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TC/XX/3

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## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

## TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Twentieth Session

Geneva, November 6 and 7, 1984

MATTERS RESULTING FROM THE  
1984 SESSIONS OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING PARTIES  
TO BE DEALT WITH BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Document prepared by the Office of the Union

1. The present document summarizes matters, resulting from those of the 1984 sessions of the Technical Working Parties which have already taken place, that have to be dealt with by the Technical Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee"). They can be roughly grouped as follows:

(i) Matters dealt with by the Technical Working Parties on the instructions of the Committee or in preparation of discussions already planned in the Committee under separate agenda items.

(ii) Questions presented by the Technical Working Parties to the Committee.

(iii) Important decisions taken by the Technical Working Parties and communicated to the Committee for information.

To shorten references in this document to the different Technical Working Parties, use is made of the codes that designate their respective documents, namely:

- TWA - Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
- TWC - Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs
- TWF - Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
- TWO - Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
- TWV - Technical Working Party for Vegetables.

Testing of Distinctness

2. The TWO agreed that, if in a given candidate variety an off-type occurred which led to the rejection of the variety for lack of homogeneity, it would not necessarily mean that, if an application for protection of the off-type were made it would have to be accepted as being sufficiently distinct from the rest of the candidate variety. There could be cases where a certain distance between two plants in a candidate variety was large enough to justify rejection of the variety for lack of homogeneity but was not large enough to accept that the two individual plants were sufficiently distinct from each other for two separate rights to be granted (see document TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 17).

3. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

#### Over-Years Analysis

4. The TWC discussed again the proposal to replace the present UPOV criteria for the testing of distinctness by the over-years analysis method. At the request of the Committee, it prepared a detailed explanation of the method. That explanation is reproduced in document TC/XX/5. The TWC finally agreed that from the statistical point of view the over-years analysis method was the better criterion. However, before proposing to the Committee that it should replace the present UPOV criteria, some practical problems still had to be studied (see document TWC/II/9 Prov., paragraphs 7 to 14).

5. The Committee is invited to note the information given.

#### Testing of Homogeneity

6. The TWC noted the big differences in the methods used by the various member States for selecting control varieties to test homogeneity. It was of the opinion that it was not worth proceeding with harmonizing the statistical method of assessing homogeneity until those methods of selection had themselves been harmonized to a greater degree. For the next session, the TWC would consider possible botanical and other ways to select groups of more homogeneous control varieties and would initiate discussions with non-statistical colleagues on the possibility of harmonizing the grouping procedures between member States (see document TWC/II/9 Prov., paragraph 17).

7. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

8. The TWV rediscussed the question of homogeneity in species including both vegetatively propagated varieties and varieties produced by seed. It was, however, unable to concur with the position taken by the Committee at its last session that for the testing of homogeneity vegetatively propagated varieties and varieties of the same species produced by seed had to be judged differently according to their method of propagation. The TWV was of the opinion that the homogeneity requirement had to be met at species level and not within a species. It therefore asked the Committee to rediscuss the question at its next session (see document TWV/XVII/19 Prov., paragraph 5(ii)). Like the TWV, the TWO felt that it was not possible to admit different degrees of homogeneity within one and the same species. Reports on earlier discussions held by the Committee on the subject are reproduced in documents TC/XVIII/13, paragraph 61 and TC/XIX/5, paragraph 39.

9. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

10. The TWV discussed the need for homogeneity of the hilum color in broad beans and field beans. It considered the color of the hilum of broad beans to be a good grouping characteristic in respect of which plants should be homogeneous. Since it had not considered it possible to accept two levels of homogeneity within one species, as stated in paragraph 8, above, the level of homogeneity required for field beans would have to be exactly the same as that required for broad beans (see document TWV/XVII/19 Prov., paragraph 5(iii)).

11. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

12. The TWO noted that for vegetatively propagated varieties homogeneity and stability were not the same as for sexually reproduced varieties. For vegetatively propagated varieties lack of homogeneity to a large extent was lack of homogeneity in one and the same plant rather than between different plants.

