

Board for Plant Varieties. The Board for Plant Varieties is established by the 'Seeds and Planting Materials Act 2005'. The main duties and powers of the Board for Plant Varieties under the law follow:

Tasks of the Board for Plant Varieties

- a) Granting national plant breeders rights;
- b) Listing and registering plant varieties and forestry uprisings in the National Plant Variety Register (agricultural, forestry and vegetable crops);
- c) Designation of maintainers (agricultural- and vegetable crops);
- d) Establishment of denominations.

Cooperation between the Board for Plant Varieties and Naktuinbouw

In Holland there are two key players regarding PVP and listing of plant varieties: the Board for Plant Varieties and Naktuinbouw.

Both the Board for Plant Varieties and Naktuinbouw are Autonomous Public Authorities (APA). The Board is the only authority in the Netherlands responsible for plant breeders' rights and registering plant varieties and forest uprisings in the National Plant Variety Register. The Board is supported by the Plant Variety Office, which is part of Naktuinbouw.

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HISTORY OF HUNGARIAN PLANT VARIETY REGISTRATION

The role of agriculture in Hungarian national economy is very important. Territory of Hungary is 93030 km², 79% of which is production area, from this 58% agricultural land and 21% forest. 8,2% of the population are employed in the Agriculture.

The quality of agricultural product is important for a long time. In early XIX century of the agriculture development, the plant breeding evolved and the seed control and some local variety trials started in parallel. The official, science-based variety protection occurred in 1892 on the initiative of farmers. The Nationwide Hungarian Royal Plant Production Research Station was established in Magyaróvár (West-North of Hungary). Thereafter the Nationwide Farmer Congress requested to the Government applying the Law Against Falsification for the plant variety in 1911. After implement of the request in 1914 the Plant-Breeder Committee of Nationwide Hungarian Economic Society made a proposal on elaborating the qualification and protection system of plant varieties. In 1915 the Nationwide Hungarian Royal Plant-breeder Institute was established. The Nationwide Hungarian Royal Plant-breeder Institute launched the plant variety register. (1.)

Since 1916 the Examination Office started to keep the handwritten registers. Now those registers remain in the Office Library in the Main Building of the Office in Budapest.

In twentieth years of last century the seeds of registered varieties became more expensive by Government Regulation. Till 1935 the establishment of network of the variety testing stations completed.

Gradual recovery followed the 2nd World War losses. The Agricultural Research Centre was functioning under the umbrella of the Ministry of Agriculture. In 1951 the Government Regulation founded the Variety Registration Council to establish Variety Testing Department and 30 plant variety testing stations in different parts of the country as a part of Seed Analytical Institute. National Plant Variety Testing Institute founded and Variety Collection launched as the next step in the development. The Institute preceded the Centre for Plant Diversity.

With some organizational changes, the National Institute for Agricultural Quality Control preserved till 2006. Today the Directorate of Plant Production and Horticulture of the National Food Chain Safety Office is a designated examination office.

The office publishes the National lists and Descriptive lists. The latest Vegetable Descriptive list was published in 2002 (2.).

Hungary acceded to the UPOV Convention in 1983, its examination office has been cooperating with UPOV since the very beginning.

Hungary was a leading expert to create the following Test Guidelines:

Armoracia rusticana L. (horse radish, horseradish) TG/191/2, 2001;

Papaver somniferum L. (opium seed, poppy) TG/166/3, 1999, revision TG/166/4, 2014;

Prunus armeniaca L. (apricot) TG/70/40, 2005;

Prunus avium L. (sweet cherry) TG/35/7, 2006;

Prunus cerasus L. (sour cherry) TG/230/1, 2006;

Zea mays L. (sweet corn) TG/2/6 (together with France);

Prunus padus L. (bird cherry) TG/PRUNU PAD.

Revision:

Capsicum annuum L. (sweet pepper, hot pepper, chilli) TG/76/8, 2006.

UPOV meetings in Hungary:

1993 – Technical Working Party for Vegetables (**TWV**);

2000 – Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (**TWF**); Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plant and Forest Trees (**TWO**).

Chair from Hungary

1996–1998 Technical Working Party for Vegetables (**TWV**) Ms. Elizabeth Kristóf;

2001–2004 Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (**TWF**) Mr. József Harsányi.

Ring tests in Hungary

Agricultural crops: maize, sunflower, soya bean, alfalfa, grasses, winter wheat, winter barley.

Opium seed, poppy – UPOV ring test.

Variety Trial Station Iregszemcse (South of Hungary) German, Czech, Polish, Slovak participants to select example varieties for UPOV TG **1998**.

Cucumber ring test Tordason Trial Station 9 European countries participated for harmonisation of testing cucumber characteristics **2001**.

Pepper ring test in open field and in greenhouse Post Control Station Monorierdő.

14 European countries participated for harmonisation characteristics to revise Sweet pepper TG **2005**.

Hungary in 2004 became the EU member state, and at the same time CPVO member state and Entrusted Examination Office.

Hungarian Examination Office is very active in national and international tests for plant variety registration and protection.

List of References

1. Növényfajták és növénynemesítők (Plant varieties and Plant breeders). S. KAPÁS OMMI, Budapest, 1997.

2. Államilag elismert fajták vizsgálati eredményei. Leíró Fajtajegyzék 1-5 kötet szerk. (Results of VCU results, Descriptive Lists 1-5 volumes, editor) ZS. FÜSTÖS, OMMI Budapest 2002.