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

### **TECHNICAL WORKING PARTY FOR VEGETABLES**

Forty-Ninth Session Angers, France, June 15 to 19, 2015

### ADDENDUM TO

### MANAGEMENT OF REFERENCE COLLECTIONS

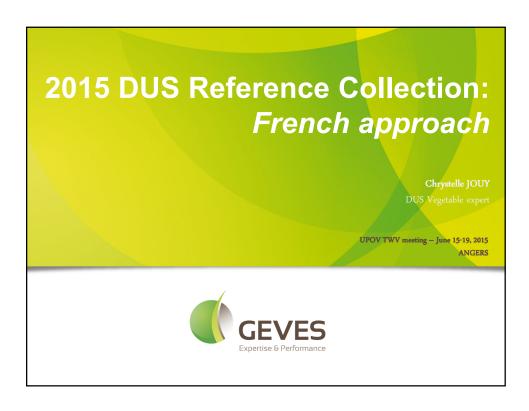
Document prepared by an expert from France

Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

The Annex to this document contains a presentation on the management of reference collections in France made at the forty-ninth session of the Technical Working Party for Vegetables (TWV).

[Annex follows]

### **ANNEX**



# Establishment of a DUS reference collection Some key words A long term investment Constantly evolving: subject of to regular updates. Unrelated with the varietal types under study on a test campaign GEVES'S Quality management... Generic concepts of collection: defined in a Quality global PROCEDURE DHS/DEM/P/005 — notion of nested collection: Theoretical Collection → Technical Collection → Effective Collection

## Establishment of the Theoretical

Collection

By the DUS examiner, who considers the varieties of **common knowledge** from:

### 1. CPVO Plant Variety Finder

Varieties listed and / or protected in UPOV member states.

EU vegetable species catalog

Lists of the varieties in DUS tests provides by Examination Offices

### 2. National collection of Genetic Resources

Records of the old varieties

### 3. Commercial catalogs of marketing companies

- Many states without National catalog
- Number of protected varieties restricted
  - Worldwide GEVES trade catalogues since 1970
  - a base of global vegetable seed establishments (several hundred institutions surveyed each year)

## Establishment of the

## Technical collection (1/3)

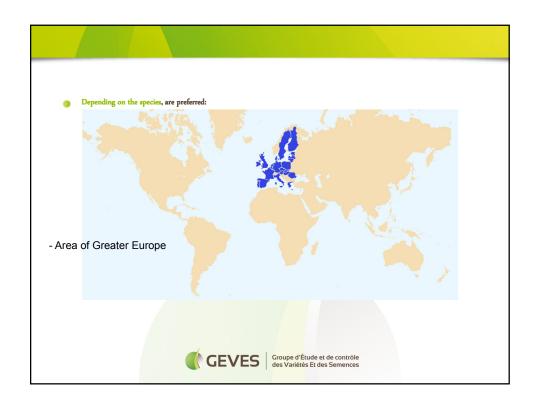
Setting priorities and exclusions from the Theoretical collection

Focus, among others, on the varieties of:

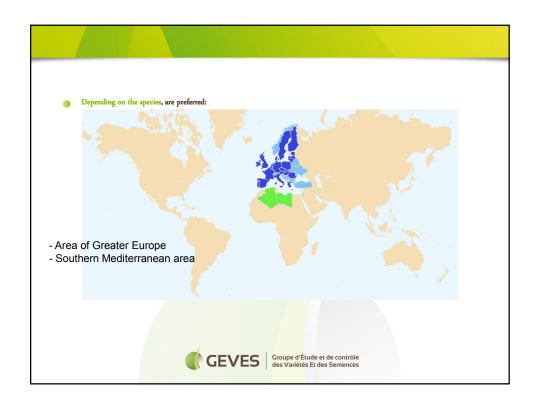
- agro climatic zones
- where the genetic variability of commercial varieties
  - is equivalent to the panel of DUS applications assessed by GEVES.

### Depending on the species, are preferred:

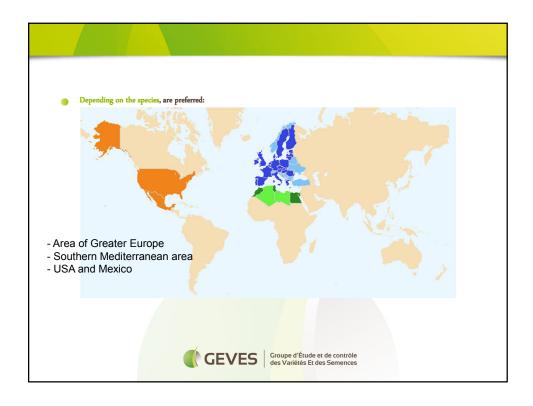
- Area of Greater Europe
- Southern Mediterranean area
- USA and Mexico
- Asian region at a broad sense
- Australia,
- Africa
- Middle East
- Other more minor or emerging areas

