





PVP – Impact and implementation in the Netherlands

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Naktuinbouw



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Plant Breeding



Plant Variety Protection

Benefits of Plant Variety Protection



Global Seed Market:

Arable crops: 40 bn \$

Vegetables: 4.5 bn \$

Ornamentals: 2.5 bn \$



Seed production in the Netherlands:

Arable crops: 0.8 bn €

Vegetables / Ornamentals: 2.5 bn €





The Dutch Breeding sector - world market leader

- Vegetables
- Ornamentals
- Potatoes

24% of value of world export of seeds and propagating material comes from the Netherlands







• Thailand: 510890 sq km

The Netherlands: 33670 sq km







The Netherlands:

- +/- 350 breeding companies
- Small and medium sized enterprises
- < 30% of annual turnover R&D
- Return on investment!



















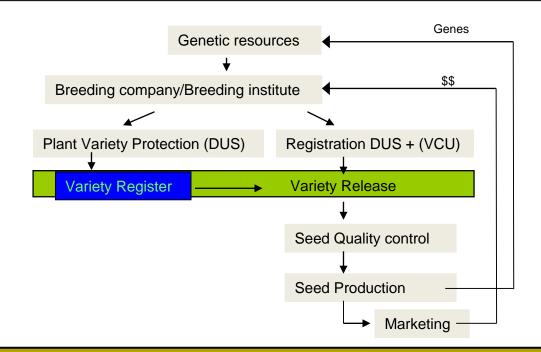






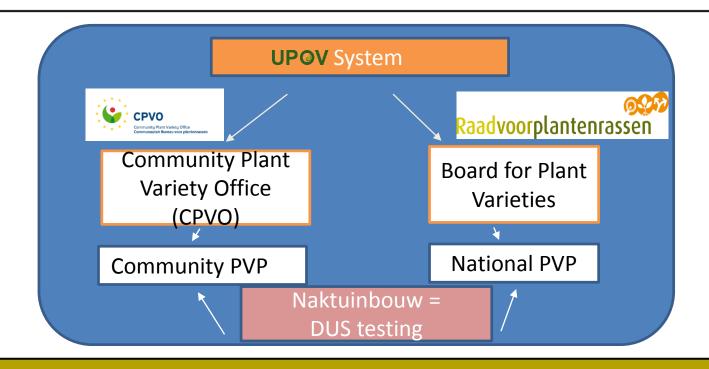


Plant Variety Protection in the Netherlands





The PVP system in the Netherlands today





Plant Variety Protection in the Netherlands

Farmers Rights

Sub-sistence farmers (private and non-commercial use)

- not present in the Netherlands

Farm Saved Seed (Farmers Privilege)

- Cereals Potatoes
- Small farms
 - Information
 - exempted from payment
- Online system

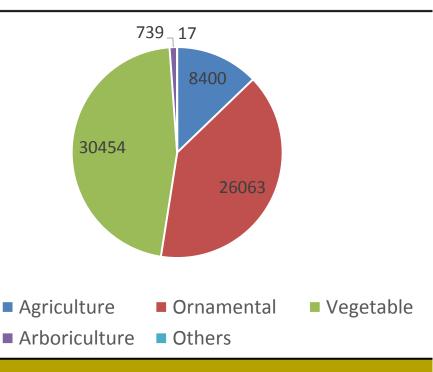
https://www.eigenzaaizaad.nl/eigen-zaaizaad-fss/





Plant Variety Protection in the Netherlands

- Total 65.673 applications since 1960
- 665 different species (PVP and Listing)



Number of applications

Crops	2016			Total
	List	PVP		
		NL	CPVO	
Ornamentals	-	232	562	794
Agriculture	251	82	8	341
Vegetables	676	486	111	1273
Trees			19	19
Total				2427



Naktuinbouw: Netherlands Inspection Service for Horticulture

Basic inspection according to

- Dutch Seed and Plant Material Act and Plant Disease Act
- European legislation



DUS testing for National Listing, and European Plant Variety Protection

- Ornamental crops
- Agricultural crops
- Vegetable crops



Board for Plant Varieties and Naktuinbouw

Organisational aspects cooperation Naktuinbouw and Board for Plant Varieties: Naktuinbouw Independent decision Raadvoorplantenrassen **Board for Plant** Inspection Variety Laboratory Varieties service **Testing** DUS Examination reports Office for plant Team DUS Administrative matters varieties **Testing** (administrative unit)

