

Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
TWF/57/2
Fifty-Seventh Session
Leipzig, Germany, September 7 to 10, 2026
Original: English

Date: September 15, 2026

REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION FROM MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS
Document prepared by the Office of the Union
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1. The Technical Committee (TC), at its forty-seventh session, held in Geneva from April 4 to 6, 2011, agreed to request the Office of the Union to invite experts to submit written reports to the Office of the Union in advance of the Technical Working Party (TWP) sessions in order that a document containing those reports could be prepared by the Office of the Union. The TC noted that TWP experts would be invited to make a brief oral summary of their written report at the session and would also be encouraged to make reports under the agenda item “Experiences with new types and species”, as appropriate. The TC also noted that TWP experts would have an opportunity to raise questions concerning matters of interest (see document TC/47/26 “Report on the Conclusions”, paragraphs 9 and 10).

2. Written reports were invited by the Office of the Union in Circular E-26/054 of June 17, 2026. The following reports were received by September 11, 2026 (in alphabetical order):

- ✓ Members of the Union: Annexes I to VII: Brazil, China, European Union, France, Germany, Japan and New Zealand

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX I

BRAZIL

1. The National Plant Variety Protection Service (SNPC) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) is the national authority responsible for examining applications and granting Plant Breeders' Rights in Brazil.
2. In 2025, the SNPC received 342 applications: agricultural crops (172), ornamentals (64), fruit crops (49), forest trees (30), vegetables (25), and forage crops (2).
3. The 49 applications for fruit crops were for the following species: *Vaccinium* L. (11); *Theobroma cacao* L. (10); *Fragaria* L. (6); *Prunus avium* L. (4); *Rubus idaeus* L. (4); *Rubus* subg. *eubatus* (4); *Malus domestica* Borkh. (2); *Persea americana* Mill. (2); *Pyrus communis* L. (2); *Actinidia* Lindl. (1); *Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr. (1); *Musa* L. (1); and *Prunus salicina* Lindl. (1).
4. Applications for fruit crops were filed by applicants from the following countries: Brazil (18); United States of America (11); Spain (5); United Kingdom (4); Australia (2); Israel (2); Italy (2); Argentina (1); China (1); Ireland (1); South Africa (1); and Switzerland (1).
5. In 2025, the SNPC granted 204 titles: agricultural crops (141), ornamentals (23), fruit crops (19), forage crops (8), forest trees (7), and vegetables (6).
6. The 19 titles granted for fruit crops covered the following species: *Fragaria* L. (5); *Vaccinium* L. (3); *Citrus* L. (2); *Malpighia emarginata* DC. (2); *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch (2); *Vitis* L. (2); *Actinidia* Lindl. (1); *Olea europaea* L. (1); and *Prunus salicina* Lindl. (1).
7. These titles were granted to applicants from the following countries: Brazil (9); United States of America (8); China (1); and United Kingdom (1).

[Annex II follows]

Proposals for full revision of TG/92/4

Xu Yang, Gong Bangchu, Zhang Qinglin,
Guan Changfei, Li Ying, Wu Kaiyun, Jiang Xibing

Chinese Academy of Forestry, Research Institute of Subtropical Forestry
Huazhong Agricultural University
Northwest A&F University

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Taxonomy of *Diospyros kaki*

- *Diospyros kaki* (Persimmon) belongs to the genus *Diospyros* within the family Ebenaceae.
- Persimmons have **multiple uses** and are **the most important specie** within the family Ebenaceae.



The genus *Diospyros* over 500 species worldwide



Edible fruit



Dried persimmon



Persimmon wine



Medicines



Blessing



Artwork



Persimmon dye



Ornamental tree

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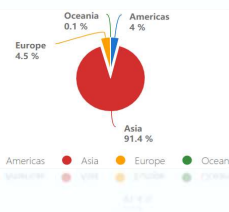
2

Persimmon is a globally significant fruit crop

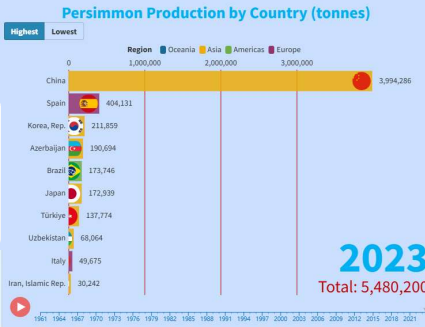
- *Diospyros kaki* (Persimmon) primarily distributed across **temperate subtropical and tropical regions**.
- The persimmon industry is experiencing **rapid development** (China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Italy, Brazil, Azerbaijan, Australia, etc).
- More than **2000-year-old history of persimmon cultivation** in China. China ranks first globally in persimmon cultivation area



● The distribution of *Diospyros kaki*



● Production quantities of Persimmons by country Average 1994 – 2024 (FAO)



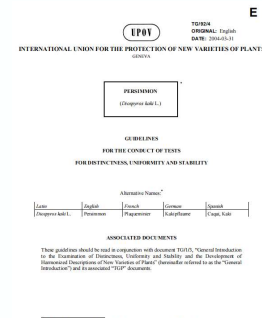
2023
Total: 5,480,200

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DUS of Persimmon

- **TG/92/4**, DUS of Persimmon, was published in **2004**.
- Our team drafted the **Chinese** national Testing Guidelines of **DUS for Persimmon**, which were published and implemented in **2010**.
- The **Japanese** national Test Guidelines of DUS for persimmon have also been published in **2013**.



