

Structure and Benefit of Regional Plant Variety Protection System

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Outline

- Introduction of the EU PBR System
- Application and examination process
- International cooperation in DUS testing
- Benefits of a regional system

Introduction of the EU PBR System





PBR protection in the EU: Legal Framework





PBR Protection in the EU

- The EU implemented a sui generis system of PVP in line with the TRIPS Agreement requirements (Art. 27(3)b);
- The EU PVP system is based on the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of the Union For The Protection of New Varieties Of Plants (UPOV) (1991 Act);
- The protection under the EU system has a uniform effect throughout all Member States (Art. 2 BR).

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PV Protection in the EU

- Varieties of **all botanical genera and species** may be protected
- The CPVO has received applications for more than 2000 different plant species
- Duration of the right:
 - 25 years
 - 30 years for vines, trees and potato varieties
- <u>Regulation (EU) 2021/1873 on the extension of the term of the CPVRs</u> of the species Asparagus officinalis L. and of the species groups flower bulbs, woody small fruits and woody ornamentals entered into force on <u>15 November 2021</u>

Uniform EU protection



The protection under the EU system has a uniform effect throughout the EU territory = 27 EU Member States (Article 2 BR).

Grant, Transfer, Termination on a Uniform Basis

IP Principle of territoriality

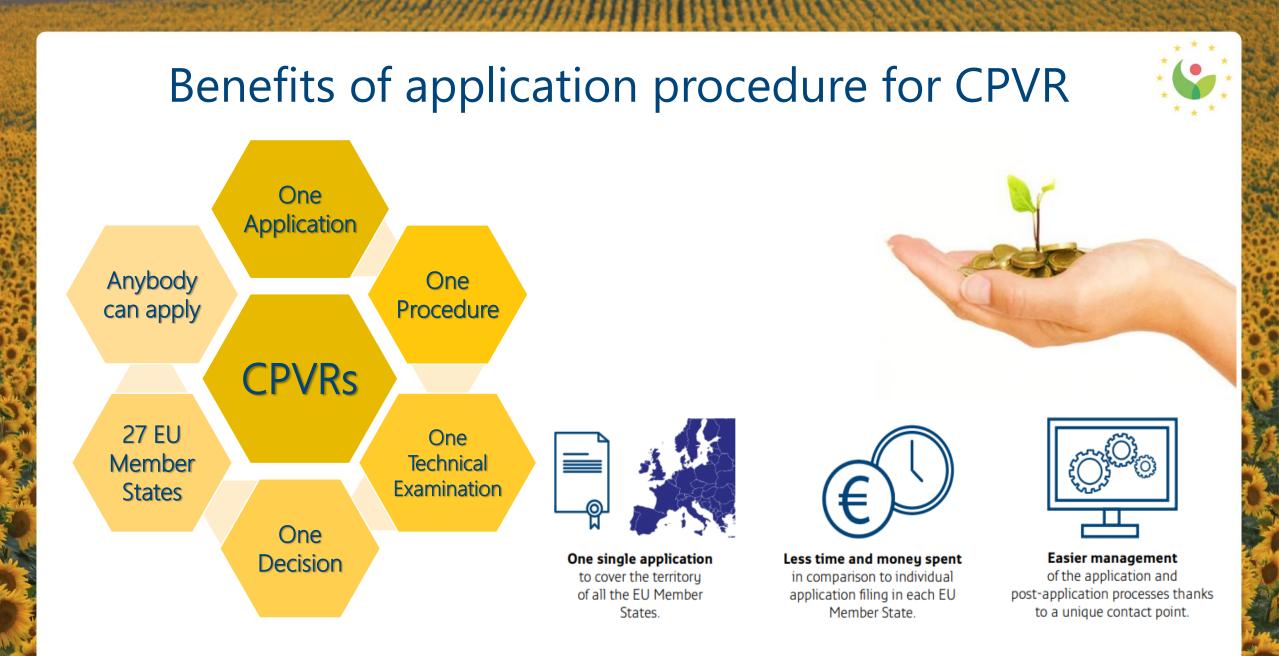




PVR in the EU



Application and examination process





Applications from outside the EU

Entitlement to file an application for a CPVR (Article 12 BR)

- Any natural or legal person can file an application
- Persons without a:
 - Domicile
 - Seat
 - An establishment

In the territory of the EU, shall designate a procedural representative within the EU.

Technical examination Examination Offices (EOs)



 Where no examination office within the EU is available for testing a particular species, the Office may collaborate with offices outside the EU CPV0

Community Plant Variety Office

(23) DUS examination offices in the EU

The red dots represent the headquarters of entrusted Examination Offices carrying out DUS technical examinations on behalf of the CPVO



Take-over of examination reports Legal Basis

- UPOV convention (1991 Act):
 - Art. 12 (Examination of the Application): "... the authority may grow the variety or ... take into account the results of growing tests ... which have already been carried out. ..."
- At the CPVO- Art. 27 Proceedings Regulation (Other examination reports):
 - Report take-over from EU Member states
 - Entrustment required
 - Report take over from non-EU authorities
 - UPOV members or party to the TRIPs Agreement
 - Special written agreement required



Take-over of examination reports

- Conditions to take over reports
- Equivalent plant material requirements
- CPVO test protocol or equivalent applied
- Opportunity to visit the growing trial
- Technical examination has already been carried out or is in the process of being carried out
 - For tests not yet started: only if there is no testing competence in a EU Member state
- Adequate experience in DUS testing of the crop in question
- Written Agreement with the testing authority
 - Defining technical and administrative details

International cooperation in DUS testing



Cooperation with non-EU EOs

The CPVO may under certain circumstances make use of DUS reports established by a non EU EO after having received the <u>consent of the</u> <u>Administrative Council (</u>AC). This applies to cases where:

- There is no EO available to perform DUS test for the species in question in the EU
- An EO in the EU is entrusted for the species in question, but the candidate variety has already undergone, or is in the process to undergo, a DUS examination at a non EU EO

Technical examination from non-EU Legal Basis

Article 27.5 PR - Request to carry out the Technical Examination:

- No possibility to carry out the TE in the EU
- Report not available/not meeting the conditions in the PR
- UPOV Member or party to the TRIPs Agreement
- Written agreement approved by the Administrative Council

Benefits of a Regional System



Legal reasons

- Legal certainty
- Defendable and predictable decisions
- Cross-border litigation
- Single decision center on the validity of the right



Organisational reasons: administration

- Efficient centralised decision taking process
- Less administrative burden for national authorities
- Easier coordination among national authorities
- Single interlocutor for stakeholders (including breedres associations)
- Centralised training
- Harmonization of practices
- Additional income for national authorities



Economic reasons: administration

- A better coordination and harmonized practices mean reduction of costs for national authorities
- Development of common tools (e.g. database and other IT tools)
- Access to information
- Training costs



Economic reasons: breeders

- Reasonable application and annual fees compared to the territorial extent of protection
- Management of the right costs (e.g. cancellation proceedings fees, appeals fees)
- Legal and professional representation costs
- Number of employees to be involved in prosecution activities



Benefits of a Regional System

Administrative

Harmonisation of practices

Access to information

Less administrative burdens for national authorities

Economic

Development of common tools

Additional income for national authorities

Training



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