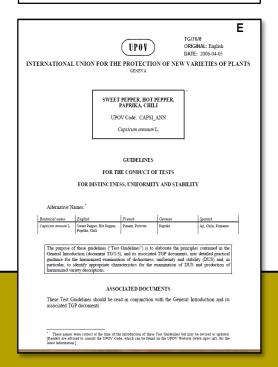


Guidance for DUS Examination

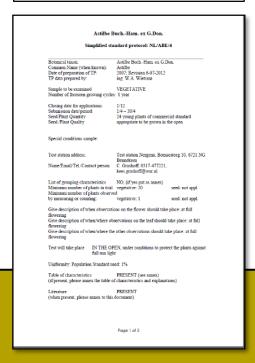
CPVO Technical Protocols: 160



UPOV Technical Guidelines: 303



National Protocols: ca. 170





Submission of the samples



- Closing dates
- Amount and Quality
- Examination Office







- Appropriately packaged
- 2. Clearly labelled
- 3. Must be submitted in the specified period, number and conditions
- 4. Clean of pests and diseases
- 5. Untreated with insecticides, fungicides or any other treatment



Preparation of the trials

- Test design
 - Layout, number of plants in test
 - Replications
 - Allowing removal of plants or parts of plant
 - Number of plants/parts of plants to be examined
- Additional tests
- Number of growing cycles









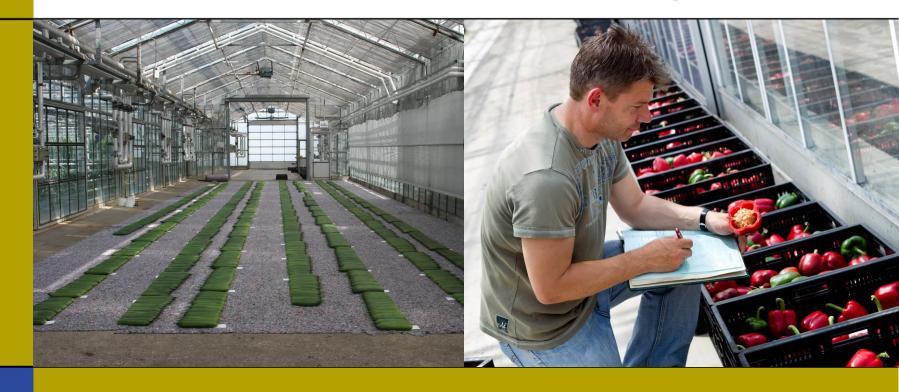
Material to be included in the trial

- Candidate varieties
- Candidate varieties from countries with bilateral agreement for DUS testing
- Reference varieties
 - example varieties
 - varieties for comparison (similar varieties)





DUS Test: a challenge





DUS Test: The real work can start



Description of the variety

Using the table of characteristics of the CPVO protocol/UPOV guideline/National guideline.

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
30.	30.		Fruit: general shape		
(+)			disc shaped		1
			transverse elliptical		2
			transverse broad elliptical		3
			globular		4
			top shaped		5
			broad elliptical		6
			ovate		7
			elliptical		8
			cylindrical		9
			pear shaped		10
			bottle shaped		11
G			club shaped		12
31.1	31.1		Only Scallop type varieties: Fruit: length		
			short	Bennings Green Tint	3
			medium	Sunburst	5
			long	Yellow Bush Scallop	7
31.2	31.2		Only Acorn type varieties: Fruit: length		
			short	Table Gold	3
					_







Applicants visiting the trial





Reporting

Interim report: mid-term on D, U and S

1.	Verwijsnummer rapporterende autoriteit Reference no. reporting authority	KBL00895		
2.	Opdrachtgevende autoriteit Recenting autority			
1,	Verwijsnummer opdrachtgevende autoriteit flahrense no requesting autority			
١,	Voorlopige aanduiding Breede's reference	Bejo 2861		
	Annyrangdatum: One of application	Hybride / Hybrid 24-02-2012		
i.	Assivrager Applicant	Bejo Zaden B.V., WARMENHUIZEN, NL		
	Gemachtigde Agent			
	Botanische gewasnaam Botanisch name of taxon	Brassica oleracea L. convar. bothytis (L.) Alef. var. bothytis		
	Nederlandse gewasnaam Common name of taxon	Bioenkool / Cauliflower		
0.	Rasbenaming Variety denomination			
1.	Kneker Breeder	Bejo Zaden B.V., WARMENHUIZEN, NL.		
2.	Onderzoeksautoriteit Teeling authority	Nakturibouw, NL		
1	Onderzoeksstation en -plaats Tesing stator and place	Nakturbovw, ROELOFARENDSVEEN, NL		
4.	Periode van onderzoek Period of teeing	2012		
5.	Datum en plaats uitgiffe rapport Oute and place of saue of document	15-09-2013, ROELOFARENDSVEEN, NL		
6.	Algemene informatie General information			
	Geen plantmateriaal ontvangen No plant material received			
	 b. Voldoet niet aan de inlevereisen Reguiemens for plant material not met 			
	c. Onderzoek misfukt, waarnemingen Testfalet stoerusions			