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
(UPOV)

PERSIMMON
(*Diospyros kaki* L.)

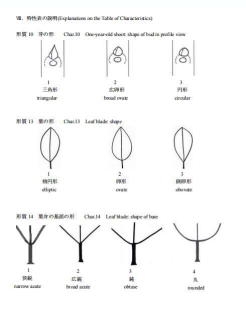
GUIDELINES
FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS
FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY



LY
中华人民共和国林业行业标准
LY/T 185-2010

植物新品种特异性、一致性、稳定性测试指南
柿

Guidelines for the conduct of tests for distinctness, uniformity and stability—Persimmon (*Diospyros kaki* Thunb.)



图例：植物新品种测试指南中的性状描述

图例 10：果实形状 (Fruit shape) - 1. 卵圆形 (Ovoid), 2. 心脏形 (Heart-shaped), 3. 圆形 (Round)

图例 11：果实大小 (Fruit size) - 1. 大 (Large), 2. 中 (Medium), 3. 小 (Small)

图例 12：果实颜色 (Fruit color) - 1. 深红色 (Dark red), 2. 红色 (Red), 3. 黄色 (Yellow)

图例 13：果实形状 (Fruit shape) - 1. 卵圆形 (Ovoid), 2. 心脏形 (Heart-shaped), 3. 圆形 (Round)

图例 14：果实大小 (Fruit size) - 1. 大 (Large), 2. 中 (Medium), 3. 小 (Small)

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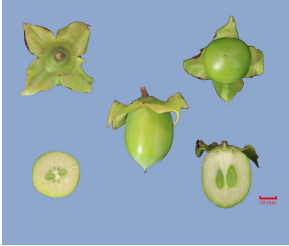
4

New varieties of Persimmon

- From 1980 to 2026, **230** new persimmon varieties of had been registered from **14** country (or region) members.
- By 2026, 35 new persimmon varieties had been registered, 20 new persimmon varieties have been authorized in China (Chinese 16, Japanese 4)



Diospyros kaki 'Taifu'



Diospyros kaki 'PR2'



Diospyros kaki 'ZSX1'

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New varieties of Persimmon



Diospyros kaki 'YLPR1'



Diospyros kaki 'YLPR2'



Diospyros kaki 'YLPR7'



Diospyros kaki 'YLPR6'

优良植物新品种转化应用的中国实践——纪念中国加入国际植物新品种保护联盟25周年

发布日期: 2024-04-23 访问次数: 447 信息来源: 人民日报客户端 李海: 大 中 小 打印/分享

自1997年,我国植物新品种保护制度建立以来,林草育种创新能力不断增强,对现代林草发展的支撑作用日益明显。截至2023年底,我国林草植物新品种申请量10742件,授权量4970件;林业相关专利公开量888320件,其中发明专利403408件;草业相关专利公开量126227件,其中发明专利69560件。

2024年4月23日,是中国加入国际植物新品种保护联盟(UPOV)25周年纪念日。UPOV副秘书长约兰达·赫尔塔表示:“我要赞扬中国在植物新品种保护方面取得的进步,特别是在审查植物新品种方面取得的显著进展和立法的更新,使农民、育种者和整个社会能够获得这些品种。我愿与中国共同努力,引领UPOV走向未来。”



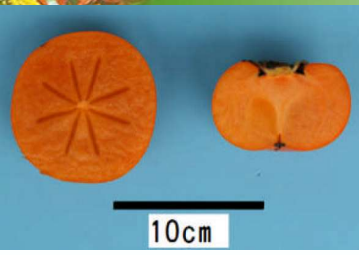
UPOV副秘书长约兰达·赫尔塔

The Chinese Practice of Transferring and Applying New High-Quality Plant Varieties - Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of China's Joining the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

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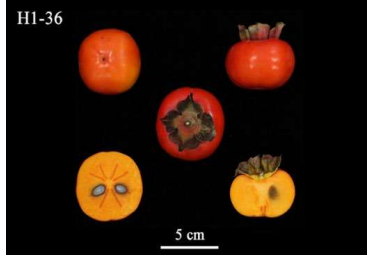
New varieties of Persimmon



Diospyros kaki 'Akiou'



Diospyros kaki 'Neo sweet'



Diospyros kaki 'H1-36'



Diospyros kaki 'H9-1'



Diospyros kaki 'ZS6'



Diospyros kaki 'ZS4'

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Proposal for full revision of TG/92/4

➤ The TG/92/4 was no longer applicable to the newly emerging characteristics of new varieties.

- The TG/92/4 for persimmon predominantly rely on Japanese and Korean germplasms, failing to comprehensively cover Chinese varieties.




