

**Council****C/59/2****Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Session  
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**UPOV PERFORMANCE REPORT 2024***Document prepared by the Office of the Union**Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance*

1. The UPOV Performance Report (UPR) 2024 has been prepared in accordance with Regulations 2.14 and 2.14bis 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.).

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

[UPOV Performance Report (UPR) 2024 follows]



## 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. Prudence 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.

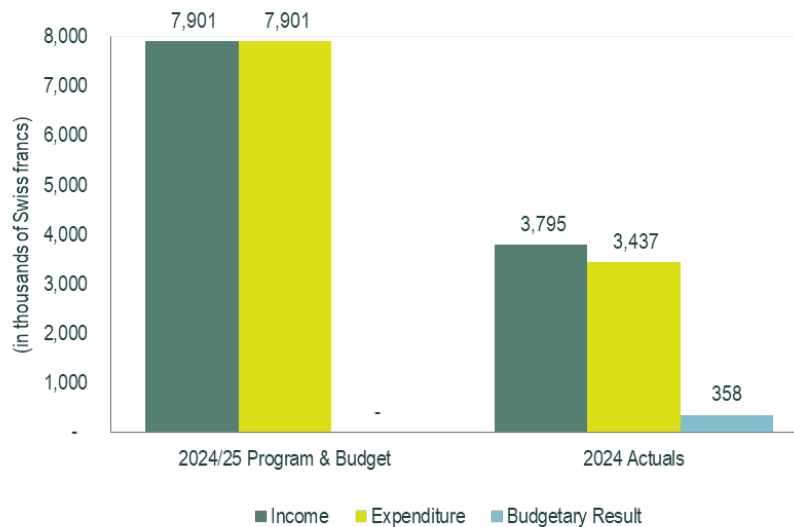
At the end of 2024, the total RWCF amounted to -1.2 million Swiss francs, comprising 1.1 million Swiss francs in the Reserve Fund, 0.6 million Swiss francs in the Working Capital Fund and Actuarial losses through Net Assets of -2.9 million Swiss francs.

**Table 1. Key Financials 2024<sup>1</sup>**  
(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%
<b>Budgetary Result</b>	-	<b>358</b>	<b>n/a</b>
IPSAS adj. to Reg. Budget Income		(43)	
IPSAS adj. to Reg. Budget Expenditure		(55)	
<b>Surplus / (Deficit)</b>		<b>260</b>	
<b>Reserve and Working Capital Funds (RWCF)</b>			
Reserve Fund		1,128	
Working Capital Fund		578	
Actuarial gains/(losses) through Net Assets		(2,865)	
<b>Total RWCF at end of period</b>		<b>(1,159)</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Note: Figures in tables throughout the document may not add up due to rounding.

**Chart 1. Income, Expenditure and Budgetary Result in 2024**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)



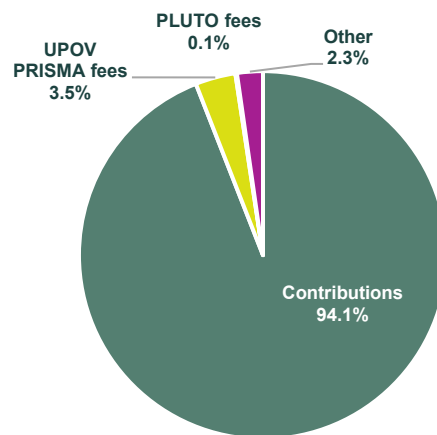
Actual income amounted to 3.8 million Swiss francs in 2024, 2 percentage points below the budgeted figure (48 per cent of the biennial budget). See Table 2 below. This was due to lower than budgeted income from UPOV PRISMA fees and PLUTO premium subscriptions, lower income generated from Funds-in-Trust 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%
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup>	-	24	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,901</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>48%</b>

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



## 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%
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,901</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>44%</b>

## 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 35<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(2)</b>

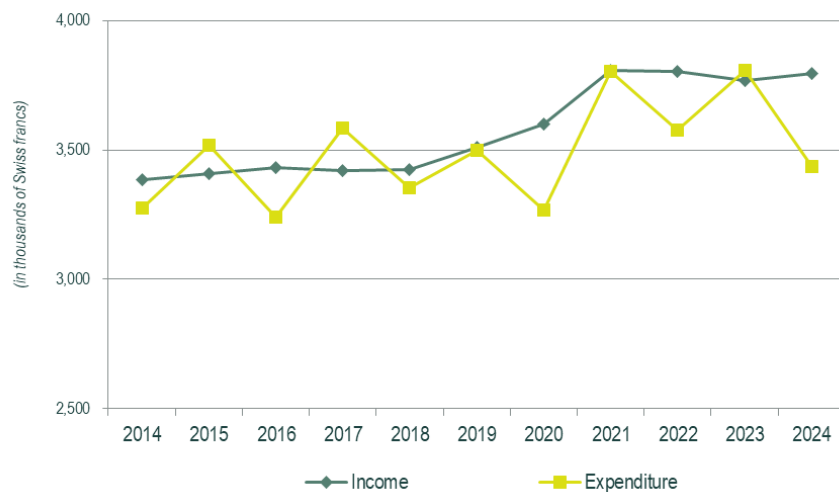
## Evolution of Income and Expenditure

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
<b>Budgetary Result</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>(109)</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>(166)</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>358</b>

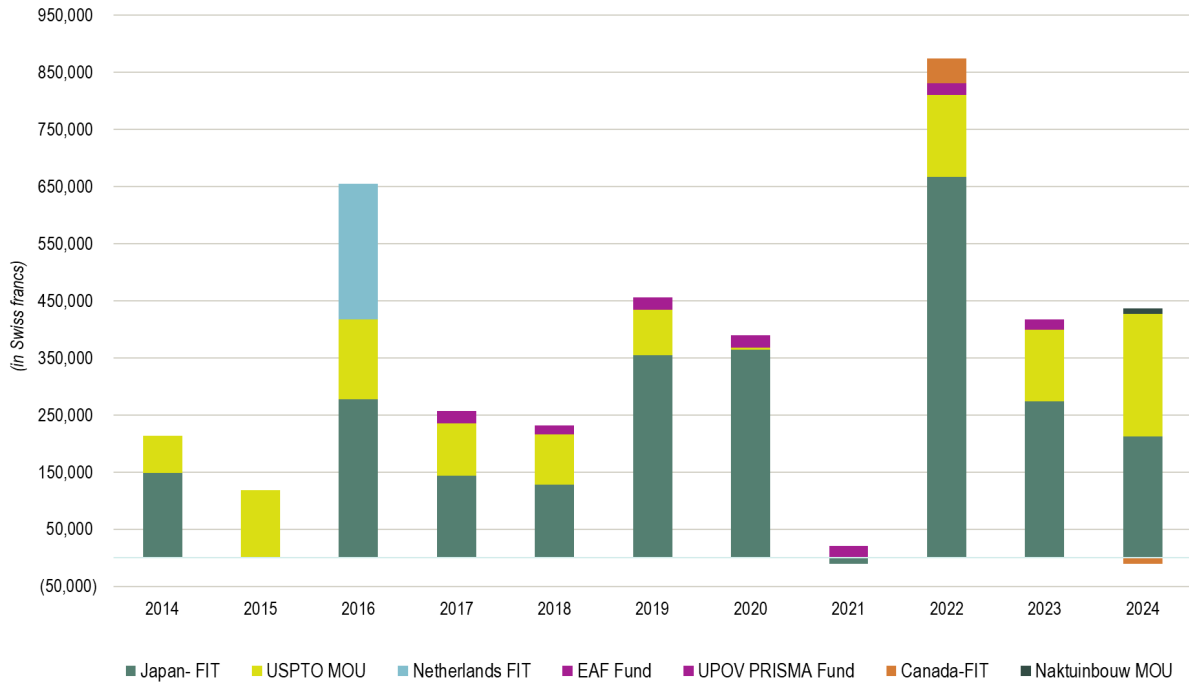
**Chart 3. Evolution of Income and Expenditure 2014-2024**



