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NEWSLETTER

INTERNATIONALER VERBAND
ZUM SCHUTZ VON
PFLANZENZÜCHTUNGEN

UNION INTERNATIONALE
POUR LA PROTECTION
DES OBTENTIONS VÉGÉTALES

INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF
NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

No. 8

March 1977

Geneva

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INFORMATION FROM UPOV

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF
NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS IN 1976

Membership

At the end of 1976, the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) consisted of the following seven member States: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom. Belgium had deposited its instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants on November 5, 1976, thus becoming a member of UPOV as from December 5, 1976. On October 6, 1976, the Republic of South Africa made a request for accession to the UPOV Convention and, in November 1976, the Council of UPOV gave a favorable decision on that request. The Republic of South Africa has not yet deposited its instrument of accession, however.

The Council and the Consultative Committee

During 1976 the various bodies of UPOV met as listed below (unless otherwise indicated, the sessions took place in Geneva).

The Council held three sessions: the second extraordinary session on March 11, 1976, the tenth ordinary session from October 13 to 15, 1976, and the third extraordinary session on November 16 and 17, 1976. The tenth ordinary session of the Council was attended by observers from signatory States (Belgium and Switzerland) and from a number of other interested non-member States, namely, Austria, Canada, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Senegal, South Africa, Spain and the United States of America. The following decisions were taken, inter alia, by the Council:

(i) the Council approved amendments to the Rules of Procedure for Technical and Administrative Cooperation between UPOV and WIPO and to the Administrative Regulations of UPOV;

(ii) it approved the annual report and accounts for 1975 and established the program and budget for 1977;

(iii) it agreed unanimously to hold the next Diplomatic Conference for revising the UPOV Convention in October 1978;

(iv) it delegated the power to adopt the UPOV Model Form for the Application for Plant Breeders' Rights and the UPOV Model Form for the Application for a Variety Denomination to the UPOV Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Examination;*

(v) it adopted in principle the Model for Technical Questionnaires prepared by the UPOV Technical Steering Committee as well as the Model for Reports on Technical Examination to be used for the exchange of examination reports agreed upon under bilateral agreements based on the UPOV Model Agreement for International Cooperation in the Testing of Varieties.

The Consultative Committee held its thirteenth session on March 10 and 11, 1976, and its fourteenth session on October 12 and 15, 1976. In these sessions, it prepared the work of the Council.

* Both forms were adopted by that Committee of Experts and will be published in the next issue of this Newsletter.

Committee of Experts

The Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention held its third session from February 17 to 19, 1976, and its fourth session from September 14 to 17, 1976. In both sessions, the Committee considered proposals for the revision, or a more flexible interpretation, of those provisions of the UPOV Convention which could constitute obstacles to the accession of further States to UPOV.

The Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Examination held its fifth session on May 5, 1976, and its sixth session on November 16 and 17, 1976. During both sessions, the Committee discussed the draft Model Forms for the Application for Plant Breeders' Rights and the draft Model Form for the Application for a Variety Denomination. During its sixth session, it adopted both forms. The Committee also noted that, as a result of the adoption of the UPOV Model Agreement for International Cooperation in the Testing of Varieties, bilateral agreements on cooperation in examination had been concluded by mid-November 1976 between France and Germany (Federal Republic of), France and Sweden, and the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Further bilateral agreements were in the course of preparation. In both sessions, the Committee also discussed the fees to be charged to breeders and, during its fifth session, recommended to the Council that a fee of at least 1,350 Swiss francs be charged for a normal examination (lasting two years or growing periods) of a new plant variety of cereals or of another comparable crop. Furthermore, the Committee discussed the exchange of examination reports and noted that, as of June 1, 1976, a total of 534 examination reports had been exchanged between the different offices of the member States. In this connection, the Committee updated the list of genera and species for which the national offices were ready to discuss with other national offices the conclusion of bilateral agreements concerning cooperation in examination.