Diospyros kaki 'Mo pan shi' *Diospyros kaki* 'Gaojiaofangshi'

for example

- Some example varieties is too older to obtain

Example Varieties	Type	Example Varieties	Type
Aizomishirazu	PVA	Mactogaki	PCA
Akagaki	PVNA	Marcatelli	PVNA
Akumankaki	PVNA	Matsumotoyama-100	PCNA
Amshyakume	PVNA	Marcatelli	PVNA
Anzai	PVNA	Mikatanogoshi	PVNA
Atago	PCA	Murashima	PVNA
Costata	PCA	Moriya	PCA
Damopan	PCA	Nagamogoshi	PVNA
~~Ooshichiya~~	PCA	Nichimurawase	PVNA
Eboshi	PCA	Obishi	PVNA
Farmacista-honorati	PCA	Ogoshi	PCNA
Fudegaki	PVNA	Okugoshi	PCNA
Fujiwaragoshi	PCNA	Oshorokaki	PVNA
Fuyu	PCNA	Sojo	PCA
Gionbo	PCA	Sanja	PCA
Goshi	PCNA	Shakokushi	PCA
Hana-fuyu	PCNA	Shogatsu	PVNA
Hanagoshi	PCNA	Square	PCA
Hazegoshi	PCNA	Suruga	PCNA
Hiratanenashi	PVA	Takara	PCA
Hoshomaru	PVA	Tamamoto	PCA
~~Tchidagaki~~	PCA	Tonevase	PVA
Izu	PCNA	Tips	PVNA
Jiro	PCNA	Taxoka	PVNA
~~Koshuakume~~	PVA	Tsurumohashi	PCA
Kubo	PVNA	Yamato	PCA
~~Kubogataobishi~~	PVNA	Yamatogoshi	PCNA
Kurogaki	PVNA	Yokono	PCA
Lacoperston	PCA	Yotsumizo	PCA
Maekawajiro	PCNA	Zenmura	PVNA

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Proposal for full revision of TG/92/4

- The TG/92/4 was no longer applicable to the newly emerging characteristics of new varieties.

Purpose and Necessities

- Emerging novel variations in leaf, flower, and fruit (skin colors, maturity, and fruit shape)
- The TG/92/4 is lack corresponding descriptors for accurate characterization.

TG/92/4

28. (d) Fruit: wrinkles at calyx end				
QN	absent to very few			
	few			
	medium			
	many			
30. (d) Fruit: groove at calyx end				
(+)				
QL	absent			
	present			

for example

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Proposal for full revision of TG/92/4

- Many new states of expression emerged within the characteristics of TG/92/4.

TG/92/4	New states of expression
16 (*). Tree: sex expression of flowers 1 female only 2 female and male 3 female, male and hermaphrodite	 male only
37 (*). Varieties with as tringency always absent or sometimes present only: Fruit: color of skin 1 yellow orange 2 orange 3 orange red 4 dark purple	 yellow red

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Team Background

- Establish The **National Persimmon Germplasm Repository** (Yangling, Shanxi) and **National Forestry and Grassland Administration Persimmon Germplasm Repository** (Lanxi, Zhejiang)
- Living collections of **935 and 678 varieties** of Persimmon, respectively. (cover China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America, Israel, Italy and others)
- Establish a data resource library for **over 400 varieties**
- Cultivated **12 new varieties** of Persimmon
- Achieved several breakthroughs in the molecular mechanisms underlying persimmon genomics, fruit deastringency, flavor formation, fruit morphology, and fruit surface deterioration.



Zhu et al. *Horticulture Research* (2019) 6:13
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41438-019-0227-2>

Horticulture Research

Horticulture

Horticulture Research, 2025, 12: uha0001
https://doi.org/10.1093/hr/uhaf001

ARTICLE Open Access

The persimmon (*Diospyros oleifera* Cheng) genome provides new insights into the inheritance of astringency and ancestral evolution

Article

Haplotype-resolved and chromosome-level reference genome assembly of *Diospyros deyangensis* provides insights into the evolution and juvenile growth of persimmon

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Main Differences between TG/92/4 and This Revision

Main Differences		TG/92/4	This Full Revision	
Total number of characteristics		50		48
Number of characteristics removed	10	- Tree: habit - One-year-old shoot: size of lenticels - One-year-old shoot: shape of lenticels - Female flower: shape of calyx - Fruit: cracking at calyx end - Fruit: calyx size compared with fruit diameter - Fruit: width of sepal - Fruit: thickness of stalk - Fruit: presence of brown specks in flesh - Seed: color		
Number of characteristics improved	14	- Leaf blade: shape - Tree: sex expression of flowers - Leaf blade: shape of apex - Fruit: size - Fruit: general shape in cross section - Fruit: general shape in lateral view - Fruit: groove at calyx end - Fruit: attitude of calyx - Varieties with astringency always absent or sometimes present only: Time of ripeness for eating - Varieties with astringency always present only: Time of ripeness for eating - Varieties with as stringency always absent or sometimes present only: Fruit: color of skin - Varieties with as stringency always absent or sometimes present only: Fruit: color of skin - Fruit: size of brown specks in flesh - Time of vegetative bud burst	- Fruit: Time of ripeness for eating (Unity) - More clarity (increasing 24 states of expression): Fruit: size of brown specks in flesh, Leaf blade: shape, Tree: sex expression of flowers, Leaf blade: shape of apex, Fruit: size, Fruit: general shape in cross section, Fruit: general shape in lateral view, Fruit: groove at calyx end, Fruit: attitude of calyx, Varieties with as stringency always absent or sometimes present only: Fruit: color of skin, Varieties with as stringency always absent or sometimes present only: Fruit: color of skin, Fruit: size of brown specks in flesh, Time of vegetative bud burst	
Number of characteristics added			9	- Leaf blade: color - Leaf blade: length of leaf stalk - Female flower: tertiary Colors - Female flower: dominant color - Fruit: types of groove at calyx end - Fruit: calyx shape - Fruit: shape of sepal - Fruit (PCNA): flesh firmness - Fruit: seed
Example Varieties		60		45

