstraussgras
Agrostis gigantea Roth	Hoog struisgras	Red Top (Black Bent)	Agrostide géante	Weisses Straussgras
Agrostis stolonifera L.	Wit struisgras	Creeping Bent	Agrostide stolo- nifère	Flechtstraussgras
Agrostis tenuis Sibth.	Gewoon struisgras	Brown Top, Common Bent	Agrostide commune	Rotes Straussgras
Allium cepa L.	Ui	Onion	Oignon	Zwiebel
Alstroemeria L.	Incalelie	Alstroemeria	Alstroèmère, Lis des Incas	Inkalilie
Anthurium Schott	Anthurium	Anthurium, Tail Flower	Anthurium	Flamingoblume
Brassica rapa L. emend. Metzg. var. rapa	Raap, Stoppelknol	Turnip	Navet	Herbstrübe, Mairübe
Bromeliaceae Juss.: Aechmea Ruiz et Pav.; Cryptanthus Klotzsch ex O. et D. (Otto et A. Dietr.); Guzmania Ruiz et Pav.; Neoregelia L.B. Sm.; Tillandsia L.; Vriesea Lindl.	Bromelia-achtigen, voor zover beho- rende tot de ge- noemde geslachten en hun onderlinge hybriden	Bromeliaceae belonging to the mentioned genera and to their mutual hybrids	Broméliacées appartenant aux genres mentionnés et à leurs hybrides mutuels	Bromeliaceen, die zu den genannten Gattungen und ihren wechsell- seitigen Hybriden gehören
Cucumis sativus L.	Augurk, Komkommer (kasrassen)	Cucumber, Gherkin (greenhouse varieties)	Concombre, Corni- chon (variétés de serre)	Gurke (Gewächshaus- sorten)
Cynosurus cristatus L.	Kamgras	Crested Dog's-tail	Crételle	Kammgras
Dianthus caryophyllus L.	Anjer	Carnation	Oeillet	Nelke
Festuca ovina L. sensu lato	Hardzwenkgras/ Schapegras	Hard Fescue/ Sheep's Fescue	Fétuque durette/ Fétuque ovine	Schafschwingel
Festuca rubra L.	Roodzwenkgras	Red Fescue	Fétuque rouge	Rotschwingel
Freesia Klatt	Freesia	Freesia	Freesia	Freesie
Gerbera Cass.	Gerbera	Gerbera	Gerbera	Gerbera
Gladiolus L.	Gladiool	Gladiolus	Glaïeul	Gladiole
Hippeastrum Herb.	Amaryllis	Amaryllis	Amaryllis	Ritterstern, Amaryllis
Hyacinthus orientalis L.	Hyacint	Common Hyacinth	Jacinthe	Hyazinthe
Iris L.	Iris	Iris	Iris	Iris

<u>Latine</u>	<u>Nederlands</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>Deutsch</u>
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.	Sla (kasrassen)	Lettuce (green-house varieties)	Laitue (variétés de serre)	Salat (Gewächshaus-sorten)
<i>Lilium</i> L.	Lelie	Lily	Lis	Lilie
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	Engels Raaigras	Perennial Ryegrass	Ray-grass anglais	Deutsches Weidelgras
Orchidaceae Juss.	Orchideeën	Orchids	Orchidées	Orchideen
<i>Poa annua</i> L.	Straatgras	Annual Meadow-grass	Pâturin annuel	Einjähriges Rispen-gras
<i>Poa compressa</i> L.	Plathalmig Beemdgras	Canada Bluegrass, Flattened Meadow-grass	Pâturin comprimé	Flaches Rispengras
<i>Poa nemoralis</i> L.	Bosbeemdgras	Wood Meadow-grass	Pâturin des bois	Hainrispengras
<i>Poa palustris</i> L.	Moerasbeemdgras	Swamp Meadow-grass	Pâturin des marais	Sumpfrispengras
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	Veldbeemdgras	Kentucky Bluegrass, Smooth Stalked Meadow-grass	Pâturin des prés	Wiesenrispengras
<i>Poa trivialis</i> L.	Ruwbeemdgras	Rough Stalked Meadow-grass	Pâturin commun	Gemeines Rispengras
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	Aardappel	Potato	Pomme de terre	Kartoffel
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.	Spinazie	Spinach	Epinard	Spinat
<i>Streptocarpus</i> Lindl.	<i>Streptocarpus</i> (Draaivucht)	<i>Streptocarpus</i>	<i>Streptocarpus</i>	Drehfrucht
<i>Tulipa</i> L.	Tulp	Tulip	Tulipe	Tulpe

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CALENDAR

UPOV Meetings

April 18	Consultative Committee
April 16 and 17	Administrative and Legal Committee
April 18	Ad hoc Working Group on Variety Denominations
May 21 to 23 Hanover (Federal Republic of Germany)	Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs
May 27 to 29 Pontecagnano-Salerno (Italy)	Technical Working Party for Vegetables (Subgroup on May 26)
June 4 to 6 Dublin (Ireland)	Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops (Subgroup on June 3)
July 16 to 18 Wageningen (Netherlands)	Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees (Subgroup on July 15)
September 17 to 19 Wädenswil (Switzerland)	Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (Subgroup on September 15 and 16)
November 18 and 19	Administrative and Legal Committee
November 20 and 21	Technical Committee
December 1 Paris (France)	Consultative Committee
December 2 to 5 Paris (France)	Council

Symposia

February 17 to 20 Lincoln (New Zealand)	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DISR) Plant Breeding Symposium
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The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)--an international organization established by the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants--is the international forum for States interested in plant variety protection. Its main objective is to promote the protection of the interests of plant breeders--for their benefit and for the benefit of agriculture and thus also of the community at large--in accordance with uniform and clearly defined principles.

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