Technical Meetings

The Technical Steering Committee held its eighth session on May 6 and 7, 1976, and its ninth session from November 17 to 19, 1976. The Committee had detailed discussions on the methods applied in the different member States with respect to data recording and interpretation. During its eighth session it adopted two Test Guidelines and during its ninth session 20 further Test Guidelines. Furthermore, the Committee discussed the layout and the contents of Technical Questionnaires for different species in general and approved forms for those species for which Test Guidelines had already been adopted. In addition, the Committee discussed and approved, on the authorization of the Council, a UPOV Model for Reports on Technical Examination.* Finally, the Committee discussed problems associated with the grouping of colors, the determination and wording of simple symmetrical plane shapes and the use of DDT for testing barley varieties.

The Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops held its fifth session at Menstrup (Denmark) from May 24 to 26, 1976. During that session, it finalized draft Test Guidelines for Bent, Cocksfoot, Kentucky Bluegrass, Timothy, Meadow Fescue and Tall Fescue, Common Vetch, Barley and Oats, and revised draft Test Guidelines for Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). In addition, it commenced the revision of the Test Guidelines for Ryegrass, Red Clover and Lucerne, discussed draft Test Guidelines for White Clover and Rape and prepared draft Test Guidelines for Turnip which were finalized in September 1976, in cooperation with the Technical Working Party for Vegetables.

The Technical Working Party for Forest Trees held its fourth session at Hørsholm (Denmark) from August 17 to 19, 1976. During that session, it rediscussed and finalized the draft Test Guidelines for Poplar and had first preliminary discussions on the establishment of draft Test Guidelines for Picea.

* To be published in the next issue of this Newsletter.

The Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops held its seventh session at Hanover (Federal Republic of Germany) from June 16 to 18, 1976. During that session, the Working Party finalized draft Test Guidelines for Cherries, Black Currants and Raspberries and worked on the draft Test Guidelines for European Plums. It also established first drafts of Test Guidelines for Vines, Gooseberries, Red and White Currants and Peach and started discussing working papers for draft Test Guidelines for Apricots.

The Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants held its ninth session at Melle (Belgium) from May 12 to 14, 1976. During that session, the Working Party finalized the draft Test Guidelines for Rhododendron and established the first drafts of Test Guidelines for Alstroemerias, Streptocarpus and Chrysanthemum. It also discussed problems associated with the determination of colors.

The Technical Working Party for Vegetables held its eighth session at Wageningen (Netherlands) from March 23 to 25, 1976, and its ninth session at Cambridge (United Kingdom) from September 21 to 23, 1976. During its eighth session, the Working Party finalized the draft Test Guidelines for Tomato and established first drafts of Test Guidelines for Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower and Onion. It also discussed working papers for the establishment of draft Test Guidelines for Turnip and Spinach. During its ninth session, the Working Party finalized draft Test Guidelines for Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower and Onion and, in cooperation with the Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops, draft Test Guidelines for Turnip. It also established first drafts of Test Guidelines for Spinach and Brussels Sprouts.

The Working Group on Variety Denominations held its ninth session on September 16, 1976, jointly with the meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention. During that session, the Working Group discussed the provisions of Article 13 of the Convention. The Working Group also discussed the UPOV Guidelines for Variety Denominations and proposed several amendments to them.

Relations with Non-Member States

The President of the Council of UPOV and the Vice Secretary-General accompanied a group consisting of officers of the US Patent and Trademark Office and the US Plant Variety Protection Office as well as private breeders of the United States of America on the occasion of a visit to the national authorities, and in one case to a private plant-breeding station, in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and France in October 1976. The visit closed with a meeting at the headquarters of UPOV in Geneva. During that visit, the paramount subject of the discussion was the possibility of the United States of America's accession to UPOV.

* * * * *

ADDITIONAL ACT AMENDING THE UPOV CONVENTION: ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands deposited, on January 12, 1977, its instrument of ratification of the Additional Act of November 10, 1972, amending the UPOV Convention. In accordance with Article VI(1) of that Act and Article 27(4) of the UPOV Convention, the Additional Act entered into force on February 11, 1977, that is, thirty days after the deposit of the last of the instruments of ratification deposited by five-sixths of the member States of UPOV.*

* Of the seven States members of UPOV, six deposited instruments of ratification of the said Additional Act: Sweden on January 11, 1973; Denmark on February 8, 1974; France on January 22, 1975; Germany (Federal Republic of) on July 23, 1976; Belgium on November 5, 1976; Netherlands on January 12, 1977.

