

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS BILL

*(As introduced in the National Assembly (proposed section 76); explanatory summary of Bill
published in Government Gazette No. of) (The English text is the official text of the Bill)*

(MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

[B —2010]

BILL

To provide for a system whereunder plant breeders' rights relating to varieties of certain kinds of plants may be granted; for the requirements that have to be complied with for the grant of such rights; for the scope and protection of such rights; and for the grant of licenses in respect of the exercise of such rights; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa as follows:—

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SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—

"**agent**" means a person who is domiciled in the Republic and who has been duly authorised by a breeder or the holder of a plant breeder's right to act on his or her behalf;

"**applicant**" means a breeder or his or her agent;

"**breeder**", in relation to a variety contemplated in section 15, means—

- (a) the person who bred, or discovered and developed, the variety;
- (b) the employer of the person contemplated in paragraph (a), if that person is an employee whose duties are such that the variety was bred, or discovered and developed, in the performance of those duties; or
- (c) the successor in title of the person contemplated in paragraph (a) or the employer contemplated in paragraph (b);

" **conditioning**", in relation to propagating material of a plant variety, means:

- (a) cleaning, coating, sorting, packaging or grading of the material; or
- (b) any other similar treatment;

undertaken for the purpose of preparing the material for propagation or sale.

"**convention country**" means a country or intergovernmental organisation that is a member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants;

"denomination", in respect of a protected variety, means the denomination contemplated in section 23;

"Department" means the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;

"discovered and developed" means discovery of a plant in the wild or of a mutation in cultivated crops, together with their use in selective propagation to develop a new variety. Selective propagation is an outcome demonstrated by distinctness, uniformity and stability of the new variety. If a plant is discovered by one person but used in selective propagation by another so as to enable the development of a new plant variety, those persons are together taken to be the joint breeders of the new plant variety.

"employee" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 1 of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994);

"essential characteristics" means those characteristics of a plant variety that distinguish that variety from other varieties of the same kind of plant;

"harvested material" means the produce derived from planted material that is destined for consumption or any other economic purpose;

"kind of plant" means a group of plants of the same taxon;

"mark" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 2 of the Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993);

"Minister" means the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;

"plant breeder's right" means the plant breeder's right granted in terms of section 28;

"prescribed" means prescribed by regulation;

"propagating material" means any reproductive or vegetative material of a plant that can be used for the propagation of such plant whilst maintaining the essential characteristics of the original plant;

"protected variety" means a variety in respect of which a plant breeder's right has been granted;

"register" means the register kept in terms of section 3;

"**Registrar**" means the employee contemplated in section 2(1);

"**regulation**" means a regulation made in terms of section 51;

"**successor**" means:

(a) in relation to a breeder of a plant variety—a person to whom the right of the breeder to make application for plant breeder's right in that variety has been assigned, or transmitted by will or by operation of law; and

(b) in relation to a holder of a plant breeder's right —a person to whom that right has been assigned, or transmitted by will or by operation of law.

"**this Act**" includes the regulations;

"**variety**" means any plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank, which grouping, irrespective of whether or not the conditions for the grant of a plant breeder's right are fully met, can be—

(a) defined by the expression of the characteristics resulting from a given genotype or combination of genotypes;

(b) distinguished from any other plant grouping by the expression of at least one of the said characteristics; and

(c) considered as a unit with regard to its suitability for being propagated unchanged.

REGISTRAR AND REGISTER OF PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

Designation and functions of Registrar

2. (1) The Minister must designate an employee of the Department as the Registrar of Plant Breeders' Rights.

(2) The Registrar is the authority to whom the protection of varieties is entrusted and must perform the functions entrusted to the Registrar under this Act.

(3) (a) The Registrar may delegate to any employee, or with the approval of the Minister to any person who is not an employee, the performance of any function entrusted to the Registrar under this Act.

(b) Any decision made or order given by any such employee or any such person must be regarded as having been made by the Registrar.

(c) The Registrar may withdraw or amend any decision or order contemplated in paragraph (b), subject to any rights that may have vested as a consequence of such decision or order.

Register of plant breeders' rights

3. (1) The Registrar must keep a register in which the prescribed particulars in respect of all applications for plant breeders' rights in terms of this Act must be entered.

(2) The register must be open for inspection at the office of the Registrar.

(3) The Registrar must furnish, at the request of any person and upon payment of the prescribed fee, a copy of any particulars in the register.

Register to be evidence

4. (1) The register is *prima facie* evidence of all matters directed or authorised by this Act to be noted therein.

(2) A copy of an entry in the register or an extract from the register, certified by the Registrar, may be admitted in evidence in any court without further proof or production of the register.

Inspection of documents submitted in connection with an application for a plant breeder's right

5. (1) Any person may, at any reasonable time, upon payment of prescribed fees inspect documents submitted in connection with an application for a plant breeder's right .

(2) Any person is entitled, on payment of such fee as is prescribed, to be given a copy of documents specified in subsection (1).

(3) However, this section does not entitle a person to inspect the part of the documents, in the case of hybrids, that contains the information on the name of each variety (parent varieties) used in the breeding program and on the manner in which the variety was bred or to have a copy of the part of the documents containing that information, unless the person is:

- (a) the applicant; or
- (b) the applicant's authorised agent; or
- (c) the Minister; or
- (d) a person who is required to inspect the part of the application in the course of performing his or her duties in accordance with this Act.

PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHT

Protection given to holder of plant breeder's right

6. (1) The protection given under this Act to the holder of a plant breeder's right is that prior authorisation has to be obtained for the duration of the plant breeder's

right from that holder, by way of a license granted or issued in terms of section 35 or section 37, by any person intending to undertake—

- (a) the production or reproduction (multiplication) of the protected variety;
- (b) the conditioning for the purposes of propagation of the protected variety;
- (c) the sale or any other form of marketing of the protected variety;
- (d) the exporting of the protected variety;
- (e) the importing of the protected variety; or
- (f) the stocking of the protected variety for any of the purposes referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e).

(2) (a) The undertaking of any activity referred to in subsection (1)(a) to (f) in respect of harvested material obtained through the unauthorised use of propagating material of the protected variety also requires the authorisation of the holder of the plant breeder's right concerned, unless that holder has had reasonable opportunity to exercise his or her right in respect of that propagating material.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a), "harvested material" includes an entire plant, any part of such plant or any product made directly from harvested material of such plant.

