

UPOV Seminar on DUS Testing 18 March 2010

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Rijk Zwaan: healthy business

- Sound, independent family business
- HQ in the Netherlands, De Lier/Fijnaart
- 1.500 employees, including about 850 abroad
- Focus on research (1/3 employees in R&D)







- 20 vegetable species and > 800 varieties
- 130 new varieties per year
- For the professional grower; open field and covered cultures worldwide
- Organic range available
- Annual turnover approx.
 € 175 million (2008/2009)
- Worldwide middle position









- In EU Rijk Zwaan has largest number of PBR applications in vegetables
- Outside EU, PBR applications in: Argentina, Australia, China, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey and USA



DUS official description

Basis of possible disputes is the official technical description made by the DUS examination authority



DUS official description

Based on:

- 1. DUS examination by examination office, OR
- 2. Take-over existing DUS report, OR
- 3. Breeder's trials



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1. DUS examination by examination office

Basis of DUS examination is:

- UPOV technical guidelines
- Technical questionnaire
- Reference collection
- Facilities
- Qualified DUS examiners





In vegetables DUS examination does not require examination of the parent lines in case of PBR application of a **hybrid** (see relevant UPOV technical guidelines), so:

- No requirement for samples of parent lines
- No requirement for TQ's of parent lines



TQ – avoid misinterpretation

- Not only in local language, but also in English not only characterics, but also the notes
- Reference to UPOV technical guideline





- Even better, ISF multilingual form
- Agents or certified translators are not breeders
- Breeders can not check the translated text
- Direct contact between breeder and authority



TQ – ask what is needed

- Purpose TQ: to establish most similar varieties, to be sown in DUS trial
- Only characteristics for this purpose should be filled in mandatorily
- No detailed breeding history
- For vegetables:
 - no mandatory photographs
 - no VCU characteristics





- Additional information can always be asked, but if not present, not a reason to reject application
- Breeders are not DUS examiners, so not qualified to fill in complete UPOV protocols.



Facilities - confidentiality

- Coded trials
- In vegetables, parent lines are the backbone of the breeding companies, therefore confidentiality is of utmost importance, so:
- Exchange of plant material of inbred lines
 ONLY with consent of breeder
- No direct or indirect access to plant material of parent lines by third parties



Reference collection UPOV inquiry 2000 Crop Minimum Maximum Barley 18 (PT) 750 (FR) Wheat 23 (NL) 1115 (FR) 30 (RU) 3833 (FR) Maize 250 (SK) 1070 (UK) **Potato**

2. Take-over existing DUS report

Advantages:

- Efficient: saves time and money
- Good alternative in case DUS facilities are not (yet) up to standard for a certain species
- No possible interpretation problems





3. DUS report based on breeder's trial

Disadvantages:

- Breeders are not qualified DUS examiners
- More costly/complicated for breeders when UPOV guidelines cannot be followed
- More time consuming than take-over option
- Less reliable for examination authority



3. DUS report based on breeder's trial

So, if DUS examination is not possible locally, take-over option is by far preferable



Conclusion

- Vegetable breeding companies are experienced in applying for DUS examination, either for national list or for Plant Breeder's Right as long as UPOV is being followed.
- Breeders are not translators or qualified DUS examiners
- The official technical description should be made by qualified DUS examiners



Conclusion

Make use of existing expertise:

- UPOV technical guidelines
- Naktuinbouw Helpdesk
- Breeders are always willing to give additional information for assistance

Let UPOV be your guide



