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| International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants |  |

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| Council  Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Session  Geneva, October 24, 2025 | C/59/2  Original: English  Date: August 29, 2025 |

UPOV Performance Report 2024

Document prepared by the Office of the Union

Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

The UPOV Performance Report (UPR) 2024 has been prepared in accordance with Regulations 2.14 and 2.14*bis* of the Financial Regulations and Rules and reports performance against criteria established in the Program and Budget for the 2024-2025 Biennium (document C/57/4 Rev.).

The Council is invited to note the UPOV Performance Report 2024.

[UPOV Performance Report (UPR) 2024 follows]

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UPOV Performance Report 2024

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# executive summary

The UPOV Performance Report 2024 (UPR) presents key financial figures, program achievements, and strategic initiatives of UPOV in 2024, reflecting sustained growth in plant variety protection applications, legislative advancements, capacity-building efforts, and digital enhancements supporting the global plant breeding community. The UPR outlines significant developments and activities aligned with the expected results. However, UPOV’s operations, improvement plans and initiatives to create engagement faced several challenges due to the projected income not materializing as anticipated. Consequently, key areas of work as per the UPOV Strategic Business Plan were not fully implemented.

In 2024, UPOV reported a budgetary surplus of 0.4 million Swiss francs, with total income of 3.8 million Swiss francs and expenditure of 3.4 million Swiss francs. Prudency and cost containment measures were put in place in 2024 to address income shortfalls from UPOV PRISMA and PLUTO resulting from overestimated projections. The Reserve and Working Capital Funds stood at -1.2 million Swiss francs by year-end, influenced by actuarial losses through net assets. Travel expenses remained low due to financial constraints and the adoption of virtual and hybrid meeting formats.

In 2024, approximately 29,250 plant variety applications were filed in UPOV members, marking a 0.6% increase over 2023 and continuing nine years of growth, though at the slowest growth rate since 2015. China remained the leading destination, receiving 16,177 applications (55.3% of the global total), though its application numbers slightly declined by seven applications compared to the previous year. The Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union (CPVO) and the United States of America experienced double-digit growth in applications. The top five jurisdictions accounted for 76.3% of global applications, with Asia showing the most significant growth over the past decade (+15.6%), while North America and Oceania experienced declines.

Armenia became the 79th UPOV member on March 2, 2024, enhancing access and protection of new   
varieties for strategic crops in the country. The Council gave positive advice on legislations from the   
United Arab Emirates and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, enabling their potential accession to the UPOV Convention. Assistance was extended to 14 States on legislative matters focusing on providing support on membership procedures. UPOV’s assistance to new members was restricted due to limited resource availability. This constraint prevented the UPOV Office from maintaining closer contact with new members and providing them tailor-made assistance in implementation matters and enhancing cooperation with other UPOV members. Although projects such as IP Key and NL PVP Toolbox by UPOV members partially mitigated this, it was insufficient.

The ability to engage beyond the community of experts and to communicate about the value of UPOV’s work to a broader audience is critical to its continued relevance and for the expansion of UPOV membership. UPOV enhanced awareness of the system through coherent visual identity and diversified communication formats, leading to increased website visitors from 106,656 in 2023 to 147,244 in 2024. Social media followership grew to over 10,000 across platforms, with LinkedIn followers exceeding 6,800. The efforts to increase awareness about UPOV’s activities and its impact were hampered by limited resources for generating communication materials, engaging in joint communication strategies with UPOV members and stakeholders, and improving UPOV’s website and social media outreach.

Training and assistance activities reached participants from numerous States and international organizations, with the Executive Program on Plant Variety Protection organized with USPTO held in Geneva hosting 27 high-level participants from 20 countries and five organizations. A regional workshop in Accra, Ghana, was organized with USPTO and ARIPO to support sustainable agriculture and food security in the African region. Distance learning courses saw 833 participants enrolled, with 645 successfully completing courses, plus a Chinese language DL-205 course with 464 participants.

The UPOV International Certificate on Plant Variety Protection was introduced in April 2024, awarding 50 certificates to individuals who accrued the necessary credits from endorsed training activities. Efforts continue to increase academic institutions incorporating UPOV system information, with ongoing collaborations with institutions in Africa and the Americas.

UPOV advanced its digital services (UPOV e-PVP) with a 4.9% increase in applications submitted via UPOV PRISMA, including rises in Colombia, France, Serbia, United States of America, and Viet Nam. UPOV e-PVP DUS Exchange Module was piloted, successfully facilitating the exchange of DUS test reports between Viet Nam and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the). PLUTO database users increased to 5,500, reflecting sustained interest. In 2024, 54% of UPOV members contributed data to PLUTO. The percentage of PVP applications covered by UPOV Test Guidelines rose to 95%, highlighting successful harmonization efforts. UPOV’s digitalization efforts were constrained by restricted resources for the development and maintenance of UPOV databases, as well as other digital offerings such as the web-based TG template, which could serve as a tool for developing UPOV members' Test Guidelines.

At the Technical Committee, a discussion session on disease resistance characteristics in DUS examination was held to address harmonization challenges. The Administrative and Legal Committee agreed proposals for a seminar on cooperation with breeders in DUS examination to enhance understanding and efficiency. During the 2024 UPOV sessions, discussions took place on the importance of image analysis, automated data capture and cutting-edge technologies, including artificial intelligence, in the breeding and examination of new plant varieties. It was also agreed to undertake a horizon scanning exercise to ensure that UPOV continues to foster innovation, drive investment, and support a more sustainable future.

# I. FINANCIAL AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

**Key Financials**

The overall budgetary result for UPOV as well as the Reserve and Working Capital Funds (RWCF) as at the end of 2024 is shown in Table 1 below. Total income (before IPSAS adjustments) amounted to 3.8 million Swiss francs, and total expenditure amounted to 3.4 million Swiss francs, resulting in a budgetary surplus of 0.4 million Swiss francs for 2024.

At the end of 2024, the total RWCF amounted to -1.2 million Swiss francs, comprising 1.1 million Swiss francs in the Reserve Fund, 0.6 million Swiss francs in the Working Capital Fund and Actuarial losses through Net Assets of -2.9 million Swiss francs.

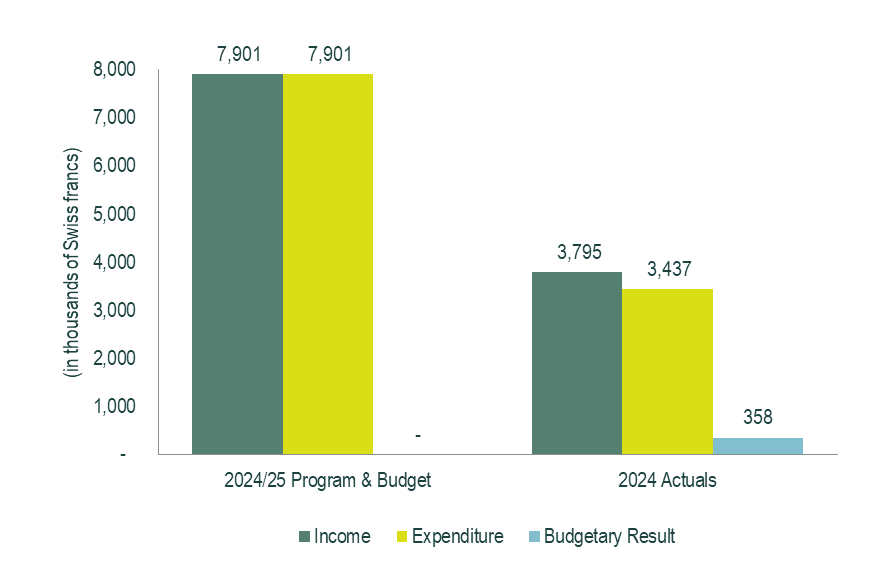
**Table 1. Key Financials 2024[[1]](#footnote-2)**