(3) (a) Subsections (1) and (2) also apply to a variety—

- (i) that is essentially derived from the protected variety, where the protected variety is not itself an essentially derived variety;
- (ii) that is not clearly distinguishable from the protected variety in accordance with section 15(2)(b); or
- (iii) whose production requires the repeated use of the protected variety.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a)(i) a variety must be regarded as being essentially derived from another variety if—

- (i) it is predominantly derived from the initial variety, or from a variety that is itself predominantly derived from the initial variety, while retaining the expression of the

essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety;

- (ii) it is clearly distinguishable from the initial variety; and
- (iii) it conforms to the initial variety in the expression of the essential characteristics that result from the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety except for the differences which result from the act of derivation.

Duration of plant breeder's right

7. (1) A plant breeder's right is valid for a period of 20, 25 or 30 years depending on the particular kind of plant, calculated from the date on which the certificate of registration is issued in terms of section 28(b).

(2) The period of validity of the plant breeder's right in respect of a particular kind of plant must be prescribed.

Period of sole right

8. (1) The holder of a plant breeder's right has the sole right to undertake any activity referred to in section 6(1), or to have any such activity undertaken by any other person, during such period as may prescribed as a period for the exercise of sole rights in respect of the kind of plant to which such a variety belongs.

(2) During the period prescribed in terms of subsection (1) the Registrar may not issue a compulsory license in terms of section 37 in respect of the variety in question.

Exceptions to plant breeder's right

9. (1) Notwithstanding section 33(a), a plant breeder's right in respect of a variety obtained in a legitimate manner does not extend to—

- (a) any act done in respect of that variety for private or non-commercial purposes;
- (b) any act done in respect of that variety for experimental purposes;
- (c) any act done in respect of that variety for the purposes of breeding other varieties and, except where section 6(3) applies, any act contemplated in section 6(1) and (2) in respect of such other varieties; or
- (d) a farmer who on land occupied by him or her uses harvested material obtained on such land from that variety for the purposes of propagation, as long as that harvested material is not used for the purposes of propagation by any person other than that farmer.

(2) The provision of subparagraph (1)(d) shall not apply to vegetatively propagated crops and shall only apply as prescribed.

Exhaustion of plant breeder's right

10. (1) A plant breeder's right does not extend to any act concerning any material of the protected variety or of a variety covered by section 6(3) that has been sold or otherwise marketed by the holder of the plant breeder's right concerned, or sold or otherwise marketed with his or her written authorisation, or any material derived from the said material, unless the act—

- (a) involves further propagation of the variety in question, or
- (b) involves exportation of material of the variety in question, which enables the propagation of the variety, into any country that does not protect varieties of the

particular kind of plant, except where the exported material is for consumption purposes.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), "material", in relation to a variety,

means—

- (a) any propagating material;
- (b) harvested material, including an entire plant or any part of a plant, and
- (c) any product made directly from the harvested material.

Joint holders of plant breeder's right

11. (1) Where a plant breeder's right is granted to two or more persons jointly, each such person is, subject to any written agreement to the contrary between them, entitled—

- (a) to an equal share in such right;
- (b) to undertake in connection therewith for his or her own benefit any activity referred to in section 6, if he or she discloses any such activity in writing to the other joint holders; and
- (c) to institute any action in respect of any infringement of that right.

(2) A joint holder of a plant breeder's right may not without the written authorisation of the other joint holders—

- (a) grant a license under section 35; or
- (b) transfer the whole or any part of his or her interest in such right.

Transfer of plant breeder's right

12. (1) The holder of a plant breeder's right must, after such right or any part thereof has been transferred to any other person, in the prescribed manner inform the

Registrar of the name and address of the person to whom the right or part thereof has been transferred.

(2) A person to whom a plant breeder's right or any part thereof has been transferred must, if he or she appoints an agent in respect of such right, inform the Registrar in the prescribed manner of the name and address of such agent.

State may take over plant breeder's right

13. (1) (a) The Minister may, on behalf of the State and after consultation with the Minister of Finance, take over the plant breeder's right of any variety of a kind of plant from a date determined by the Minister.

(b) The Minister must publish the particulars of such take over in the *Gazette*.

(c) As from the date determined by the Minister in terms of paragraph (a) all rights and liabilities pertaining to the said plant breeder's right must be regarded as having been transferred to the State, and those rights vest from that date in the Minister on behalf of the State.

(2) The Minister must pay to the person who was the holder of the plant breeder's right immediately before the date contemplated in subparagraph (1)(a) such compensation as may be agreed upon or, failing agreement, as may be settled by arbitration.

State bound by plant breeder's right

14. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a plant breeder's right binds the State in all respects in the same way as it binds any other person.

(2) No fees payable under this Act are payable by the State.

APPLICATION FOR PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHT

Varieties in respect of which plant breeders' rights may be granted

15. (1) A plant breeder's right may be granted in respect of any variety of all plant genera and species, excluding fungi and algae, if it is new, distinct, uniform and stable and has an acceptable variety denomination.

(2) A variety contemplated in subsection (1) must be regarded as—

(a) new, if propagating material or harvested material thereof has not been sold or otherwise disposed of by, or with the consent of, the breeder for the purposes of exploitation of the variety before the date of filing of the application for a plant breeder's right—

(i) in the Republic, for a period of not more than one year; and

(ii) in any other country, in the case of—

(aa) varieties of vines and trees, for a period of not more than six years; or

(bb) other varieties, for a period of not more than four years;

(b) distinct, if it is clearly distinguishable from any other variety whose existence is a matter of common knowledge at the time of the filing of the application;

(c) uniform, if it is sufficiently uniform with regard to the characteristics of the variety in question taking into account the variation that may be expected from the particular features of the propagation of that variety; and

(d) stable, if the characteristics thereof remain unchanged after repeated propagation or, in the case of a particular cycle of propagation, at the end of each such cycle.

(3) Subsection (2a) does not apply to a sale of plant material of a plant variety to a person by, or with the consent of, the breeder if:

(a) the sole purpose of the sale is for the person to multiply plant material of that plant variety on behalf of the breeder; and

(b) under the agreement for the sale, immediately after the plant material is multiplied, property in the new plant material vests in the breeder.

(c) if the sale is part of an agreement under which the person agrees to use plant material of that variety for the sole purpose of evaluating the variety in one or more of the following tests or trials:

(i) field tests;

(ii) laboratory trials;

(iii) small-scale processing trials;

(iv) tests or trials prescribed for the purposes of this subsection

(4) For the purposes of subsection (2)(b), the filing of an application for the granting of a plant breeder's right or for the entering of a particular variety in an official register of varieties, in any country, must be regarded as rendering that particular variety a matter of common knowledge with effect from the date of the application, if the application in question leads to the granting of a plant breeder's right or to the entering of the particular variety in the official register of varieties, as the case may be.