The Additional Act amends the administrative provisions of the UPOV Convention as follows:

(i) The original version of Article 26 of the Convention provided for three contribution classes (the first class corresponding to five units, the second class corresponding to three units and the third class corresponding to one unit). The amended version provides for five classes: Class I (five units), Class II (four units), Class III (three units), Class IV (two units) and Class V (one unit), thereby facilitating a better differentiation of each country's share in the total of the contributions to be allotted to each of them.

(ii) According to Article II(5) of the Additional Act, a member State or a State applying for accession according to Article 32 of the Convention and indicating the wish to be placed in Class V may be allowed, by a decision of the Council (for which a three-quarters majority is required), to pay only one-half of the contributions corresponding to Class V in order to take account of exceptional circumstances. It is hoped that this possibility will enable countries of limited financial resources--for instance, developing countries--to accede to the UPOV Convention.

(iii) Under Article II(6) of the Additional Act--an Article which, however, will not become effective until all member States are parties to that Act--a member State being in arrears in the payment of its contributions may not exercise its right to vote in the Council if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. It is not, however, relieved of its obligations, or deprived of any other right under the Convention. The Council may, however, allow such a State (by a majority of three-quarters of the members present) to continue to exercise its right to vote if, and as long as, the Council is satisfied that the delay in payment is due to exceptional and unavoidable circumstances.

(iv) The Additional Act has no immediate effect on plant breeders' rights in the present member States of UPOV, nor will it have on future member States.

* * * * *

DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN 1976

Summary of Exposés Made by Government Representatives at the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Council

Following established practice, the representatives of States having participated in the tenth Ordinary Session of the Council of UPOV (October 13 to 15, 1976) briefly reported on the development of plant variety protection in their countries. Those of their remarks which appear to be of general interest are stated below.

The representatives of member States, after informing the Council on the increase in the number of applications in their countries in 1975 (see the statistical information given in UPOV Newsletter No. 6), reported that the national systems of protection in each of the member States had recently either been extended to further genera or species or their extension was being prepared. Extension of the national list of genera and species eligible for protection had been effected by Denmark (see UPOV Newsletter No. 3), France (see UPOV Newsletter No. 7), the Federal Republic of Germany (see UPOV Newsletter No. 1) and the Netherlands (see UPOV Newsletter No. 2). Several delegations endorsed the importance of bilateral agreements on cooperation in examination based on the UPOV Model Agreement for International Cooperation in the Testing of Varieties (see UPOV Newsletter No. 4) for increasing the number of genera and species eligible for protection in the member States. The representative of Sweden announced his country's hope that protection could be extended to six further ornamental species on the basis of bilateral agreements with other member States. From the United Kingdom it was reported that emphasis would be placed on increasing the number of agricultural and vegetable crops eligible for

protection, whereas in the past protection had mainly been extended to additional ornamental species. Several member States reported that the fees levied in the field of plant variety protection had generally had to be increased.

As far as the signatory non-member States were concerned, it was reported that in Belgium, which in the meantime had become a full member of UPOV (see UPOV Newsletter No. 7), the possibility of extending protection in certain cases to the final product provided for in the Bill on the Protection of New Plant Varieties had not been approved by Parliament. It was also indicated that Italy's ratification of the UPOV Convention might be expected in the near future. The implementing decree of the Law on the Protection of New Plant Varieties of Switzerland was reported to require some two or three months before it could be issued; Switzerland could be expected to become a full member of UPOV soon.

The following information given by non-member States is of particular interest.

In Austria a bill on plant breeders' rights had been drafted and presented for discussion. It had to be examined for conformity with the country's constitution and the correct distribution of competence.

From Canada it was reported that both the seed and horticultural industry and the Department of Agriculture were coming more and more to the conclusion that the adoption of a plant variety protection system would best serve the interest of agriculture in that country.

From Hungary, where the grant of patents had also been provided for plant varieties and for animal breeds since January 1, 1970, it was reported that 35 patents had been granted so far for plant varieties, of which half had been issued to breeders from UPOV member States. No applications for animal breeds had been received yet. Accession to the UPOV Convention, originally expected in 1976, was still under serious consideration.

