

**Council****C/56/2****Fifty-Sixth Ordinary Session  
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**UPOV PERFORMANCE REPORT 2020-2021***Document prepared by the Office of the Union**Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance*

1. The UPOV Performance Report (UPR) 2020-2021 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 2020-2021 Biennium (document C/53/4 Rev.).

2. *The Council is invited to note the UPOV Performance Report 2020-2021.*

[UPOV Performance Report (UPR) 2020-2021 follows]



## UPOV Performance Report 2020-2021

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## General overview

### Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 presented an unprecedented challenge in relation to the implementation of UPOV's program within the framework of the approved Program and Budget for the 2020-2021 Biennium. In response, the Office of the Union received strong support from members of the Union and observers to adapt its work processes to ensure continued delivery of its services and program of work. UPOV benefits from the administrative support provided by WIPO under the WIPO/UPOV Agreement (document UPOV/INF/8) and measures taken by WIPO also enabled the Office of the Union to move to fully-remote working in a matter of days, allowing it to continue its functions without major disruption.

The main impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was in relation to meetings of UPOV bodies, UPOV's training and assistance activities and external relations, because of the need to discontinue travel. In the case of meetings of UPOV bodies, members of the Union readily embraced the proposal to move to virtual meetings and to put in place procedures to enable consideration of documents by correspondence. These procedures enabled the work of UPOV bodies to continue as planned with no negative consequences for progress on substantial matters. Indeed, the move to virtual modalities resulted in significantly greater participation in Technical Working Party meetings (see figures 1 and 2) and, in general, more opportunities for consultation. Another positive impact of the measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic was a substantial reduction in UPOV's carbon footprint, which was halved from 2019 to 2020 (see figure 3).

Figure 1 and 2. Participation in Technical Working Parties

Figure 1. Number of TWP participants

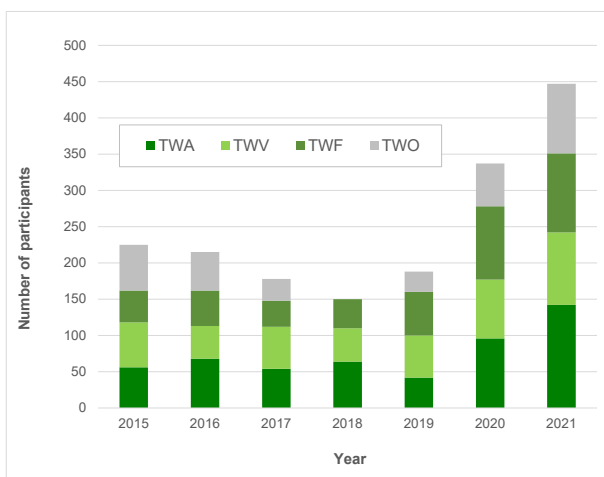
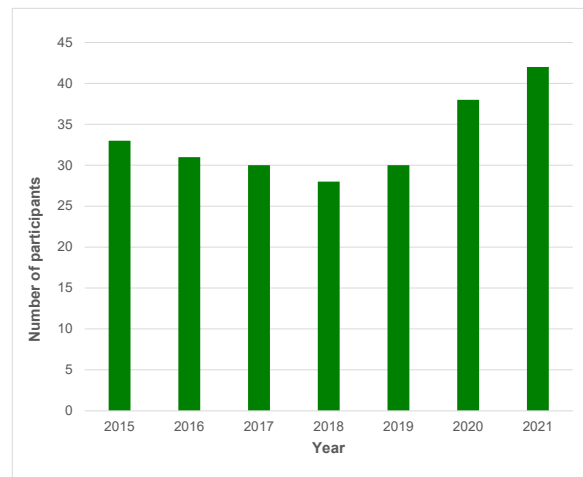


Figure 2. Number of UPOV members participating in at least one TWP



Where possible, training and assistance activities were implemented by virtual modalities, also benefitting from higher levels of participation while needing to seek innovative ways of ensuring effective engagement. The lack of travel negatively impacted on physical meetings of other organizations, which impacted on UPOV's work on external relations. However, the wide availability of virtual meeting options created new opportunities for meeting with colleagues and resulted in an overall increase in the frequency of contacts (see figure 4).

Figure 3. UPOV's carbon footprint

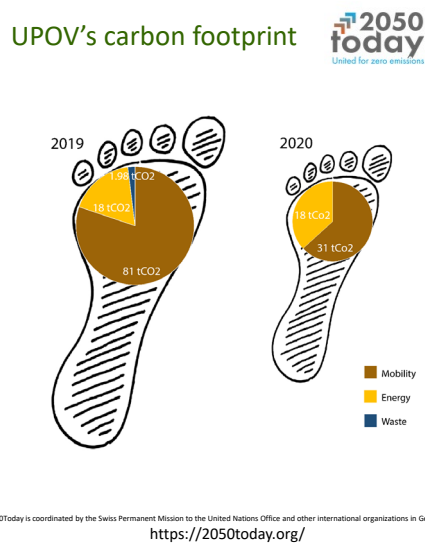
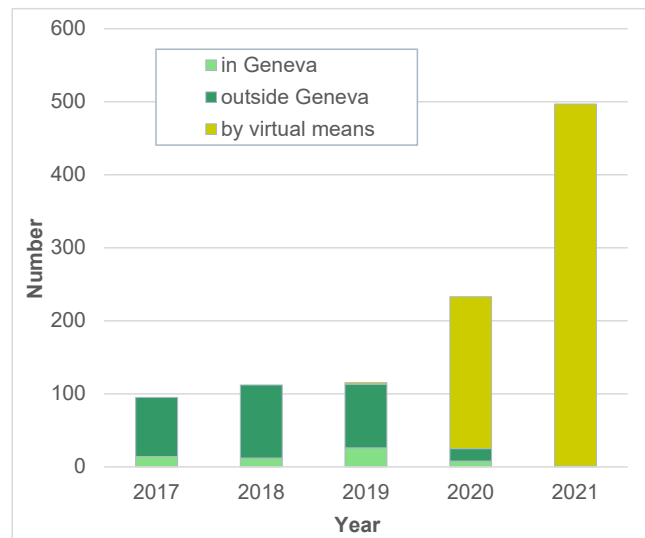