Main Differences between TG/92/4 and This Revision

TG/92/4

Table 2. Classification of Persimmon Varieties on the Basis of a Combination of Pollination Types (PC/PV) and Astringency Types (A/NA)

Class	Cross-section	Features
PCNA		Always non-astringent at maturity. Always have small number of brown specks in flesh.
PCA		Always astringent at maturity. Never have brown specks in flesh.
PVNA		Sometimes non-astringent at maturity. Brown specks around seeds and sometimes over a wide area of flesh (the area depends on numbers of seeds).
PVA		Always astringent at maturity. Brown specks around seeds.

This full Revision

Astringent types

PCNA type (VIG)

CPCNA type
Controlled by the CPCNA locus

Bao Gai Tian Shi;
Luo Tian Tian Shi

JPCNA type
Controlled by the AST locus

Fuyuj, Soshu; Haze-Gosho;
Suruga;
Jiro; Taishu; Kazusa;
Yoho; Reigyoku; Yubeni;
Shinshu

non-PCNA type (VDG)

PVNA type

Hiratanenashi

PVA type

Amabiyakume;
Jia Zhou Yuan Shi;
Nishimurawase;
Shougatsu; Zenjimaruru

PCA type

Da Huo Guan Tou; Fu Ping Jian Shi;
Gao Jiao Fang Shi; Gong Cheng Shui Shi; Hei Shi; Huo Guan; Huo Jing; Ji Xin Huang;
Lan Tian Shui Shi; Lin Tong Qing Shi; Mei Xian Niu Xin Shi; Mi Mi Guan; Mo Pan Shi; Nan Tong; Xiao Fang Shi; Pu Shi 1#; Qian Dao Wu He Shi; Qi Yue Zao; Tai Li Hong; Xiao e Zi; Xiao Ji Xin Shi; Xiao Mian Hu; Yai Lin Shi; Zhen 6 #; Yang Shuo Niu Xin Shi; Yan Guo Hong; Yuan Xiao Shi; Yu Huan Chang Shi

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Characteristics Improved

for example

TG/92/4

48. Varieties with astringency always absent or sometimes present only: Time of ripeness for eating

49. Varieties with astringency always present only: Time of ripeness for eating

42. Fruit: size of brown specks in flesh

1 small

2 medium

3 large

This full Revision

Fruit: Time of ripeness for eating

(Unity)

Fruit: size of brown specks in flesh

1 absent or small

2 small~medium

3 medium

4 medium~large

5 large

(More clarity)

14

Characteristics Added

TG/92/4	This full Revision	
-	Leaf blade: color	 1 yellow 2 yellow green 3 medium green 4 dark green 5 light blue-green
-	Leaf: length of leaf stalk	 < 1cm 1-2.5cm > 2.5cm 1 short 2 medium 3 long

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Characteristics Added

TG/92/4	This full Revision	Group	
-	Female flower: dominant color	1 white 2 light yellow 3 yellow 4 black yellow	 1 white 2 light yellow
-	Female flower: tertiary colors	absent (Huo Guan) present (Hei Shi)	
-	Fruit: seed	absent present	
-	Fruit (PCNA): flesh firmness	weak medium strong	 3 yellow 4 black yellow

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Characteristics Added

TG/92/4	This full Revision
-	Fruit: types of groove at calyx end




1
Petals




2
Flesh tubercles




3
Ring scars




4
Fine ring




5
Medium ring



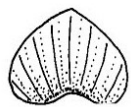

6
Coarse ring

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Characteristics Added

TG/92/4	This full Revision
-	Fruit: calyx shape  1 circular  2 squircle  3 square  4 irregular rounded
-	Fruit: shape of sepal  1 nearly ellipse  2 broadly ovate  3 narrowly ovate

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EUROPEAN UNION

CPVO statistics and activities*Statistics*

The Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union (CPVO) applications decreased in 2025, with 2897 applications in total (previous year: 3268, -12%).

The distribution between crop sectors was as follows:

- Ornamental and Forestry, 1000 applications (34.5% of the total number of applications), previous year (1130 applications, 34.6%),
- Agricultural, 953 applications (32.9%), previous year (1133 applications, 34.6%),
- Vegetable, 723 applications (25%), previous year (747 applications, 22.9%),
- Fruit, 221 applications (7.6%), previous year (258 applications, 7.9%).

The decrease in the number of applications in 2025 compared to 2024 was of -11.5% in the ornamental and forestry sector, -16% in the agricultural sector, -14% in the fruit sector and -3% in the vegetable sector.

