



# Supporting plant breeding initiatives through technical assistance on PVP

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### Outline

- The Community Plant Variety Rights (CPVR) system
- Processing applications
- Take-over of examination reports
- International cooperation in DUS testing
- GENIE Database (UPOV)
- CPVO agreements
- The socio-economic benefits of the CPVR system





### The Community Plant Variety Rights system



### The Community Plant Variety Protection System

The EU implemented a *sui generis* system of Plant Variety Protection in line with the TRIPS Agreement

The European Union **is a member of UPOV** as an intergovernmental organisation The CPVR system is based on the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, **1991 Act**  The Community Plant Variety Rights System (CPVR) was established by Regulation 2100/94 (Basic Regulation);





### Main features of the CPVR system

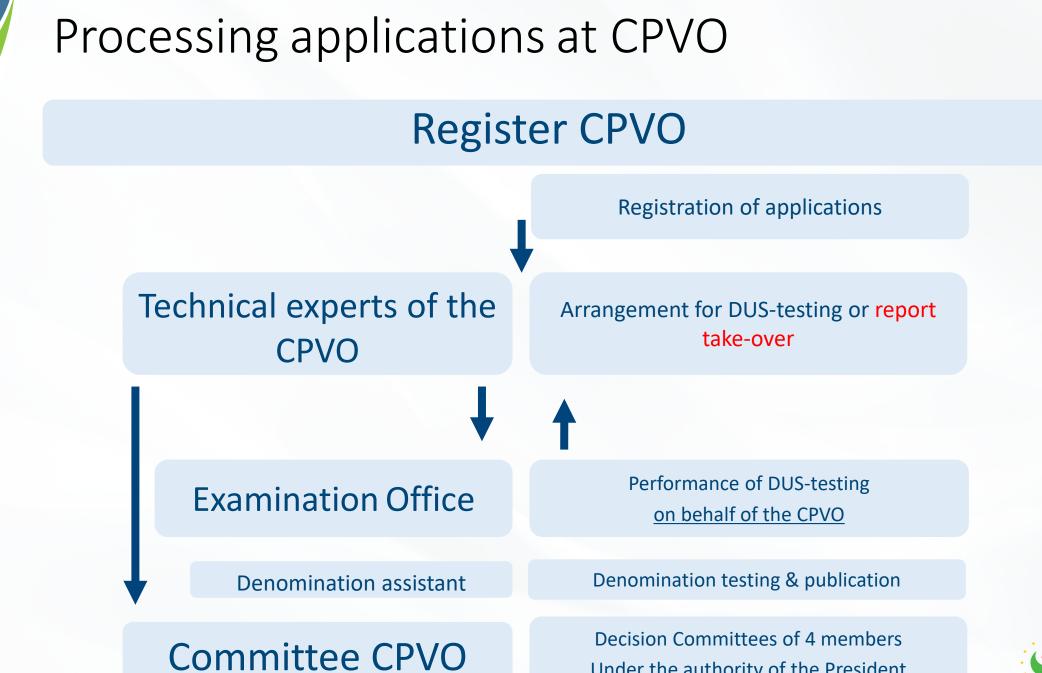
- Varieties of all botanical genera and species may be protected.
- The CPVO has received up to today applications for more than 2000 different plant species
- Duration of the Community right: 25 years (30 for vines, trees, potato varieties woody small fruits, woody ornamentals and flower bulbs)
- **Provisional protection** covering the time from publication of the application until the grant of the Community right