Figure 4. Number of missions, activities and meetings involving UPOV



In order to implement the COVID-19 mitigation measures above, a significant reallocation of resources was required compared to the expected plan. The move to virtual meetings, combined with consideration of documents by correspondence, resulted in significantly more time being allocated to meeting preparation and administration. This was possible because of the reduction in travel time of UPOV staff and time required for organizing travel to physical activities. In terms of financial resources, the substantial reduction in travel costs was somewhat offset by the additional cost of hosting virtual meetings of UPOV bodies that meet in Geneva.

## Overall Policy on Plant Variety Protection (Sub-program UV.1)

### Role of plant variety protection

In the light of the COVID-19 pandemic and increasing concerns about food security and climate change, the adoption of the FAQ “[How does the UPOV system support sustainable development?](#)” proved to be timely. The FAQ recalls that the tremendous progress in agricultural productivity in various parts of the world is largely based on improved varieties. Information provided in a recent OECD report “[Making Better Policies for Food Systems](#)” has shown how efficiency gains in agricultural production, including new plant varieties, have enabled farmers to continue increasing food production without increasing the area of land needed for agriculture.

Figures 5 and 6. OECD Report “Making better Policies for Food Systems”

Figure 5. Population, food production and agricultural land use in the long run

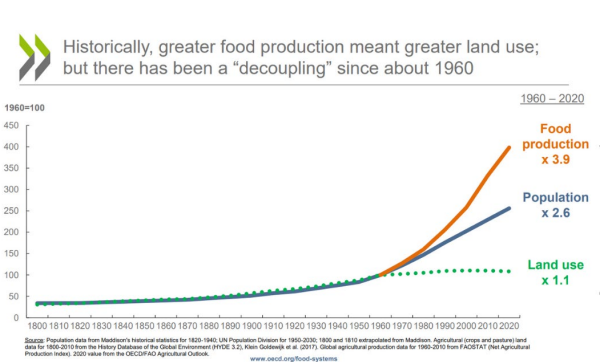
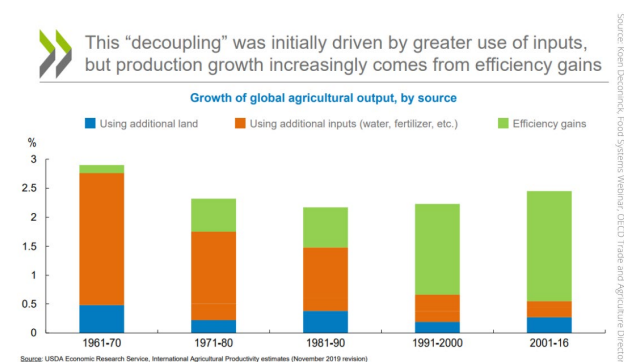


Figure 6. Sources of growth in global agricultural output, 1961-2016



A recent survey by the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO) has also demonstrated the importance that farmers attach to new, improved plant varieties. The survey revealed that more than 7 in 10 farmers that responded to the survey used new, improved plant varieties, with more than 90% of those farmers considering such varieties to be important for the success of their farm (see figures 7 and 8). The survey revealed a range of features that led to farmers choosing to use new plant varieties (see figure 9). More than 9 out of 10 of the farmers considered that new, improved plant varieties were important to respond to climate change and for the sustainability of food systems (see figures 10 and 11).

Figures 7-11: WFO Consultation

Figure 7. Do farmers use new improved plant varieties?

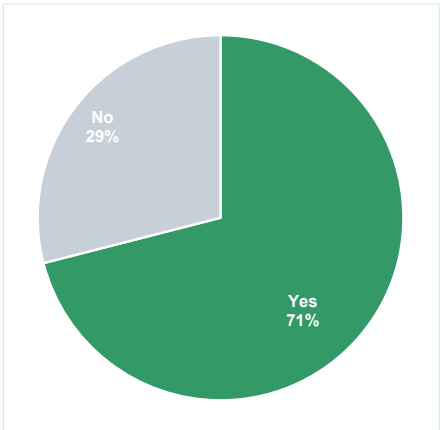
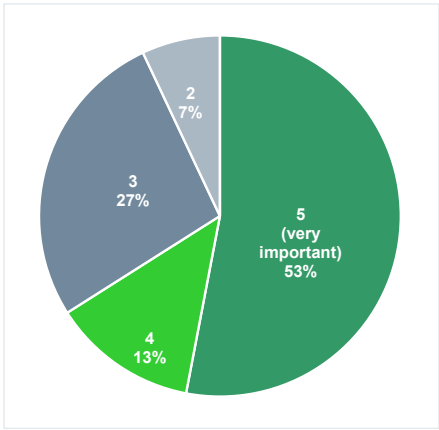


Figure 8. If respondents use new improved plant varieties: importance of new improved plant varieties for the success of your farm



Rank 1 (no important) to 5 (very important)

Figure 9. If respondents use new plant varieties - Why?

