





The Role of Plant Variety Rights in a Sustainable Agriculture Model From Fields to Policies

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Agriculture at a Crossroads

Climate change → new pests, droughts, floods

Food security → rising population, shifting diets

Sustainability → soil, water, biodiversity at risk

Innovation in breeding is essential, not optional





Plant Variety Rights: A Specialised IP Tool



Exclusive rights for breeders over new varieties



Limited duration (25 years crops / 30 years trees & vines)



Tailored *sui generis* system → different from patents



Breeder's exemption: free to use for further breeding



Other exemptions: research, farmer's privilege



CPVO System: Trust & Entrustment

- CPVO central administration and testing done by national offices
- Entrustment = strict quality audits + supervision
- 23 examination offices form the network
- UPOV allows different cooperation models (centralised, decentralised, mixed)
- Guarantee of success = shared guidelines & protocols





What PVP Means for Farmers

Choice: more and better varieties available

Resilience: improved traits (resistance, climate adaptation)

Flexibility: exemptions safeguard local practices

Trust: tested, distinct, stable varieties



R&D in plant breeding: high investment, high risk

- Long timelines investments: 8–12 years from first cross to commercial variety (multilocation trials, regulatory steps).
- High failure rate: many candidate lines fail DUS/VCU testing or market acceptance; only a small % reach commercialization.
- Significant costs:
 - continuous field trials across environments
 - Advanced technologies (genomics, phenotyping, gene editing).
 - Regulatory compliance and certification.
- Upfront investment: costs are incurred years before any revenue; ROI is uncertain.
- Higher R&D intensity: breeding companies invest 10–20% of turnover in R&D, higher than many industries, even pharma (approx. 15% on average).
- Need for protection: IP tools like CPVR and patents help recoup investments and incentivize innovation.





Safeguarding Biodiversity



Incentives for diverse crops & traits



Thousands of new varieties developed in EU



Breeder's exemption keeps genetic pool open



Diversity remains dynamic and productive





Harmonisation Accelerates Progress

- Shared standards = no duplication, faster results
- EU: United in Diversity → one system, many climates/crops
- Flexibility under UPOV ensures inclusiveness
- International harmonisation spreads benefits





Chile: Automating Acceptance of EU DUS Reports



Chile accepts EU DUS reports automatically



Already > 40 requests received



Benefits: lower costs, less duplication, faster access to protection



Quicker access to innovation for farmers





PVP: Pro-Competitive, Not Monopolies

- PVP accelerates access to innovation
- Predictable & transparent environment builds trust
- Supports dissemination + further breeding
- EU Tech Transfer Guidelines (2014/C 89/03): IP is pro-competitive



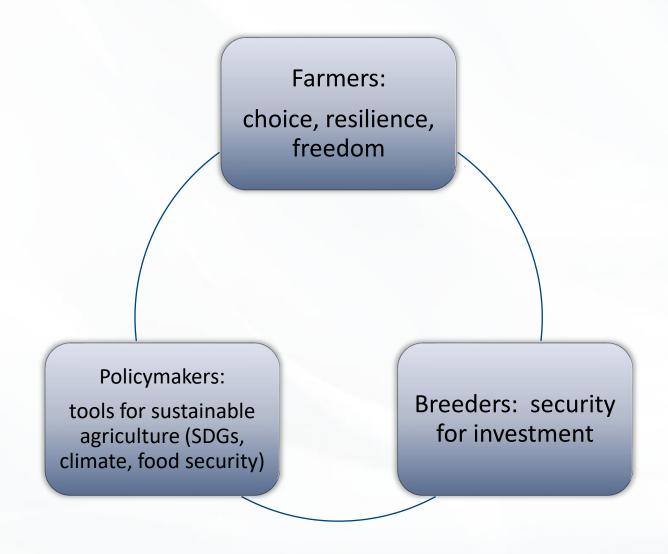


30 Years of CPVO: Tangible Results

- >70,000 titles granted since 1995
- Thousands of new varieties yearly
- Productivity, sustainability, competitiveness strengthened
- SMEs and large breeders both benefit



Linking Fields to Global Policies: building a sustainable model for agriculture





Key Messages

Trust is the foundation (entrustment, cooperation, guidelines)

Balance through exemptions/limitation s ensures inclusiveness

Harmonisation

makes innovation faster and fairer

PVP is not a barrier, but a **bridge** between innovation and sustainability











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