Application for granting of plant breeder's right

16. (1) An application for the grant of a plant breeder's right must be made in the prescribed manner and must be accompanied by the following documents and fees:

(a) An application form obtainable from the office of the Registrar, duly completed;

- (b) a technical questionnaire in respect of a kind of plant of the variety in question obtainable from the office of the Registrar, duly completed;
- (c) such colour illustrations of the variety in question as the Registrar may require;
- (d) such application fee and such examination fee as may be prescribed.
- (e) written proof of the appointment of an agent by the breeder, if applicable;
- (f) written proof of the transfer of the variety to the applicant;

(2) If the applicant is not domiciled in the Republic, the application must be submitted through an agent.

(3) The Registrar must notify the applicant of any outstanding documentation or information within 21 days of receiving the application.

(4) The applicant must furnish the Registrar with any documentation or information required by the Registrar within three months of the notification contemplated in subsection (3), failure of which may result in the application being returned to the applicant.

(5) The effective filing date is the date on which the requirements of subsection (1) have been met. Copies of documents specified in subsection 1 (e-f) may be submitted to secure a filing date, with the original documents submitted to the Registrar within three months of the filing date.

Priority and redating of applications

17. (1) If an application in terms of section 16 is preceded by an application by or on behalf of the same applicant for protection of the same variety in a convention country and the last-mentioned application has been deposited in accordance with the laws in force in that country, the Registrar must give priority to the first-mentioned application if—

- (a) it is submitted to the Registrar in the prescribed manner within a period of 12 months of the date on which such preceding application was duly filed in a convention country; and
- (b) it is accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(2) A claim contemplated in subparagraph (1)(a) must be confirmed within three months by submitting a copy, certified as correct by the appropriate authority in the relevant country, of each document that constituted the relevant preceding application.

(3) The applicant must within two years after the expiration of the period of priority or, where the first application is rejected or withdrawn, within three months after such rejection or withdrawal, furnish the Registrar with the relevant information, documents or material required for the purposes of undertaking the tests and trials in terms of section 25.

(4) If two or more applications for the protection of the same variety have been deposited on different dates in different convention countries, the period referred to in subparagraph (1)(a) must be calculated from the date on which the earliest of such applications was deposited with the appropriate authority.

(5) During the period referred to in subsection (1)(a), the filing of another application, the publication or use of the variety that is the subject of the first application or such other event as may be prescribed does not constitute grounds for the rejection of the subsequent application.

Provisional protection

18. (1) An applicant has provisional protection in respect of the variety in question from the filing date of the application for a plant breeder's right until the granting or refusal thereof.

(2) The effect of provisional protection is that the applicant is entitled to equitable remuneration from any person who, during the period of provisional protection, carries out any act contemplated in section 6 that would, once the plant breeder's right is granted, require the authorisation of the holder of the plant breeder's right.

(3) The applicant has the provisional protection contemplated in subsection (2) only in respect of a person who has been notified by the applicant of the filing of the application.

Rejection of application

19. (1) The Registrar must reject an application made in terms of section 16, if—

- (a) the application does not comply with any provision of this Act;
- (b) the variety in respect of which the application is made does not fulfill the requirement contemplated in section 154(2)(a);
- (c) the applicant is not entitled to make an application under this Act;
- (d) the application contains a misrepresentation;
- (e) the application fraudulently affects the rights of the holder of a plant breeder's right or of an applicant to whom provisional protection has been granted in terms of section 18; or
- (f) the applicant refuses or has failed to or is not able to propose an acceptable denomination.

(2) If the Registrar rejects an application in terms of subsection (1) he or she must advise the applicant in writing of the rejection and the reasons for the rejection within 21 days of the rejection.

Acceptance and registration of application for plant breeder's right

20. If the Registrar accepts the application the Registrar must register the application and must notify the applicant in writing of the acceptance within 21 days of the registration of the application.

Amendment of application

21. An applicant whose application has been registered in terms of section 20 may, at any time before the granting of a plant breeder's right, apply in the prescribed manner to the Registrar for the amendment of that application, subject to the approval of the Registrar and upon payment of the prescribed fee.

Objection to application for grant of plant breeder's right

22. (1) Any person may lodge an objection in the prescribed manner with the Registrar in respect of an application for the grant of a plant breeder's right following the publication of the information regarding the application in terms of section 41.

(2) The Registrar must within seven days of the receipt of an objection inform the applicant concerned in writing of the objection.

(3) The applicant may in the prescribed manner lodge with the Registrar a counter-statement against the objection.

VARIETY DENOMINATIONS**Denomination of variety**

23. (1) An applicant for the grant of a plant breeder's right must, subject to the approval of the Registrar, propose a denomination that complies with the prescribed requirements.

(2) No denomination other than the denomination approved by the Registrar in terms of subsection (1) may be used in connection with the variety in question, whether before or after the expiry of the term of the plant breeder's right granted in respect of the variety.

(3) Subsection (2) does not prohibit the proprietor or other registered user of a mark to use such mark in conjunction with the denomination in respect of which a plant breeder's right has been granted, if such mark is clearly distinguishable from the variety denomination.

(4) A variety must be submitted to the Registrar under the same denomination as the denomination by which it is known in any other country, unless the Registrar considers that denomination unacceptable in which case the applicant must submit an alternative denomination.

Amendment of denomination

24. (1) The Registrar must amend the denomination approved in respect of a variety in terms of section 23(1), if—

- (a) ordered by a court on application by a person who in law has a preferential claim to the use of the denomination in question;
- (b) the information submitted to the Registrar in the application for the approval of, or in connection with, the denomination in question was incorrect and such denomination would not have been approved had the Registrar known at the time of the application that such information was incorrect; or

(c) information comes to light which, if discovered earlier, would have resulted in the refusal of such denomination.

(2) If an amendment becomes necessary on any ground referred to in subsection (1) the Registrar must notify the relevant applicant or holder of the plant breeder's right accordingly in writing must and give the reasons in the notice why the amendment is necessary, and such applicant or holder must submit proposals in writing to the Registrar for an alternative denomination within 30 days from the date of the notice.

(3) An applicant may request the Registrar in the prescribed manner and upon payment of the prescribed fee at any time before the grant of the plant breeder's right to amend the approved denomination.

(4) The Registrar must consider the request in terms of subsection (3) and must notify the applicant of his or her decision and the reasons for the decision in writing within 14 days of the request.

(5) Any person may lodge an objection in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period against an intended amendment of a variety denomination.