In 2025, the CPVO Office granted 2 762 titles for Community protection, and 31 798 titles were in force by the end of the year. National authorities from all over the world regularly base their decisions on applications for CPVRs on technical examinations carried out on behalf of the CPVO (international cooperation, takeover of reports). In 2025, the CPVO provided 574 technical reports to 38 countries (1266 in 2023 and 588 in 2024), among which 315 in the fruit sector, 219 in the ornamental sector, 21 in the vegetable sector and 19 in the agricultural sector. The five countries from which most requests emanated were the United Kingdom (138), Chile (86), Egypt (78), Brazil (76), and Colombia (74). More statistics are available on the CPVO website: [Statistics | CPVO \(europa.eu\)](https://cpvo.europa.eu/statistics)

Administrative Council (AC)

The CPVO is supervised by an Administrative Council (AC) comprising representatives of the Member States and the European Commission and their alternates. In 2025, the members of the AC took note of the following:

- Preliminary Horizon scanning report: This work aims to provide the AC with balanced and contrasted information to support informed decision-making on substantive policies. The analysis will also enable the CPVO to better anticipate and respond to market dynamics, as well as evolving application flows.
- Strategic Discussion on the Future of Variety Testing of the EU PVR System: three working groups
 - ❖ Working Group I, cost effectiveness of DUS testing in the EU. Entrusted Examination Offices (EOs) are reflecting on optimizing DUS testing capacities within the EU and reducing duration of DUS testing. A survey has been launched to support bilateral discussions between EU Member states in view of increasing centralisation of DUS testing.
 - ❖ Working Group II, potential involvement of breeders in DUS testing: the potential involvement of breeders should be subject to the establishment of a clear framework and stringent oversight, transparency, and quality safeguards. Discussions ongoing.
 - ❖ Working Group III, strategic revision of the functions of the Quality Audit Service (QAS): the QAS Procedure Manual and the Entrustment Requirements were revised involving all entrusted EOs.
- European Commission launched the evaluation of the CPVO Basic Regulation (COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2100/94), the study to be ready by the end of 2026/beginning 2027.

In 2025, 29 technical protocols were adopted by the AC, with most of the revisions based on the UPOV TGs.		
Coleus	<i>Coleus scutellarioides</i> (L.) Benth. (syn. <i>Plectranthus scutellarioides</i> (L.) R. Br. ; <i>Coleus blumei</i> Benth.; <i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i> (L.) Codd)	CPVO/TP-327/1-Corr
sour cherry, duke cherry	<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus</i> × <i>gondouinii</i> (Poit. & Turpin) Rehder	CPVO/TP-230/2
apple rootstocks	<i>Malus</i> Mill.	CPVO/TP-163/2-Rev
Amaryllis	<i>Hippeastrum</i> Herb.	CPVO/TP-181/2
apple (fruit varieties)	<i>Malus domestica</i> (Suckow) Bork.	CPVO/TP-014/3
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	CPVO/TP-016/4
Carnation	<i>Dianthus</i> L.	CPVO/TP-025/2-Corr
Spinach	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.	CPVO/TP-055/5-Rev.5-Corr
Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	CPVO/TP-044/5
swede, rutabaga	<i>Brassica napus</i> L. var. <i>napobrassica</i> (L.) Rchb.	CPVO/TP-089/1-Rev
Kale	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>costata</i> DC.; <i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>medullosa</i> Thell.; <i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>sabellica</i> L.; <i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>viridis</i> L.; <i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>palmifolia</i> DC.	CPVO/TP-090/2
Chinese cabbage	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. subsp. <i>pekinensis</i> (Lour.) Hanelt; hybrids between <i>Brassica rapa</i> L. subsp. <i>pekinensis</i> (Lour.) Hanelt and <i>Brassica rapa</i> L. subsp. <i>chinensis</i> (L.) Hanelt; hybrids between <i>Brassica rapa</i> L. subsp. <i>pekinensis</i> (Lour.) Hanelt and <i>Brassica rapa</i> L. var. <i>rapa</i> ; <i>Brassica</i> × <i>turicensis</i> O. E. Schulz & Thell.	CPVO/TP-105/2
sweet pepper, hot pepper, paprika, chili	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	CPVO/TP-076/3
vegetable marrow, squash	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.	CPVO/TP-119/1-Rev.2
Melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.	CPVO/TP-104/2-Rev.3
Statice	<i>Limonium</i> Mill., <i>Goniolimon</i> Boiss., <i>Psylliostachys</i> (Jaub. & Spach) Nevski	CPVO/TP-168/1
Oncidium	<i>Oncidium</i> Sw.; x <i>Oncidesa</i> Hort.; x <i>lonocidium</i> Hort.; x <i>Zelenkocidium</i> J.M.H. Shaw.	CPVO/TP-283/1-Corr
ling, Scots heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull	CPVO/TP-094/2
turnip rape	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. subsp. <i>campestris</i> (L.) A. R. Clapham.	CPVO/TP-185/1
oilseed rape	<i>Brassica napus</i> L. ssp. <i>Napus</i>	CPVO/TP-036/4
raspberry, black raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.; <i>Rubus</i> × <i>neglectus</i> Peck; <i>Rubus occidentalis</i> L.; <i>Rubus idaeus</i> L. × <i>Rubus parviflorus</i> L.	CPVO/TP-043/3
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria</i> L.	CPVO/TP-022/4
sweet cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L.	CPVO/TP-035/3
red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	CPVO/TP-005/1-Rev
Weigela	<i>Weigela</i> Thunb.	CPVO/TP-148/2
industrial chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L. <i>partim</i>	CPVO/TP-172/2-Rev
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	CPVO/TP-130/2-Rev
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.	CPVO/TP-013/6-Rev.5-Corr
cucumber, gherkin	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	CPVO/TP-061/2-Rev.3