*(in thousands of Swiss francs)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Financials** | **2024/25 Program & Budget** | **2024**  **Actuals** | **2024 Actuals compared to**  **Program & Budget** |
|
|  |  |  |  |
| Income | 7,901 | 3,795 | 48% |
| Expenditure | 7,901 | 3,437 | 44% |
| **Budgetary Result** | **-** | **358** | **n/a** |
|  |  |  |  |
| IPSAS adj. to Reg. Budget Income |  | (43) |  |
| IPSAS adj. to Reg. Budget Expenditure |  | (55) |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Surplus / (Deficit)** |  | **260** |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Reserve and Working Capital Funds (RWCF)** | |  |  |
| Reserve Fund |  | 1,128 |  |
| Working Capital Fund |  | 578 |  |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) through Net Assets |  | (2,865) |  |
| **Total RWCF at end of period** |  | **(1,159)** |  |

**Chart 1. Income, Expenditure and Budgetary Result in 2024**

*(in thousands of Swiss francs)*



Actual income amounted to 3.8 million Swiss francs in 2024, 2 percentage points below the budgeted figure (48 per cent of the biennial budget). See Table 2 below. This was due to lower than budgeted income from UPOV PRISMA fees and PLUTO premium subscriptions, lower income generated from Funds-in-Trust related program support costs and distance learning courses. The lower-than-budgeted income was partly offset by forex gains. Armenia became a UPOV member in 2024 and its contribution will be payable in 2025 (0.2 unit).

**Table 2. Income in 2024**

*(in thousands of Swiss francs)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Income** | **2024/25 Estimates** | **2024 Actual** | **2024 Actuals compared to Estimates** |
|
|  |  |  |  |
| Contributions (unitary) | 7,193 | 3,570 | 50% |
| UPOV PRISMA Fees | 396 | 134 | 34% |
| PLUTO Fees | 113 | 5 | 5% |
| FITs Program support costs | 120 | 52 | 43% |
| Distance Learning course fees | 80 | 10 | 13% |
| Miscellaneous1 | - | 24 | n/a |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **7,901** | **3,795** | **48%** |
| *1Miscellaneous income mainly reflects unrealized forex gains/(losses) due to the revaluation process of the cash and other assets and liabilities accounts (currencies other than Swiss francs).* | | | |

**Chart 2. Income Share by Source in 2024**

**Expenditure**

Actual expenditure amounted to 3.4 million Swiss francs in 2024 (44 per cent of the biennial budget). This is shown in Table 3 and by expected results in Table 4.

**Table 3. Budget vs. Expenditure by Cost Category in 2024**

*(in thousands of Swiss francs)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cost Category** | **2024/25  Program & Budget** | **2024 Actuals** | **2024 Actuals compared to P&B** |
|  |
| **Personnel Resources** | |  |  |  |
|  | Posts | 5,186 | 2,245 | 43% |
|  | Temporary staff | 569 | - | - |
|  | Other Staff costs | - | - | - |
|  | **Total, Personnel Resources** | **5,755** | **2,245** | **39%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Non-Personnel Resources** | |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Internships and Fellowships*** | |  |  |  |
|  | Internships | 15 | - | - |
|  | Fellowships | 15 | - | - |
|  | *Sub-total, Internships and Fellowships* | **30** | **-** | **-** |
| ***Travel, Training and Grants*** | |  |  |  |
|  | Staff Missions | 145 | 55 | 38% |
|  | Third Party Travel | 5 | 2 | 41% |
|  | *Sub-total, Travel* | **150** | **57** | **38%** |
| ***Contractual Services*** | |  |  |  |
|  | Conferences | 200 | 97 | 48% |
|  | Publishing | - | - | - |
|  | Individual Contractual Services | 100 | 87 | 87% |
|  | Other Contractual Services | 415 | 328 | 79% |
|  | *Sub-total, Contractual Services* | **715** | **512** | **72%** |
| ***Operating Expenses*** | |  |  |  |
|  | *Sub-total, Operating Expenses* | **1,250** | **624** | **50%** |
| ***Equipment and Supplies*** | |  |  |  |
|  | Furniture and Equipment | 1 | - | - |
|  | Supplies and Materials | 1 | 0 | 14% |
|  | *Sub-total, Equipment and Supplies* | **2** | **0** | **7%** |
|  | **Total, Non-Personnel Resources** | **2,147** | **1,192** | **56%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** | **7,901** | **3,437** | **44%** |

**Personnel Resources**

Actual personnel expenditure in 2024 was lower than budgeted (39 per cent of the biennial budget). The expenditure on posts (43 per cent of the biennial budget) was lower than budgeted resulting from one post being vacant for most of the year and another post being vacant for a few months.

There was no expenditure on temporary staff resulting from a delay in the recruitment of temporary staff until the second year of the biennium.

**Non-Personnel Resources**

Actual non-personnel expenditure was higher than budgeted (56 per cent of the biennial budget).

There were no fellows or interns in 2024. The associated budgeted resources were reprioritized to cover other work priorities (e.g. the reshaping of the UPOV Communication Strategy and the support for UPOV’s digitalization work).

The 2024 expenditure on travel, training and grants represented 38 per cent of the biennial budget due to an increased use of virtual/hybrid meeting tools, resulting in reduced travel costs.

Contractual services:

*Conferences:* Expenditure on conferences was in line with budgeted costs (48 per cent of the biennial budget).

*Publishing*: There was no expenditure on publishing in 2024.

*Individual Contractual Services (ICS)*: An ICS provided guidance and support on the UPOV system, in particular on technical matters (partial replacement of vacant professional post). Two part-time ICSs were recruited to undertake essential tasks concerning the development and maintenance of   
UPOV IT services to be completed while the recruitments on the vacant professional post and a temporary staff were ongoing.

*Other Contractual Services (OCS)*: Estimated expenditure on OCS was higher than anticipated for the first year of the biennium (79 per cent of the biennial budget) as a result of: (i) an agency worker covering the work (administrative and legal support) of a budgeted temporary staff position;   
(ii) an agency worker covering for half of the year for the work of a vacant professional post (UPOV Service Support Officer).

Operating expenses in 2024 were in line with budgeted costs.

Expenditure on equipment and supplies amounted to 140 Swiss francs in 2024.

**Table 4. Budget vs. Expenditure by Sub-Program in 2024**

*(in thousands of Swiss francs)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **2024/25 Program & Budget** | **2024 Actuals** | **2024 Actuals compared to Program & Budget** |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | Governance by the UPOV Council and work of UPOV Committees and other bodies | 1,326 | 366 | 28% |
| 1.2 | Development of legislation on plant variety protection in accordance with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention | 309 | 105 | 34% |
| 2.1 | Enhanced awareness of the role of the UPOV system | 344 | 173 | 50% |
| 2.2 | Guidance and assistance on the UPOV Convention and its implementation | 2,856 | 1,377 | 48% |
| 2.3 | Enhanced harmonization and cooperation in examination | 700 | 374 | 53% |
| 3.1 | Development of e‐PVP services | 873 | 370 | 42% |
| 4.1 | Diversification of revenue | 241 | 53 | 22% |
| 4.2 | A Secretariat that is empowered and is provided with the right resources and training to work effectively, collaboratively and innovatively | 1,252 | 620 | 50% |
| **Total** | | **7,901** | **3,437** | **44%** |

**Resources**

The number of posts by category is shown in Table 5 below. There were 12 occupied posts at end of 2024, and two vacant professional posts. The Council, at its 35th extraordinary session, decided to create the position of Director of Global Development and Technical Affairs. The post of the Secretary-General is included within the post count, but at no cost, because the current Director General of WIPO has declined any salary or allowance from his functions as Secretary-General of UPOV.