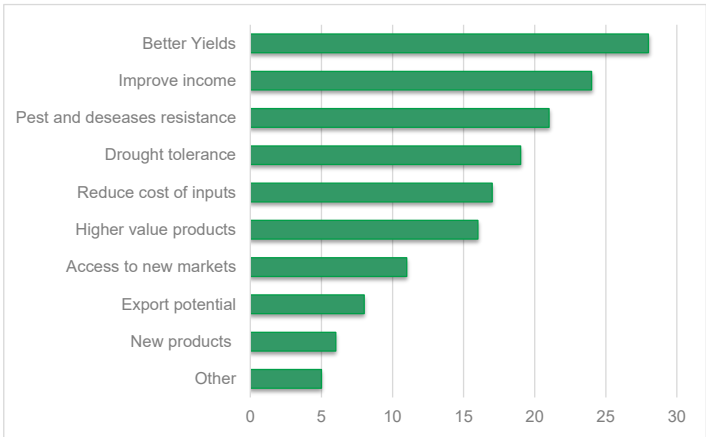


Figure 10. Respondents who consider new plant varieties important to respond to climate change

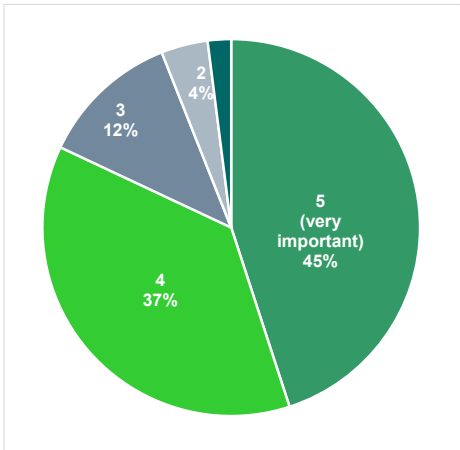
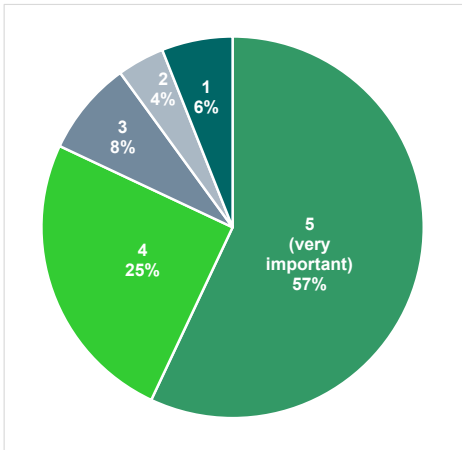


Figure 11. Respondents who consider new plant varieties important for the sustainability of food systems



The intensified focus on climate change and the development of more sustainable food systems led the Council to convene a “Seminar on strategies that address policies involving plant breeding and plant variety protection” in October 2021. The seminar provided an opportunity to exchange information and experiences on strategies involving plant breeding and plant variety protection that address broad policy issues.

The members of the Union that contributed to the seminar highlighted a range of policies that are supported by plant breeding and plant variety protection, including:

- food security
- climate change adaptation and mitigation
- employment
- wealth creation
- improving farmers' livelihoods
- public-private-producer partnerships
- investment in plant breeding
- diversity of plant breeders, and plant breeding

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Marien Valstar, President of the UPOV Council, highlighted that plant breeding and improved varieties were an important part of the solution to achieve important goals in food security, sustainable agriculture, economic development and improving livelihood of farmers, including smallholder farmers.

He noted that speakers had also indicated that improvements were needed at the international level, including the need to ensure that improved varieties are reaching those farmers that have the most to gain from improved varieties. Like all farmers, smallholder farmers worldwide needed access to better varieties. He referred to the discussions in UPOV to develop guidance concerning smallholder farmers in relation to private and non-commercial use as being a means of clarifying that the UPOV system can bring benefits to smallholder farmers. Subsequent to the seminar, the Consultative Committee decided to establish a working group to develop guidance concerning smallholder farmers in relation to private and non-commercial use.

Mr. Valstar noted that the impact of climate change and the need for agriculture to adapt and to mitigate climate change had been mentioned frequently by the speakers. He observed that plant breeding and, therefore, UPOV had an important role to play but there had been very limited time at the seminar to consider this in any depth and suggested that a further opportunity was needed to explore that crucial topic. In response to this suggestion, the Council approved the organization of a seminar in 2022 to explore the role of plant breeding and plant variety protection in enabling agriculture to adapt to, and mitigate, climate change.

The role of plant variety protection in supporting important policies is a key driver for countries' interest in UPOV membership. Interest in UPOV membership continues to grow, with Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Ghana being welcomed as new members of the Union in 2021. By the end of 2021, UPOV had 78 members covering 97 States.

The primary benefit of UPOV membership continues to be the incentive for encouraging the development of new varieties of plants that respond to the needs of farmers and society as a whole. However, the practical support that UPOV membership brings in the operation of an effective system of plant variety protection system is a substantial consideration for potential new members of the Union.