### Processing applications





Under the authority of the President



### Take-over of Technical Examination reports





**Legal basis** Take-over of examination reports

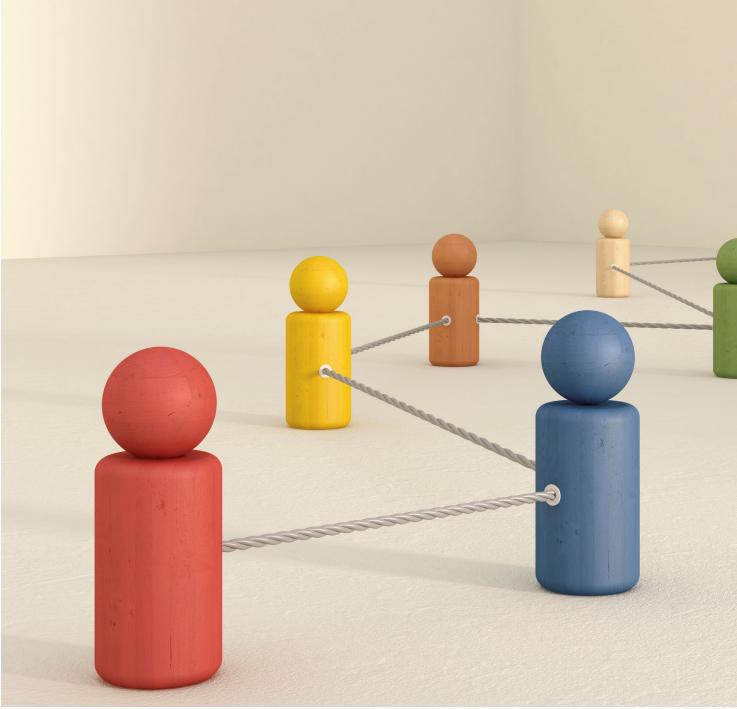
- UPOV convention (1991 Act), Article 12:
  - "the authority may grow the variety or ... or take into account the results of growing tests ... which have already been carried out. ..."
- At the CPVO- Art. 27 Reg (EC) 874/2009 (Proceedings regulation)
  - Report take-over from EU Member states
    - Entrustment required
  - Report take over from non-EU authorities
    - Special written agreement required





### Setting up the system:

- No obligation of having infrastructures for technical examination of varieties
- Cooperation with UPOV Members
- Take over procedure and/or agreements



### Costs for taking over of reports

- Where the CPVO makes use of a report on the result of a technical examination of a variety carried out previously for **official purposes in an EU Member State** a fee for taking over reports is due by the applicant and amounts to **320 Euros**
- The Technical Examination fees vary from 1.980€ up to 4.130€, depending on the crop (12 different fee groups)







## International cooperation in DUS testing

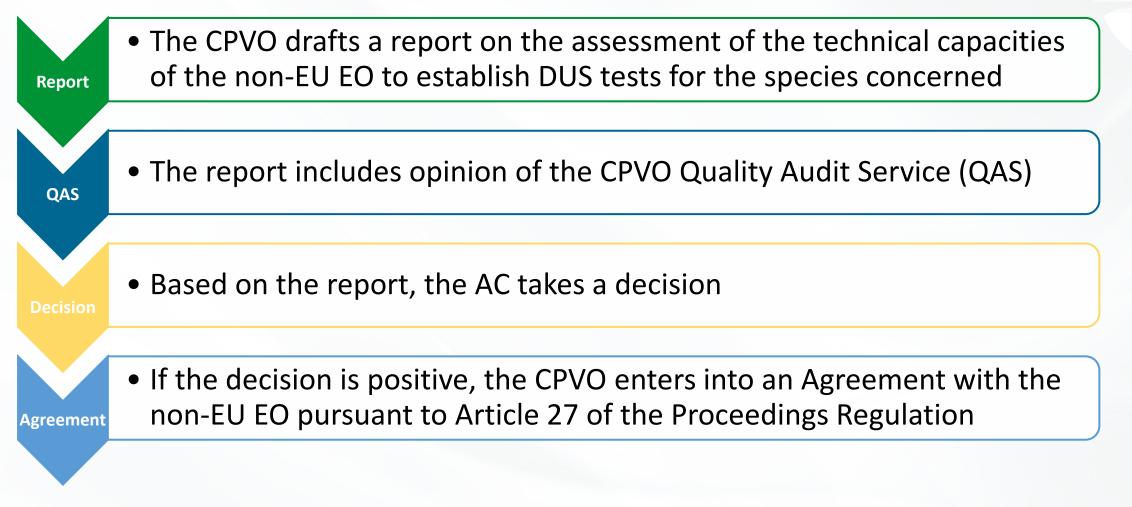
### Cooperation with non-EU examination offices (EO)

