

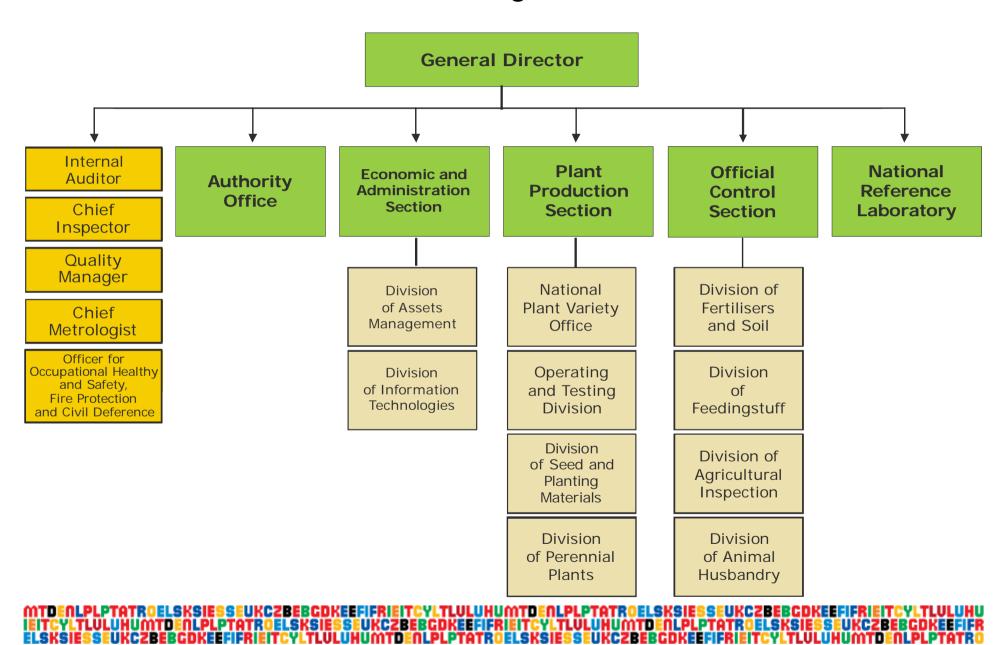
Seed marketing legislation in the future:

Views of competent authority of the Czech Republic

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ÚKZÚZ - Organization Chart





Competent authority in the Czech Republic is ÚKZÚZ - Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture, Brno

not for forest reproductive material



History

- 1856 first agriculture testing station in Moravia (manor house of Hugo Salm in Rajec)
- 1877 Institute for examination of seed in Prague
- 1890 breeding of barley started in Moravia
- 1899 Moravian agriculture experimental station founded in Brno
- 1919 Moravian research institute for plant production in Brno
- 1951 Central institute for supervision and testing in agriculture (ÚKZÚZ)





1989 Velvet Revolution

variety listing and seed certification open for everybody

1993 Dissolution of Czechoslovakia

establishment of the complete body

2004 Accession to the EU

- less stringent requirements
- free movement of the variety and seed
- competent and competitive authorities of EU
- CZ recommended list of varieties



Activities 2008 - varieties

	Applications	Accepted on list
National listing	613	2929
National PBR	68	679



Activities 2008 – certification of seed

Entered propagating areas were
 131 371 ha



Current distribution of work

- National listing
 - VCU testing 10% under official supervision (up to 80 %, depends on crops)
 - DUS testing bilateral agreements (AT, DK, HU, PL, SK)
- Seed certification
 - 40 % under official supervision.
- Recommended list of varieties
 - 40 % trials under official supervision (up to 80 %, depends on crops)



Future needs

- Better harmonization
 - of work comparative trials,
 - of requirements (coexistence GMO, VCU),
 - of definitions (in CZ one seed act and troubles with explanations of common terms from different EC legislation).
- Prompt conformity with international standards and guidelines (OECD, ISTA, UNECEF...).
- Exchange information systems between authorities, incl. EC.



Future needs

- Meaningful authorizations
 - safe money, but supervision must be effective, otherwise is more expensive in principle.
- Splitting technical aspects from the more horizontal legal provisions (easy and quick implementation).
- The establishment of the minimum threshold for adventitious presence of GMO in no GM seed.



Future needs

- Distinguish between target of legislation
 - Seed certification user of the variety (evaluation 17 % of answers).
 - PBR author of the variety.
- Take into account regional principles
 - E.g. centralized testing of DUS but:
 - slight differences in description of variety,
 - for certification we need to keep DUS knowledge and set of varieties.
 - VCU is based on regions.
- Keep genetic diversity on field
 - System must be open for smaller players (not overpriced, not V.I.P. club).



Conclusion

- We agree with principles of current seed legislation, however we support a lot of changes proposed in evaluation outcomes.
- We believe, that upgrade of seed legislation is possible task, not Sisyphus hill.
- We need permanent and live contact with stakeholders – we are only insurance policy between seed and plant.
- Thanks for hard evaluation work.



Thank you for your attention...