Ireland was said to be seriously considering the introduction of a system of plant breeders' rights in accordance with the UPOV Convention, and its accession to the Convention. An outline draft text for legislation had been prepared, consultations with the trade and with breeders had taken place, and an assessment had been made of the facilities and resources available to operate a plant breeders' rights system.

The representative of Japan reported that the Ministry of Agriculture of his country had decided in May to prepare legislation on plant breeders' rights. The draft prepared would, however, still have to go through all the administrative procedures before it could be presented to Parliament.

Luxembourg was said to have a definite interest in the protection of plant breeders' rights and in acceding to the UPOV Convention, but so far the technical problems of introducing such a system had been too great. Attempts to set up a Benelux Convention on the protection of new varieties of plants and other proposals in connection with the Commission of the European Communities had brought no solution so far. A reasonable solution, which however had to be studied further, was to resort to bilateral agreements based on the UPOV Model Agreement for International Cooperation in the Testing of Varieties.

In New Zealand three schemes had been brought into operation, one for Roses on May 1, 1975, one for Barley on October 3, 1975, and one for Fodder-Type Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) on May 28, 1976. The intention was to approach the Government with a view to introducing further schemes in the course of 1977 for annual Ryegrass, Lotus *Pedunculatus*, Potatoes, Peas (Field and Garden) and Lucerne. Extension to the following additional species was also being considered: Wheat (Durum and Common), Timothy, Cocksfoot, amenity grasses, Strawberries and Brassica (Kale, Turnip, Rape and Swede).

The representative of Poland recalled that his country had presented the first draft of a seed law, in so far as it concerned variety protection, to the Office of the Union for comments. A new draft had been prepared in the meantime, and the implementing decree was in preparation.

The representative of Senegal, a State which was invited for the first time to attend a Council session in an observer capacity, was given assurances that visits by experts from his country to the competent authorities of UPOV member States would be welcomed and that those experts would receive all the information they required.

The Parliament of South Africa had approved during its 1976 session a new Plant Breeders' Rights Act and the Plant Improvement Act 1976 (see UPOV Newsletter No. 6), the first of them with a view to acceding to the UPOV Convention. South Africa had now formally applied for admission to UPOV. As to the adoption of its application by the Council, see page 2 above.

In Spain, implementing regulations for the law approved in 1975 had been elaborated since the ninth session of the Council and were at the moment under consideration. These regulations provided for the protection of varieties of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rice, Potatoes, Roses and Carnations. They could be expected to be approved by the Government within two to three months. In the personal opinion of the representative of Spain, that country might apply for accession to the UPOV Convention before the next Council session.

Apart from submitting some statistical information on the protection provided for asexually reproduced plants under the Plant Patent Law and for sexually reproduced plants under the Plant Variety Protection Act, the representatives of the United States of America recalled that, under the latter Act, the breeder could specify that his variety would be marketed only as a class of certified seed, which would make his right more effective because it could be enforced by the Government and would not need enforcement by the breeder himself. This possibility had been chosen for about 74% of the agricultural varieties. The promulgation of additional regulations requiring a sample of seed to be submitted with the application was currently under consideration. "Limits of reciprocity" under the Plant Variety Protection Act had been established in the past with the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

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INFORMATION FROM MEMBER STATES

Netherlands: Ratification of the Additional Act of November 10, 1972

See page 4 above.

Federal Republic of Germany: Law on Charges of the Federal Plant Varieties Office and Ordinance on the Fees of the Federal Plant Varieties Office

In the Federal Republic of Germany a Law on Charges of the Federal Plant Varieties Office (Gesetz über die Erhebung von Kosten beim Bundessortenamt), was adopted; it is published in the Bundesgesetzblatt No. 123 of October 8, 1976, on pages 2873 to 2879. One general feature is noteworthy: the Law provides for a frame within which the Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry is allowed to fix, by way of ordinance and in agreement with the Federal Minister of Finance, the tariffs of the fees levied by the Federal Plant Varieties Office for its operations under the Plant Varieties Protection Law and the Seed Trade Law. This is a new departure since hitherto the passing of a formal law was required for any change in the fees.

On the basis of the above-mentioned Law, a (first) Ordinance on the Fees of the Federal Plant Varieties Office (Verordnung über Gebühren des Bundessortenamts) was issued on October 25, 1976, and published in the Bundesgesetzblatt No. 129 of October 29, 1976, on pages 3033 to 3041. It entered into force on November 1, 1976.