Marking of labels or containers

25. (1) If any propagating material of a variety in respect of which a plant breeder's right has been granted is sold for the purposes of propagation, the denomination of that variety must clearly and legibly appear on a label attached thereto or, if it is packed, on the container as prescribed.

(2) If a mark is used in conjunction with the denomination of the relevant variety, such mark and denomination must be clearly distinguishable.

EXAMINATION OF VARIETY**Tests and trials**

26. (1) The Registrar must, in order to enable him or her to determine whether a variety in respect of which an application has been accepted is new, distinct, uniform and stable in accordance with the provisions of section 15—

- (a) undertake or cause to be undertaken such tests and trials as may be necessary;
- and
- (b) use the results of tests and trials obtained from the appropriate authority in another country.

(2) (a) The applicant must furnish the Registrar within the prescribed period with such material as may be prescribed.

(b) The Registrar may grant an extension to the applicant from compliance with paragraph (a) for a period not exceeding the initial prescribed period.

(c) An application for extension contemplated in paragraph (b) must be submitted to the Registrar in writing, together with proof that the plant material has been imported into the territory of South Africa and must set out reasons for the request of an extension.

(d) An application in terms section 16 lapses if material contemplated in paragraph (a) is not furnished to the Registrar within the prescribed period or extended period, if any.

(3) If an objection has been lodged against an application for the grant of a plant breeder's right in terms of section 22, the Registrar must not act in terms of subsection (1)(a) or (b) until the objection has been disposed of.

Refusal to grant plant breeder's right

27. (1) The Registrar must refuse to grant a plant breeder's right to an applicant if, after examining the results of any tests or trials conducted in terms of section 26(1) in respect of the variety in question, the requirements specified in section 15 have not been met.

(2) If the results from the tests or trials conducted in terms of section 26(1) indicate that two or more varieties in respect of which different applications have been registered in terms of section 20 cannot be distinguished, the Registrar must refuse to grant a plant breeder's right the applicant or applicants whose application or applications in respect of the variety in question was registered last, unless such refusal is in contradiction with section 15(2)(b) read with section 15(3).

(3) (a) The Registrar must advise any applicant contemplated in subsection (1) or (2) in writing of his or her decision and of the grounds of the refusal.

(b) The grounds on which the decision is based must not be published and must not be open for inspection, except by order of court.

Grant of plant breeder's right

28. The Registrar must—

- (a) subject to section 27(2), grant a plant breeder's right to an applicant in respect of the variety applied for if, after the examination contemplated in section 26(1), that variety conforms to the requirements specified in section 15; and
- (b) issue a certificate of registration to the applicant in respect of each plant breeder's right granted.

Objection to grant of plant breeder's right

29. (1) Any person may lodge an objection with the Registrar against the grant of a plant breeder's right in the prescribed manner following the publication in terms of section 40 of the information regarding the grant of the plant breeder's right.

(2) The Registrar must inform the holder of the plant breeder's right in writing of the objection contemplated in subsection (1) and of the grounds of that objection within seven days of receiving the objection.

(3) The holder of the plant breeder's right may lodge a counter-statement in the prescribed manner with the Registrar against that objection.

HEARING OF OBJECTIONS

Hearing of objection

30. (1) In considering an objection lodged in terms of section 22 or section 29, the Registrar must call for a hearing in accordance with this section.

(2) The Registrar must determine the date on and the time and place at which the objection will be heard and must inform the person objecting and the applicant or holder of the plant breeder's right in question, as the case may be, in writing of such date, time and place.

(3) (a) The Registrar may appoint one or more persons who have experience in the administration of justice or skill in any matter which may be considered at the hearing, to assist and advise him or her with regard to the hearing of the objection.

(b) A person appointed in terms of paragraph (a) must receive such remuneration as may be prescribed.

- (4) The Registrar may, for the purposes of the hearing of an objection—
- (a) summon any person who may give material information concerning the subject of the hearing or who has in his or her possession or custody or under his or her control any document that has any bearing upon the subject of the hearing, to appear before the Registrar at a time and place specified in the summons, to be interrogated or to produce that document, and the Registrar may retain for examination any document so produced;
 - (b) administer an oath to or accept an affirmation from any person called as a witness at the hearing; and
 - (c) call any person present at the hearing as a witness and interrogate him or her and require him or her to produce any document in his or her possession or custody or under his or her control.

(5) The procedure at the hearing of an objection must be prescribed.

(6) The person objecting and the applicant or holder of the plant breeder's right in question, as the case may be, may, if he or she appears before the Registrar at the hearing of an objection, be represented.

(7) The Registrar must advise the person objecting and the applicant or holder of the plant breeder's right in question, as the case may be, in writing of his or her decision and of the grounds on which it is based within seven days after the hearing of the objection.

OBLIGATIONS OF HOLDER OF PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHT

Payment of annual fee

31. (1) A person to whom a plant breeder's right has been granted in terms of section 28 must pay the prescribed annual fee for the duration of each granted plant breeder's right.

(2) The first such annual fee shall be payable on or before 31 March of the year following the date on which a plant breeder's right was granted, and any subsequent annual fee shall be paid on or before 31 March of each year thereafter.

Maintenance of propagating material

32. (1) The holder of a plant breeder's right must ensure that he or she is in a position for the duration of the right when requested by the Registrar—

- (a) to furnish the Registrar with propagating material of the variety in respect of which the right was granted that is capable of reproducing the variety in question in such a manner that the characteristics of the variety correspond with those described at the time of the grant of the relevant right; and
- (b) to provide the Registrar with the information and access to the relevant facilities to satisfy the Registrar that the holder is maintaining propagating material that conforms with the requirements contemplated in paragraph (a).

(2) The Registrar may undertake such inspection during normal business hours in connection with any matter contemplated in subsection (1) as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of that subsection.

ENFORCEMENT OF PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

Infringement of plant breeder's right

33. A plant breeder's right is infringed by any person who—

- (a) not being the holder of the plant breeder's right, performs, or causes to be performed, an act contemplated in section 6(1) without having been granted a license contemplated in section 35 or section 37; or
- (b) in the case of an essentially derived variety, performs, or causes to be performed, an act contemplated in section 6(1) without an authorisation from both the holder of a plant breeder's right of the derived variety and from the holder of the plant breeder's right of the initial variety; or
- (c) has been granted a license contemplated in section 35 or section 37 but who fails to comply with any term or condition of the license in question; or
- (d) uses the approved denomination of a protected variety in relation to plants or propagating material of any other variety for any purpose whatsoever; or
- (e) sells plants or propagating material of a protected variety under a denomination other than the approved denomination of that variety.