## Services to the Union for enhancing the Effectiveness of the UPOV System (Sub-program UV.2)

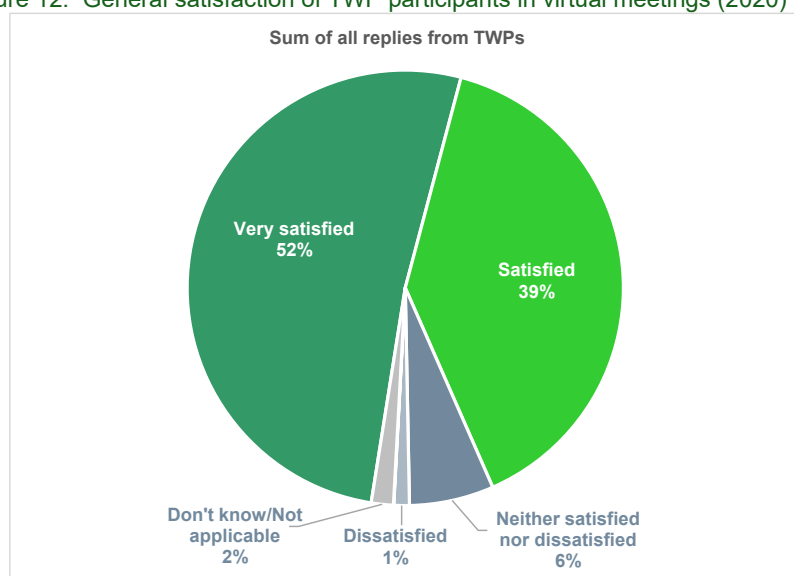
In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, all meetings of UPOV bodies in 2020 and 2021 were held by virtual means. In the case of the UPOV bodies that meet in Geneva, a procedure was also put in place to enable consideration of documents by correspondence. In the case of the Technical Working Parties (TWPs), comments on documents were invited in advance of the meetings and the discussions at the meetings were based on those comments. These procedures enabled the work of UPOV bodies to continue as planned with no negative consequences for progress on substantial matters.

## Work of the UPOV bodies

In a move to improve the efficiency of UPOV's work, the Council approved the establishment and the terms of reference for the Technical Working Party on Testing Methods and Techniques (TWM), to encompass the work of the Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs (TWC) and Working Group on Biochemical and Molecular Techniques, and DNA-Profiling in Particular (BMT), to take effect from 2022. At a time of rapid technological advances and digitalization, the creation of a single Technical Working Party to consider these developments in the context of UPOV's technical work will increase awareness of developments and provide a clear focal point.

In the case of the TWPs, the move to virtual meetings resulted in significantly greater participation than in previous years (see figures 1 and 2). Overall, the number of participants more than doubled compared to 2019. Furthermore, the number of members of the Union that attended a TWP increased from 30 in 2019 to 42 in 2021. A survey of TWP participants in 2020 (see figure 12) revealed a high level of satisfaction with the meetings overall, with more than 90% of participants being satisfied or very satisfied with the meetings.

Figure 12. General satisfaction of TWP participants in virtual meetings (2020) (in %)



On the basis of the experience with virtual TWP meetings, the TC agreed a number of measures for physical and virtual participation at future TWP meetings, including

- Preparatory workshops to be organized as a series of webinars, which would be recorded and maintained online;
- Comments and questions on TWP meeting documents to be provided in advance of the sessions;
- TWP sessions would be alternated; one year of physical meeting with one year of virtual meeting. There would be at least two virtual TWP meetings in a calendar year, thereby ensuring that experts would be able to participate electronically in all discussions on Test Guidelines, TGP and TWP documents;
- Technical visits to be provided via virtual means: there would be an open invitation for any UPOV member to make a presentation on aspects of their testing systems through presentations, videos or live online demonstrations (e.g. DUS examination for particular crops, testing procedures, image analysis, trial layout);
- Electronic participation to be made available by the hosts of physical TWP sessions;
- The TWM to meet by virtual means in 2022, with the need to meet physically in the future to be assessed according to the range of topics to be covered.

The TC also concluded that it would be appropriate to conduct a survey on the needs of members and observers in relation to TWPs and report to the TC at its fifty-eighth session. The survey is intended to assess the needs of members of the Union and observers in relation to the technical guidance provided by UPOV and to consider whether those needs are being met by the TWPs in their current format. The survey is being undertaken in the context of how the work of the TWPs has evolved. For example, figures 13 and 14 demonstrate the progressive reduction in the number of new Test Guidelines and new TGP documents being developed.



Figure 13. Number of Test Guidelines discussed at TWPs

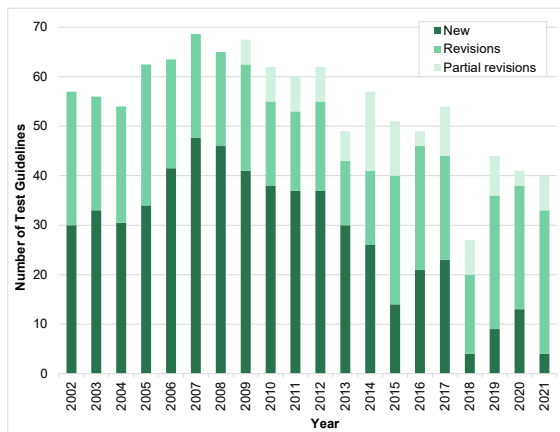
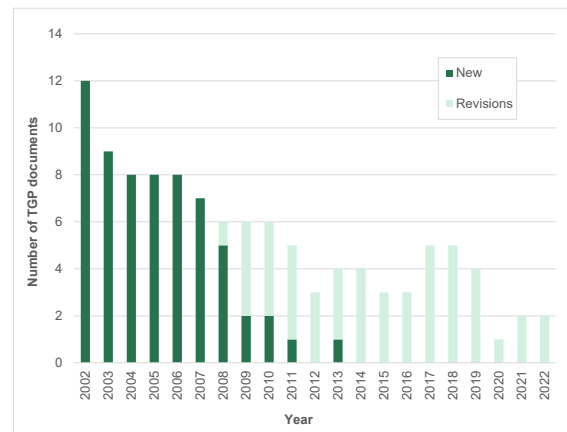


