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(REPORTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS ON THE
SITUATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL FIELDS)

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The annex to this document contains the report from Chile.

[Annex follows]

ANNEX

CHILE

Situation in the Legislative Field

The adaptation of national legislation to the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention has not been envisaged yet.

Cooperation in Examination

It is hoped to conclude a cooperation agreement with Argentina, in particular in respect of variety registers and seed and plant certification for fruit crops.

Situation in the Administrative Field

From October 1, 1997, to September 30, 1998, a total of 100 applications (agricultural crops: 27; fruit crops: 62; ornamental plants: 11) were filed and 24 breeders' rights (agricultural crops: 8; fruit crops: 16) were granted.

The number of titles in force currently is 222 (agricultural crops: 103; fruit crops: 86; ornamental plants: 33).

Situation in the Technical Field

An agreement with the Faculty of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences of the University of Chile on the development of techniques for the identification of almond and nectarine varieties through AFLP and capillar electrophoresis was carried out in 1997 and 1998.

Activities for the Promotion of Plant Variety Protection

In February 1998, two technical experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development of Bolivia were trained in administrative and technical matters in relation to plant variety protection.

Participation was secured at seminars organized by the Federation of Fruit Exporters and attorneys specialized in patents.

Developments in Related Field of Activity

The List of Officially Described Varieties, which includes the varieties of agricultural crops that may be marketed in the country, is now fully in force; it is hoped that a similar system will be established shortly for fruit crops.

Seed certification under the OECD system has increased, to reach a total of 12,300 hectares in 1997/1998.

There is an Interministerial Commission regulating access to genetically modified varieties under the quarantine regime. No commercial genetically modified variety has been created in the country yet. The use of by-products of the multiplication of maize varieties including specific transgenes, for animal consumption, has been authorized. There is to date no authorization in respect of human consumption.

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