Remedies in respect of infringement of plant breeder's right

34. (1) The holder of a plant breeder's right or any person to whom a license contemplated in section 35 or section 37 has been granted may, upon proof of an infringement of that right and with proof of damages suffered by that holder or licensee, recover by action in any competent court from the person who infringed the plant breeder's right compensation in respect of such infringement.

(2) The holder of a plant breeder's right may not institute an action contemplated in subsection (1) while the relevant plant breeder's right or variety is the subject of—

- (a) an objection which in terms of this Act is to be determined by the Registrar; or
- (b) an appeal in terms of section 42.

(3) If the person to whom a license contemplated in section 35 or section 37 has been granted institutes a claim contemplated in subsection (3), the holder of the relevant plant breeder's right must be joined as a party to those proceedings.

(4) In addition to any other remedy, a competent court may, in proceedings due to the infringement of a plant breeder's right, make an order in respect of the custody, surrender or disposal of any book, document, plant, propagating material, product, substance or other article.

LICENSES

Licenses

35. (1) The holder of a plant breeder's right may at the written request of another person grant to such person a license in terms of which such person may be authorised to undertake any activity referred to in section 6.

(2) The license may include conditions regarding—

- (a) the quantity of propagating material of the relevant variety to be supplied to the holder of the license, and the price thereof;
- (b) the royalties payable in respect of the exploitation of the license;
- (c) the information to be furnished to the holder of the relevant plant breeder's right regarding the extent to which the license is being exploited;
- (d) the period of validity of the license, which may not exceed the remaining term of the relevant plant breeder's right;
- (e) the transfer of the plant breeder's right;
- (f) the punitive measures applicable to any condition that is not complied with; and
- (g) any other matter which the parties may agree to.

Application for compulsory license

36. (1) Any person who is of the opinion that the holder of a plant breeder's right unreasonably refuses to grant him or her a license under section 35, or that such a holder is imposing unreasonable conditions for the issue of such a license, may in the prescribed manner apply to the Registrar to issue a compulsory license in respect of the relevant plant breeder's right.

(2) The Registrar must inform the holder of the plant breeder's right in writing of the application contemplated in subsection (1) within seven days of receiving that application.

(3) The holder of the plant breeder's right may lodge a counter-statement with the Registrar within 30 days of receiving the information contemplated in subsection (2) in which the holder concerned sets out the reasons why he or she contests the application in question,

(4) If the person who made the application and the holder of the relevant plant breeder's right at any stage after the application has been lodged with the Registrar reach an agreement with regard to the issue of a license, the person who made the application must inform the Registrar of the agreement within 30 days of reaching the agreement.

Hearing of application for and issue of compulsory license

37. (1) The Registrar must determine the date on and the time and place at which an application contemplated in section 36(1) will be heard and must inform the person who made the application and the holder of the plant breeder's right in question in writing of such date, time and place.

(2) (a) The Registrar may appoint one or more persons who have experience in the administration of justice or skill in any matter which may be considered at the hearing, to assist and advise him or her with regard to the hearing of the application for a compulsory license.

(b) A person appointed in terms of paragraph (a) must receive such remuneration as may be prescribed.

(3) The Registrar may, for the purposes of the hearing of an application for a compulsory license —

- (a) summon any person who may give material information concerning the subject of the hearing or who has in his or her possession or custody or under his or her control any document that has any bearing upon the subject of the hearing, to appear before the Registrar at a time and place specified in the summons, to be interrogated or to produce that document, and the Registrar may retain for examination any document so produced;
- (b) administer an oath to or accept an affirmation from any person called as a witness at the hearing; and
- (c) call any person present at the hearing as a witness and interrogate him or her and require him or her to produce any document in his or her possession or custody or under his or her control.

(4) The procedure at the hearing of an application for compulsory license must be prescribed.

(5) The person who applied for a compulsory license and the holder of the plant breeder's right in question may, if he or she appears before the Registrar at the hearing, be represented.

(6) The Registrar must advise the applicant for a compulsory license and the holder of the plant breeder's right in question in writing of his or her decision and of the

grounds on which it is based within seven days after the hearing of the application for a compulsory license.

(7) (a) The Registrar must issue a compulsory license if it has been established that —

- (i) the holder of the plant breeder's right is unreasonably refusing a license referred to in section 35 or is imposing unreasonable conditions for the issue of such a license; and
- (ii) the reasonable requirements of the public with regard to the variety in question are not being satisfied or will not be satisfied as a result of such refusal or the imposition of such conditions.

(b) A compulsory license contemplated in paragraph (a)—

- (i) must include one or more of the conditions referred to in section 35(2)(a) to (f), and may include any such other condition as the Registrar may determine; and
- (ii) may at any time be reviewed by the Registrar by reason of representations made to him or her for the amendment or withdrawal of that compulsory licence.

(8) In setting the terms of a compulsory license the Registrar must endeavour to ensure that propagating material of the variety in question is available to the public at reasonable prices consistent with the holder of a plant breeder's right deriving a reasonable advantage therefrom.

(9) (a) A compulsory license may be granted to any person whether or not the holder of the relevant plant breeder's right has granted a license in terms of section 34 to any other person.

(b) The issue of a compulsory license does not prevent the holder of the plant breeder's right from granting additional licenses in terms of section 35.

TERMINATION OF PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHT**Expiry of plant breeder's right**

38. A plant breeder's right expires at the end of the relevant period contemplated in section 7.

Cancellation of plant breeder's right

39. (1) The Registrar may cancel a plant breeder's right if—

- (a) it is established that a requirement specified in section 15(2)(a) or (b) has not complied with at the time of the grant of the right;
- (b) a requirement specified in section 15(2)(c) or (d) is no longer complied with;
- (c) the right has been granted to a person who is not entitled to it, unless it is transferred to the person who is so entitled, or
- (d) the breeder has failed to—
 - (i) provide the Registrar within a reasonable period with information or material considered necessary for verifying the maintenance of the variety;
 - (ii) pay the annual fee to maintain the plant breeder's right; or
 - (iii) propose, within 30 days from the date of notification, another suitable denomination if the denomination of the variety is cancelled after the grant of the plant breeder's right.

(2) The Registrar must notify the holder of the plant breeder's right in question in writing of his or her decision to cancel the plant breeder's right in terms of subsection (1) and of the grounds for the decision within 30 days of the decision to cancel the right.

(3) The Registrar must cancel a plant breeder's right prior to the expiry of the plant breeder's right if ordered by a court.

Voluntary surrender of plant breeder's right

40. The holder of a plant breeder's right may at any time surrender his or her plant breeder's right by notifying the Registrar in writing of such surrender.