Figure 14. Number of TGP documents discussed at TWPs



In contrast to the TWP meetings, the number of members of the Union participating in virtual meetings of UPOV bodies that meet in Geneva (Council, Consultative Committee, CAJ and TC) was similar to previous years (see figures 21 and 22 under Sub-Program UV.1, and figures 31 and 32 under Sub-Program UV.2). It is possible that the arrangements for approving documents by correspondence in advance of the UPOV sessions reduced the interest for participation in the meetings. Furthermore, the procedure for approving documents by correspondence required several rounds of consultation, which created new demands on members of the Union and observers and substantially increased the amount of administration work in the organization of the sessions.

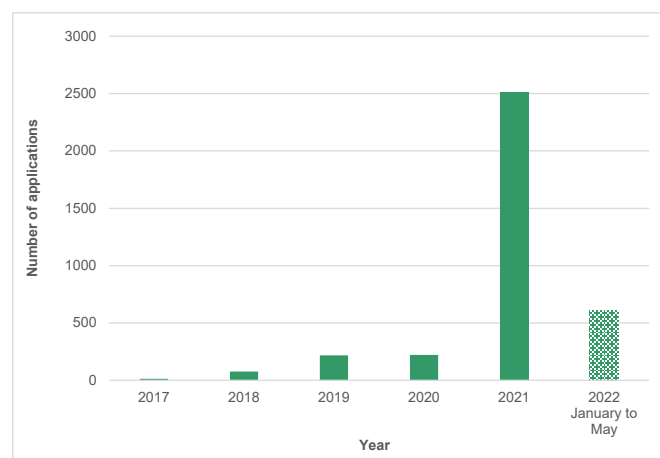
## UPOV services

### UPOV PRISMA

The introduction of UPOV PRISMA in 2017 was a major development in facilitating applications for plant breeders' rights. By the end of 2021, 36 members of the Union, covering 75 States, were participating in UPOV PRISMA.

The following figure demonstrates the development in use of UPOV PRISMA since its launch.

Figure 15. Number of applications using UPOV PRISMA (annual)



## PLUTO database

The new version of the PLUTO plant variety database was launched on October 11, 2021. The new version provides two levels of service: a Standard service, in which users can search the PLUTO database and display results; and a Premium service, in which there is no restriction on the amount of data that can be downloaded and users benefit from an unlimited number of search results and saved search queries. The annual fee for the Premium service is 750 Swiss francs.

A free trial period was available for the Premium service from October 11 to November 5, 2021. At the end of 2021, the number of users were as follows:

Service	Number of users
Standard service	1131
Eligible Officials	97
Free Trial Premium service	29
Premium service	29
PVP contributor	28

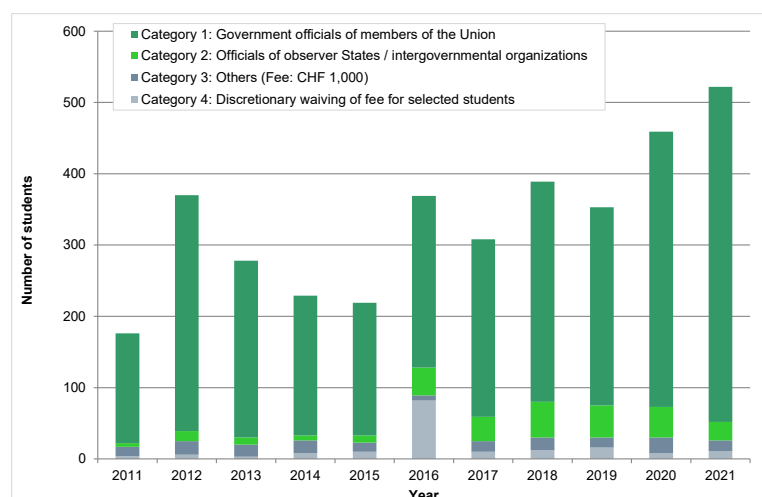
## Machine translation technologies

The Council adopted the UPOV Policy on Translation, an important element of which was the introduction of the use of neural machine translation technologies. Neural machine translation technologies will be used to minimize translation costs and also to increase the availability of UPOV material in different languages. A testing phase of two years will be implemented for the use of neural machine translation of documents for the UPOV sessions in 2022 and 2023. During the testing phase, all machine translation will include light post editing. A report on the implementation phase will be presented to the Consultative Committee at its session in 2023. At that time, the Consultative Committee will decide whether to review or validate the policy for the use of machine translation.

## Assistance in the Introduction and Implementation of the UPOV System (Sub-Program UV.3)

The COVID-19 pandemic had a major impact on UPOV's training and assistance activities. Where possible, training and assistance activities were implemented by virtual modalities, thereby benefitting from higher levels of participation while needing to seek innovative ways of ensuring effective engagement. As reported in the General Overview, the reduction in missions and activities was also compensated by a large number of virtual meetings in which issues could be discussed at relatively short notice because of the increased availability of people that would otherwise have been traveling. There was a significant increase in the number of participants in UPOV's DL-205 distance learning course in 2020 and 2021, as a result of an increase in participation by officials from members of the Union (see figure 16).