### 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)	<b>29,250</b>
	Number of titles granted in UPOV members	14,920 (2022) 21,150 (2023) <sup>2</sup>	16,500 (2024)	<b>17,270</b>
	Number of titles in force in UPOV members	161,210 (2022) 195,610 (2023)	170,000 (2024)	<b>203,760<sup>3</sup></b>
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	<b>1</b>

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

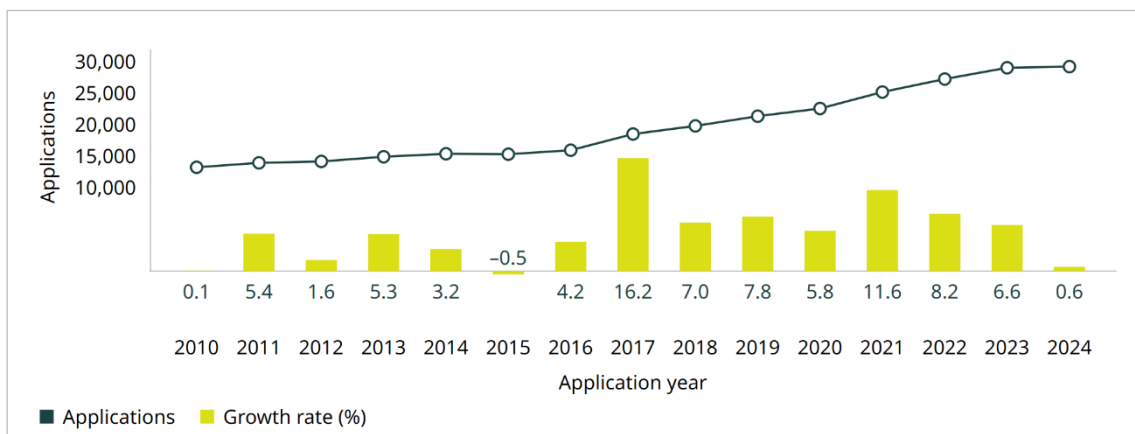
#### Key Accomplishments:

##### 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



Source: UPOV/WIPO

<sup>2</sup> 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.

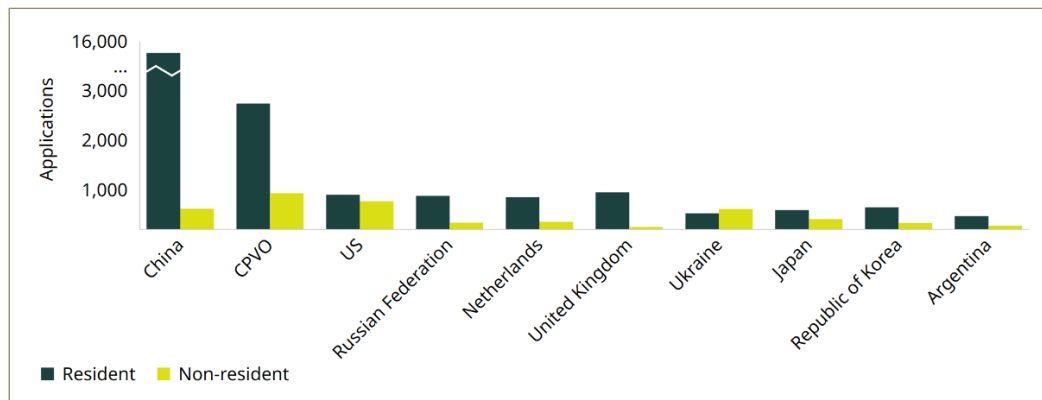
<sup>3</sup> The number of titles in force in the United Kingdom is an estimate.

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.

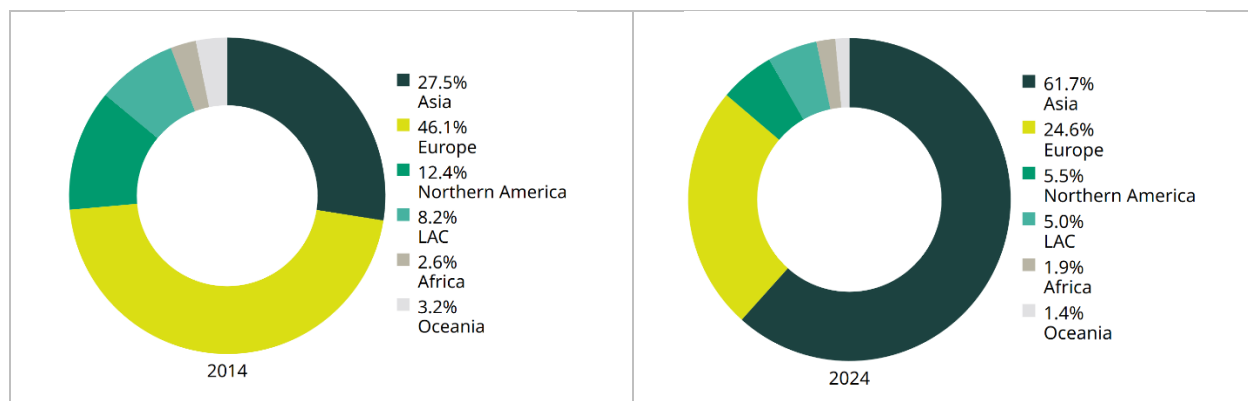
Figure 2. Plant variety applications for the top 10 offices, 2024



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).

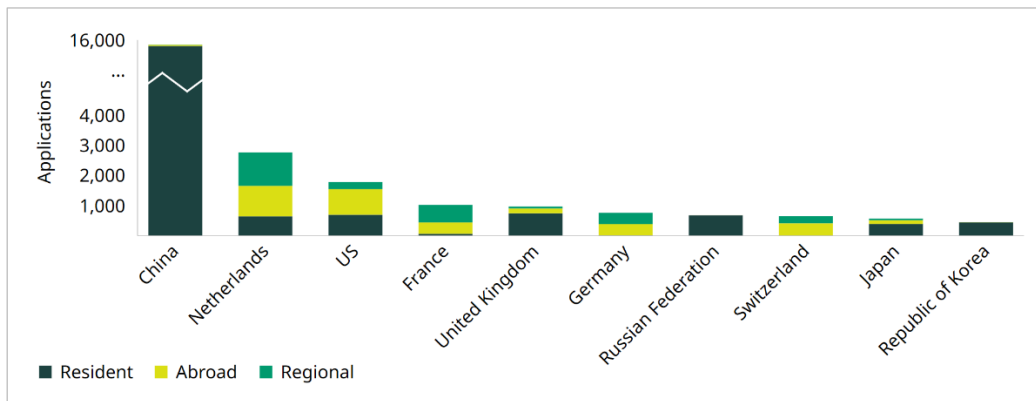
Figure 3. Plant variety applications by region, 2014 and 2024



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.