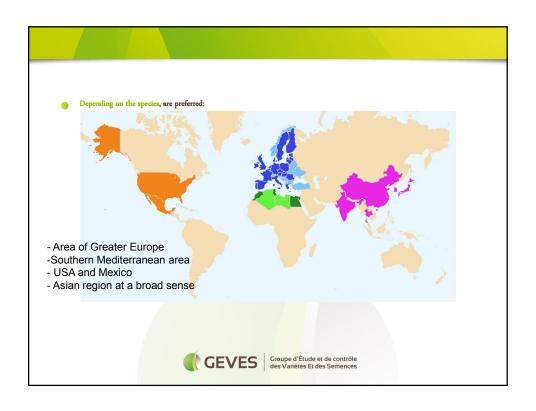


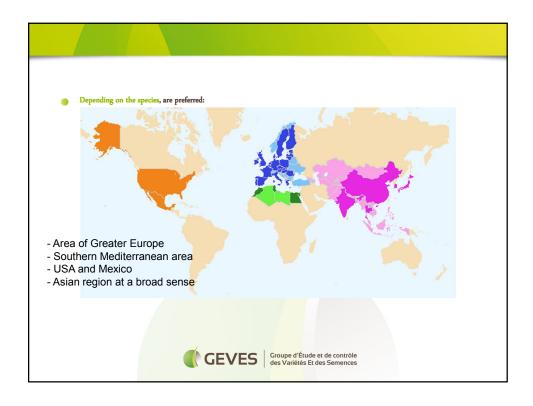


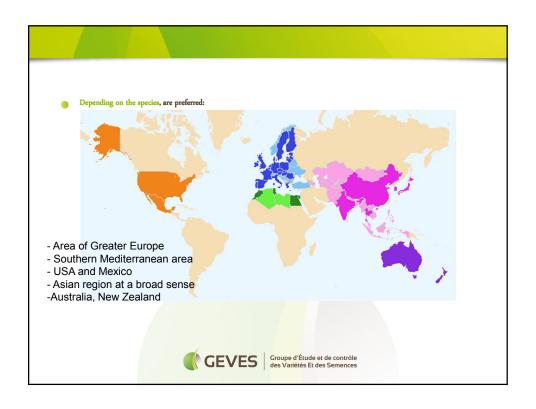




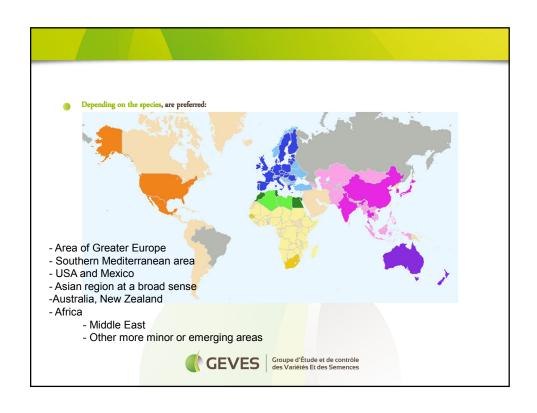












# Technical collection (2/3) Are excluded, GM and material of conventional varieties which can contain the presence of GMOs until French regulations prohibit their cultivation in France, Varieties too old, very significantly away from the pool of varieties under study and any variety considered irrelevant by the DUS Officer. A database yearly amended:

## Technical collection (3/3) The DUS examiners are involved in: - GEVES technical databases - per species - allowing the management of descriptive documentary collections with: • Varieties officially tested and described by GEVES • Descriptions coming from Examination Offices of UPOV members • Varieties of common knowledge, without official description, described by GEVES on the seed samples freely provided (introductions) • And reduced descriptions used as a source of expertise for reliable qualitative characteristics (technical institutes. commercial catalogs, websites...). - Common databases with DUS Examination Offices invested in cooperative action for DUS. It is actually set up for Lettuce, Pea and Tomato (FR/ NL, since 2012). There is an a new CPVO project for Melon (since 2015).

### Establishment of the

## Effective collection (1/3)

- - a collection of "physical" seed samples in cold storage
  - A collection of "living" plant material for vegetatively propagated varieties / species

Technical descriptions, allowing the compulsory sort to identify the relevant example varieties to set up a DUS test related to the Technical questionnaire of a new application.

- The DUS examiner has the responsibility to attempt to obtain the constitutive samples of the reference collection.
- They can be provided by breeders or maintainers of the concerned varieties, or eventually by the Examination Office who set up the
- Each EO is invited to provide to other EO, the official produced descriptions. (progressive and reciprocal supplying)

### Establishment of the

## Effective collection (2/3)

### Some difficulties:

- Regulation constraints of the circulation of the samples throughout the world: phytosanitary quarantine, Material Transfert Agreement,

Breeders, maintainers who don't indentify the interest to freely cooperate with Examination offices, or who cooperate with a reduce (or

- quality EU standard samples for varieties of common knowledge,
- candidate varieties' samples during their DUS study abroad,
- delisted varieties or varieties whose protection rights are abandoned.

If, despite the efforts of the DUS examiner, varieties are not present in the Effective collection, this does not constitute a noncompliance.

He has to keep track of the requests.

Efforts are yearly (if possible) conducted to incorporate varieties in the Effective collection.

# Establishment of the Effective collection (3/3) Seed quality requirement Health quality, germination vigor, varietal and species purity: Common purpose The DUS examiner may have to implement the following DUS cycle with the required varieties to perform and finalize the running Distinction exercise (received material after the first cycle's implantation, a review of the comparison group due to new elements ...). Renewals Batches packaged and stored in a cold room under optimal preservation conditions. GEVES ensures the renewal of reference lots of varieties of the collection. Appropriate procedures, to confirm the consistency of the new batch. - Under French National Listing procedure (CTPS): maintenance control - basis of the renewal. For any difficulty to obtain the reference material renewal, GEVES informs the requesting authority of the exam.