Figure 16. Participants in the main sessions of the DL-205 Course by registration category

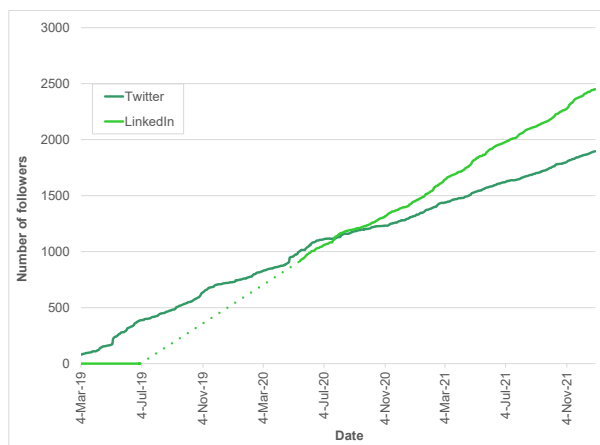


## External Relations (Sub-Program UV.4)

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on external relations, because of the need to discontinue travel. However, the wide availability of virtual meeting options created new opportunities for meeting with officials and other stakeholders and resulted in an increase in the frequency of contacts (see figure 4).

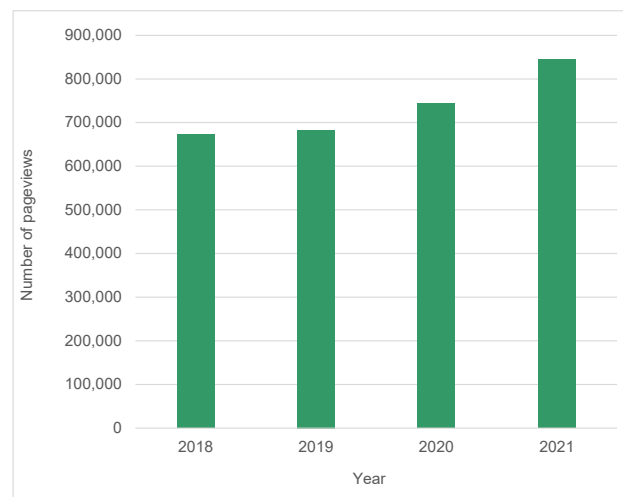
A significant development in 2019 was the introduction of the @UPOVint and @vsgupov Twitter accounts and active use of the UPOV LinkedIn account. In the 2020-2021 Biennium, the number of followers continued to grow. In addition to the direct outreach from social media postings, there was further evidence that the number of UPOV website visitors (“visits”) and sessions also increased as a result (see figures 17 and 18).

Figure 17: Twitter @UPOVint and UPOV LinkedIn followers



Note: UPOV LinkedIn analytics tracked from May 17 2020, onwards. @UPOVint analytics tracked from March 4, 2019, onwards.

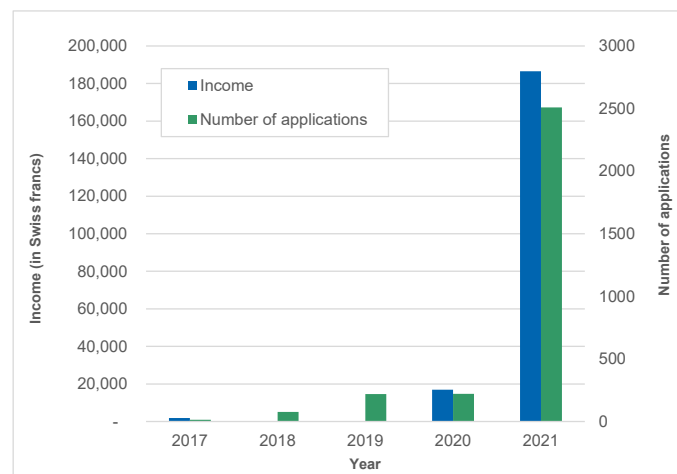
Figure 18: Visits to the UPOV website<sup>i</sup>



## Financial performance

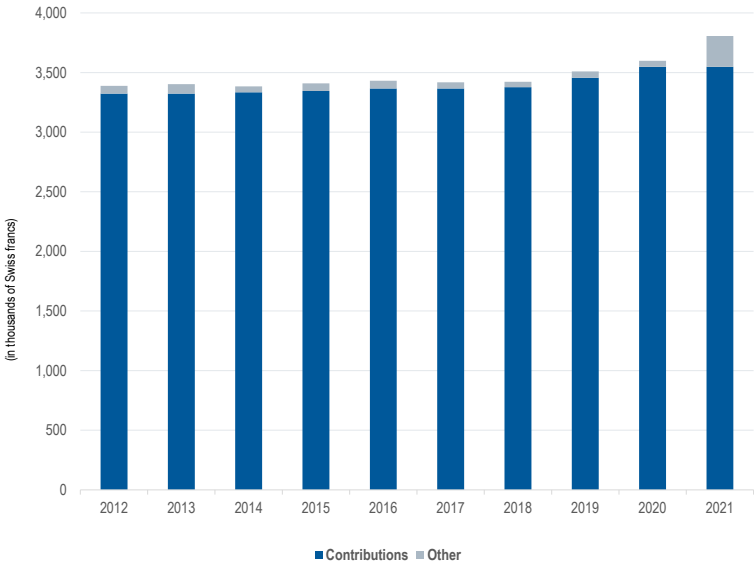
The value of a contribution unit has not increased for more than 25 years and it is evident that resourcing of UPOV’s work is a major challenge. WIPO’s Internal Oversight Division (IOD) “Evaluation of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)”, conducted in 2016, recommended that UPOV consider developing a plan to diversify its revenue portfolio to maintain and enhance the sustainability of existing activities and services. The measures to diversify UPOV’s revenue portfolio have focused on generating income from UPOV PRISMA and the PLUTO database.