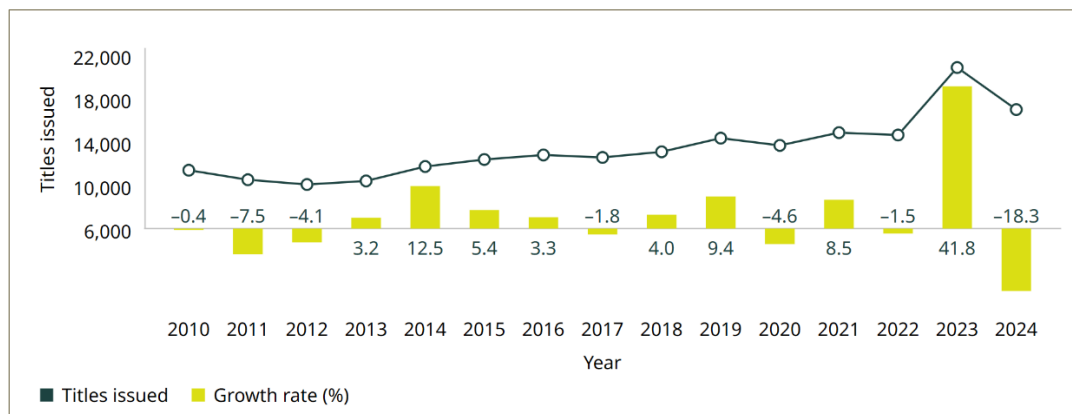
Figure 4. Plant variety applications for the top 10 origins of the applicants, 2024



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



Source: UPOV/WIPO

Around 203,760<sup>4</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> This value includes the number of titles in force in the United Kingdom as an estimate.

## 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 Hovhannisyán, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Armenia in Geneva (see UPOV [Press Release 141](#)).

Figure 6. Accession to/ratification of the 1991 Act

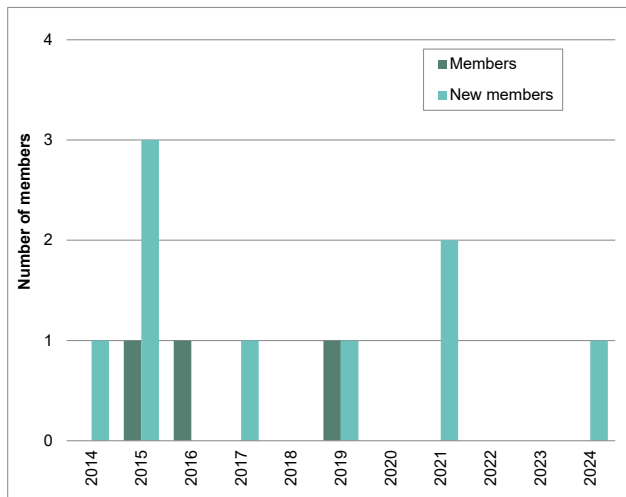
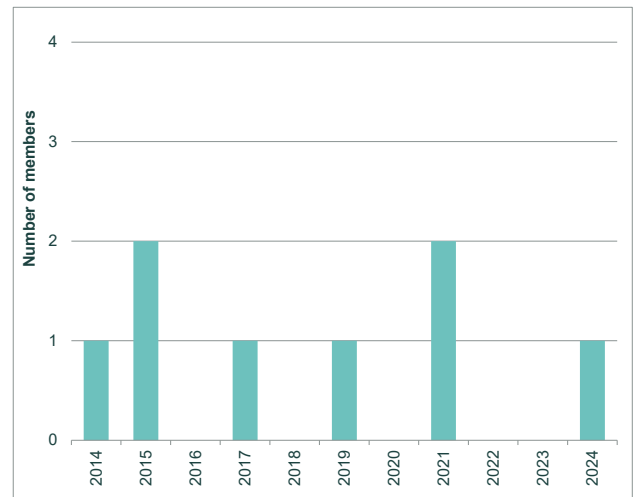


Figure 7. New members of the Union



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, 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

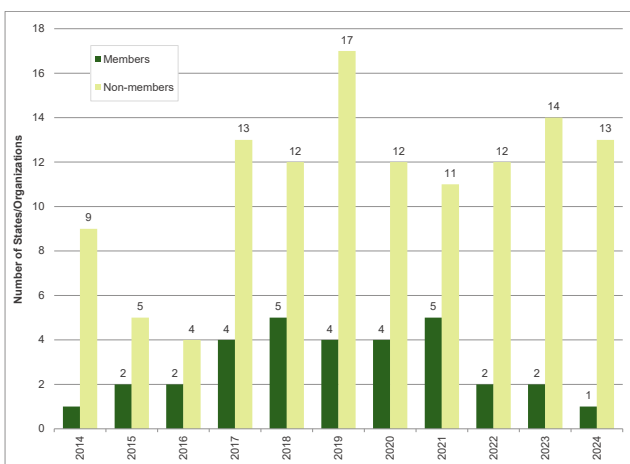
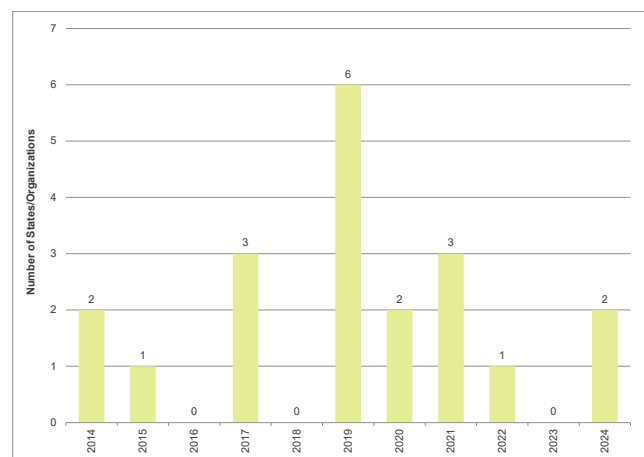


Figure 9. States/Organizations which received positive advice from the Council



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 <sup>5</sup>	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 <sup>6</sup> (including DL-205 course in Chinese)
	Number of academic institutions that include information on the UPOV system in their courses <sup>7</sup>	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) <sup>8</sup>	21 (2022) 22 (2023)	45 (2025)	75

<sup>5</sup> Includes the States and organizations listed in Annex V and in UPOV distance learning courses (figure 17).

<sup>6</sup> 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

<sup>7</sup> 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).

<sup>8</sup> 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)

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Performance Data (2024)
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](#) and disseminated via the UPOV website and social media platforms.