The lack of homogeneity was often a sign that the breeder had not completed his selection and had sent in material too early. The TWO took the position that in the case of lack of homogeneity it was not the responsibility of the Office to prove what had happened but rather of the breeder to submit material which was homogeneous. If a variety showed a certain lack of homogeneity when it was tested, that lack could become worse during large-scale production in commerce, especially with a crop with a rather weak genetic structure, like Elatior Begonia (see document TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 16).

13. The Committee is invited to note the information given.

14. The TWA noted that there were different approaches within the member States with respect to the testing of distinctness and homogeneity. Some member States accepted a large number of characteristics for the testing of distinctness and that meant that the breeder had to make his varieties homogeneous for all those characteristics. As a consequence, in those member States the majority of the varieties rejected were rejected for lack of homogeneity. In other member States, where a much smaller number of characteristics was accepted for distinctness purposes, the breeders had only to make their varieties homogeneous for that reduced number of characteristics. As a consequence, in those member States the majority of the varieties rejected were rejected for lack of distinctness (see document TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraphs 15 and 19).

15. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

#### Testing of Stability

16. The TWA noted that the situation in respect of the testing of stability was comparable to that of the testing of homogeneity. As long as member States did not all examine the same characteristics, or even left examination to the breeder, varieties accepted by one member State would continue to run the risk of rejection by another member State for lack of homogeneity or stability for characteristics not tested by the other member State (see document TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 23).

17. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

#### Tolerances for Inbred Plants

18. At the request of the Committee (see document TC/XIX/5, paragraph 31), the TWV discussed again the question of tolerances for inbred plants. Once more, no agreement could be reached due to the fact that

i) some countries held inbred plants recognizable as such to be principally off-types;

ii) the same countries also thought that the officially submitted sample should meet the highest standards and for that reason no extra tolerance for inbred plants should be accepted;

iii) in France, 150% of the maximum number of off-types given in the General Introduction to the Test Guidelines for truly self-pollinating plants is allowed in species for which inbred plants are recognizable at the nursery stage (see TWV/XVII/17).

In view of the heterogeneity of opinions it seemed to the TWV to make no sense to enforce an agreement by voting (see document TWV/XVII/19 Prov., paragraph 10).

19. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

Test Reports

20. The TWO noted that it was necessary, where international cooperation was carried out, to accept the test report and variety description in one of the three UPOV working languages, without translating it into the national language, in order to avoid mistakes which might occur in the process of translation and to save time. It proposed that the UPOV Model Form for the Description of Varieties should be changed to include in a special column the name of the state of expression of each characteristic, and not just the figure, in order to avoid errors and misunderstanding. It also agreed that, as far as possible, any additional remarks should be made in standardized wording (see document TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 26(ii)).

21. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

Description of Varieties

22. The TWC noted that there was a need for harmonization of descriptions of one and the same variety established for different purposes. It agreed that all information needed for those different purposes should be included in a single table. The format and presentation of that table should be standardized to facilitate exchange between the Offices of the member States. On the basis of the information in that table experts would then be able to establish descriptions for the different uses, for example for publication purposes on the one hand and for use by technical experts on the other. For publication purposes, a description would be presented mainly in the form of words, while technical experts (for example in a test report) would be interested in a more detailed description, including for example the scores of various expressions (see document TWC/II/9 Prov., paragraphs 27 to 29).

23. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

Harmonization of Reference Collections

24. The TWA noted that the biggest differences between the test results arrived at in the various member States were not caused by different approaches to the testing but by differences in the reference collections maintained in the individual member States. Therefore, in the future, more emphasis would have to be put on harmonizing those reference collections (see document TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 22).

25. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

Difficulties in Indicating Example Varieties for Certain Test Guidelines

26. The TWA had experienced certain difficulties in indicating example varieties for the different characteristics in the Test Guidelines for Rice, mainly due to the lack of participation of member States in their preparation. The TWO had experienced difficulties in indicating example varieties in the Test Guidelines for Norway Spruce mainly because names of clones which might have been indicated were only known to the person proposing them. The Committee would therefore have to take a decision on how to proceed in cases where in a given Test Guidelines' document example varieties could be indicated only for very few characteristics (see documents TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 35 and TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 30(iii)).

27. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

Handling of Quantitative Characteristics Where Only Three Groups Could be Separated

28. The TWA asked the Committee to advise it on how to handle quantitative characteristics where only three groups could be separated (see document TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 50). To aid understanding of this question, examples taken from proposals made by the Subgroup on Potato are reproduced in the Annex to this document.

29. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

New Developments in Plant Breeding

30. Some experts in the TWA warned that UPOV might soon find itself overtaken by developments if it did not start immediately with discussions on new developments in wheat breeding, especially with respect to chemical hybrids, dwarf varieties and Triticale. It would be wrong to leave the discussions to other institutes or other authorities, such as the certification authorities, which might take decisions which the plant variety protection offices would find it difficult to follow, or to wait until each member State had fixed its position before discussions took place in UPOV since, for the moment, States were still flexible and could more easily agree on a common approach (see document TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 25).

31. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

Intergeneric Varieties

32. The TWA agreed on the following general rules for the handling of intergeneric or interspecific varieties:

(i) If possible, the--intergeneric or interspecific--origin of the variety should be ignored and the variety should be handled as a normal variety belonging to one of the existing species; this approach would, however, depend on whether the competent authorities could disregard certain characteristics of the variety.

(ii) In case of doubt, the variety should be handled as a separate group within a given species, for example with respect to the requirement for homogeneity.

(iii) If neither of the approaches under (i) and (ii) was possible, it should be examined whether it was feasible:

(a) to use a higher existing taxonomic level (e.g. a genus or a family) or

(b) to treat the variety as belonging to a new species.

(iv) It was agreed that the testing authority was not responsible for the botanical nomenclature and that it was not its task to check to what species the variety belonged. It was up to the breeder to give reliable information with respect to that question.

(v) It was agreed that it was not possible to regulate all cases in advance. Special cases should be discussed inside the TWA as soon as they arose in order to reach a harmonized approach.

(vi) In general, for all varieties a certain homogeneity requirement would have to be fulfilled. The fact that a given variety was an intergeneric or interspecific variety was in itself not sufficient reason to admit a lower degree of homogeneity (see document TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 27).

33. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

Lists of Varieties Under Test

34. The TWC recommended that all lists of varieties under test should at least contain the following minimum information: a list of contents; an identification of each page by country, date of the list, page number, heading and Latin name of the species; the breeder's reference; the plant breeders' rights application number and date; the year of testing for plant breeders' rights; an indication whether the tests were performed for another country, with their reference number; an indication whether the tests were performed in another country, with their reference number. The TWC considered it would be useful if the lists could also contain information on the application number and date for national listing and the year of testing for national listing, as well as conclusions of previous years (see document TWC/II/9., paragraphs 19 to 23).

35. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

36. Having noted that several experts had never seen the lists of varieties under test, the TWA and the TWC recommended that of the two copies of the lists of varieties under test sent to each member State, one should be filed centrally while the other should be broken down and distributed to the experts really working on the species concerned (see TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 6 and TWC/II/9 Prov., paragraph 22).

37. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

Lack of Participation in the Work of the Working Parties

38. The TWO felt it necessary to inform the Committee that it had noted with regret that participation in its work had become rather reduced in recent years. Several member States who had participated no longer attended sessions. During its last session less than half of the member States had been represented. It felt that as many experts as possible should be involved in the preparation of the Test Guidelines documents and in the discussions on general topics. It saw, especially in the ornamental sector where more and more species were tested centrally, that participation in the establishing of Test Guidelines would be almost the only way to influence the testing and thus participation would be even more important than before (see document TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 39).

39. The TWO reconfirmed the importance given to the work in subgroups where a small group of specialists saved time by advancing the preparation of Test Guidelines or of studies of special problems. For the subgroups, which might also meet at a different time of the year than the Working Party in order to see the growing plants of a given species at their best, restricted participation was of advantage. On the main sessions of the Working Party, however, most if not all member States should participate (see document TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 40).