Figure 19. UPOV PRISMA number of applications and income



The proportion of income other than from contributions of members of the Union increased from 1.3% in 2018 to 6.8% in 2021. Alongside this increase, income from contributions of members of the Union increased by 5.1% in the same period, meaning that income increased by 11.2% between 2018 and 2021.

Figure 20. UPOV Income



# I. FINANCIAL AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

## Key Financials

The overall budgetary result for UPOV as well as the Reserve and Working Capital Funds (RWCF) for the biennium 2020/21 is shown in Table 1 below. The total income (before IPSAS adjustments) amounted to 7.4 million Swiss francs, and the total expenditure amounted to 7.1 million Swiss francs, resulting in a budgetary surplus of 0.3 million Swiss francs for 2020/21.

At the end of 2021, the total RWCF amounted to -0.6 million Swiss francs, comprising 0.8 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 million Swiss francs.

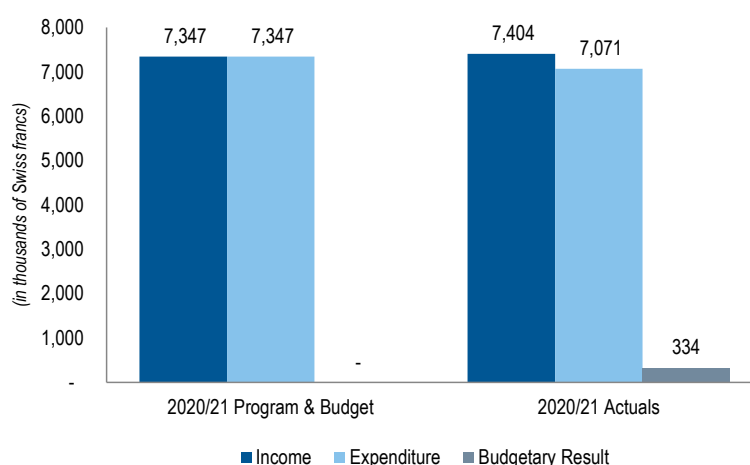
**Table 1. Key Financials 2020/21**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Key Financials	2020/21 Program & Budget	2020/21 Actuals	2020/21 Actuals compared to Program & Budget
Income	7,347	7,404	101%
Expenditure	7,347	7,071	96%
<b>Budgetary Result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>n/a</b>
IPSAS adj. to Reg. Budget Income		64	
IPSAS adj. to Reg. Budget Expenditure		(415)	
<b>Surplus / (Deficit)</b>		<b>(17)</b>	

Reserve and Working Capital Funds (RWCF)	
Reserve Fund	793
Working Capital Fund	575
Actuarial gains/(losses) through Net Assets	(2,009)
<b>Total RWCF at end of period</b>	<b>(641)</b>

**Chart 1. Income, Expenditure and Budgetary Result in 2020/21**



Note: Figures in tables throughout the document may not add up due to rounding.

## Income

Actual income amounted to 7.4 million Swiss francs in 2020/21, in line with the biennial estimate. See Table 2 below.

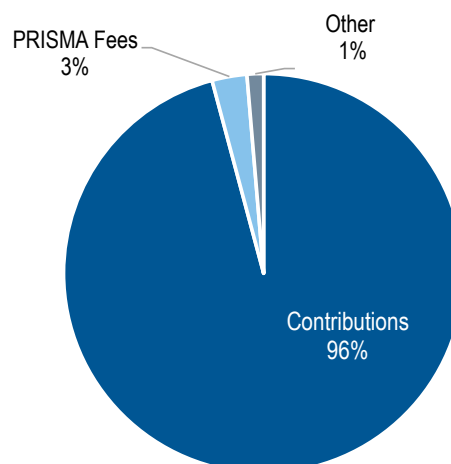
Income from contributions continued to be the single largest source of income representing 95.8 per cent of total income. The increase in income from contributions, resulting from China increasing its number of contribution units from 0.5 units in 2019 to 2 units in 2020/21, higher fee income from UPOV PRISMA (2.7 per cent above the biennial estimate) and higher income from distance learning courses. This was partly offset by lower PLUTO fees (delayed launch of new version) and lower income generated from Funds-in-Trust related program support costs. The latter was due to a reduction in activities incurring travel costs, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Table 2. Income in 2020/21**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Income	2020/21 Estimates	2020/21 Actual	2020/21 Actuals compared to Estimates
Contributions (unitary)	6,946	7,097	102%
PRISMA and PLUTO Fees	250	209	83%
FITs Programme support costs	121	74	61%
Distance Learning course fees	30	41	137%
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup>	-	(16)	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,347</b>	<b>7,404</b>	<b>101%</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 2020/21**



## Expenditure

Actual expenditure amounted to 7.1 million Swiss francs in 2020/21, i.e. 0.3 million Swiss francs or 4 per cent below the Program and Budget for the biennium 2020/21. This is shown in Table 3 and by sub-programs in Table 4 and Table 5.