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

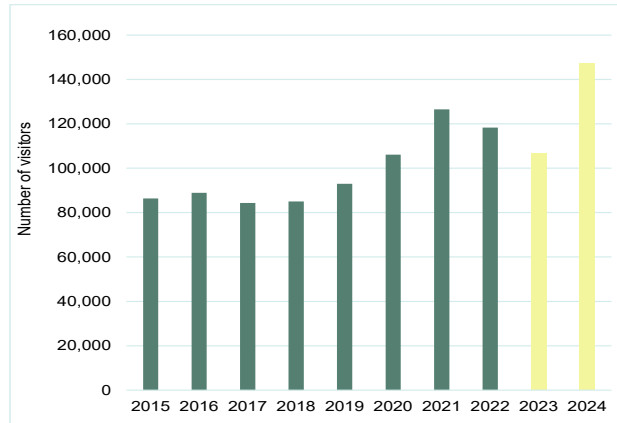
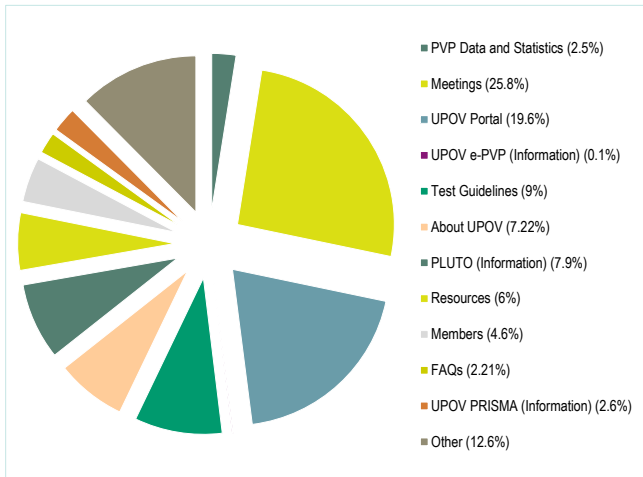
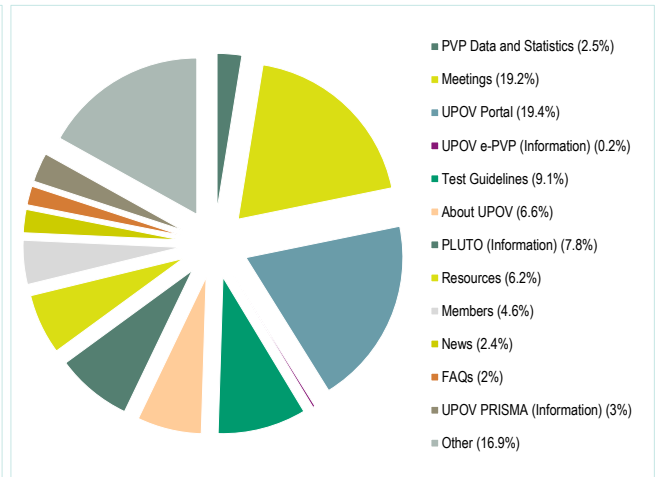


Figure 12. Website Overview for 2023 and 2024: Where are the users going?

2023 (source: Matomo analytics tool)\*



2024 (source: Matomo analytics tool)\*



\* Excluding direct access to UPOV applications (UPOV Lex, UPOV PRISMA, PLUTO)

Figure 13. @UPOVint and UPOV LinkedIn followers

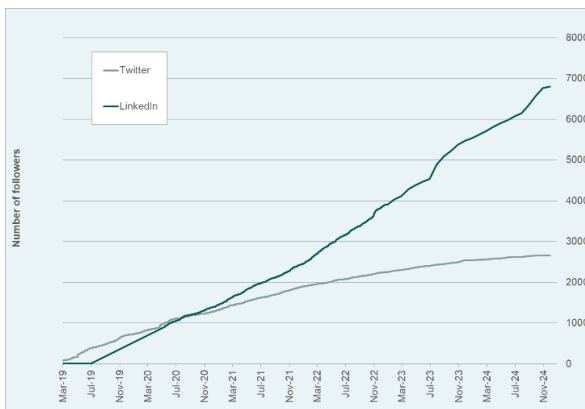
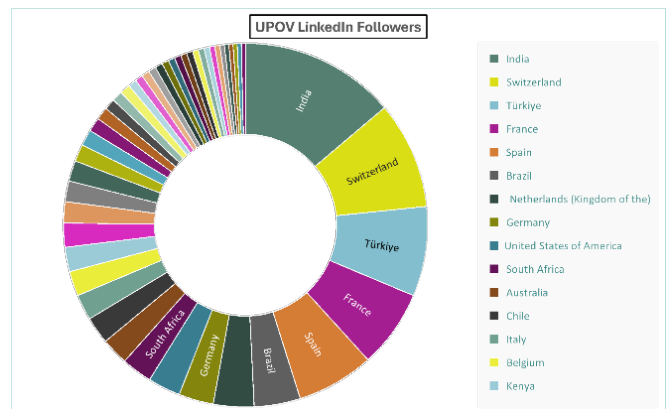


Figure 14. UPOV LinkedIn followers (by country)



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

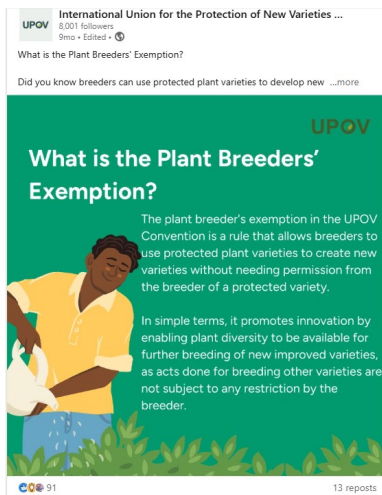
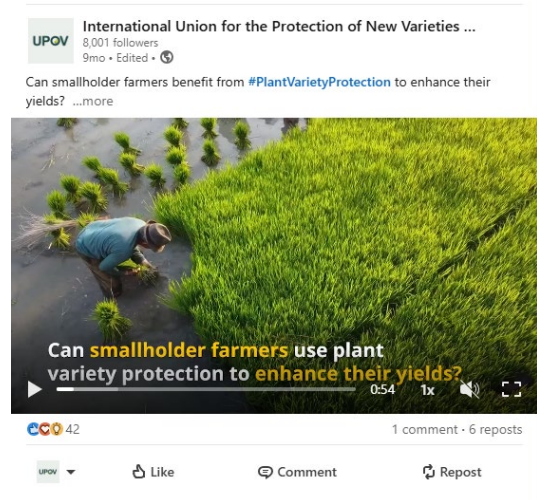


Figure 16. Social media video



## 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.



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.



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.

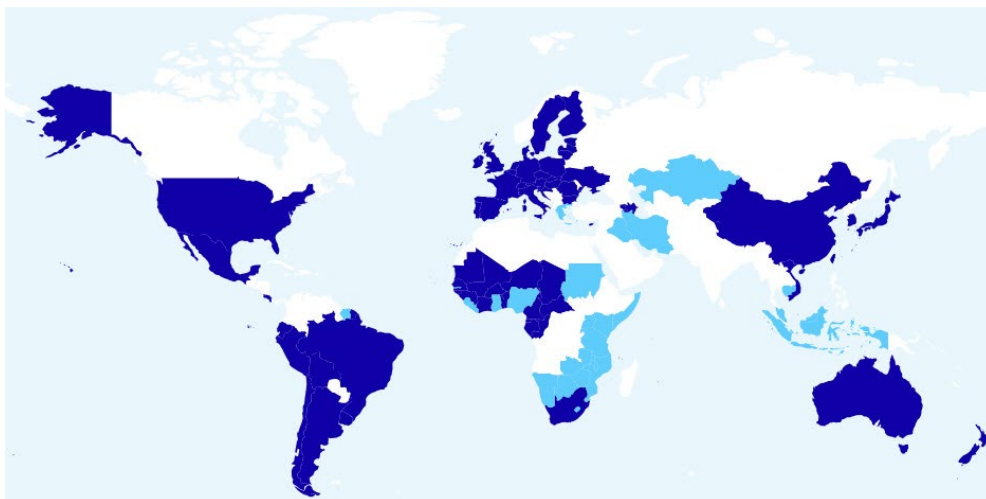
Detailed information on meetings, training and assistance activities organized with or by other States and Organizations with the support or contribution of the UPOV Office can be consulted in the list of activities in Annex V. Since a more results-based approach for UPOV planning and reporting has been 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 <sup>9</sup> completion, total	399	126	55	65	645