40. The TWA regretted that very little information had been supplied by the member States on the working paper on Test Guidelines for Rice. In addition, no true rice experts had been present during the session and that had made the discussions difficult and unsatisfactory, with the result that the document was left incomplete (no example varieties were given and few asterisks were allocated to the characteristics). It was said that the absence from the meetings of true experts in certain crops and the insufficient and delayed response from the experts concerned was not a problem limited to rice. The same had already happened to some extent in recent sessions when Test Guidelines for other species had been dealt with. Sometimes, no observations were received even from States for which the species under discussion was a very important one. Thus some of the more recent Test Guidelines were more the result of the work of experts from a few member States, sometimes even from one member State only, than a document containing the best knowledge of experts from all UPOV member States or at least from those where the given species had some importance. The TWA thought that the Committee should look for solutions to improve the situation since there was a risk of adopting documents containing serious defects or shortcomings (see document TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 35).

41. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

Harmonization of Lists of Characteristics Established by Different Bodies

42. The TWA noted that lists of characteristics were established for the same species by different bodies for different purposes and with different characteristics (for example by the IBPGR or by the EEC Genebanks). These lists often contained characteristics with the same or similar wording but completely different states of expression, or with a reduced number of states of expression. As it was possible that descriptions of varieties established according to different lists of characteristics would be collected in a single computer record, the risk of confusion arose. The description of a variety established according to one list of characteristics could unintentionally be compared with the description established according to another list of characteristics and that, in the end, would give rise to numerous misunderstandings or mistakes. It would therefore be useful for the different bodies establishing lists of characteristics for one and the same species to meet to agree on a common wording as had already been done, for example, in the case of the UPOV Test Guidelines for Vine. In that case, tripartite meetings had taken place between the International Vine and Wine Office (IWO), the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) and UPOV, which resulted in the publication of the "Descriptor List for Grape Vine Varieties and Vitis Species," containing a list of all characteristics used by each of the three bodies, indicating for each characteristic the body that used it and giving its number in that body's list of characteristics. The TWA was aware that this was a long-term aim that could not be achieved in the near future. However, a start should be made rather soon (see document TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraphs 48 and 49).

43. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

Report by the Subgroup on Diseases

44. The Subgroup on Diseases had completed its work and presented a report which is reproduced in document TC/XX/10. The full text of the report on the discussions held by the TWA on that subject is reproduced in document TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 26.

45. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

Sanitary Status of Plant Material Sent in For Testing

46. The TWA agreed that for the establishing of Test Guidelines the question of material being infected by diseases should be limited to those diseases which might affect the testing. Other questions, such as import regulations in the case of tests being carried out by one country for another, would have to be dealt with under the bilateral agreements. The TWV saw few problems in its field with the exception of certain seed-borne bacterial diseases (e.g. for tomato) and viral diseases (e.g. for melon). The TWO agreed that in its field of competence, where the use of centralized testing was well advanced, the question of infections by viruses or diseases was rather serious. It would therefore prepare an inventory of the actual situation (see documents TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 47, TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 37 and TWV/XVII/19 Prov., paragraph 23).

47. The Committee is invited to note the information given.

Revision of Test Guidelines

48. The TWO agreed on certain procedures for the revision of already adopted Test Guidelines. To facilitate comparison during the discussions with the adopted document, the first working paper should be based on the adopted Test

Guidelines' document, characteristics being added or deleted without changing the original number of each characteristic. Where considerable changes to the adopted version were proposed, they should be accompanied by an indication of the reasons (see document TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 38).

49. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

#### Comparison of Different Electrophoretic Methods

50. The TWA agreed to extend for a further year the project of testing several wheat varieties in respect of a selected number of morphological characteristics as well as different electrophoretic methods (see document TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 28).

51. The Committee is invited to note the information given.

#### Presentation of Papers for the Working Parties

52. The TWC agreed that in future papers produced for it should repeat on each page the source and the date of the paper and also, if relevant to the data concerned, specify the date or year to which the data applied (see document TWC/II/9 Prov., paragraph 45).

53. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

#### Items for Discussion by the TWC

54. The TWA and the TWO had no further items to propose to the TWC for discussion. The TWV, however, decided to ask the TWC to discuss the special problems encountered for vegetable species where normally only a few varieties were tested in each species and therefore, because of the low number of tests, the normal statistical methods gave less possibilities for distinguishing between varieties. For that purpose, a document would be prepared (see documents TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraphs 29 and 30, TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 27 and TWV/XVII/19 Prov., paragraph 12).