**Table 5. Budgeted and Actuals Posts in 2024**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Post Category** | **2024/25 Budgeted  Posts** | **2024  Actual  Posts** | **Difference** |
|
|  |  |  |  |
| Directors | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Professionals | 7 | 3 | (4) |
| General Service | 4 | 5 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **TOTAL** | **14** | **12** | **(2)** |

**Evolution of Income and Expenditure**

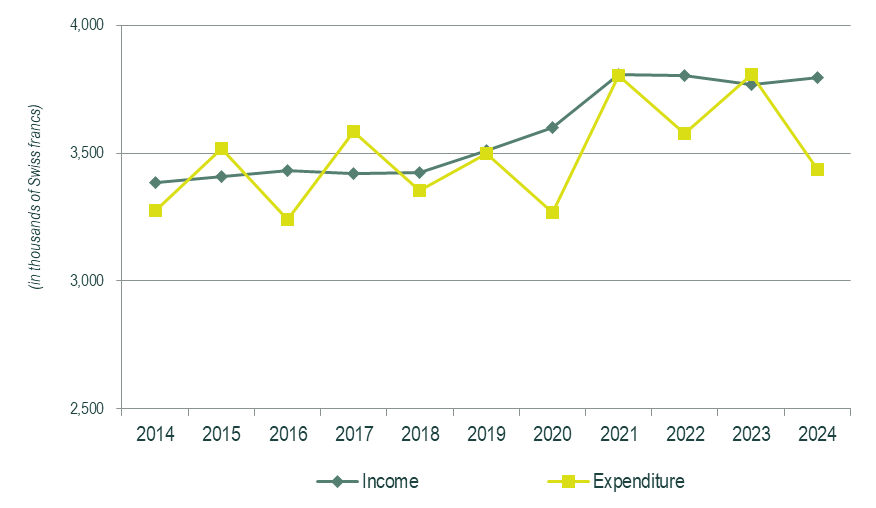
The overall evolution of actual income and expenditure (before IPSAS adjustments) for the period from 2014 to 2024 is shown below in Table 6.

**Table 6. Evolution of Actual Income and Expenditure during 2014-2024**

*(in thousands of Swiss francs)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Actuals** | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income | 3,384 | 3,409 | 3,431 | 3,420 | 3,422 | 3,509 | 3,598 | 3,806 | 3,804 | 3,768 | 3,795 |
| Expenditure | 3,275 | 3,517 | 3,239 | 3,586 | 3,355 | 3,500 | 3,267 | 3,804 | 3,575 | 3,807 | 3,437 |
| **Budgetary Result** | **109** | **(109)** | **192** | **(166)** | **67** | **9** | **332** | **2** | **230** | **(39)** | **358** |

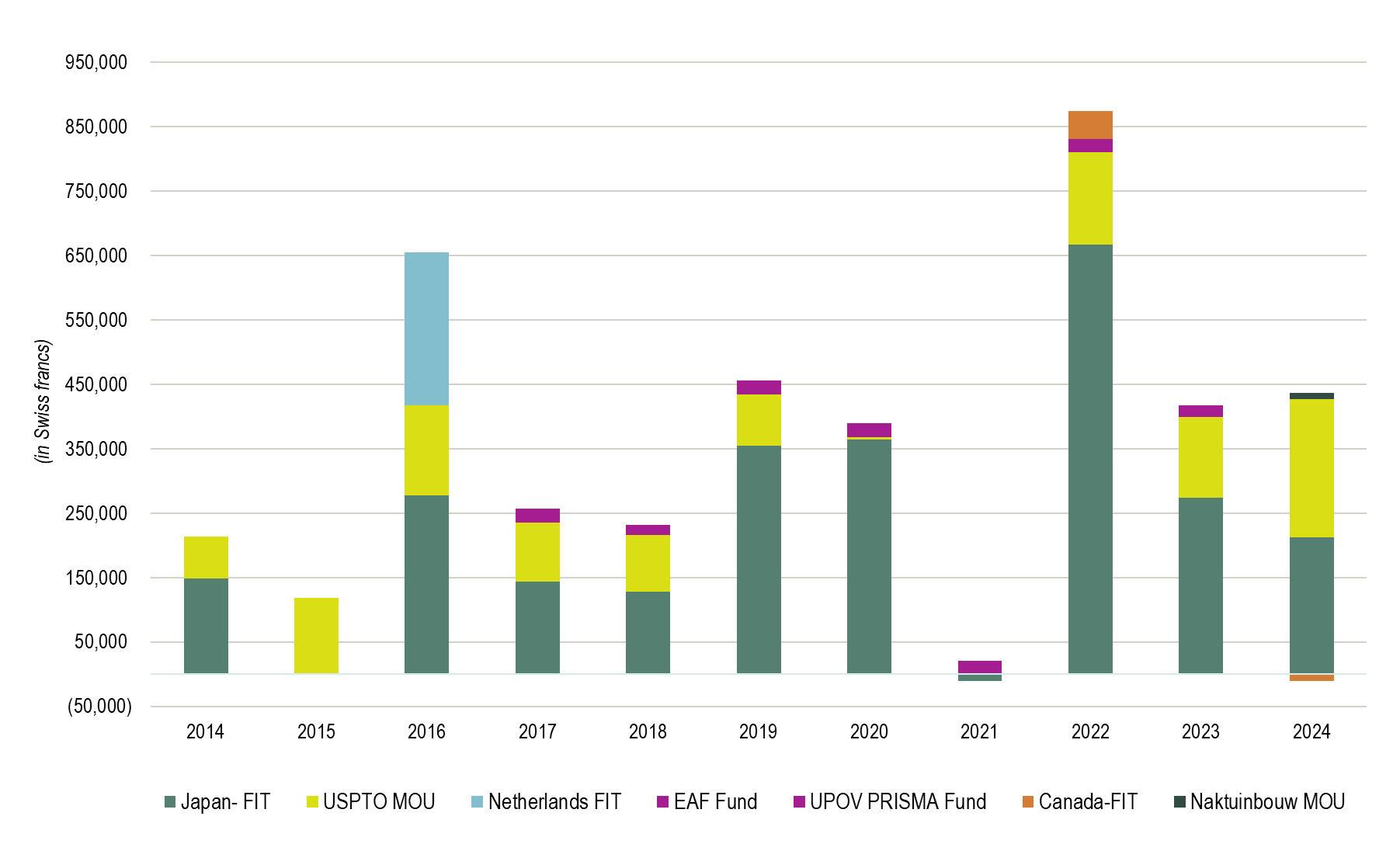
**Chart 3. Evolution of Income and Expenditure 2014-2024**



**Funds-in-Trust (extrabudgetary funds)**

The overall evolution of the actual income of the Funds-in-Trust for the period from 2014 to 2024 is shown below in Chart 4. It should be noted that the contribution for FIT Japan relating to 2021 was received in 2022.

**Chart 4. Evolution of Funds-in-Trust from 2014 to 2024**



# II. program performance

## Pillar 1: Bring together stakeholders to help shape the UPOV system

### Performance Data:

| **Expected Results** | **Performance Indicators** | **Baselines** | **Targets** | **Performance Data (2024)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1 Governance by the UPOV Council and work of UPOV Committees and other bodies | Growth in the number of varieties developed under the UPOV system |  |  |  |
| Number of applications in UPOV members | 27,260 (2022)  29,070 (2023) | 27,500 (2024) | **29,250** |
| Number of titles granted in UPOV members | 14,920 (2022)  21,150 (2023)[[2]](#footnote-3) | 16,500 (2024) | **17,270** |
| Number of titles in force in UPOV members | 161,210 (2022)  195,610 (2023) | 170,000 (2024) | **203,760[[3]](#footnote-4)** |
| 1.2 Development of legislation on plant variety protection in accordance with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention | Number of States/organizations that become UPOV members |  | | |
| States and organizations that become members of the Union | None (2022)  None (2023) | 1 per year | **1** |

Note: 2022/2023 baseline values have been updated to reflect data from the UPOV Statistics Database.

### Key Accomplishments:

#### 1.1 Governance by the UPOV Council and work of UPOV Committees and other bodies

*Growth in the number of varieties developed under the UPOV system*

In 2024, approximately 29,250 plant variety applications were filed worldwide, representing a 0.6% increase over 2023 and marking the ninth consecutive year of growth (see figure 1). However, this modest increase also reflects the slowest year-on-year growth rate since 2015, primarily due to a slowdown in filings in China.