PLANT VARIETY JOURNAL

Matters to be published in Plant Variety Journal

41. (1) The Registrar must publish the information set out in subsection (2) in a journal to be known as the Plant Variety Journal.

(2) The following information must be published in the Plant Variety Journal:

- (a) Particulars relating to an application in terms of section 16;
- (b) any amendment made to an application in accordance with section 21;
- (c) any withdrawal or rejection of an application before the granting or refusal of a plant breeder's right;
- (d) any decision with regard to the granting or refusal of a plant breeder's right;
- (e) particulars relating to the expiry, cancellation or surrender of a plant breeder's right;
- (f) particulars relating to the transfer of a plant breeder's right; and
- (g) such other information as the Registrar may consider appropriate for public information.

APPEALS

Appeal against decision or action of Registrar

42. (1) A person who feels aggrieved by any decision or action taken by the Registrar in terms of this Act may appeal in the prescribed manner to the Minister against the decision or action in question.

(2) (a) The Minister must—

(i) refer the appeal for investigation and decision to a board to be established by the Minister;

(ii) appoint as members of the board—

(aa) one person on account of his or her knowledge of the law who must be designated as chairperson; and

(bb) two other persons who have expert knowledge of the subject of the appeal.

(b) The remuneration of a member of the board must be prescribed.

(c) Any person appointed in terms of paragraph (a)(ii) must recuse himself or herself as a member of the board if he or she has any direct or indirect personal interest in the outcome of the appeal.

(3) (a) An appeal in terms of subsection (1) must be heard on the date and at the time and place determined by the chairperson and he or she must inform the person appealing and any other party that has an interest in the appeal in writing of the date, time and place of the hearing.

(b) The chairperson may, for the purposes of the hearing of an appeal—

(i) summon any person who may have material information concerning the subject of the hearing or who has in his or her possession or custody or under his or her control any document which has any bearing upon the subject of the hearing, to

appear before the board at a date, time and place specified in the summons, to be interrogated or to produce that document, and the chairperson may retain for examination any document so produced;

- (ii) administer an oath to or accept an affirmation from any person called as a witness at the hearing; and
- (iii) call any person present at the hearing as a witness and interrogate him or her and require him or her to produce any document in his or her possession or custody or under his or her control.

(c) The person appealing and the Registrar may be represented.

(4) If a person appointed in terms of subsection (2)(a)(ii)—

- (a) dies during the investigation of the appeal or so soon before the commencement of the investigation that the vacancy cannot be filled in time;
- (b) is unable to act and another person cannot be appointed in time; or
- (c) is, after the investigation has commenced, unable to continue therewith,

the parties may agree that the investigation be continued by the remaining members, in which event, where the member who has died or has become incapacitated was or is the chairperson of the board, the Minister must designate one of the remaining members to act as chairperson.

(5) (a) If the parties do not agree in the manner contemplated in subsection (4), the investigation must be adjourned in order that the Minister may appoint a member, in accordance with the requirements of subsection (2)(a)(ii), in the place of the member who has died or has become incapacitated.

(b) Where an appointment has been made in terms of paragraph (a) the investigation must, if the parties so agree be continued as from the stage at which the investigation was interrupted by the death or incapacitation of a member or must, if the parties do not so agree, be commenced afresh.

(6) The board may, after investigation of the appeal—

- (a) confirm, set aside or vary the relevant decision or action of the Registrar; and
- (b) order the Registrar to execute the decision of the board in connection therewith.

(7) The decision of the board must be in writing and a copy thereof must be furnished to the Registrar, the appellant and any other party.

(8) If the board sets aside any decision or action by the Registrar, the prescribed fees paid by the appellant in respect of the appeal in question must be refunded to him or her or, if the board varies any such decision or action, the board may direct that the whole or any part of such fees be refunded to the appellant.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Establishment of Advisory Committee

43. (1) A committee to be known as the Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee is hereby established.

(2) The Advisory Committee must advise the Registrar on—

- (a) any technical matter arising from the provisions of this Act; and
- (b) any other matter relating to the administration of this Act referred to the Advisory Committee by the Registrar.

Appointment of members of Advisory Committee and termination of membership

44. (1) The Minister must appoint as members of the Advisory Committee—

- (a) two persons who are appropriate persons to represent breeders of new plant varieties;
- (b) one person who is an appropriate person to represent users of new plant varieties;

- (c) one person who is an appropriate person to represent the interests of consumers of new plant varieties or of the products of new plant varieties;
- (d) one person to represent conservation interests in respect of new plant varieties and the potential impacts of new plant varieties on the environment;
- (e) one person to represent indigenous interests in respect of new plant varieties and the source, use and impacts of new plant varieties; and
- (f) two persons who possess qualifications or experience that are appropriate for a member of the Advisory Committee.

(2) Whenever it is necessary to appoint a member of the Advisory Committee—

- (a) the Minister must, by notice in any appropriate media, call for the nomination of persons who comply with the criteria contemplated in subsection (1);
- (b) the Minister must establish a selection committee, consisting of not more than five members appointed by the Minister;
- (c) the Minister must refer all nominations received to such selection committee;
- (d) the selection committee must compile a short-list of candidates in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1);
- (e) the selection committee must, within 30 days after the signing of the letters of appointment of its members, recommend to the Minister a list of not less than three candidates for each of the categories referred to in subsection (1); and
- (f) the Minister must appoint such number of members as is required from the list of candidates recommended by the selection committee.

(3) A member of the of the Advisory Committee serves in a part-time capacity.

(4) A member of the Advisory Committee serves for a period not exceeding three years as specified in the letter of appointment and may be reappointed for one more term not exceeding three years.

(5) If, upon the expiration of the term of office of the members of the Advisory Committee, the Minister has not yet appointed new members to take their place, the existing members continue in office until new members have been appointed to replace them.

(6) The Minister may at any time terminate the appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee if that member is incapable of performing his or her functions or is found guilty of misconduct.

(7) If the appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee is terminated in terms of subsection (6), the Minister must give the person written notice informing him or her of the termination and must set out the reasons for the termination in the notice.

(8) A member of the Advisory Committee may resign by written notice to the Minister.

(9) The Registrar is a member of the Advisory Committee by virtue of his or her office.

(10) The remuneration of members of the Advisory Committee must be prescribed.

Disclosure of interests

45. (1) Any member of the Advisory Committee who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter being considered at a meeting of the Advisory Committee must, as soon as possible after the relevant facts have come to the member's knowledge, disclose the nature of the interest at the meeting.

(2) A disclosure must be—

- (a) recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee; and
- (b) made known in any advice given by the Committee in relation to that matter.