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



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

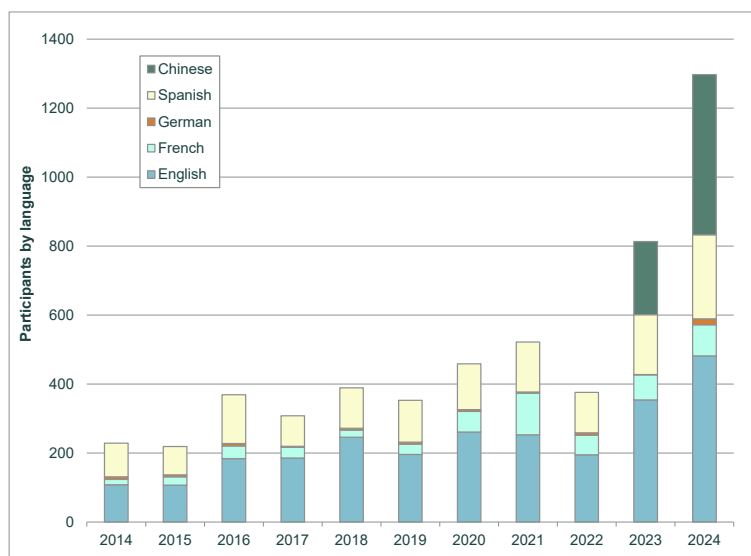
<sup>9</sup> Successful completion of UPOV DL Courses means obtaining 70% or more in the final exam.

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).



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.

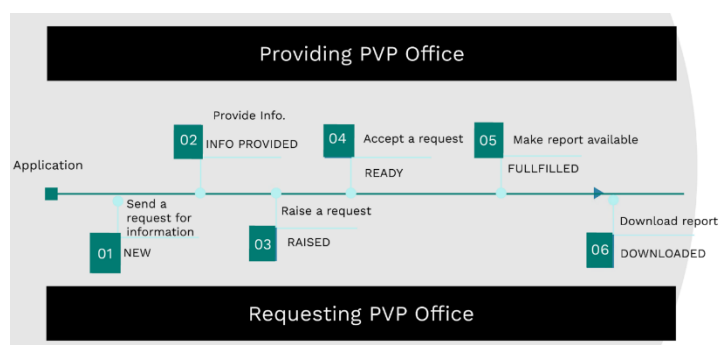
### 2.3 Enhanced harmonization and cooperation in examination

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.

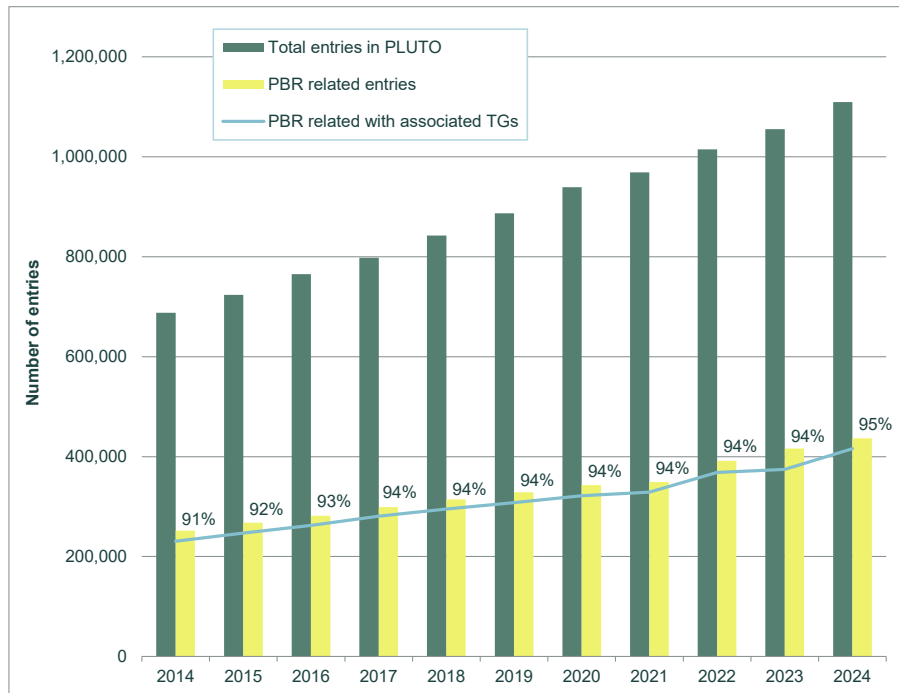


In 2024, the work of the Technical Committee and its Technical Working Parties focused on options to improve the support provided for variety examination. One of the initiatives is to develop options to improve the structure of the Test Guidelines and the online tool for drafting Test Guidelines (“web-based 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](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
<b>37</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>1,964</b>

\* 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

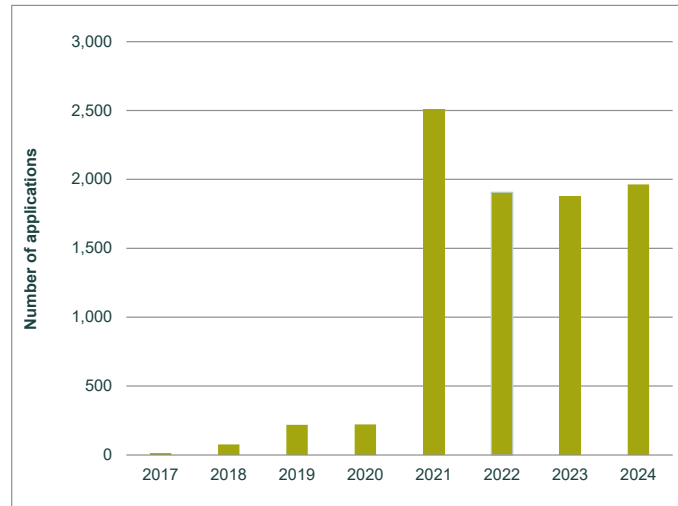
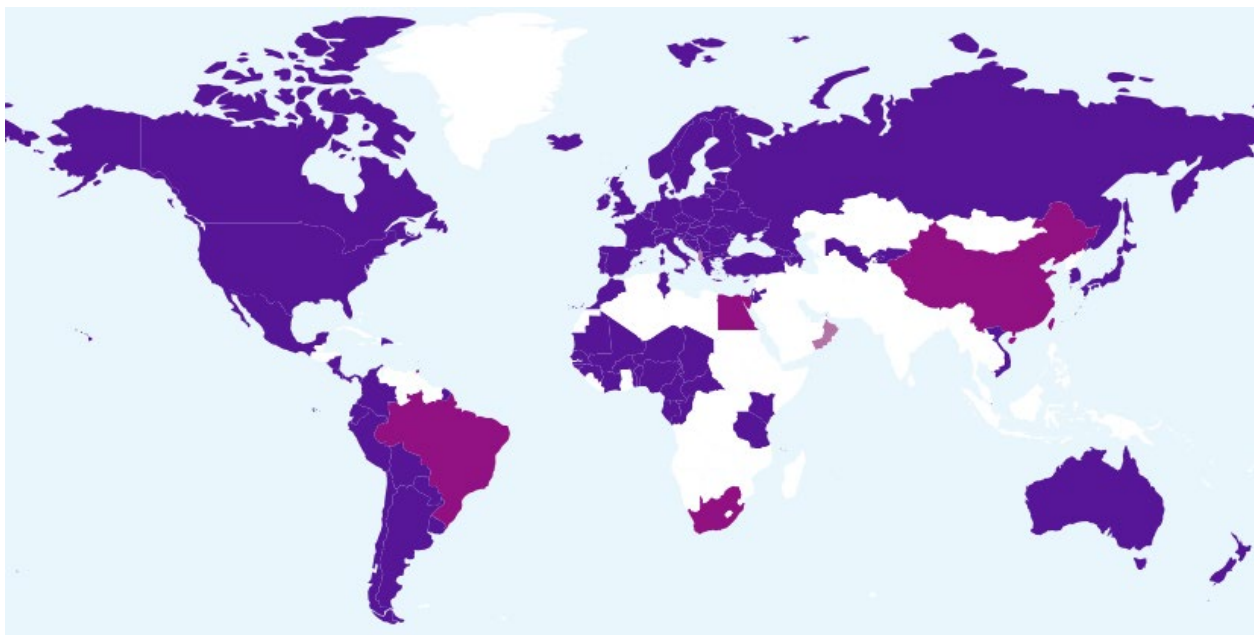