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

An Administrative Agreement providing for cooperation in the examination of plant varieties of certain species for distinctness, homogeneity and stability was concluded on September 30, 1976, between the Comité de la protection des obtentions végétales (CPOV - Committee for the Protection of New Plant Varieties) and the Groupe d'étude et de contrôle des variétés et des semences (GEVES - Group for the Study and the Control of Varieties and Seeds) of France, on the one hand, and the Bundessortenamt (Federal Plant Varieties Office) of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand. The particular feature of this Agreement, which entered into force on October 1, 1976, is that it establishes cooperation in examination both for the protection of new plant varieties and for the purposes of national listing. The species concerned by this Agreement are enumerated on page 9 below. The full German text of the Agreement has been published in the official gazette of the Federal Plant Varieties Office, "Blatt für Sortenwesen," 1977, pages 21-22.

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

An Administrative Agreement providing for cooperation in the examination of plant varieties of certain species for distinctness, homogeneity and stability was concluded between the Plantenyhedsnaevnet (Plant Variety Board) of Denmark and the Bundessortenamt (Federal Plant Varieties Office) of the Federal Republic of Germany. It corresponds, in its content, to the Agreement signed between the competent authorities of France and the Federal Republic of Germany. The species concerned by this Agreement are given on page 10 below.

Administrative Agreement on Cooperation in Examination between France and Germany (Federal Republic of)

1. Species whose varieties will be examined by France/Espèces dont les variétés seront examinées par la France/Arten deren Sorten durch Frankreich geprüft werden

<u>Purpose</u> ¹	<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>
L-P	Capsicum annuum L.	Pepper, Capsicum, Chili	Piment, Poivron	Paprika
L-P	Cichorium endivia L.	Endive	Chicorée frisée, Scarole	Winterendivie
L-P	Glycine max (L.) Merrill	Soya Bean	Soja	Sojabohne
L-P	Helianthus annuus L.	Common Sunflower	Tournesol	Sonnenblume
L-P	Linum usitatissimum L.	Flax, Linseed	Lin	Lein
P	Prunus avium L.	Sweet Cherry	Cerisier (cerises douces)	Süsskirsche
P	Prunus cerasus L.	Morello, Sour Cherry	Cerisier (cerises acides)	Sauerkirsche
P	Pyrus communis L.	Pear	Poirier	Birne
L-P	Valerianella locusta (L.) Laterrade	Cornsalad, Lamb's Lettuce	Mâche	Feldsalat

2. Species whose varieties will be examined by Germany (Federal Republic of)/Espèces dont les variétés seront examinées par l'Allemagne (République fédérale d')/Arten deren Sorten durch Deutschland (Bundesrepublik) geprüft werden

P	Begonia elatior hybrids	Elatior Begonia	Bégonia elatior hybrides	Elatior Begonie
L	Ribes niveum Lindl.	White Currant	Groseillier blanc	Weisse Johannisbeere
L	Ribes sylvestri (Lam.) Mert. et W. Koch	Red Currant	Groseillier rouge	Rote Johannisbeere
L	Ribes uva-crispa L.	Gooseberry	Groseillier épineux	Stachelbeere
L	Secale cereale L.	Rye	Seigle	Roggen

¹ L = National List/Catalogue/Sortenliste

P = Protection/Sortenschutz

Administrative Agreement on Cooperation in Examination between Denmark and Germany (Federal Republic of)

1. Species whose varieties will be examined by Denmark/Espèces dont les variétés seront examinées par le Danemark/Arten deren Sorten durch Dänemark geprüft werden

<u>Purpose</u> ¹	<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>
P	Euphorbia fulgens Karw.	Euphorbia fulgens	Euphorbe	Korallenranke
P	Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch	Poinsettia	Poinsettia	Poinsettie (Weihnachtsstern)
P	Juniperus spec.	Juniper	Genévrier	Wacholder
L-P	Medicago lupulina L.	Black Medick, Yellow Trefoil	Luzerne lupuline, Minette	Gelbklees (Hopfenklees)
P	Thuja spec.	Thuja	Thuja	Lebensbaum
L-P	Trifolium hybridum L.	Alsike Clover	Trèfle hybride	Schwedenklees
L-P	Trifolium pratense L.	Red Clover	Trèfle violet	Rotklees