Pending new species

The CPVO is looking for cooperation for the testing of varieties from the following list of species. If interested, please contact the CPVO representatives participating to the relevant TWPs:

Sector	Species name
Vegetables	<i>Agaricus bitorquis</i> (Quél.) Sacc. 1887
Vegetables	<i>Fusarium flavolapis</i>
Vegetables	<i>Inonotus obliquus</i> (Fr.) Pilát
Vegetables	<i>Rhizophagus</i> sp.
Vegetables	<i>Sideritis scardica</i> Griseb.
Vegetables	<i>Sideritis perfoliata</i> subsp. <i>athoa</i> (Papan. & Kokkini) Baden
Vegetables	<i>Sideritis raeseri</i> Boiss. & Heldr.
Vegetables	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe
Ornamentals	<i>Dietes bicolor</i> (Steud.) Sweet ex Klatt
Ornamentals	<i>Eucalyptus</i> x <i>irbyi</i> R. T. Baker & H. G. Sm. (syn. <i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> Maiden x <i>E. gunnii</i> Hook. f.)
Ornamentals	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L.
Ornamentals	<i>Bergera koenigii</i> L. (syn. <i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.)
Ornamentals	<i>Quercus</i> x <i>auzandrii</i> Gren. & Godr. x <i>Quercus</i> x <i>morisii</i> Borzí (syn. <i>Q. x mixta</i> Vill. ex Colm.)
Ornamentals	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.
Ornamentals	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i> L.
Ornamentals	<i>Ugni molinae</i> Turcz.
Ornamentals	<i>Ziziphora clinopodioides</i> Lam.
Agriculturals	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> Swartz (vegetatively propagated)
Agriculturals	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> (Hochst. ex Chiov.) Morrone (syn. <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Hochst. ex Chiov.) (vegetatively propagated)
Agriculturals	<i>Scorpiurus vermiculatus</i> L.

CPVO Fruit sector

The table hereunder shows the 10 most important fruit species subject of CPVO applications over the last 5 years.

Species (groups)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total 1995-2025
<i>Fragaria</i> x <i>ananassa</i> Duchesne ex Rozier	48	50	25	48	42	956
<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	37	41	45	40	34	1240
<i>Vitis</i> (all species)	29	22	38	38	32	498
<i>Vaccinium</i> (all species)	31	34	19	20	12	384
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.	13	28	29	19	22	374
<i>Malus domestica</i> (Suckow) Borkh.	21	23	19	15	10	690
<i>Rubus</i> subg. <i>Rubus</i>	23	13	9	11	10	164
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	5	4	10	12	10	363
<i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L.	13	2	9	11	3	184
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch.	3	3	13	6	8	76
Total per year	223	220	216	220	183	

The outcomes of the EU Fruit Expert Meeting (FEM25)

The CPVO held its annual meeting with EU fruit experts on 6 – 7 October 2025 on-line. Experts from EU examination offices attended the meeting, alongside representatives of CIOFORA. In addition to revising several CPVO technical protocols, the group discussed the following item:

- Virus testing to be organized by the examination office for plant material submitted for the conduct of the technical examination
- Amendment of quality audit requirements with regard to species for which a living variety collection is required in the light of changes in other regulations (regulation of plant reproductive material)
- Guidance for applicants having to submit photographs of candidate varieties as part of their application documents
- Obligations of examination offices withdrawing their entrustment to conduct technical examinations
- A communication tool confirming the (good) receipt of plant material for the technical examination
- Pilot project to check variety descriptions using artificial intelligence
- Review of the rules governing the access to the growing trial – reporting on such visits

The Office finances a number of R&D projects; all reports of finalized R&D projects are published on the CPVO web site: <https://cpvo.europa.eu/en/about-us/what-we-do/research-and-development>.

[Annex IV follows]

FRANCE

Number of applications:

In France, the DUS activity, either in the framework of national listing, or PBR, or in the framework of international cooperation for DUS testing, has slightly decreased in 2025 compared to previous years.

In 2025, 2191 applications were received for National listing, and for National or European Plant Breeders' Rights, or for international cooperation for DUS testing:

- 1380 are new applications
- 811 are requests for take-over reports for application already tested or in test.

See figures on the table below:

	National Listing	National PBR	EU PBR	International cooperation	total
Number of applications in 2025 for new testing	980	106	186	108	1380

Main activity remains on agricultural species.

In total in 2025, GEVES carried out more than 3100 DUS cycles, mainly on its premises.

Crop sector	Main species tested
Agricultural	Maize, oilseed rape, wheat, barley, sunflower, soybean
Vegetable	Lettuce, tomato, melon, cauliflower, pepper, squash
Fruit	Peach, vine, apple, sweet cherry, apricot, Japanese plum, pear
Ornamental	Hydrangea, Chrysanthemum, Buddleja, Nerium, Lavandula, Salvia, Echinacea

Detailed figures can be found on the annual report available on our website.