Figure 21. Protection of plant genera and species in 2024



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

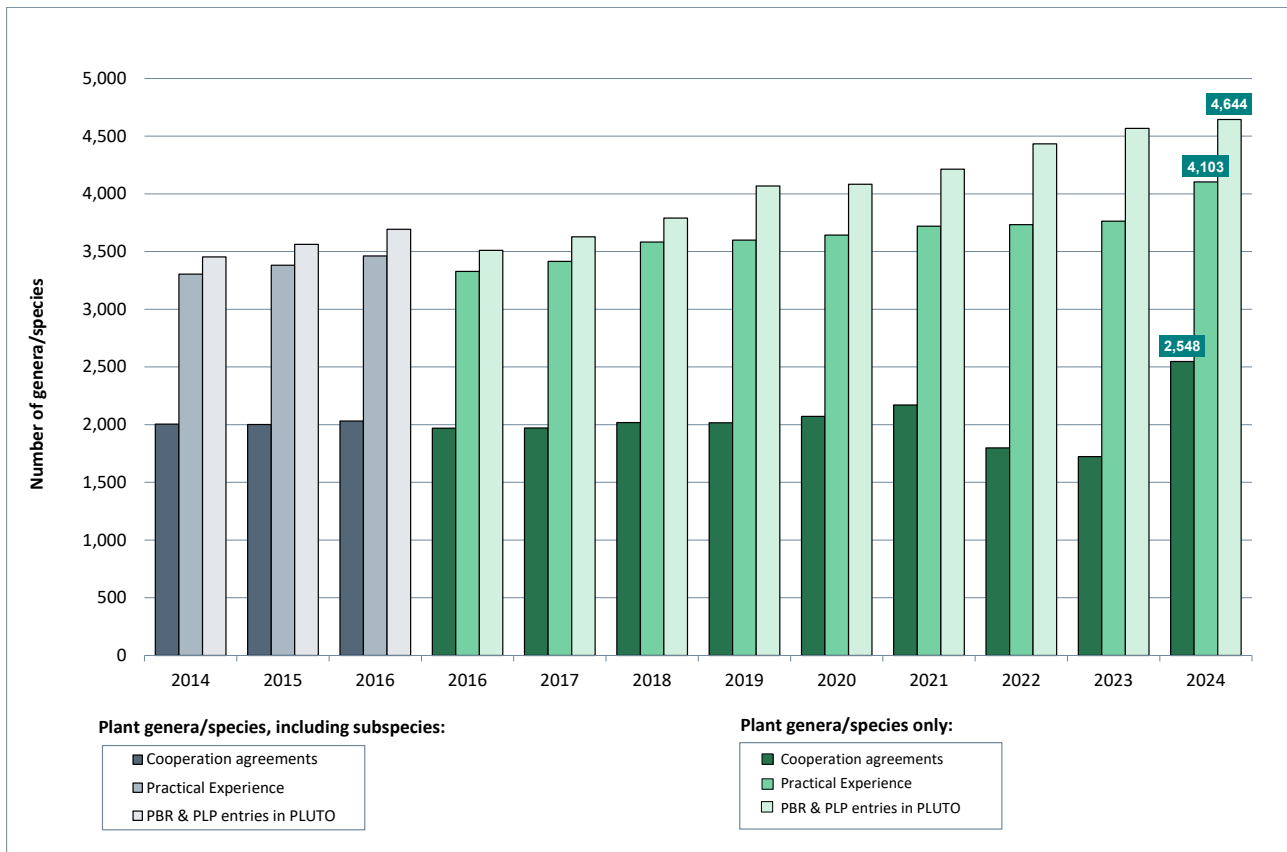
Applications filed by crop type:

Year	Crop type				
	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:

Year	Crop type				
	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%

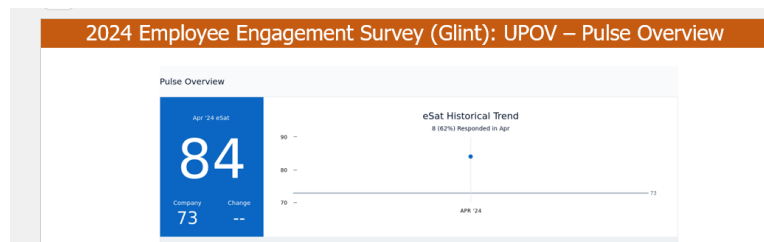
### Key Accomplishments:

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.



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.

Fund-in-Trust Donor <i>(in Swiss francs)</i>	Fund code	Balance as at December 31, 2023	Income 2024			Expenditure 2024				Balance as at December 31, 2024
			Funds received	Exch. Rate. Difference	Total Income	Staff expenditure	Other direct expenditure	Administrative support costs	Total expenditure	
Japan	UJAPN	189,211	212,902	-	212,902	-	209,734	27,265	236,999	165,114
Multi-donor UPOV PRISMA	U_PRIS	30,287	-	-	-	-	26,529	3,449	29,978	309
Multi-donor EPVP	UEPVP	-	9,429	-	9,429	-	8,321	1,082	9,403	26
USA	U_USA	20,197	214,098	-	214,098	-	213,109	19,925	233,034	1,261
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>239,695</b>	<b>436,429</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>436,429</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>457,693</b>	<b>51,721</b>	<b>509,414</b>	<b>166,710</b>

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

Japan <i>(in Swiss francs)</i>		
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2024</b>		<b>189,211</b>
<i>Income</i>		
Funds received	212,902	
Interest	-	212,902
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Staff missions	2,934	
Third-party travel	-	
Conferences	14,999	
Other contractual services	191,701	
Bank charges	100	
Total direct expenditure	209,734	
Program support costs	27,265	(236,999)
<b>Funds available as at December 31, 2024</b>		<b>165,114</b>

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.

Multi-donor UPOV PRISMA		
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2024</b>		30,287
<i>Income</i>		
Funds received	-	
Interest	-	-
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Staff missions	-	
Third-party travel	-	
Conferences	-	
Other contractual services	26,529	
Bank charges	-	
Total direct expenditure	26,529	
Program support costs	3,449	(29,978)
<b>Funds available as at December 31, 2024</b>		<b>309</b>

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

USA		
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2024</b>		20,197
<i>Income</i>		
Funds received	214,098	
Interest	-	214,098
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Staff missions	-	
Third-party travel	-	
Conferences	213,109	
Other contractual services	-	
Bank charges	-	
Total direct expenditure	213,109	
Program support costs	19,925	(233,034)
<b>Funds available as at December 31, 2024</b>		<b>1,261</b>

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.