Figure 1: Trend in plant variety applications worldwide, 2010–2024

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Source: UPOV/WIPO

In 2024, China retained its position as the leading destination for plant variety applications, receiving 16,177 applications and accounting for 55.3% of the global filings. The CPVO ranked second with 3,268 applications, representing 11.2% of global filings. Following the CPVO were the United States of America (1,268), the Russian Federation (809) and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (800) (see figure 2). After a decade of consecutive double-digit annual growth, China’s office received seven fewer plant variety applications in 2024 than in the previous year. Among the top 10 offices, only the CPVO (+14%) and the United States of America (+10.4%) recorded double-digit growth in 2024. Both offices rebounded after experiencing two consecutive years of decline. Japan (+1.4%) is the only other top ten office to record growth in 2024. The statistics for individual UPOV members are provided in document C/59/7 “Plant variety protection statistics for the period 2020-2024”.

In 2024, the top five jurisdictions worldwide collectively received 76.3% of all applications, a 1% increase compared to 2023 driven primarily by a rise in applications received by the CPVO and the United States of America.

In 2024, residents filed more applications than non-residents in all top 10 jurisdictions except Ukraine. China led this trend among the top 10, with 97.4% of applications originating from domestic applicants. The United Kingdom also showed a high proportion of resident filings, at 94%. Conversely, Ukraine was unique among the top 10, with non-residents filing 56% of applications, indicating a majority of filings originated from abroad.

Figure 2. Plant variety applications for the top 10 offices, 2024

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Source: UPOV/WIPO

Asia was the region receiving the most plant variety filings in 2024, accounting for 61.7% of all applications. A notable 15.6% annual increase in filings since 2014 has significantly expanded Asia's global share, rising from 27.5% in 2014 to 61.7% in 2024. Over the past decade, Asia (+15.6%), Africa (+3.5%), Latin America and the Caribbean (+1.5%) and Europe have all seen positive average annual growth. In contrast, Northern America (–1.7%) and Oceania (–2%) have experienced declines, both recording negative average annual growth rates over the period (see figure 3).

Figure 3. Plant variety applications by region, 2014 and 2024

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A chart with numbers and text  AI-generated content may be incorrect. | A chart with numbers and text  AI-generated content may be incorrect. |

Source: UPOV/WIPO

In 2024, China-based applicants were the most active globally, submitting 15,806 plant variety applications, an increase of 1.6% compared to 2023 (see figure 4). Following China, applicants from the Netherlands (Kingdom of the) filed 2,770 applications, reflecting a 5.2% decline over the prior year. The next largest origins were the United States of America (1,779), France (1,027) and the United Kingdom (968). Together, these top five origins accounted for 76.4% of total plant variety filings worldwide in 2024, with China (54% of the total) and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (9.5%) contributing the largest shares.

Figure 4. Plant variety applications for the top 10 origins of the applicants, 2024

A chart of different colors

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Source: UPOV/WIPO

Following a considerable increase in 2023, the total number of plant variety titles issued decreased by 18.3% in 2024 (see figure 5). This dip is explained by the exceptional growth in titles issued by China in 2023, which significantly influenced that year’s figures. Despite the reduction, the 2024 total of 17,270 titles issued is in line with the long-term trend.

Figure 5. Trend in plant variety titles issued worldwide, 2010–2024

A graph with numbers and a line

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Source: UPOV/WIPO

Around 203,760[[4]](#footnote-5) plant variety titles were in force at the end of 2024, an increase of 4.2% compared to 2023. China (38,849), the CPVO (31,317), the United States of America (28,139), Ukraine (13,803) and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (9,883) had the highest number of active titles. Other offices maintaining at least 5,000 active titles included Japan (7,505), the Russian Federation (6,992) and the Republic of Korea (6,771).

#### 1.2 Development of legislation on plant variety protection in accordance with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention

Armenia became the seventy-ninth member of UPOV on March 2, 2024. UPOV membership will create a favorable environment for access and protection of new varieties for strategic crops in Armenia, such as Apricot, Cherry, Grape and Pear.

“Farmers and growers will have access to new high quality plant varieties, which are adapted to climate change and have higher productivity to ensure competitive production,” said H.E. Mr. Andranik Hovhannisyan, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Armenia in Geneva (see UPOV [Press Release 141](https://www.upov.int/edocs/pressdocs/en/upov_pr_141.pdf)).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 6. Accession to/ratification of the 1991 Act | Figure 7. New members of the Union |

In 2024, 14 States were provided with comments on laws, including one UPOV member under the 1978 Act of the UPOV Convention (1 member of the Union: Georgia; 13 non-members: Bahrain, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Gambia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Nigeria, Seychelles, Suriname, United Arab Emirates). The number of comments on laws is in line with the higher demand levels since 2017, with increased proportion of comments provided to non-UPOV members.

The UPOV Council provided positive advice on the legislations of the United Arab Emirates and Lao People’s Democratic Republic, enabling their potential accession to the UPOV Convention.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 8. States/Organizations provided with  comments on laws | Figure 9. States/Organizations which received positive advice from the Council |

The following States and organizations contacted the Office of the Union and held meetings (virtual or in person) with government officials to discuss assistance for the development of legislation on plant variety protection: Bahrain, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Gambia (the), Georgia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Suriname, Thailand and Zambia.

The engagement of countries and organizations in creating an enabling legal environment for plant variety protection and becoming UPOV member is driven by national or regional development goals. The lack of resources hindered UPOV’s Office ability to conduct baseline assessments, fact-finding missions, or diagnostics of existing institutions, stakeholders’ mapping and strategic crops and drivers on the role of new varieties and PVP for economic and agricultural development. This deficiency in information limited our capacity to provide tailor-made assistance and engage in policy discussions with relevant officials and stakeholders.

## Pillar 2: Provide guidance and assistance and facilitate cooperation for implementing the UPOV system

### Performance Data:

| **Expected Results** | **Performance Indicators** | **Baselines** | **Targets** | **Performance Data (2024)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2.1 Enhanced awareness of the role of the UPOV system | Views of UPOV information |  |  |  |
| Visits to UPOV website | 876,805 visits  (2022 - Google analytics)  494,227 pageviews  (2023 - Matomo analytics) | 1,250,000 (2025) | **1,130,631** |
| Visitors to UPOV website | 118,316 unique users (2022 - Google analytics)  106,656 unique visitors (2023 - Matomo analytics) | 175,000 (2025) | **147,244** |
| Number of followers on social media | X: 2,255 (end 2022)  X: 2,544 (end 2023  LinkedIn: 3,912 (end 2022)  LinkedIn: 5,467 (end 2023) | X: 4,000  (end 2025); LinkedIn: 7,500 (end 2025) | **X: 2,668; LinkedIn: 6,831** |
| Number of views of videos on benefits page of UPOV website | 4,412 visits  (2022 - Google analytics)  2,454 pageviews  (2023 - Matomo analytics) | 7,500 (2025) | **3,921** |
| 2.2 Guidance and assistance on the UPOV Convention and its implementation | Number of States and organizations participating in UPOV training/assistance activities[[5]](#footnote-6) | 118 States and 28 organizations (2022)  155 States and 31 organizations (2023) | 70 States and  12 organizations (2025) | **128 States and**  **31 organizations** |
| Number of participants successfully completing UPOV distance learning courses | 595 (2022)  740 (2023, including  DL-205 course in Chinese) | 750 (2025) | **1027[[6]](#footnote-7)** (including DL-205 course in Chinese) |
| Number of academic institutions that include information on the UPOV system in their courses[[7]](#footnote-8) | Africa: 1;  Americas: 0,  Asia/Pacific: 2;  Europe: 7 (2023) | Africa: 3;  Americas: 2,  Asia/Pacific: 4;  Europe: 7 (2025) | **Africa: 1;  Americas: 0;  Asia/Pacific: 2;  Europe: 7** |
| Number of persons with UPOV International Certificate on Plant Variety Protection | Not applicable (2023) | 100 (2025) | **50** |
| Number of graduates of  UPOV Train-the-Trainer course  (currently international and regional Executive Programs)[[8]](#footnote-9) | 21 (2022)  22 (2023) | 45 (2025) | **75** |
| 2.3 Enhanced harmonization and cooperation in examination | Use of UPOV Test Guidelines and Technical Questionnaires |  |  |  |
| Number of UPOV members using UPOV Technical Questionnaires unchanged in UPOV PRISMA | 24 (2023) | 30 (2025) | **25** |
| Number of UPOV members using UPOV Technical Questionnaire characteristics unchanged in UPOV PRISMA | 6 (2023) | 8 (2025) | **8** |
| % of all PVP applications in UPOV members covered by UPOV TGs | 94% (2023) | 94% | **95%** |
| Number of DUS reports downloaded from UPOV e‑PVP DUS Exchange module | Not applicable (2022)  None (2023) | 400 | **7** |

### Key Accomplishments:

#### 2.1 Enhanced awareness of the role of the UPOV system

In 2024, UPOV developed a cohesive visual identity and tone of voice for communication materials across all communication channels. The communication approach was enhanced with a mix of formats, including documents, videos and real-time news items shared via the UPOV website, circular emails, and social media platforms. New communication materials about local stories and successful protected varieties were developed with UPOV members, such as the feature on Dr. Mary Mgonja: a Tanzanian plant breeder and farmer, developed in collaboration with the United Republic of Tanzania. Communications support was provided for all events held in 2024, including at the request of UPOV members for national promotion of PVP.

