



**CONVENTION ON  
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DIVERSITY**

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AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING  
GROUP ON ACCESS AND  
BENEFIT-SHARING

Second meeting

Montreal, 1-5 December 2003

Item 5 of the provisional agenda\*

**OTHER APPROACHES, AS SET OUT IN DECISION VI/24 B, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION  
OF THE PROCESS, NATURE, SCOPE, ELEMENTS AND MODALITIES OF AN  
INTERNATIONAL REGIME**

*An international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing: compilation of views on  
the process, nature, scope, elements and modalities*

*Addendum*

**SUBMISSION BY THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW  
VARIETIES OF PLANTS**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

1. As an addendum to the compilation of views on the process, nature, scope, elements and modalities for an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing already circulated as an information document (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/2/INF/3), the Executive Secretary is pleased to transmit herewith, for the information of participants in the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, a submission by the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), providing guidance on the views of UPOV on the same subject.

2. The submission is reproduced herewith in the language and form in which it was received by the Secretariat of the Convention.

\* UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/2/1.

**UPOV**

INTERNATIONALER  
VERBAND  
ZUM SCHUTZ VON  
PFLANZENZÜCHTUNGEN

GENÈVE, SCHWEIZ

UNION INTERNATIONALE  
POUR LA PROTECTION  
DES OBTENTIONS  
VÉGÉTALES

GENÈVE, SUISSE

UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL  
PARA LA PROTECCIÓN  
DE LAS OBTENCIONES  
VEGETALES

GINEBRA, SUIZA

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF NEW VARIETIES  
OF PLANTS

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

**ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES  
AND BENEFIT-SHARING**

*Reply of UPOV to the Notification of June 26, 2003, from the  
Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*

adopted by the Council of UPOV  
at its thirty-seventh ordinary session  
on October 23, 2003

### Introduction

1. The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) is an intergovernmental organization, established by the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (the "UPOV Convention"). The UPOV Convention was adopted on December 2, 1961, and revised in 1972, 1978 and 1991. The Mission of UPOV, based on the UPOV Convention, is: *"To provide and promote an effective system of plant variety protection, with the aim of encouraging the development of new varieties of plants, for the benefit of society."*

2. As of July 31, 2003, UPOV has 53 members<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, 18 States and two intergovernmental organizations have initiated, with the Council of UPOV, the procedure for becoming members of the Union and 53 other States have been in contact with the Office of the Union for assistance in the development of legislation on plant variety protection. It is therefore anticipated that more than 100 States or intergovernmental organizations may be members of UPOV in the future.

3. UPOV supports the view that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and relevant international instruments dealing with intellectual property rights, including the UPOV Convention, should be mutually supportive.

4. It should be recalled that the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, in its Decision IV-24, taken at its sixth Meeting (COP-6) held in The Hague, Netherlands, from April 7 to 19, 2002, acknowledged relevant work being carried out by other intergovernmental organizations, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UPOV, on issues related to access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing.

5. UPOV has developed a reply based on the principles of the UPOV Convention in order to provide some guidance on UPOV's views on the "process, nature, scope, elements and modalities of an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing."

### Access to Genetic Resources

6. UPOV considers that plant breeding is a fundamental aspect of the sustainable use and development of genetic resources. It is of the opinion that access to genetic resources is a key requirement for sustainable and substantial progress in plant breeding. The concept of the "breeder's exemption" in the UPOV Convention, whereby acts done for the purpose of breeding other varieties are not subject to any restriction, reflects the view of UPOV that the worldwide community of breeders needs access to all forms of breeding material to sustain greatest progress in plant breeding and, thereby, to maximize the use of genetic resources for the benefit of society.

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<sup>1</sup> More detailed information concerning UPOV's membership can be found at:  
<http://www.upov.int/cn/about/members/index.htm>.

### *Disclosure of Origin*

7. The requirement for "distinctness" in the UPOV Convention<sup>2</sup> means that protection shall only be granted after an examination to determine if the variety is clearly distinguishable from all other varieties, whose existence is a matter of common knowledge<sup>3</sup> at the date of filing of the application, regardless of the geographical origin. Furthermore, the UPOV Convention provides that, if it is discovered that a breeder's right has been granted for a variety that was not distinct, that right shall be declared null and void.

8. The breeder is usually required, in a technical questionnaire that accompanies his application for protection, to provide information concerning the breeding history and genetic origin of the variety. UPOV encourages information on the origin of the plant material, used in the breeding of the variety, to be provided where this facilitates the examination mentioned above, but could not accept this as an additional condition of protection since the UPOV Convention provides that protection should be granted to plant varieties fulfilling the conditions of novelty, distinctness, uniformity, stability and a suitable denomination and does not allow any further or different conditions for protection. Indeed, in certain cases, for technical reasons, applicants may find it difficult, or impossible, to identify the exact geographic origin of all the material used for breeding purposes.

9. Thus, if a country decides, in the frame of its overall policy, to introduce a mechanism for the disclosure of countries of origin or geographical origin of genetic resources, such a mechanism should not be introduced in a narrow sense, as a condition for plant variety protection. A separate mechanism from the plant variety protection legislation, such as that used for phytosanitary requirements, could be applied uniformly to all activities concerning the commercialization of varieties, including, for example, seed quality or other marketing-related regulations.