55. The Committee is invited to note the information given.

#### Draft Test Guidelines for Broad Bean, Field Bean

56. This subject might also be discussed under item 5 of the draft agenda (document TC/XX/1).

57. The TWA and the TWV discussed the establishing of Test Guidelines for Broad Bean and Field Bean. As the discussions took place on different occasions, different opinions have been expressed for certain items which have still to be clarified. Those items are listed in circular No. U 951 which has been distributed to the Committee together with the new draft for Test Guidelines for Broad Bean and Field Bean (TG/8/3(proj.)) (see documents TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 8 and TWV/XVII/19 Prov., paragraph 7).

58. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

#### UPOV Color Chart and Connected Questions

59. This subject forms item 6 of the draft agenda (document TC/XX/1).

60. The question of the comparison of several color charts was discussed by the TWV and the TWO. The TWV agreed that when checking color charts it would

not limit itself to the colors in the segment established by the German firm Volk but would also check their usefulness with respect to green colors in vegetable species. The TWO noted the results of a preliminary comparison of the RHS Colour Chart, the Japanese color chart and the segment of colors from the German firm Volk. During the discussions it mentioned several advantages and disadvantages of the three different charts. Finally it decided on the following:

- (i) It preferred the use of a color chart to the use of a colorimeter.
- (ii) It recommended in the first place that the use of the RHS Colour Chart should be continued. For certain colors lacking in that chart the Horticultural Color Chart (HCC) should be used, if possible.
- (iii) It recommended the use of the Japanese color chart if a breeder or an authority had no RHS Colour Chart and could not obtain a copy of it.
- (iv) It recommended that an applicant who had none of the above-mentioned charts and did not find it opportune to buy one of them, should indicate to the national authority a well-known comparable variety which would exactly match the color of the candidate variety.
- (v) It recommended the inclusion in the Technical Notes of the Test Guidelines of the above-mentioned recommendations.
- (vi) It recommended a reprint of the RHS Colour Chart in its present version because of the urgent need.
- (vii) It encouraged the experts from the Federal Republic of Germany to continue checking further possibilities to improve any of the charts mentioned above or investigate any other possible solutions and to inform it once relevant new information had been obtained (see documents TWV/XVII/19 Prov., paragraph 5(i) and TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraphs 9 to 11).

61. The TWO would in addition study methods of indicating color names and preselecting varieties with similar colors for growing side by side in the tests (see document TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 12).

62. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

#### Additional Tests to Complete Test Results Obtained in Another Member State

63. This subject forms item 7 of the draft agenda (document TC/XX/1). Information on the subject is reproduced in document TC/XX/4.

64. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

#### List of Reference Books or Other Documents Useful in Connection with the Testing of Varieties

65. This subject forms item 8 of the draft agenda (document TC/XX/1). The draft for a list of reference books or other documents useful in connection with the testing of varieties is reproduced in document TC/XX/9.

66. For the time being the list is still a draft which will undergo several further changes. The TWV agreed to reduce the list by eliminating certain general handbooks and to classify the remaining information according to species or groups of species. The TWA agreed to classify the information according to three groups: (i) very general information, (ii) specialized information (e.g. books on botany, mathematics, statistics, chemistry or diseases), and (iii) species-oriented information. The TWC agreed to study the possibilities for preparing a more complete list which would be grouped by certain subjects--still to be decided--such as distinctness, homogeneity etc. The list should also indicate the most relevant chapters and the main tables.

It should furthermore cover literature in all languages and should not confine itself to the official UPOV languages. The TWO agreed to reclassify the list (see documents TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 17, TWC/II/9 Prov., paragraph 44, TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 28 and TWV/XVII/19 Prov., paragraph 11).

67. The TWA and the TWO furthermore proposed that part of these lists should be included in future individual Test Guidelines or in the General Introduction to the Test Guidelines (see documents TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraph 17 and TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraph 28).

68. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

#### Standard Draft Test Guidelines

69. This subject forms item 9 of the draft agenda (document TC/XX/1). Information on the subject is reproduced in document TC/XX/8.