These initiatives contributed to the increased number of visitors to the UPOV website in 2024 (from 106,656 in 2023 to 147,244 in 2024). In addition to the website portal, the webpages for Meetings and Test Guidelines remain among the most visited. The increased number of visitors also explored a wider range of website pages (4.3% increase), with highlight to the “news” page which for the first time appears on the statistics with 2.4% of the visitors.

The use of social media remains relevant to increase outreach and raise awareness on the global impact of plant variety protection. The UPOV social media channels (YouTube, LinkedIn, and X (formerly Twitter)) continued to grow in 2024, reaching over 10,000 followers. The figures demonstrate global interest in PVP, particularly among professionals as indicated by the increased follower base in LinkedIn. As of December 2024, the UPOV LinkedIn account had over 6,800 followers, with the top five audiences being in India, Switzerland, Türkiye, France, and Spain.

In 2024, no new videos were made available on the UPOV website. The reduced offer of new content could partially explain the reduced number of views of videos on the benefits page of the UPOV website (3,921) in relation to the target (7,500).

Since the last series of UPOV sessions, one edition of the newsletter was released in [October 2024 edition](https://www.upov.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/upov_pub_438_news_1.pdf) and disseminated via the UPOV website and social media platforms.

Figure 11. Visits to the UPOV website – Number of visitors



Figure 12. Website Overview for 2023 and 2024: Where are the users going?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2023 (source: Matomo analytics tool)\*    \* Excluding direct access to UPOV applications (UPOV Lex, UPOV PRISMA, PLUTO) | 2024 (source: Matomo analytics tool)\* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 13. @UPOVint and UPOV LinkedIn followers | Figure 14. UPOV LinkedIn followers (by country) |

On May 28, 2024, UPOV welcomed the visit in Geneva of Mr. Qu Dongyu, Director General of FAO. This engagement highlighted that there are many benefits in FAO and UPOV working together to harness science and technology in agriculture for the benefit of farmers in developing countries.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 15. UPOV LinkedIn Infographic | Figure 16. Social media video |

#### 2.2 Guidance and assistance on the UPOV Convention and its implementation

In 2024, UPOV training and assistance activities were delivered to participants from 38 States and 13 organizations. Participation of the Office of the Union was provided essentially via virtual means or when supported by members of the Union.

A group of people in a room

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A group of people standing in a circle

AI-generated content may be incorrect.The Executive Program on Plant Variety Protection for the Development of Agriculture was organized by UPOV in cooperation with USPTO and with the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, and was held in Geneva from December 3 to 6, 2024. Twenty‑seven high-level participants from twenty countries and   
five international organizations attended the Executive Program. The methodology utilized co-creation sessions and panel discussions for direct interaction between participants and farmers, growers, plant breeders and policy makers from different continents. Together, they assessed possibilities in local contexts through different perspectives and developed their own approaches for sustainable agricultural development using the UPOV system.

**A group of people in a room

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

**A group of people sitting around a table

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**In June 2024, UPOV organized with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) a regional workshop on plant variety protection for ARIPO Member States. The same methodology and content approach of UPOV’s Executive Program was applied for this event. The Workshop entitled “Plant variety protection for sustainable agricultural development and food security in the context of climate change”, was held in Accra, Ghana, and organized with the assistance of the Registrar General’s Department, Ministry of Justice, Ghana. The Workshop provided a wealth of useful information on the impact of PVP in addressing food security, climatic impacts and providing trade opportunities, demonstrating the benefits that ARIPO member States can gain by acceding to the Arusha Protocol and becoming UPOV members.

The East Asia Plant Variety Protection Forum 17th Annual Meeting was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on August 27, 2024. The aim of the Forum 10th Year Strategic Plan is to “Establish effective PVP systems consistent with the UPOV Convention among Forum members towards achieving all Forum members’ membership of UPOV, as a basis for further PVP harmonization and cooperation in the region in order to contribute to developing sustainable agriculture and achieving food security.” An International Seminar was held on August 28, 2024, to create awareness on the role of plant variety protection in development of agriculture. Sixty-one participants from fifteen countries and three international organizations attended the event.

Detailed information on meetings, training and assistance activities organized with or by other States and Organizations with the support or contribution of the UPOV Office can be consulted in the list of activities in Annex V. Since a more results-based approach for UPOV planning and reporting has been adopted, future UPOV Performance Reports will present streamlined and outcome-based information on training and assistance activities.

In 2024, the UPOV distance-learning courses provided support to address the increasing demand for assistance in the introduction and implementation of the UPOV system. A total of 833 participants joined the distance courses administered by UPOV (757 in 2023), from which 645 completed the course obtaining 70% or more in the final exam. There were 10 fee-paying students in 2024 in comparison to 12 in 2023. The plans to update UPOV DL courses with recent developments, content on PVP benefits and design aspects have been delayed due to limited human and financial resources.

Number of participants in UPOV distance learning courses in 2024 by category

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Number of participants in 2024** | | | | |
| **DL-205** | **DL-305** | **DL-305A** | **DL-305B** | **Total** |
| Category 1: Government officials of members of the Union | 345 | 135 | 59 | 66 | 605 |
| Category 2: Officials of observer States / intergovernmental organizations | 57 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 80 |
| Category 3: Others (Fee: CHF1,000) | 8 | - | - | 2 | 10 |
| Category 4: Discretionary waiving of fee for selected students | 132 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 138 |
| Total number of participants | 542 | 150 | 65 | 76 | 833 |
| Successful[[9]](#footnote-10) completion, total | 399 | 126 | 55 | 65 | 645 |

Figure 17. UPOV DL-205, DL-305, DL-305A and DL-305B Courses: 2024 participation

A map of the world

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

The boundaries shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UPOV concerning the legal status of any country or territory.

* Members of the Union (50): African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam
* Non-members of the Union (11): African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), Cambodia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Suriname

In 2024, the UPOV distance learning course DL-205 was offered in Chinese language in accordance with the “Program for the use of Chinese Language in UPOV” approved by the UPOV Council. The administration of the course was provided by China and did not require using the UPOV distance learning platform. The following number of students participated in the DL-205 course in Chinese language:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Course** | **Language** | **Number of participants in 2024** |
| DL205-S1 | Chinese | 265 |
| DL205-S2 | Chinese | 199 |
| Total participants: | | 464 |
| Successful completion, total: | | 382 |

The following graphic provides a summary of the total number of participants in distance learning courses per language. In 2024, a total of 1,297 participants attended the distance learning courses. From these, 1027 completed the courses obtaining 70% or more in the final exam (“successful completion”).

Figure 18. Participants in UPOV distance learning courses by language



To harness the various training initiatives provided by UPOV and its members, UPOV introduced in April 2024 the “UPOV International Certificate on Plant Variety Protection” (UPOV PVP Certificate).

A person using a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

The UPOV PVP Certificate is awarded to individuals that acquired the necessary number of credits from UPOV endorsed courses and activities. In 2024, the UPOV PVP Certificate was awarded to 50 individuals.