Information on GEVES:

GEVES is the Examination Office of France, in charge of DUS and VSCU evaluation of new plant varieties and is designated as National Reference Laboratory in seed quality, GMO detection, plant health (matrix seeds).

GEVES website can be consulted here www.geves.fr

Description files can be found on the website for the varieties listed on the French catalogue. <https://www.geves.fr/catalogue-france/>

You can subscribe to our NEWSLETTER available both in French and in English to receive the latest information on GEVES's expert activities in plants and seeds, at national and international levels. Please subscribe here : <https://www.geves.fr/newsletter-en/>

The International System of Cooperation for DUS is active and efficient. For more information, the international cooperation service of GEVES can be contacted here: clarisse.leclair@geves.fr and camille.zitter@geves.fr
In 2025, the international cooperation service of GEVES received more than 800 takeover requests, mainly from the EU but also from all over the world.

Carole Dirwimmer continues in her role as the Chair of the UPOV Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (TWF).

Information on INOV:

The French National Office for PBR (**INOV**) has received 106 applications in 2025, out of which 98% were tested for DUS by GEVES.

INOV is involved in **UPOV PRISMA** for all genera and species.

INOV has announced the publication of its new fee schedule, which includes updated administrative fees. The fees relating to the DUS examination are those applied by the French or foreign Examination Office, in accordance with Article 2 of this decree. Regarding the procedure: the revision of INOV fees was jointly approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and is published in the form of a decree in the Official Journal. More information here [GEVES Newsletter n°68](#). Contact INOV: inov@geves.fr

Molecular markers in DUS testing:

Regarding the use of **molecular markers**, GEVES has provided data to the UPOV survey.

France is using in routine molecular markers for the management of variety collection according to UPOV guidance model “Combining Phenotypic and Molecular Distances in the Management of Variety Collections”, for maize, sorghum, spring barley, durum wheat. Projects are ongoing on Oilseed rape and common wheat and being finalized for Hydrangea.

GEVES is using in routine several markers for several traits in the framework of UPOV model “Characteristic-Specific Molecular Markers”, in accordance with the technical guidelines in force.

For more information on BMT, please contact: GEVES BIOGEVES rene.mathis@geves.fr.

Disease resistance tests in DUS testing:

Regarding the use of **disease resistance characteristics**, GEVES uses in routine disease resistance characteristics, processed in bio assays, for DUS results. GEVES provides also services, facilities, protocols, identified standards and strains for such activities to Examination Offices and seed companies, all over the world. For more information, please contact: GEVES SNES sophie.perrot@geves.fr

Digital phenotyping in DUS testing :

Regarding digital phenotyping for DUS testing, GEVES uses 2D image analysis on a routine basis, using detached plant organs that are scanned or photographed and then analyzed by AIM. GEVES is interested in developing the use of drones and pedestrian sticks to phenotype certain DUS characteristics, such as plant natural height for lucerne. For more information, please contact: GEVES clarisse.leclair@geves.fr

R&D projects:

GEVES is involved in several collaborative R&D projects dealing with DUS and co-founded by the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union (CPVO):

- ToBrAg, project to update DUS resistance tests (biotests and markers) according to pests' evolution with the practical cases of resistance tests to ToBRFV for tomato and pepper, and the resistance test to Aphis gossypii on melon, together with Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Spain and breeders.
- SNPsNAP: “SNP markers for guiding DUS testing in winter oilseed rape: Validating the new model”. It is the second follow up of an earlier project which validated a set of SNP markers for KasPAR assays on bulk samples as a tool for the management of the variety collection, together with Germany, Slovakia and Spain.
- Lettuce project: International harmonization and validation of a SNP set for the management of lettuce variety collection, together with Germany, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Spain.

- CPVO Tomato database: Development and implementation of an internationally accepted SNP database to assist the tomato DUS testing, together with Hungary, Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Poland and Spain.

GEVES is involved in the Belis project, funded by the European Union: Breeding European Legumes for Increased Sustainability. GEVES is contributing to the project through its work on optimizing DUS, with the use of molecular markers for the management of the *Pisum sativum* variety collection.

GEVES was involved in the INVITE project, funded by the European Union. One follow-up of INVITE, conducted by GEVES, is to explore the potential use of UPOV model Combining Phenotypic and Molecular Distances in the Management of Variety Collections for common wheat in France, and a presentation was given during TWM and TWA meetings in 2026.

In 2024, the INVITE project validated the reproducibility of molecular markers associated with resistance/susceptibility to Tomato mosaic virus (ToMV), Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV), and *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* race 1 (EU)/2 (US). Validation work continued in 2025 to verify specificity on tomato varieties registered in France and was successfully completed. These characteristic-specific molecular markers can now be used as an alternative to biotests in France.

GEVES is involved in Allegrodactyle: a French project to develop targeted molecular markers in cocksfoot. If successful, the final aim would be to describe cocksfoot variety collection and use these molecular data to guide the choice of varieties for relevant comparisons in the field.