70. The Technical Working Parties noted the proposal for Standard Draft Test Guidelines as reproduced in document TC/XIX/6. The TWV agreed to ask the experts from the Netherlands to prepare a first proposal for the revision of the Technical Notes. That proposal is reproduced in document TC/XX/8. The TWV considered the need for revision to be rather urgent and therefore agreed that the proposal should be presented immediately to the Technical Committee. The TWA, having noted the decision of the TWV, agreed to a revision of the whole layout. In addition, as far as the application of the draft to generatively propagated crops was concerned, it expressed its preference for the Alternative (b) in document TC/XIX/6 as a new layout for the Technical Notes, however, with the following changes: for the submissions of seeds, Alternative (b) should be enlarged at the end of its last line by the words "where such standard has been established," the last sentence of Alternative (a) should be included and paragraph 3 should be deleted. Following a request from ASSINSEL, the TWA also confirmed that the Test Guidelines should remain non-exhaustive and that at the national level the competent authorities should be free to add characteristics if they considered them to be useful. It also agreed to maintain in the Technical Questionnaire the requirement that the applicant give information on the maintenance of the variety. The TWA expressed its dissatisfaction at the conclusions reached by the Administrative and Legal Committee during its twelfth session, which read as follows: "Attention was drawn to the necessity of inducing the Technical Working Parties concerned to include truly harmonized updated lists of characteristics in the Test Guidelines." The TWO, having noted the proposal for headings prepared by the expert from the Netherlands, came to the following conclusions:

- (i) The Technical Notes should include headings for their most important parts. The proposal prepared by the experts from the Netherlands and distributed during the session [identical with document TC/XX/8] was accepted in principle for that purpose. It was, however, enlarged by the items "Table of Contents" and "Explanation of Signs Used."
- (ii) Methods and explanations should not be mentioned in different parts of the document but only in a special part.
- (iii) The Test Guidelines should include a list of contents on the front page.
- (iv) All standardized paragraphs appearing in several Test Guidelines should be taken out of the individual documents and placed in the General Introduction.
- (v) Each Test Guidelines document should include a list of publications relevant to the testing of the species concerned (see also paragraph 66 of this document).
- (vi) The Technical Questionnaire should include a paragraph requesting the applicant to send in a photograph, drawing or shadowgraph of the major organs of his variety.
- (vii) Test Guidelines containing references to the RHS Colour Chart should also refer to the alternatives as mentioned in paragraph 60 of this document.

- (viii) The Committee should reconsider the order of characteristics in the Test Guidelines and come back to the order according to botanical logic instead of the chronological order of recording used at present.
- (ix) Every Technical Working Party should prepare an example on the basis of all above-mentioned proposals to check their applicability.
- (x) The expert from the Netherlands would prepare the new Working Paper on Test Guidelines for Streptocarpus according to the above-mentioned proposals, as an example.
- (xi) Any further comments on this subject should be sent to Mr. Schneider (Netherlands) to enable them to be taken into account--if possible--during the preparation of the revised draft Test Guidelines for Streptocarpus, as well as to the respective national representative in the Technical Committee in view of the discussions scheduled to be held on this subject during its session in November 1984 (see documents TWA/XIII/11 Prov., paragraphs 7, 10 and 31, TWO/XVII/13 Prov., paragraphs 26(i) and 29, TWV/XVII/19 Prov., paragraph 13).

71. The Committee is invited to take the necessary decisions.

Minimum Distances Between Varieties

72. This subject forms item 10 of the draft agenda (document TC/XX/1). The answers given by the Technical Working Parties on the thirteen questions in Part I of document CAJ/XIII/2 are reproduced in document TC/XX/6.