Authorities, organizations and academic entities in UPOV members are invited to propose the inclusion of their training activities on plant variety protection in the UPOV PVP Certificate. In 2024, three additional training activities providing credits for the UPOV PVP Certificate were included in the program.

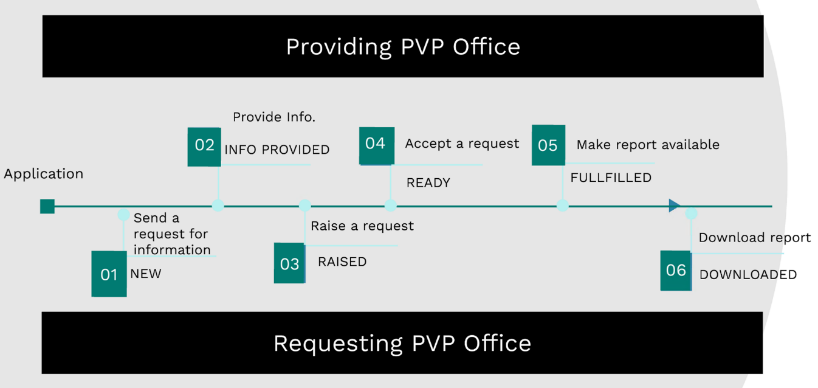
Another objective of the UPOV PVP Certificate program is to increase the number of academic institutions that include information on the UPOV system in their courses. In 2024, no new academic institutions joined the program although negotiations were advanced with two academic institutions (Africa 1; Latin America 1) including the provision of training for local trainers on using UPOV materials and guidance. Developing academic partnerships requires significant resources in the UPOV Office to support content development, including material explaining the Convention and the value of UPOV. Unfortunately, the UPOV Office was unable to allocate the necessary resources for this purpose.

#### 2.3 Enhanced harmonization and cooperation in examination

In 2024, the percentage of all PVP applications in UPOV members covered by UPOV Test Guidelines (TGs) increased to 95% from 94% in 2023. This increased value underscores the successful work of UPOV harmonizing DUS examination through common Test Guidelines.

The number of UPOV members using UPOV Technical Questionnaires in UPOV PRISMA, without requesting additional national questions, rose from 24 (2023) to 25 (2024) with the United Republic of Tanzania joining in September 2024. The number of UPOV members using UPOV Technical Questionnaire characteristics in UPOV PRISMA, without requesting additional national characteristics, has increased from six (2023) to eight (2024), following the decisions by Morocco and the United States of America to expand crop coverage and adopt the UPOV Technical Questionnaire characteristics.

Using the UPOV Technical Questionnaire, whether the full Technical Questionnaire or just the characteristics, streamlines adding new authorities or expanding crop coverage in UPOV PRISMA. This also simplifies filing applications in multiple authorities participating in UPOV PRISMA and highlights the advantages of harmonization.

A new digital tool to enhance cooperation among UPOV members was made available in 2024. The “UPOV e-PVP DUS Exchange Module” is a platform for PVP offices to exchange DUS test reports. During its pilot phase, the tool demonstrated efficiency successfully completing the exchange of seven test reports between Viet Nam (as requesting authority) and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the). Moving forward, the UPOV e-PVP DUS Exchange Module is expected to extend use through UPOV members making available and requesting DUS test reports through a centralized portal.

In 2024, the work of the Technical Committee and its Technical Working Parties focused on options to improve the support provided for variety examination. One of the initiatives is to develop options to improve the structure of the Test Guidelines and the online tool for drafting Test Guidelines (“web-based TG template”), which is continued in 2025.

In October 2024, the Technical Committee held a discussion session on “Disease Resistance Characteristics in DUS Examination”. This initiative recognizes the importance of developing new varieties that withstand diseases and the different experiences of UPOV members examining disease resistances as DUS characteristics. The presentations from different UPOV members and plant breeders provided a global outlook on the topic (available at: <https://www.upov.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=80839>). The discussion session identified key challenges and opportunities for international harmonization of disease resistance characteristics in DUS examination to be addressed in UPOV.

To further enhance international cooperation in DUS examination, the Administrative and Legal Committee agreed to organize a seminar on cooperation with breeders in DUS examination. The purpose of the Seminar is to raise awareness on how DUS examination is conducted in cooperation with breeders in some UPOV members. While the Seminar is not aimed at harmonizing procedures, it is expected to increase understanding of the challenges and opportunities of this approach for increasing efficiency of the UPOV system. The Seminar will be held on October 22, 2025, and will be preceded by preparatory webinars.

Figure 19. Plant Breeders’ Rights Entries in Plant Variety Database covered by Test Guidelines



## Pillar 3: Provide high quality services for UPOV members and users of the UPOV system

### Performance Data:

| **Expected Results** | **Performance Indicators** | **Baselines** | **Targets** | **Performance Data (2024)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3.1 Development of UPOV e‐PVP services | Percentage of PVP applications of UPOV members included in PLUTO database within 1 year | 42% (2022)  33% (2023) | 60% (2024) | **40%** |
|  | Number of PLUTO users | 3,054 (2022)  4,514 (2023) | 4,000 (2025) | **5,500** |
|  | Number of applications made via UPOV PRISMA | 1,907 (2022)  1,873 (2023) | 3,150 (2025) | **1,964** |
|  | Number of UPOV members using the UPOV e‑PVP Administration Module to manage and publish PVP applications | Not applicable (2022)  1 (2023) | 10 | **1** |

### Key Accomplishments:

The development of UPOV e‑PVP services advanced in 2024. During that period, UPOV PRISMA application numbers increased by 4.9%, indicating consistent use by certain authorities and exploratory submissions to new territories. In 2024, the United Republic of Tanzania joined UPOV PRISMA covering all crops and species. Morocco, Serbia, and the United States of America increased their coverage. There was a rise in applications in Colombia, France, Serbia, the United States of America, and Viet Nam in 2024 (see table below). In parallel, the UPOV PRISMA user base grew with the registration of 35 new administrator accounts (30 agents and 5 breeders), extending its reach to 15 countries: Australia (3), Belgium (1), Canada (5), China (2), France (1), Israel (1), Italy (1), Japan (1), Mexico (1), Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (3), Republic of Korea (1), Switzerland (2), Türkiye (1), United Kingdom (9), and United States of America (3).

| **Authority** | **Number of applications** | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2023** | **2024** |
| African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) |  |  |
| Argentina\* |  |  |
| Australia | 17 | 21 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of)\* |  |  |
| Canada | 56 | 46 |
| Chile |  |  |
| China |  |  |
| Colombia |  | 4 |
| Costa Rica |  |  |
| Dominican Republic |  |  |
| Ecuador | 1 |  |
| European Union | 78 | 69 |
| France | 2 | 12 |
| Georgia | 3 | 2 |
| Kenya | 23 | 25 |
| Morocco |  |  |
| Mexico | 17 | 12 |
| Netherlands (Kingdom of the) |  | 3 |
| New Zealand | 7 | 8 |
| Norway | 1 | 1 |
| Paraguay\* |  |  |
| Peru |  | 1 |
| Republic of Moldova |  | 1 |
| Republic of Korea |  |  |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |  |  |
| Serbia |  | 28 |
| South Africa | 24 | 20 |
| Sweden |  |  |
| Switzerland | 6 | 3 |
| Trinidad and Tobago |  |  |
| Tunisia |  |  |
| Türkiye | 57 | 52 |
| United Kingdom | 1,562 | 1,614 |
| United Republic of Tanzania |  |  |
| United States of America | 18 | 39 |
| Uruguay |  |  |
| Viet Nam | 1 | 3 |
| **37** | **1,873** | **1,964** |

*\* Until required information is provided, applicants will not be able to submit application data*

During the pilot phase in 2024, only Viet Nam joined the UPOV e‑PVP Administration Module. The United Kingdom established UPOV PRISMA as its online filing tool for all PVP applications and the Office of the Union provided support implementing the customization project for their use of the UPOV e‑PVP Administration Module.

UPOV members are encouraged to contact the UPOV Office for further information on utilizing the UPOV e‑PVP services.