Meetings

46. (1) The Registrar must convene a meeting of the Advisory Committee when it is necessary for the purposes of the performance of the functions of the Advisory Committee.

(2) At a meeting of the Advisory Committee, five members constitute a quorum.

(3) The members must elect one of the members present at the meeting to preside at the meeting.

(4) The Advisory Committee may determine the procedure to be followed in executing its functions.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Entering premises for inspection, sampling and seizure of certain articles

47. (1) The Registrar, an employee in the Department or a person referred to in section 2(3)(a) may, on the grounds of a warrant issued in terms of subsection (3)—

(a) enter and inspect any place, premises or vehicle in or upon which any plant, propagating material, substance or other article in respect of which this Act applies, is or is upon reasonable grounds suspected to be produced, reproduced, bred, cultivated, processed, treated, prepared, tested, examined, analysed, classified, pre-packaged, marked, labelled, held, kept, packed, removed, transported, exhibited or sold;

(b) direct a person in control of or employed at such place, premises or vehicle to—

- (i) deliver any book, record or other document that pertains to that plant, propagating material, substance or other article and which is in the possession or under the control of that person;
 - (ii) furnish such information as he or she has with regard to that plant, propagating material, substance or other article;
 - (iii) render such assistance as the Registrar, employee or person requires to enable him or her to perform his or her functions in terms of this Act;
- (c) inspect any book, record or other document and make copies thereof or excerpts from it;
- (d) seize any plant, propagating material, substance, book, record or other document or article which is or may be relevant to a prosecution under this Act and keep it in his or her custody: Provided that the person from whose possession or control any book, record or document has been taken, may, at his or her own expense and under the supervision of the Registrar, employee or person concerned make copies thereof or excerpts from it;
- (e) take samples of any plant, propagating material, substance or other article used or intended for use in the production, reproduction, breeding, cultivation, processing, treatment, preparation, testing, examining, analysing, classification, pre-packaging, marking, labelling, holding, keeping, packing, removal, transport, exhibition or sale thereof, and of any plant, propagating material, substance or other article seized in terms of paragraph (d), and examine, analyse and classify those samples.

(2) Any sample taken in terms of subsection (1)(e) or (6) must—

- (a) consist of the quantity or mass determined by the Registrar, taken in accordance with the methods determined by him or her;
- (b) be taken in the presence of the person in charge of, or the owner or custodian of, such plant, propagating material, substance or other article, or, if such person,

owner or custodian is not available, in the presence of any other witness, and the form determined by the Registrar must be completed in respect thereof;

- (c) if necessary, be packed and identified in such manner as the nature thereof permits; and
- (d) with all convenient speed be tested, examined or analysed in accordance with such methods as the Registrar may determine or as may be prescribed, and the result of such test, examination or analysis must be entered on the form determined by the Registrar.

(3) A warrant referred to in subsection (1) must be issued by a magistrate who has jurisdiction in the area where the place or premises in question are situated, or where the vehicle is or will be, and must only be issued if it appears to the magistrate from information on oath or affirmation that there are reasonable grounds for believing that an article mentioned in subsection (1)(a) and (b) is upon or in such place, premises or vehicle, and must specify which of the acts mentioned in subsection (1) may be performed there under by the person to whom it is issued.

(4) A warrant issued in terms of this section must be executed by day unless the person who issues the warrant authorizes the execution thereof by night at times which must be reasonable, and entry upon and search of any place, premises or vehicle specified in such warrant must be conducted with strict regard to decency and order, including—

- (a) a person's right to, respect for and the protection of his or her dignity;
- (b) the right of a person to freedom and security; and
- (c) the right of a person to his or her personal privacy.

(5) The Registrar, employee or person executing a warrant in terms of this section must immediately before commencing with the execution—

- (a) identify himself or herself to the person in control of the place, premises or vehicle, if such person is present, and hand to such person a copy of the warrant or, if such

person is not present, affix such copy to a prominent place on the place, premises or vehicle;

(b) supply such person at his or her request with particulars regarding his or her authority to execute such a warrant.

(6) The Registrar, an employee in the Department or a person referred to in section 2(3)(a) may without a warrant enter any place, premises or vehicle, and search for, seize, take samples of and remove any article referred to in subsection (1) if the person who is competent to do so consents to such entry, search, seizure, taking of samples and removal.

(7) (a) The Registrar, employee or person who may on the grounds of a warrant issued in terms of subsection (3) enter and search any place, premises or vehicle, may use such force as may be reasonably necessary to overcome resistance to such entry or search.

(b) No person may enter upon and search any place, premises or vehicle unless he or she has audibly demanded admission to the place, premises or vehicle and has notified the purpose of his or her entry, unless such person is upon reasonable grounds of the opinion that any article may be destroyed if such admission is first demanded and such purpose is first notified.

(8) If, during the execution of a warrant or the conducting of a search in terms of this section, a person claims that an article found on or in the place, premises or vehicle in question contains privileged information and refuses the inspection or removal of such article, the person executing the warrant or conducting the search must, if he or she is of the opinion that the article contains information which is relevant to the investigation and that such information is necessary for the investigation or hearing, request a magistrate who has jurisdiction to seize and remove that article for safe custody until a court of law has made a ruling on the question whether or not the information in question is privileged.

(9) A warrant issued in terms of this section may be issued on any day and remains in force until—

- (a) it is executed;
 - (b) it is cancelled by the person who issued it or, if such person is not available, by any person with similar authority;
 - (c) the expiry of one month from the day of its issue; or
 - (d) the purpose for which the warrant was issued, no longer exists,
- whichever may occur first.

(10) If no criminal proceedings are instituted in connection with any plant, propagating material, substance, book, record or other article or document seized in terms of subsection (1) or (6), or if it appears that such plant, propagating material, substance, book, record or other article or document is not required at the trial for the purposes of evidence or an order of court, that plant, propagating material, substance, book, record or other article or document must be returned to the person from whom it was seized.

Request for test results by authority of another country

48. The Registrar may provide to an appropriate authority the distinctness, uniformity and stability test reports and variety descriptions derived from tests and trials undertaken by him or her in terms of section 26(1)(a) against payment of a prescribed fee.

Correction of errors

49. (1) The registrar may authorize

- (a) the correction of any clerical error or error in translation appearing in any plant breeder's right application for such a right or any document filed in pursuance of such application, or the register;

(b) the amendment of any document for the amendment of which no express provision is made in the Act;

(2) The registrar may exercise the authority under subsection (1) *mero motu* or upon request in writing.