### *Prior Informed Consent*

10. With regard to any requirement for a declaration that the genetic material has been lawfully acquired or proof that prior informed consent concerning the access of the genetic material has been obtained, UPOV encourages the principles of transparency and ethical behavior in the course of conducting breeding activities and, in this regard, the access to the genetic material used for the development of a new variety should be done respecting the legal framework of the country of origin of the genetic material. However, the UPOV Convention requires that the breeder's right should not be subject to any further or different conditions than the ones required to obtain protection. UPOV notes that this is consistent with Article 15 of the CBD, which provides that the determination of the access to genetic resources rests with the national governments and is subject to national legislation. Furthermore, UPOV considers that the competent authority for the grant of the breeder's rights is not in a position to verify whether the access to genetic material has taken place in accordance with the applicable law in this field.

<sup>2</sup> Reference to the UPOV Convention in this document should be understood as a reference to the latest Act of the UPOV Convention (the 1991 Act). The full text of the UPOV Convention can be found at: <http://www.upov.int/en/publications/conventions/1991/content.htm>

<sup>3</sup> The matter of common knowledge is considered further in UPOV document "The Notion of Breeder and Common Knowledge" (C(Extr.)/19/2 Rev.). This document can be found at: [http://www.upov.int/en/about/key\\_issues.htm](http://www.upov.int/en/about/key_issues.htm)

### *Summary*

11. Since the legislation on access to genetic material and the legislation dealing with the grant of breeders' rights pursue different objectives, have different scopes of application and require a different administrative structure to monitor their implementation, UPOV considers that it is appropriate to include them in different legislation, although such legislation should be compatible and mutually supportive.

### Benefit-Sharing

#### *Breeder's Exemption*

12. UPOV would be concerned if any mechanism to claim the sharing of revenues were to impose an additional administrative burden on the authority entrusted with the grant of breeders' rights and an additional financial obligation on the breeder when varieties are used for further breeding. Indeed, such an obligation for benefit-sharing would be incompatible with the principle of the breeder's exemption established in the UPOV Convention whereby acts done for the purpose of breeding other varieties are not, under the UPOV Convention, subject to any restriction and the breeders of protected varieties (initial varieties) are not entitled to financial benefit-sharing with breeders of varieties developed from the initial varieties, except in the case of essentially derived varieties (EDV). Furthermore, a benefit-sharing mechanism within the legislation to grant breeder's rights, would seem to tax only "protected" varieties and, instead of creating incentive mechanisms to develop new varieties, may provoke the opposite effect, whereby breeders would not develop new varieties or would not seek protection (favoring a legally insecure environment).

13. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), at its 31<sup>st</sup> Conference, on November 3, 2001, adopted the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. This Treaty (Article 13.2. (d)(ii)) recognizes the concept of the breeder's exemption, in that breeders are excepted from financial benefit-sharing whenever their products are "available without restriction to others for further research and breeding ...".

#### *Subsistence Farmers*

14. In addition to the breeder's exemption and the research exemption, the UPOV Convention contains another compulsory exception to the breeder's right whereby the breeder's right does not extend to acts done privately and for non-commercial purposes. Therefore, activities of subsistence farmers, where these constitute acts done privately and for non-commercial purposes, are excluded from the scope of the breeder's right and such farmers freely benefit from the availability of protected new varieties.

#### *Farm-Saved Seed*

15. The provision on "farm-saved seed" (also known as the "farmer's privilege") is an optional benefit-sharing mechanism provided by the UPOV Convention, under which UPOV members may permit farmers, on their own farms, to use part of their harvest of a protected variety for the planting of a further crop. Under this provision, members of UPOV are able to adopt solutions, which are specifically adapted to their agricultural circumstances. However, this provision is subject to reasonable limits and requires that the legitimate interests of the breeder are safeguarded, to ensure there is a continued incentive for the development of new varieties of

plants, for the benefit of society. For example, certain members of UPOV apply the provision on farm-saved seed only to certain species or limit its application using criteria such as the size of the farmer's holding or the level of production.

### *Summary*

16. Mechanisms of benefit-sharing should take into account the need for a relationship of mutual supportiveness in respect of the essential principles of the UPOV system of plant variety protection and, in particular, of the breeder's exemption provision.

### Conclusion

17. UPOV considers that plant breeding is a fundamental aspect of the sustainable use and development of genetic resources. It is of the opinion that access to genetic resources is a key requirement for sustainable and substantial progress in plant breeding. The concept of the "breeder's exemption" in the UPOV Convention, whereby acts done for the purpose of breeding other varieties are not subject to any restriction, reflects the view of UPOV that the worldwide community of breeders needs access to all forms of breeding material to sustain greatest progress in plant breeding and, thereby, to maximize the use of genetic resources for the benefit of society. In addition, the UPOV Convention has inherent benefit-sharing principles in the form of the breeder's exemption and other exceptions to the breeder's right and UPOV is concerned about any other measures for benefit-sharing which could introduce unnecessary barriers to progress in breeding and the utilization of genetic resources. UPOV urges the *Ad Hoc* Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to recognize these principles in its work and to ensure that any measures it develops are supportive of these principles and, therefore, of the UPOV Convention.

[End]