2. Species whose varieties will be examined by Germany (Federal Republic of)/Espèces dont les variétés seront examinées par l'Allemagne (République fédérale d')/ Arten deren Sorten durch Deutschland (Bundesrepublik) geprüft werden

P	Begonia elatior hybrids	Elatior Begonia	Bégonia elatior	Elatior-Begonie
P	Fragaria spec.	Strawberry	Fraisier	Erdbeere
L-P	Lupinus albus L.	White Lupin	Lupin blanc	Weisslupine
L-P	Lupinus angustifolius L.	Blue Lupin	Lupin bleu	Blaue Lupine
L-P	Lupinus luteus L.	Yellow Lupin	Lupin jaune	Gelbe Lupine
P	Rhododendron spec.	Rhododenron, Azalea, Azaleodendron	Rhododendron, Azalée	Rhododendron, Azalee
P	Ribes nigrum L.	Black Currant	Cassis	Schwarze Johannisbeere
P	Ribes niveum Lindl.	White Currant	Groseillier blanc	Weisse Johannisbeere
P	Ribes sylvestre (Lam.) Mert. & Koch	Red Currant	Groseillier rouge	Rote Johannisbeere
P	Ribes uva-crispa L.	Gooseberry	Groseillier à maquereau	Stachelbeere
P	Rubus subg. Eubatus Focke	Blackberry	Ronce	Brombeere
P	Saintpaulia ionantha H. Wendl.	African Violet	Saintpaulia	Usambaraveilchen
L-P	Secale cereale L.	Rye	Seigle	Roggen
L-P	Zea mays L.	Maize	Mais	Mais

PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF UPOV

Information on UPOV in Spanish

Readers of Spanish mother tongue might be interested to note that an article on the Present Situation and Future Development of UPOV, published in 1975 in Industrial Property and La Propriété industrielle, has also been published in "La Propiedad Intelectual" and thus is now available in Spanish. Special reprints can be ordered from the Office of the Union.

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Test Guidelines

As mentioned in the report on the state of UPOV on pages 2 et seq. above, a number of further Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Homogeneity and Stability ("Test Guidelines") have been adopted and published (as usual, in a trilingual--English, French and German--edition). The Test Guidelines are available from the Office of the Union at the price of 2 Swiss francs per copy, including surface mailing costs.

As of January 1, 1977, the following Test Guidelines have been adopted.

Document
Number

TG/1/1	General Introduction/Introduction générale/Allgemeine Einführung
TG/2/1	Maize/Maïs/Mais
TG/3/1	Wheat/Blé/Weizen
TG/3/5	Wheat/Blé/Weizen (Triticum aestivum)
TG/4/1	Ryegrass/Ray-grass/Weidelgras
TG/II/4	Red Clover/Trèfle violet/Rotklee
TG/II/5	Lucerne/Luzerne
TG/7/1	Garden Pea/Pois Potager/Gemüseerbsen
TG/III/2	Broad Bean/Fève/Puffbohne
TG/III/4	Runner Bean/Haricot d'Espagne/Prunkbohne
TG/V/2	Euphorbia fulgens/Euphorbe/Korallenranke
TG/11/1	Rose/Rosier/Rose
TG/12/1	French Bean/Haricot/Bohne
TG/13/1	Lettuce/Laitue/Salat
TG/14/1	Apple/Pommier/Apfel
TG/15/1	Pear/Poirier/Birne
TG/16/1	Rice/Riz/Reis
TG/17/1	African Violet/Saintpaulia/Usambaraveilchen
TG/18/1	Elatior Begonia/Begonia elatior/Elatior Begonie
TG/19/4	Barley/Orge/Gerste
TG/20/4	Oats/Avoine/Hafer
TG/21/4	Poplar/Peuplier/Pappel
TG/22/3	Strawberry/Fraisier/Erdbeere
TG/23/2	Potato/Pomme de terre/Kartoffel
TG/24/2	Poinsettia/Poinsettie
TG/25/3	Carnation/Oeillet/Nelke