73. The Committee is invited to note the information given and to consider possible steps to be taken.

[Annex follows]

PROPOSALS MADE BY THE SUBGROUP ON POTATO FOR THE HANDLING OF  
QUANTITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS WHERE ONLY THREE GROUPS COULD BE SEPARATED

TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS/TABLEAU DES CARACTERES/MERKMALSTABELLE\*

Characteristics Caractères Merkmale	Stage <sup>1)</sup> Stade <sup>1)</sup> Stadium <sup>1)</sup>	English	français	deutsch	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten	Note
28. Plant: habit (+)	2	erect	dressé	aufrecht	Kerr's Pink, Radosa	1
Plante: port		semi-erect	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	Danae, King Edward	2
Pflanze: Wuchsform		spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	Arran Banner, Delica	3
35. Stem: waviness of wings	2	absent or little pro- nounced	nulle ou très peu prononcées	fehlend oder sehr wenig ausgeprägt	Pentland Dell	1
Tige: ondulation des ailes		medium	moyenne	mittel	Désirée	2
Stengel: Wellung der Flügel		very pro- nounced	très pronon- cées	sehr ausge- prägt	Kerr's Pink	3
42. Leaf: silhouette (+)	2	closed	fermée	geschlossen	Record	1
Feuille: silhouette		intermediate	mi-ouverte	halboffen	Armen, Majestic	2
Blatt: Silhouette		open	ouverte	offen	Arran Consul	3
43. Leaf: shade of green color	2	light	claire	hell	Birgit, Estima	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	King Edward	2
Feuille: nuance de la couleur verte		dark	foncée	dunkel	Claustar, Di Vernon	3
Blatt: Helligkeit der Grünfärbung						
44. Leaf: pigment on rachis	2	absent	non pigmentée	fehlend	Estima	1
Feuille: pigmentation du rachis		local	partiellement pigmentée	teilweise	Red Craig's Royal	2
Blatt: Färbung der Mittelrippe		entire	entièrement pigmentée	vollkommen		3
56. Leaflet: vein depth	2	shallow	peu profonde	flach	Colmo, Home Guard	1
Foliole: profondeur des nervures		medium	moyenne	mittel	Arren Banner, Hansa	2
Fiederblatt: Aderntiefe		deep	profonde	tief	Bea	3
61. Leaflet: glossiness of the upperside	2	dull	mat	matt	Pentland Crown	1
		medium	semi-brillant	glänzend	Désirée	2
Foliole: brillance de la surface supé- rieure		glossy	brillant	deutlich	BF 15, Catriona	3
Fiederblatt: Glanz der Oberseite						

\* Extract from the Working Paper on revised Test Guidelines for Potato

Characteristics Caractères Merkmale	Stage <sup>1)</sup> Stade <sup>1)</sup> Stadium <sup>1)</sup>	English	français	deutsch	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten	Note
63. Terminal leaflet: presence of secondary leaflets  Foliolle terminale: présence des folioles secondaires  Endfiederblatt: Häufigkeit von Doppelfiederblättern	2	absent or very rare	nulle ou très rare	fehlend oder sehr selten	A. Pilot, Univita	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	Bintje	2
		frequent	fréquente	häufig	Etoile du Léon, Foxton	3
64. Lateral leaflet: presence of secondary leaflets  Foliolle latérale: présence des folioles secondaires  Seitenfiederblatt: Häufigkeit von Doppelfiederblättern	2	absent or very rare	nulle ou très rare	fehlend oder sehr selten	Eersteling, Foremost	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	Prominent	2
		frequent	fréquente	häufig	Cara, Doré	3
70. Inflorescence: pigment on peduncle  Inflorescence: pigmentation de la pédoncule  Blütenstand: Färbung des Stieles	3	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	Pentland Ivory, Tasso	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	Alcmaria	2
		very strong	très forte	sehr stark	Maris Piper	3
82. Flower: corolla: size of white tips in colored flowers  Fleur: corolle: taille des pointes blanches dans des fleurs colorées  Blüte: Krone: Grösse der weissen Spitzen in gefärbten Blüten	3	absent or very small	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr klein	Exodus	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	Maris Piper, Pansta	2
		very large	très grande	sehr gross	Arren Comet, Radosa	3
107. Tuber: anthocyanin coloration of skin in reaction to light (yellow skinned varieties)  Tubercule: pigmentation anthocyanique du peau en réaction à la lumière (variétés à peau jaune)  Knolle: Anthocyanverfärbung der Schale nach Lichteinfluss (gelbschalige Sorten)	5	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	Corine, P. Ivory	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	Pentland Dell	5
		very strong	très forte	sehr stark	Record, Sieglinde	9