(3) Where the registrar intends exercising his authority under subsection (1) *mero motu*, he shall give notice of his intention to the holder of the plant breeder's right or the applicant for such rights, as the case may be, and to any other person who appears to him to have an interest in the matter, and shall give such holder, applicant or person an opportunity of being heard before exercising his authority.

Disclosure of information

50. Subject to the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000), no person may disclose any information obtained by him or her in the performance of his or her functions in terms of this Act, except—

- (a) to the extent that it may be necessary for the proper administration of this Act;
- (b) for the purposes of any legal proceedings under this Act;
- (c) upon an order of a competent court; or
- (d) at the request of the Minister, the Director-General or any other person entitled to the information.

Regulations

51. (1) The Minister may make regulations regarding—

- (a) any matter which may or must be prescribed in terms of this Act;
- (b) any certificate or other document or form to be issued or used for the purposes of this Act;

- (c) the fees payable in respect of any application, matter or document;
- (d) the information and facilities to be provided to the Registrar by an applicant for a plant breeder's right, and the reproductive material to be submitted at the time of an application and thereafter;
- (e) the tests, trials, examinations and other steps to be taken by an applicant or the Registrar before a plant breeder's right may be granted, and the time within which they are to be taken;
- (f) the records relating to reproductive material for sale, multiplication or export to be kept by any person who has such material in his or her possession or under his or her control, the form and manner in which they are to be kept, and how and to whom they must be available for inspection; and
- (g) any ancillary or incidental, administrative or procedural matter that it is necessary to prescribe for the proper implementation or administration of this Act.

(2) Different regulations may be made in respect of different classes or groups of plants or in respect of different kinds of plants.

(3) The regulations may in respect of any contravention thereof or failure to comply therewith prescribe a penalty—

- (a) in the case of a first conviction, of a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months; and
- (b) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, of a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

(4) A regulation prescribing a fee may be made only after consultation with the Minister of Finance.

Infringement offences and penalties

52. (1) A person must not, in relation to propagating material of a plant variety in which plant breeder's right has been granted, do any of the acts referred to in a paragraph

of section 6(1) if such an act would, under section 33, infringe the plant breeder's right in the variety.

(2) Any person convicted of an offence referred to in subsection (1) is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand rands or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

(3) The fact that an action for infringement has been brought against a person under section 33 in respect of a particular act does not prevent a prosecution under this section in respect of the same act.

Other offences and penalties

53. (1) Any person—

- (a) who makes a false entry in the register or causes it to be made therein, or who makes a writing or causes a writing to be made which falsely purports to be a copy of an entry in the register or of a document lodged with the Registrar, or who produces or tenders or causes to be produced or tendered as evidence any such entry or any such copy;
- (b) who makes a false statement or representation, or who furnishes false information, knowing it to be false;
- (c) who obstructs or hinders the Registrar, an employee or a person referred to in section 2(3)(a) in the exercise of his or her powers or the carrying out of his or her duties under this Act;
- (d) who, having been duly summoned to appear at any proceedings under this Act, fails without lawful excuse so to appear;
- (e) who, having appeared as a witness at any proceedings under this Act, refuses without lawful excuse to be sworn or to make affirmation or to produce any

document or answer any question which he or she may be lawfully required to produce or answer;

- (f) who falsely represents that propagating material sold by his or her for the purposes of propagation or multiplication is propagating material of a variety in respect of which a plant breeder's right has been granted under this Act, or that the propagating material originates from such a variety;
- (g) who, at the sale of propagating material for the purposes of propagation or multiplication, uses a denomination for such material which is different from the denomination registered in terms of this Act for the variety in question or uses the registered denomination of another variety of the same kind of plant or uses a denomination which corresponds so closely to a registered denomination that it is misleading; or
- (h) who, except in the circumstances contemplated in section 48, discloses information acquired by him or her in the course of his or her duties or in the performance of his or her functions under this Act,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person convicted of an offence referred to in subsection (1) is

liable—

- (a) in the case of a first conviction of an offence referred to in subsection (1)(a) or (b), to a fine not exceeding ten thousand rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment;
- (b) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction of an offence referred to in subsection (1)(a) or (b), to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding four years or to both such fine and imprisonment ;

- (c) in the case of a first conviction of an offence referred to in subsection (1)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h), to a fine not exceeding five thousand rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment ; and
- (d) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction of an offence referred to in subsection (1)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h), to a fine not exceeding ten thousand rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment .

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law, a magistrate's court has jurisdiction to impose any penalty prescribed by this Act.

Delegation

54. The Minister may, either generally or in any particular case or in relation to particular property, in writing delegate any function conferred upon the Minister under this Act, except a function referred to in section 13 or 51, to any employee of the Department, any person who is not an employee of the Department or any body or organisation.

Transitional provisions and savings

55. (1) A final or provisional plant breeder's right granted in terms of the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976), immediately before the commencement of this Act, must be regarded as a final or provisional plant breeder's right granted under this Act, and every provision of this Act apply with the changes required by the context in respect to any such plant breeder's right.

(2) Any application for a plant breeder's right which was received by the Registrar on a date before the date of commencement of this Act, but in respect of which a final plant breeder's right was not granted in terms of section 20 of the Plant Breeder's

Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976), before such date of commencement, must be dealt with in all respects as if this Act had commenced on the date of receipt of such application.

(3) The employee designated as registrar in terms of section 3(1) of the Plant Breeder's Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976), must be regarded as having been designated as Registrar in terms of section 2(1) of this Act.

(4) The register kept in terms of section 4(1) of the Plant Breeder's Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976), must be incorporated in and must form part of the register to be kept in terms of section 3(1) of this Act, and any document supplied to the register under the Plant Breeder's Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976) , in terms of any provision thereof, must be regarded as having been furnished to the Registrar under the corresponding provision of this Act.

Repeal of laws

56. The laws referred to in the second column of the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent set out in the third column of the Schedule.

Short title and commencement

57. This Act is called the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 2010, and comes into operation on a date to be fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE

Laws repealed

(Section 53)

No. and year	Short title	Extent of repeal
Act No. 15 of 1976	Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1976	The whole
Act No. 5 of 1980	Plant Breeders' Rights Amendment Act, 1980	The whole
Act No. 14 of 1981	Plant Breeders' Rights Amendment Act, 1981	The whole
Act No. 38 of 1983	Plant Breeders' Rights Amendment Act, 1983	The whole
Act No. 15 of 1996	Plant Breeders' Rights Amendment Act, 1996	The whole
Act No. 88 of 1996	Abolition of Restrictions on The Jurisdiction of Courts Act, 1996	Section 59