TG/27/3	Freesia/Freesie
TG/30/3	Bent/Agrostide/Straussgras
TG/31/3	Cocksfoot/Dactyle/Knaulgras
TG/32/3	Common Vetch/Vesce commune/Saatwicke
TG/33/3	Kentucky Bluegrass/Pâturin des prés/Wiesenrispe
TG/34/3	Timothy/Fléole des prés, Fléole diploïde/Wiesen-, Zwiebellieschgras
TG/35/3	Cherry/Cerisier/Kirsche
TG/37/3	Turnip/Navet/Herbst-, Mairübe
TG/38/3	White Clover/Trèfle blanc/Weissklee
TG/39/3	Meadow -, Tall Fescue/Fétuque des prés, Fétuque élevée/Wiesen-, Rohrschwengel
TG/40/3	Black Currant/Cassis/Schwarze Johannisbeere
TG/42/3	Rhododendron
TG/43/3	Raspberry/Framboisier/Himbeere
TG/44/3	Tomato/Tomate
TG/45/3	Cauliflower/Chou-fleur/Blumenkohl
TG/46/3	Onion/Oignon/Zwiebel
TG/48/3	Cabbage/Chou pommé/Kopfkohl
TG/49/3	Carrot/Carotte/Möhre

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In 1976 the different Technical Working Parties established several first drafts for further Test Guidelines. These drafts for the following species have been sent to the professional organizations, with an indication of the following deadlines for the communication of their comments:

Document Number	Species	deadline for the mailing of comments
TG/26/1(proj.)	Chrysanthemum (Perennial)/ Chrysanthème/Chrysantheme	April 15, 1977
TG/29/2(proj.)	Alstroemeria/Alstroemère/ Inkalilie	April 15, 1977
TG/47/1(proj.)	Streptocarpus/Drehfrucht	April 15, 1977
TG/50/1(proj.)	Vine/Vigne/Rebe	March 1, 1977
TG/51/1(proj.)	Gooseberry/Groseillier à maquereau/Stachelbeere	April 1, 1977
TG/52/1(proj.)	Red and White Currant/ Groseillier à grappes/ Rote und weisse Johannisbeere	April 1, 1977
TG/53/1(proj.)	Peach/Pêcher/Pfirsich	April 1, 1977
TG/54/1(proj.)	Brussels Sprouts/Chou de Bruxelles/Rosenkohl	July 1, 1977
TG/55/1(proj.)	Spinach/Epinard/Spinat	July 1, 1977

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Technical Questionnaires

Test Guidelines published recently contain as an annex a Model for the Technical Questionnaire which the breeder is asked to complete in any member State of UPOV when applying for protection. Test Guidelines published before 1976 did not contain such annexes. The Technical Questionnaires for the species to which the last-mentioned Test Guidelines refer have been published in a special document (ST/IX/5), which is available from the Office of the Union.

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LODI (Dr. Arr. Lodo)

La Tutela delle Novita Vegetali (The Protection of New Varieties of Plants) - in Italian

CARLO (Dr. Ignacio Quintana)

La Protección de las Obtenciones Vegetales y la Ley española de 12 de marzo de 1975
- in Spanish
in: Actas de Devedo Industrial, Madrid, 1975.

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CALENDAR

1. UPOV Sessions

1977

May 10 to 12	Madrid (Spain), Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
May 16 to 18	Geneva, Technical Steering Committee
May 17	Geneva, Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Examination
May 24 to 26	Hanover (Federal Republic of Germany), Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
June 7 to 9	Wageningen (Netherlands), Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants
June 14 to 16	Orléans (France), Technical Working Party for Forest Trees
September 6 to 8	Aarslev (Denmark), Technical Working Party for Vegetables
September 20 to 23	Geneva, Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention
November 15 to 17	Geneva, Technical Steering Committee
December 5 and 9	Geneva, Consultative Committee
December 6 to 9	Geneva, Council

2. Sessions of Non-Governmental Organizations

April 27 to 29	Paris (France), OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) Schemes for Varietal Certification of Seed, Advisory Group and Annual Meeting
April 28 to 29	Budapest (Hungary), International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamentals, International Colloquium
May 6 to 14	Madrid (Spain), International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), Congress
May 25 to 28	Monterey (California, USA), International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), Annual Meetings; and International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS), Mini-Congress

Headquarters

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