Reporting

Final report:

situation at the end of the DUS test, decision on D,U and S



				•
	enmerken uit het protocol of richtlijn			
G	haracteristics included in the protocol or guideline			
CPVO	Kenmerken	Expressie	Klasse	Opmerkingen
CPVO No.	Characteristics	States of expression	Note	Remarks
1	Kiemplant: anthocyaankleuring hypocotyl Seedling: anthocyanin coloration of hypocotyl	aanwezig present	9	
2	Plant: height (at time of harvest)	midden medium	5	
3	Stronk: lengte (tot de eerste bladaanzet) Stem: length (up to the insertion of first leaf)	kort	3	
4	Blad: houding Leaf: attitude	halfopgericht semi-erect	3	
5	Blad: lengte Leaf: length	midden tot lang medium to long	6	
6	Blad: breedte Leaf: width	midden medium	5	
7	Blad: verhouding breedte/lengte Leaf: ratio width/length	midden medium	5	
8	Blad: gelobdheid Leaf: lobing	ontbrekend absent	1	
9	Blad: kleur (met was, indien aanwezig) Leaf: color (with wax if present)	grijsgroen grey green	2	
10	Blad: kleurintensiteit (als bij 9) Leaf: intensity of color (as for 9)	donker dark	7	
11	Blad: draaiing van de top Leaf: twisting of tip	zwak weak	3	
12	Blad: vorm in dwarsdoorsnede Leaf: shape in cross-section	vlak flat	2	
13	Blad: bobbeling Leaf: blistering	zwak weak	3	
14	Blad: plooiing bij de hoofdnerf Leaf: crimping near main vein	zwak tot midden weak to medium	4	
15	Blad: golving rand Leaf: undulation of margin	zwak weak	3	
16	Kool: afdekking door het binnenblad Curd: covering by innner leaves	gedeeltelijk gedekt partly covered	2	
17	Kool: hoogte Curd: height	midden medium	5	
18	Kool: diameter Curd: diameter	midden medium	5	
19	Kool: vorm in lengtedoorsnede Gurd: shape in longitudinal section	rond circular	1	
20	Uitgezonderd rassen met een driehoekige koolvorm: Kool: welving Excluding varieties with ourd shape triangular:	midden medium	5	
21	Curd: doming Kool: kleur	witachtig	1	
21				

Policy on Plant Material

 What may Naktuinbouw/the EU Examination office do with the material after the variety has been granted?

Vegetative propagated material

- If no living reference collection kept, material should be destroyed or sent back to the applicant
- Living reference collection, material should be kept by the EU EU until the title expiry



Seed propagated material

- · Trial is destroyed
- Sample is stored







What is left after the trial is finished.....





Cooperation between authorities

Naktuinbouw has:

- Bilateral agreements:
 - Alstroemeria: for Colombia
- Multilateral agreements:
 - Alstroemeria: centralised for EU / CPVO

Other Examination Offices:

- Flax: France
- Maize: France, Germany, Czech Republic



Socio—economic impact of Plant Breeding in the EU (Noleppa report) http://www.plantetp.org/hffa-research-paper-plant-breeding-eu

- 1.24% yield increase / year
 - 74% yield increase = plant breeding
- Reduction of CO2 emissions
- Prevention of loss of biodiversity



Relevance of PVP

- Important factor to establish presence in a country
- Crop dependent, important for
 - Open pollinated crops (Cereals)
 - Vegetatively propagated crops (Potato)
 - Parental Lines
 - Hybrids (especially Vegetables)

Relevance of PVP

(a) Breeders

- Diversity of breeders
- Number of breeders
- Investment in breeding
- (b) Improved varieties
- (c) Farmers, Growers, Consumers
 - Delivering improved varieties to farmers/growers
 - Delivering added value to consumers
 - Income and Knowledge
- (d) International dimension
 - Development of new industry on foreign markets
 - Access to foreign varieties and enhanced domestic programs



Conclusion

Plant Variety Protection

- Crucial for investment in plant breeding
- Adapted varieties for local farmers







Questions?



Quality in Horticulture