The number of PLUTO users continues to grow, reflecting sustained community interest in conducting *ad hoc* searches; however, this trend does not extend to the *premium* service, which saw decreased usage in 2024 (seven subscriptions).

A key driver increasing use of the PLUTO database was the inclusion of a link to the database in one of the United Kingdom webpages relating to plant variety protection (<https://gazette.upovepvp.upov.int/>). UPOV members are also encouraged to proceed similarly, encouraging wider use of the official figures reported by UPOV members and made available in the database.

In 2024, 54% of UPOV members contributed data to the PLUTO database (44 authorities). Even with an increased number of UPOV members contributing data, the percentage of PVP applications included in the PLUTO database per year has only increased slightly (40% in 2024; 33% in 2023), primarily because not all data from China has been uploaded to PLUTO. The UPOV Office is in contact with the competent authorities in China to make progress in this important matter. Enhancements to the PLUTO Database have been postponed due to resource constraints.

Figure 20. Number of applications made via UPOV PRISMA



Figure 21. Protection of plant genera and species in 2024

A map of the world

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

The boundaries shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UPOV concerning the legal status of any country or territory.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Members of the Union offering protection for all plant genera and species |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Members of the Union offering protection for a limited number of plant genera and species |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Members of the Union who had not notified the extension of protection to all genera and species |

Figure 22. Evolution of protection to plant genera and species



Figure 23. Data from PLUTO database

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Applications filed by crop type:*   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | Crop type | | | | | | Year | Agriculture | Forest trees | Fruit | Ornamental | Vegetables | | 2014 | 30% | 0.8% | 11% | 47% | 10% | | 2015 | 33% | 0.5% | 14% | 36% | 16% | | 2016 | 37% | 0.6% | 11% | 34% | 18% | | 2017 | 33% | 0.5% | 11% | 38% | 17% | | 2018 | 35% | 0.5% | 12% | 33% | 20% | | 2019 | 34% | 0.6% | 10% | 37% | 19% | | 2020 | 35% | 0.6% | 8% | 36% | 21% | | 2021 | 42% | 0.6% | 8% | 32% | 17% | | 2022 | 39% | 0.7% | 15% | 28% | 17% | | 2023 | 37% | 0.7% | 10% | 34% | 19% | | 2024 | 37% | 0.8% | 10% | 35% | 19% | | *Titles issued by crop type:*   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | Crop type | | | | | | Year | Agriculture | Forest trees | Fruit | Ornamental | Vegetables | | 2014 | 35% | 0.6% | 10% | 43% | 12% | | 2015 | 32% | 0.9% | 10% | 44% | 13% | | 2016 | 32% | 1.1% | 9% | 40% | 18% | | 2017 | 27% | 0.4% | 12% | 45% | 16% | | 2018 | 27% | 0.5% | 11% | 43% | 18% | | 2019 | 34% | 0.4% | 9% | 38% | 18% | | 2020 | 38% | 0.5% | 7% | 34% | 21% | | 2021 | 46% | 0.5% | 7% | 27% | 18% | | 2022 | 42% | 0.5% | 12% | 30% | 15% | | 2023 | 39% | 0.5% | 8% | 35% | 17% | | 2024 | 39% | 0.5% | 8% | 35% | 18% | |

Figure 24. Plant Genera/Species with Cooperation Agreements, Practical Experience and   
Plant Breeders’ Rights Entries in Plant Variety Database



## Foundation: Empower our people to work effectively, collaboratively and innovatively by providing them with the right resources, training and environment

### Performance Data:

| **Expected Results** | **Performance Indicators** | **Baselines** | **Targets** | **Performance Data (2024)** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4.1 Diversification of revenue | Income from sources other than UPOV member contributions | 6.2% (2022)  5.7% (2023) | 9% | | **5.9%** |
| 4.2 A Secretariat that is empowered and is provided with the right resources and training to work effectively, collaboratively and innovatively | Staff satisfaction level | 79% (2022)  72% (2023) | 88% | | **84%** |

### Key Accomplishments:

In 2024, members’ contributions constitute UPOV’s primary source of income, i.e. 94.1 per cent. The value of the contribution unit has remained unchanged at 53,641 Swiss francs since 1995. In October 2024, the Consultative Committee endorsed the development of horizon scanning and the integration of key strategies identified in document CC/102/3 in future versions of UPOV’s Strategic Business Plan (SBP). Proposals for a UPOV Financial Resources Strategy to provide for a sustainable UPOV, and increasing UPOV’s outreach and impact, will be presented for consideration by UPOV members in October 2025.

The projections in the 2024-2025 budget anticipated an increase of 20 per cent of the paying submissions using UPOV PRISMA. The analysis in document CC/102/4 reflected that in 2024 there was an average of 5 per cent increase of paying submissions rather than 20 per cent.

As from 2022, 12 PLUTO *premium* paying users have automatically renewed their subscriptions to PLUTO annually. In 2024, the PLUTO income generating subscriptions was 5’250 CHF corresponding to 7 paying subscriptions.

The 2024 employee engagement survey indicated an 84% level of satisfaction of working in UPOV. This exercise led to team building activities on the future of the UPOV Office and how to address the increase in demand of activities and services due to the challenges of current limited human and financial resources.

A screenshot of a computer screen

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Within the Secretariat, limited time for training UPOV staff has resulted in colleagues having to perform their duties with minimal opportunities for growth and development.

In October 2024, the Consultative Committee endorsed the development of a UPOV Human Resources Strategy. The Strategy will address the following:

(a) the skills and contracts needed to meet current and evolving needs (e.g. mapping of skills, contracts for continued services and for project-related initiatives);

(b) measures to attract and retain qualified staff by ensuring a safe and stimulating work environment (e.g. training, development, succession plan); and

(c) promoting a culture of staff driven innovation.

# iii. annexes

ANNEX I Extrabudgetary Funds (Funds-in-Trust)

The extrabudgetary funds (including funds in trust) allocated by donors are presented below as independent accounts.



**Income and expenditure by Fund for the year 2024**



*Note: Funds in trust in the form of an extrabudgetary fund from the Government of Japan intended for regional seminars, workshops on the protection of new plant varieties in the Asian region and the development of the EAPVP Pilot Project.*



*Note: UPOV PRISMA is an on-line tool to assist in making plant variety protection (PVP) applications to PVP Offices of participating members of the Union.  The UPOV PRISMA Fund is a contribution made by Naktuinbouw (Netherlands (Kingdom of the)) to support the development of UPOV PRISMA*



*Note: Extrabudgetary fund from the Government of the United States of America, intended for education in intellectual property protection in the area of plant variety protection.*



*Note: Extrabudgetary fund from Naktuinbouw (Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), intended for improvement and maintenance of UPOV e‑PVP.*

[Annex II follows]

ANNEX II Working Capital Fund and Contributions

Working Capital Fund as at December 31, 2024

Under Regulation 4.2 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UPOV (see document UPOV/INF/4/6), UPOV has a Working Capital Fund. According to the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2024, the Working Capital Fund stands at 578,345 Swiss francs. The share of each member of the Union, calculated in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its twenty-third extraordinary session, held in Geneva on April 7, 2006 (see document C(Extr.)/23/5 “Report”, paragraph 12, Annex II and document UPOV/INF/13/2, Annex), is as follows:



Contributions of Members of the Union



Contribution Payments Received in Advance



**Amounts of the Contributions Due and Unpaid Working Capital as at December 31, 2024**



[Annex III follows]

ANNEX III Status in relation to UPOV

The following table provides detailed information on the status in relation to UPOV.