Multi-donor EPVP		
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2024</b>		-
<i>Income</i>		
Funds received	9,429	
Interest	-	9,429
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Staff missions	-	
Third-party travel	-	
Conferences	-	
Other contractual services	8,321	
Bank charges	-	
Total direct expenditure	8,321	
Program support costs	1,082	(9,403)
<b>Funds available as at December 31, 2024</b>		<b>26</b>

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

## 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:

Member of the Union	Amount <i>(in Swiss francs)</i>	Member of the Union	Amount <i>(in Swiss francs)</i>
African Intellectual Property Organization	1,667	Latvia	1,667
Albania	1,667	Lithuania	1,667
Argentina	4,167	Mexico	6,250
Australia	8,333	Montenegro	1,667
Austria	12,500	Morocco	1,667
Azerbaijan	1,667	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	24,999
Belarus	1,667	New Zealand	8,333
Belgium	8,333	Nicaragua	1,667
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1,667	North Macedonia	1,667
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,667	Norway	8,333
Brazil	2,083	Oman	8,333
Bulgaria	1,667	Panama	1,667
Canada	8,333	Paraguay	1,667
Chile	1,667	Peru	1,667
China	16,666	Poland	4,167
Colombia	1,667	Portugal	4,167
Costa Rica	1,667	Republic of Korea	12,500
Croatia	1,667	Republic of Moldova	1,667
Czech Republic	4,167	Romania	1,667
Denmark	8,333	Russian Federation	16,666
Dominican Republic	1,667	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,667
Ecuador	1,667	Serbia	1,667
Egypt	1,667	Singapore	1,667
Estonia	1,667	Slovakia	4,167
European Union	41,667	Slovenia	1,667
Finland	8,333	South Africa	8,333
France	41,667	Spain	12,500
Georgia	1,667	Sweden	8,333
Germany	41,667	Switzerland	8,333
Ghana	1,667	Trinidad and Tobago	1,667
Hungary	4,167	Tunisia	1,667
Iceland	1,667	Türkiye	4,167
Ireland	8,333	Ukraine	4,167
Israel	4,167	United Kingdom	41,667
Italy	16,666	United Republic of Tanzania	1,667
Japan	41,667	United States of America	41,667
Jordan	1,667	Uruguay	1,667
Kenya	1,667	Uzbekistan	1,667
Kyrgyzstan	1,667	Viet Nam	1,667
		<b>Total</b>	<b>578,345</b>



## Contributions of Members of the Union

Members of the Union	Contribution	January 2024 Amount Payable (in Swiss francs)	Members of the Union	Contribution	January 2024 Amount Payable (in Swiss francs)
African Intellectual Property Organization	0.2	10,728	Latvia	0.2	10,728
Albania	0.2	10,728	Lithuania	0.2	10,728
Argentina	0.5	26,820	Mexico	0.75	40,231
Australia	1	53,641	Montenegro	0.2	10,728
Austria	0.75	40,231	Morocco	0.2	10,728
Azerbaijan	0.2	10,728	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3	160,923
Belarus	0.2	10,728	New Zealand	1	53,641
Belgium	1.5	80,462	Nicaragua	0.2	10,728
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.2	10,728	North Macedonia	0.2	10,728
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.2	10,728	Norway	1	53,641
Brazil	0.25	13,410	Oman	1	53,641
Bulgaria	0.2	10,728	Panama	0.2	10,728
Canada	1	53,641	Paraguay	0.2	10,728
Chile	0.2	10,728	Peru	0.2	10,728
China	2	107,282	Poland	0.5	26,820
Colombia	0.2	10,728	Portugal	0.2	10,728
Costa Rica	0.2	10,728	Republic of Korea	1.5	80,462
Croatia	0.2	10,728	Republic of Moldova	0.2	10,728
Czech Republic	0.5	26,820	Romania	0.2	10,728
Denmark	0.5	26,820	Russian Federation	2	107,282
Dominican Republic	0.2	10,728	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.2	10,728
Ecuador	0.2	10,728	Serbia	0.2	10,728
Egypt	0.2	10,728	Singapore	0.2	10,728
Estonia	0.2	10,728	Slovakia	0.5	26,820
European Union	5	268,205	Slovenia	0.2	10,728
Finland	1	53,641	South Africa	1	53,641
France	5	268,205	Spain	2	107,282
Georgia	0.2	10,728	Sweden	1.5	80,462
Germany	5	268,205	Switzerland	1.5	80,462
Ghana	0.2	10,728	Trinidad and Tobago	0.2	10,728
Hungary	0.5	26,820	Tunisia	0.2	10,728
Iceland	0.2	10,728	Türkiye	0.5	26,820
Ireland	1	53,641	Ukraine	0.2	10,728
Israel	0.5	26,820	United Kingdom	2	107,282
Italy	2	107,282	United Republic of Tanzania	0.2	10,728
Japan	5	268,205	United States of America	5	268,205
Jordan	0.2	10,728	Uruguay	0.2	10,728
Kenya	0.2	10,728	Uzbekistan	0.2	10,728
Kyrgyzstan	0.2	10,728	Viet Nam	0.2	10,728
			<b>Total</b>		<b>3,569,798</b>

**Contribution Payments Received in Advance**

<b>Contributions for 2025 and thereafter, already received by December 31, 2024</b>	
<b>Members of the Union</b>	<b>Amount</b> <i>(in Swiss francs)</i>
Australia	53,641
Bulgaria	10,728
Costa Rica	10,592
Japan	268,205
Lithuania	21,456
Mexico	40,231
New Zealand	53,641
Norway	53,641
Portugal	10,728
Russian Federation	763
Singapore	10,728
Slovakia	26,820
South Africa	53,641
Uzbekistan	10,728
<b>Total advance payment of contributions</b>	<b>625,543</b>

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

Members of the Union (78)	No arrears/year(s) of arrears	Amount of arrears (in Swiss francs)		Members of the Union (78)	No arrears/year(s) of arrears	Amount of arrears (in Swiss francs)	
			Total				Total
African Intellectual Property Organization	No arrears			Lithuania	No arrears		
Albania	No arrears			Mexico	No arrears		
Argentina	No arrears			Montenegro	No arrears		
Australia	No arrears			Morocco	No arrears		
Austria	No arrears			Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	No arrears		
Azerbaijan	No arrears			New Zealand	No arrears		
Belarus	No arrears			Nicaragua	No arrears		
Belgium	No arrears			North Macedonia	No arrears		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2022 contribution	10,728		Norway	No arrears		
	2023 contribution	10,728		Oman	No arrears		
	2024 contribution	10,728	32,184	Panama	No arrears		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No arrears			Paraguay	No arrears		
Brazil	No arrears			Peru	No arrears		
Bulgaria	No arrears			Poland	No arrears		
Canada	No arrears			Portugal	No arrears		
Chile	2023 contribution (balance)	6,829		Republic of Korea	No arrears		
	2024 contribution	10,728	17,557	Republic of Moldova	No arrears		
China	No arrears			Romania	No arrears		
Colombia	No arrears			Russian Federation	No arrears		
Costa Rica	No arrears			Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2023 contribution (balance)	3,938	
Croatia	No arrears				2024 contribution	10,728	14,666
Czech Republic	No arrears			Serbia	No arrears		
Denmark	No arrears			Singapore	No arrears		
Dominican Republic	2023 contribution (balance)	635		Slovakia	No arrears		
	2024 contribution	10,728	11,363	Slovenia	No arrears		
Ecuador	No arrears			South Africa	No arrears		
Egypt	No arrears			Spain	No arrears		
Estonia	No arrears			Sweden	No arrears		
European Union	No arrears			Switzerland	No arrears		
Finland	No arrears			Trinidad and Tobago	No arrears		
France	No arrears			Tunisia	No arrears		
Georgia	No arrears			Türkiye	No arrears		
Germany	No arrears			Ukraine	2021 contribution	10,728	
Ghana	No arrears				2022 contribution	10,728	
Hungary	No arrears				2023 contribution	10,728	
Iceland	No arrears				2024 contribution	10,728	42,912
Ireland	No arrears			United Kingdom	No arrears		
Israel	No arrears			United Republic of Tanzania	2023 contribution (balance)	484	
Italy	2024 contribution (balance)		1,334		2024 contribution	10,728	11,212
Japan	No arrears			United States of America	No arrears		
Jordan	No arrears			Uruguay	No arrears		
Kenya	No arrears			Uzbekistan	No arrears		
Kyrgyzstan	No arrears			Viet Nam	No arrears		
Latvia	No arrears						
				<b>Total</b>			<b>131,228</b>