[Annex V follows]

TWF/57/2

ANNEX V

GERMANY

In 2026, the Bundessortenamt started DUS examinations for 48 new varieties of fruit species. In total, 163 candidate varieties of 6 fruit species are currently under examination at the testing station Wurzen of the Bundessortenamt; the most important of which are raspberry (50 candidate varieties under examination in 2025), strawberry (33), blackberry (28), and apple (24). The majority of examinations of fruit varieties are carried out on behalf of other PBR authorities, mainly for the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union (CPVO).

[Annex VI follows]

JAPAN

1. Number of applications in 2025

Year	Total number	(2025/2024)	Fruit Crops	(2025/2024)
1978 to 2025	38336	-	1905	-
2024	599		26	
2025	531	(89%)	40	(153%)

Top 5 of application for fruit crops in 2025

Blueberry 7, Apple 7, Orange 5, Grapevine 5, Japanese pear 3, Total: 40

2. Number of granted in 2025

Year	Total number	(2025/2024)	Fruit Crops	(2025/2024)
1978 to 2025	31307	-	1537	-
2024	703		17	
2025	769	(109%)	32	(188%)

Top 5 of granted for fruit crops in 2025

Peach 6, Grapevine 4, Raspberry 4, Japanese pear 3, Fig 2, Total: 32

3. National test guidelines harmonized with UPOV TGs in 2025

Common name of plants (12)
Kangaroo paw, Brown mustard, Citrus L.-Group1, Citrus L. - Group 3, Citrus L. - Group 4, Citrus L. - Group 5, Pumpkin, Butternut Squash, Vegetable Marrow, Apple Rootstock, Oxypetalum, Poplar

4. National test guidelines developed for new type of species in 2025

Genera or Species (5)
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> L., <i>Isatis tinctoria</i> L., <i>Origanum</i> L., <i>Paulownia</i> L., <i>Valeriana fauriei</i> Briq.

Web-site: https://www.maff.go.jp/j/shokusan/hinshu/info/sinsa_kijun_jp.html

5. Other

- ✓ As from 2016, MAFF have agreed with Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the European Union, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands (Kingdom of), New Zealand, Peru, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Viet Nam to provide the results of DUS examination in Japan free of charge for the examination of the varieties that have been applied to the examination authority of the relevant countries. Japan continuously provides other UPOV members with examination reports under the Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC). Japan had provided 28 DUS examination reports in total to other countries in 2025.
- ✓ Since 2016, based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Center for Seeds and Seedlings, NARO (NCSS) and Naktuinbouw have established Calibration Manuals for DUS technical harmonization. "Calibration manual for Mandevilla" will be completed in 2026, and it will be published through both websites. With addition of this, a total of 13 Calibration Manuals will be available for third countries.

- ✓ In addition, a three-year extension of the MOU between Naktuinbouw and NCSS, which expired in March 2024, was concluded up to March 2027 in order to contribute international harmonization in cooperation with Naktuinbouw. In extending the MOU, it was newly agreed to provide technical cooperation on DNA analysis for disease resistance in DUS test, DNA variety identification techniques for plant variety protection.

[Annex VII follows]

NEW ZEALAND

1. New Zealand received a total of 105 new plant variety rights applications during the 2025/26 reporting period (1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026). Application numbers for fruit varieties increased compared with the corresponding period in 2024/25, with 47 new fruit variety applications accepted.
2. These applications comprised nine (9) blueberry varieties, nine (9) grape varieties, six (6) apple varieties, six (6) sweet cherry varieties, six (6) strawberry varieties, three (3) citrus varieties, three (3) avocado varieties, two (2) blackberry varieties, and one (1) variety each of feijoa, pineapple, and kiwifruit.
3. At the time of writing, 165 fruit varieties were under examination. The main species are 51 apple varieties, 37 sweet cherry varieties, 18 blueberry varieties, 11 grape varieties, and 10 kiwifruit varieties undergoing testing and examination.
4. Apple varieties accounted for 13% of fruit variety applications during the reporting period, compared with 58% in the previous year. Applications for strawberry and blueberry varieties continued to increase over the past 12 months, while application numbers for sweet cherry varieties remained relatively stable. The most significant increase was seen in grape varieties, which represented 19% of all fruit applications received in New Zealand during the year.
5. Work has also commenced on the development of a national test guideline for kiwifruit rootstocks, in anticipation of several applications expected to be filed in the near future.
6. The Plant Variety Rights Act 2022 and the Plant Variety Rights Regulations 2022 have now been in force for three years. Special provisions relating to applications for varieties belonging to taonga (treasured) species, primarily native plant species, came into force in November 2024. These provisions give effect to obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and included the establishment of the Māori Plant Varieties Committee (MPVC).
7. The MPVC was established and held its first meeting in April 2025. The Committee is responsible for assessing applications involving taonga plant species in relation to kaitiaki (guardianship) relationships with those species. Any protected variety of a native plant species must be compatible with the Māori world view. The MPVC conducts its assessment in parallel with the standard testing and examination processes managed by the New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office (PVRO). Since 2023, the PVRO has received two applications for varieties of native plant species, both of which are currently under assessment by the PVRO and the MPVC. There is currently no fruit species recognized as having taonga status.

[End of Annex VII and of document]