**UPOV members**

African Intellectual Property Organization2, 4

Albania2

Argentina1

Armenia2

Australia2

Austria2

Azerbaijan2

Belarus2

Belgium2

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)1

Bosnia and Herzegovina2

Brazil1

Bulgaria2

Canada2

Chile1

China1

Colombia1

Costa Rica2

Croatia2

Czech Republic2

Denmark2

Dominican Republic2

Ecuador1

Egypt2

Estonia2

European Union2, 3

Finland2

France2

Georgia2

Germany2

Ghana2

Hungary2

Iceland2

Ireland2

Israel2

Italy1

Japan2

Jordan2

Kenya2

Kyrgyzstan2

Latvia2

Lithuania2

Mexico1

Montenegro2

Morocco2

Netherlands (Kingdom of the)2

New Zealand1

Nicaragua1

North Macedonia2

Norway1

Oman2

Panama2

Paraguay1

Peru2

Poland2

Portugal1

Republic of Korea2

Republic of Moldova2

Romania2

Russian Federation2

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines2

Serbia2

Singapore2

Slovakia2

Slovenia2

South Africa1

Spain2

Sweden2

Switzerland2

Trinidad and Tobago1

Tunisia2

Türkiye2

Ukraine2

United Kingdom2

United Republic of Tanzania2

United States of America2

Uruguay1

Uzbekistan2

Viet Nam2

(Total 79)

1 1978 Act is the latest Act by which 17 States are bound.

2 1991 Act is the latest Act by which 61 States and 2 organizations are bound.

3 Operates a plant breeders’ rights system which covers the territory of its 27 member States *(Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden).*

4 Operates a plant breeders’ rights system which covers the territory of its 17 member States *(Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo).*

**States and intergovernmental organizations which had initiated the procedure  
for acceding to the UPOV Convention**

Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Philippines, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe, as well as the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO).

**States and intergovernmental organizations which had been in contact with the Office of the Union   
for assistance in the development of laws based on the UPOV Convention**

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Barbados, Cambodia, Cuba, Cyprus, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iraq, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan and Zambia, as well as the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The following map provides a graphic overview of the status in relation to UPOV at the end of 2024.

A map of the world

Description automatically generated

The boundaries shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UPOV concerning the legal status of any country or territory

 79 members of UPOV covering 98 States at the end of 2024

 18 States and 1 intergovernmental organization had initiated the procedure for acceding the UPOV Convention at the end of 2024

 25 States and 1 intergovernmental organization which had been in contact with the Office of the Union for assistance in the development of laws based on the UPOV Convention at the end of 2024

[Annex IV follows]

ANNEX IV Members of the Union

This Annex provides the status of the members of the Union in relation to the Convention and its various Acts, as of December 31, 2024 (see Article 32(1) of the 1978 Act and Article 34(2) of the 1991 Act).

A qr code with a logo

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

<https://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/c_59/c_59_2_annex_iv.pdf>

[Annex V follows]

ANNEX V List of Activities in 2024

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<https://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/c_59/c_59_2_annex_v.pdf>

[Appendix follows]

# iv. appendix

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**UPOV terms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CAJ | Administrative and Legal Committee |
| DL-205 | UPOV distance learning course “Introduction to the UPOV System of Plant Variety Protection under the UPOV Convention” |
| DL-305 | UPOV distance learning course “Examination of Applications for Plant Breeders’ Rights” |
| DL-305A | UPOV distance learning course “Administration of Plant Breeders’ Rights” (part A of DL‑305) |
| DL-305B | UPOV distance learning course “DUS Examination” (part B of DL-305) |
| DUS | Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability |
| EAM | Meeting on Electronic Applications |
| Office | Office of the Union |
| PBR | Plant Breeder’s Right |
| PLUTO | UPOV Plant Variety Database |
| TC | Technical Committee |
| TC‑EDC | Enlarged Editorial Committee |
| TWA | Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops |
| TWF | Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops |
| TWM | Technical Working Party on Testing Methods and Techniques |
| TWO | Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees |
| TWP(s) | Technical Working Party(ies) |
| TWV | Technical Working Party for Vegetables |
| UPOV e‑PVP | UPOV e‑PVP comprises a package of electronic tools for implementation of the UPOV system of plant variety protection by UPOV members. UPOV e‑PVP includes UPOV PRISMA, UPOV e‑PVP Administration Module, UPOV e‑PVP DUS Report Exchange Module, and the PLUTO database. |
| UPOV PRISMA | UPOV PRISMA PBR Application Tool |
| WG-HRV | Working Group on harvested Material and Unauthorized use of Propagating Material |
| WSP | World Seed Partnership |

**Acronyms (also included in Annex V)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AFSTA | African Seed Trade Association |
| AIPH | International Association of Horticultural Producers |
| AIPPI | Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property |
| APBREBES | Association for Plant Breeding for the Benefit of Society |
| APHA | Animal and Plant Health Agency |
| APSA | Asia and Pacific Seed Association |
| ARIPO | African Regional Intellectual Property Organization |
| ASA | Asociación Semilleros Argentinos  (Argentine Seed Association) |
| BruIPO | Intellectual Property Office of Brunei Darussalam |
| CFIA | Canadian Food Inspection Agency |
| CIOPORA | International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamental and Fruit Varieties |
| CLI | CropLife International |
| CPVO | Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union |
| DEFRA (United Kingdom) | Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs |
| DOA (Malaysia) | Department of Agriculture |
| DSCT (China) | Development Center of Science and Technology of China |
| EAPVP Forum | East Asia Plant Variety Protection Forum |
| EUIPO | European Intellectual Property Office |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FOAG (Switzerland) | Federal Office for Agriculture |
| GLIPA | Global Intellectual Property Alliance |
| IGQPI | Instituto de Gestão da Qualidade e da Propriedade intellectual  (Institute of Quality Management and Intellectual Property) |
| INASE (Argentina) | Instituto Nacional de Semillas (National Seed Institute of Argentina) |
| INDECOPI | Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual  (National Institute for the Defense of Free Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property) |
| IPKey LA | IPKey Latin America |
| IP Key SEA | IPKey South East Asia |
| ISF | International Seed Federation |
| ISTA | International Seed Testing Association |
| JATAFF | Japan Association for Techno-innovation in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| JICE | Japan International Cooperation Center |
| MAF (Norway) | Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Norway |
| MAFF (Cambodia) | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia |
| MAFF (Japan) | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan |
| MARD (Viet Nam) | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Viet Nam |
| MOAG (Israel) | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Israel |
| MISTI (Cambodia) | Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation |
| MOALI (Myanmar) | Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation of Myanmar |
| MOC (Cambodia) | Ministry of Commerce of Cambodia |
| MOIC (Lao PDR) | Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Lao PDR |
| NACS | National Agricultural Seeds Council |
| OAPI | Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle  (African Intellectual Property Organization) |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development |
| PSIA | Philippine Seed Industry Association |
| RICA | Rwanda Institute for Conservation Agriculture |
| SAA | Seed Association of the Americas |
| SEMAE (France) | L’interprofession des semences et plants  (French Interprofessional Organisation for Seeds and Plants) |
| SNPC (Brazil) | Serviço Nacional de Proteção de Cultivares (National Cultivar Protection Service of Brazil) |
| TOSCI | Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute |
| TTIPO | Intellectual Property Office of Trinidad and Tobago |
| ÚKSÚP | Ústredný kontrolný a skúšobný ústav poľnohospodársky  (Central Control and Testing Institute for Agriculture) |
| USPTO | United States Patent and Trademark Office |
| WFO | World Farmers’ Organization |
| WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

[End of document]

1. Note: Figures in tables throughout the document may not add up due to rounding. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The United Kingdom also issued another 21,805 plant variety titles in 2023 related to plant variety rights transferred from the European Union, as part of the withdrawal agreement. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The number of titles in force in the United Kingdom is an estimate. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. This value includes the number of titles in force in the United Kingdom as an estimate. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Includes the States and organizations listed in Annex V and in UPOV distance learning courses (figure 17). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. The total number of participants successfully completing DL courses includes participants in the courses administered by China under “Program for the use of Chinese Language in UPOV” approved by the UPOV Council [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Africa: OAPI IP Masters; Asia/Pacific: JICA (JP), KOIKA (KR); Europe: Alicante University *Magister* *Lucentinus* (ES), Naktuinbouw PBR for Food Security (NL), La Salle University Master in Plant Breeding (FR), Maastricht University IP Master (NL), Turin University LL.M. in IP (IT), Zaragoza University IP Master (ES). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. The methodology for the UPOV’s Executive Program (27 participants) was applied for ARIPO Regional Workshop on Plant Variety Protection for ARIPO Member States (48 participants) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Successful completion of UPOV DL Courses means obtaining 70% or more in the final exam. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)