[Annex III follows]

## ANNEX III Status in relation to UPOV

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

<b>UPOV members</b>				
African Intellectual Property Organization <sup>2, 4</sup>	Costa Rica <sup>2</sup>	Japan <sup>2</sup>	Poland <sup>2</sup>	Ukraine <sup>2</sup>
Albania <sup>2</sup>	Croatia <sup>2</sup>	Jordan <sup>2</sup>	Portugal <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>
Argentina <sup>1</sup>	Czech Republic <sup>2</sup>	Kenya <sup>2</sup>	Republic of Korea <sup>2</sup>	United Republic of Tanzania <sup>2</sup>
Armenia <sup>2</sup>	Denmark <sup>2</sup>	Kyrgyzstan <sup>2</sup>	Republic of Moldova <sup>2</sup>	United States of America <sup>2</sup>
Australia <sup>2</sup>	Dominican Republic <sup>2</sup>	Latvia <sup>2</sup>	Romania <sup>2</sup>	Uruguay <sup>1</sup>
Austria <sup>2</sup>	Ecuador <sup>1</sup>	Lithuania <sup>2</sup>	Russian Federation <sup>2</sup>	Uzbekistan <sup>2</sup>
Azerbaijan <sup>2</sup>	Egypt <sup>2</sup>	Mexico <sup>1</sup>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines <sup>2</sup>	Viet Nam <sup>2</sup>
Belarus <sup>2</sup>	Estonia <sup>2</sup>	Montenegro <sup>2</sup>	Serbia <sup>2</sup>	
Belgium <sup>2</sup>	European Union <sup>2, 3</sup>	Morocco <sup>2</sup>	Singapore <sup>2</sup>	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) <sup>1</sup>	Finland <sup>2</sup>	Netherlands (Kingdom of the) <sup>2</sup>	Slovakia <sup>2</sup>	(Total 79)
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>2</sup>	France <sup>2</sup>	New Zealand <sup>1</sup>	Slovenia <sup>2</sup>	
Brazil <sup>1</sup>	Georgia <sup>2</sup>	Nicaragua <sup>1</sup>	South Africa <sup>1</sup>	
Bulgaria <sup>2</sup>	Germany <sup>2</sup>	North Macedonia <sup>2</sup>	Spain <sup>2</sup>	
Canada <sup>2</sup>	Ghana <sup>2</sup>	Norway <sup>1</sup>	Sweden <sup>2</sup>	
Chile <sup>1</sup>	Hungary <sup>2</sup>	Oman <sup>2</sup>	Switzerland <sup>2</sup>	
China <sup>1</sup>	Iceland <sup>2</sup>	Panama <sup>2</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago <sup>1</sup>	
Colombia <sup>1</sup>	Ireland <sup>2</sup>	Paraguay <sup>1</sup>	Tunisia <sup>2</sup>	
	Israel <sup>2</sup>	Peru <sup>2</sup>	Türkiye <sup>2</sup>	
	Italy <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> 1978 Act is the latest Act by which 17 States are bound.

<sup>2</sup> 1991 Act is the latest Act by which 61 States and 2 organizations are bound.

<sup>3</sup> 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*).

<sup>4</sup> 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*).

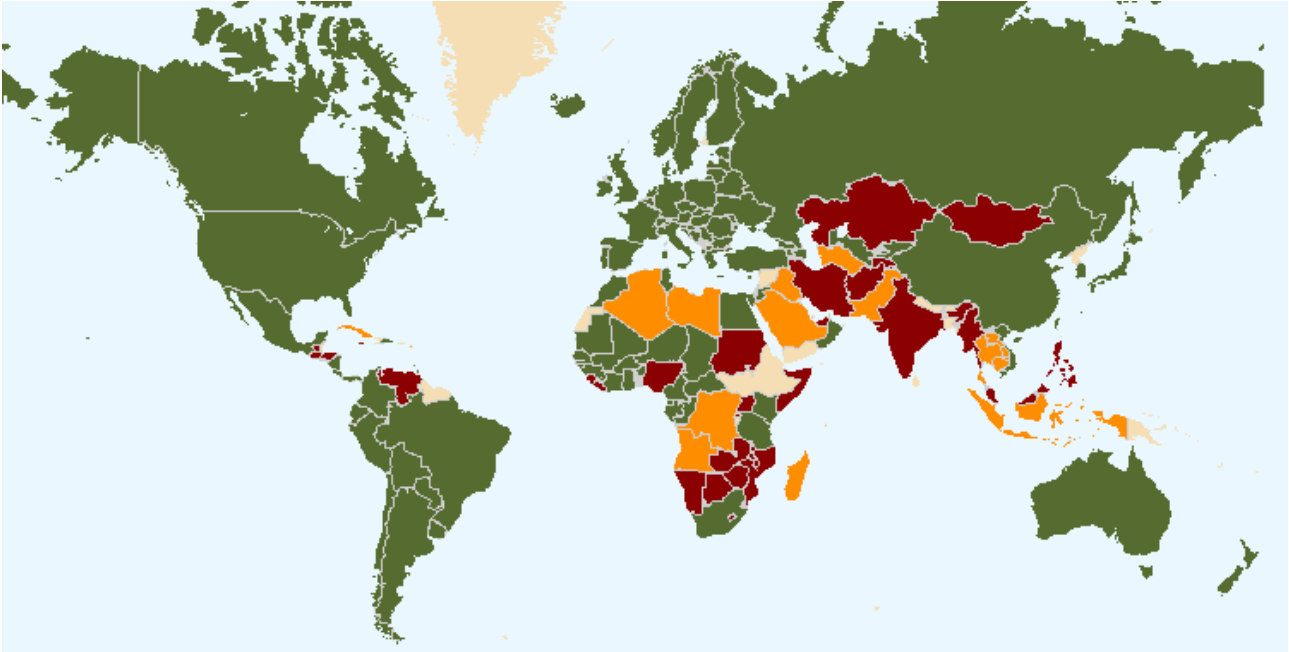
### States and intergovernmental organizations which had initiated the procedure for acceding to the UPOV Convention

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.



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).



[https://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/c\\_59/c\\_59\\_2\\_annex\\_iv.pdf](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



[https://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/c\\_59/c\\_59\\_2\\_annex\\_v.pdf](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)
BrulPO	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 intelectual (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	Ústředný 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

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