The CPVO may, under certain circumstances, make use of DUS reports established by a non-EU EO after having received the <u>consent of the</u> <u>Administrative Council</u> (AC). This applies to cases where:

- There is no EO available to perform DUS test for the species in question in the EU
- An EO in the EU is entrusted for the species in question, but the candidate variety has already undergone, or is in the process to undergo, a DUS examination at a non-EU EO



### Procedure





### Independence, impartiality and integrity

### The EO staff shall not:

- engage in any activities that may conflict with their independence of judgement and integrity in relation to their examination activities;
- become directly involved in breeding, marketing, commercial multiplication of the type of species they examine.

If the organisation or a part of it is involved in such activities there should be effective separation of responsibilities.



### Historic and current cooperation with examination offices in non-EU countries

- Colombia (coffee)
- Australia (mango)
- Mexico (papaya, guava)
- Japan (wasabi)
- Taiwan (orchids)





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### New agreements

- On 5 October 2023 the Administrative Council agreed that the CPVO signs an agreement with Japan for taking over DUS reports for the technical examination of mushroom varieties
- No EOs were available at EU level
- The CPVO will now enter into an agreement with Japan for 5 species of edible mushrooms.



### International Cooperation projects



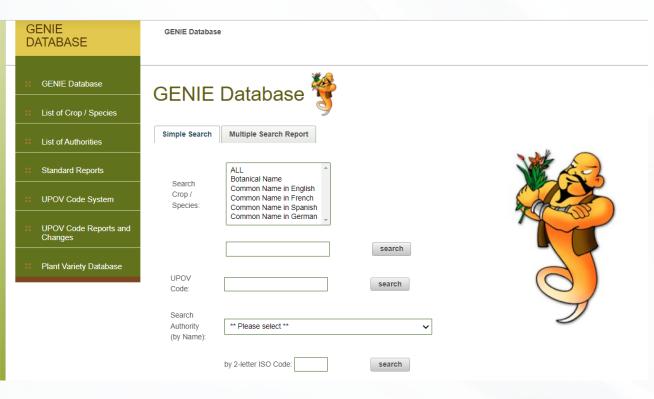
CPVO



### GENIE Database (UPOV)



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The GENIE database has been developed to provide online information on GENera and specIEs (hence GENIE) in relation to:

- protection offered by members of the Union
- cooperation in examination
- experience in DUS testing and
- the existence of UPOV Test Guidelines

In addition, the GENIE database is the repository of the UPOV codes and provides information concerning alternative botanical and common names.

#### Source: <u>GENIE Database (upov.int)</u>







## The socio-economic benefits of the CPVR system



### The study

- The European Observatory on Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights ('the Observatory'), in cooperation with the CPVO has drafted the European study 'Contribution of the Community Plant Variety Rights System to the EU economy and the environment'
- <u>The study</u> was released on the occasion of the CPVO policy seminar organized on 28 April under the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union





### Key findings: economic contribution



The additional production brought about by plant variety innovations supported by the CPVR is sufficient to **feed an additional 57 million people world-wide** (arable crops), **38 million in the case of fruit**, and **28 million for vegetables** 



The additional value added (that is, contribution to GDP) generated by CPVR-protected crops amounts to **13 billion EUR** 

Additional production resulted in **higher employment in the EU** agriculture, and better remunerated



### Key findings: farmers, breeders, SMEs



The farmers/growers across the EU **benefit from the innovations** supported by the CPVR system



The breeders which carry out the R&D leading to those innovations also generate employment and economic activity



Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for more than 90% of the applicants of CPVRs and hold 60% of all CPVRs currently in force



### Key findings: environmental objectives



The annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture and horticulture are reduced by 62 million tons per year. This corresponds to the total GHG footprint of Hungary, **Ireland** or Portugal.



Water use in agriculture and horticulture is reduced by more than **14 billion m3**, an amount of water equivalent to 1/3 of the volume of Lake Constance



By reducing the environment impact, increasing farm incomes and keeping prices lower for consumers, the CPVR system also contributes to the **UN's Sustainable Development Goals** 







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