**Table 3. Budget vs. Expenditure by Cost Category in 2020/21**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Cost Category	2020/21 Program & Budget	2020/21 Actuals	2020/21 Actuals compared to Program & Budget
<b>Personnel Resources</b>			
Posts	4,688	4,363	93%
Temporary staff	251	188	75%
Other Staff costs	-	1	n/a
<b>Total, Personnel Resources</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>92%</b>
<b>Non-Personnel Resources</b>			
<b>Internships and Fellowships</b>			
Internships	5	-	-
Fellowships	65	24	38%
<i>Sub-total, Internships and Fellowships</i>	<b>69</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Travel</b>			
Staff Missions	500	29	6%
Third Party Travel	25	2	9%
<i>Sub-total, Travel</i>	<b>525</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Contractual Services</b>			
Conferences	160	158	99%
Publishing	-	-	n/a
Individual Contractual Services	20	32	159%
Other Contractual Services	385	997	259%
<i>Sub-total, Contractual Services</i>	<b>565</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>210%</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>			
<i>Sub-total, Operating Expenses</i>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>103%</b>
<b>Equipment and Supplies</b>			
Furniture and Equipment	5	-	-
Supplies and Materials	5	4	83%
<i>Sub-total, Equipment and Supplies</i>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Total, Non-Personnel Resources</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>105%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,347</b>	<b>7,071</b>	<b>96%</b>

## Personnel Resources

Overall personnel expenditure amounted to 4.6 million Swiss francs, i.e. 0.4 million Swiss francs or 8 per cent, below the Program and Budget for the biennium 2020/21. Lower personnel expenditure was primarily driven by savings on a vacant post and a vacant temporary position (delay in recruitment), as well as lower expenditure on occupied posts (lower dependency allowances, lower expenditure on education grants, reduced home leave as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and reduced overtime).

## Non-Personnel Resources

Internships and fellowships expenditure were lower than budgeted (35 per cent of the biennial budget) because the COVID-19 pandemic prevented travel by the fellow and the recruitment of a replacement fellow.

Travel, training and grants expenditure in 2020/21 represented only 6 per cent of the biennial budget due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Contractual services:

*Conferences:* Expenditure on conferences was in line with the biennial budget. However, while costs for hosting events for participants were avoided because meetings were held virtually, additional costs (59,579 Swiss francs) were incurred for the virtual meeting platform, reflected under “Other Contractual Services”.

*Publishing:* There was no expenditure on publishing in 2020/21.

*Individual Contractual Services (ICS):* Expenditure on ICS was above the biennial budget.

*Other Contractual Services (OCS):* Actual expenditure on OCS was substantially higher than the biennial budget. This was primarily driven by higher expenditure on: (i) the development and maintenance of PLUTO, ePVP (electronic administration of plant variety protection) and TG template (on line tool for experts to develop test guidelines); and (ii) administrative support (IT projects and event/meeting coordination).

Operating expenses in 2020/21 were in line with budgeted costs.

Expenditure on equipment and supplies was below budgeted costs.

**Table 4. Budget vs. Expenditure by Sub-Program in 2020/21**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	2020/21 Program & Budget	2020/21 Actuals	2020/21 Actuals compared to Program & Budget
UV.1 Overall Policy on Plant Variety Protection	798	833	104%
UV.2 Services to the Union for Enhancing the Effectiveness of the UPOV System	4,268	4,501	105%
UV.3 Assistance in the Introduction and Implementation of the UPOV System	1,633	1,286	79%
UV.4 External Relations	648	449	69%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,347</b>	<b>7,071</b>	<b>96%</b>



**Table 5. Expenditure Details by Sub-Program in 2020/21**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Cost Category	Sub-programs				Total
	UV.1	UV.2	UV.3	UV.4	
<b>Personnel Resources</b>					
Posts	748	2,053	1,153	409	4,363
Temporary staff	38	19	103	28	188
Other Staff costs	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total, Personnel Resources</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>4,552</b>
<b>Non-Personnel Resources</b>					
<b>Internships and Fellowships</b>					
Interns	-	-	-	-	-
Fellowships	-	24	-	-	24
<b>Sub-total, Internships and Fellowships</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Travel</b>					
Staff Missions	-	0	16	12	29
Third Party Travel	-	0	2	-	2
<b>Sub-total, Travel</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Contractual Services</b>					
Conferences	35	116	7	-	158
Publishing	-	-	-	-	-
Individual Contractual Services	-	32	0	-	32
Other Contractual Services	7	985	5	-	997
<b>Sub-total, Contractual Services</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,187</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>					
<b>Sub-total, Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,272</b>
<b>Equipment and Supplies</b>					
Furniture and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Materials	4	-	-	-	4
<b>Sub-total, Equipment and Supplies</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total, Non-Personnel Resources</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,518</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>4,501</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>7,071</b>

Note: Personnel expenditure under Other Staff costs UV.1 (193 Swiss francs), UV.3 (309 Swiss francs), and UV.4 (108 Swiss francs). Non-personnel expenditure under Staff Missions UV.2 (251 Swiss francs), Third Party Travel UV.2 (77 Swiss francs), Individual Contractual Services UV.3 (200 Swiss francs), and Operating Expenses UV.1 (326 Swiss francs).

## Resources

The number of posts by category is shown in Table 6 below. There was no change in the biennium 2020/21 in the total number of posts. 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 6. Budgeted and Actuals Posts in 2020/21**

Post Category	2020/21 Budgeted Posts	2020/21 Actual Posts	Difference
Directors	3	3	-
Professionals	5	5	-
General Service	4	4	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>

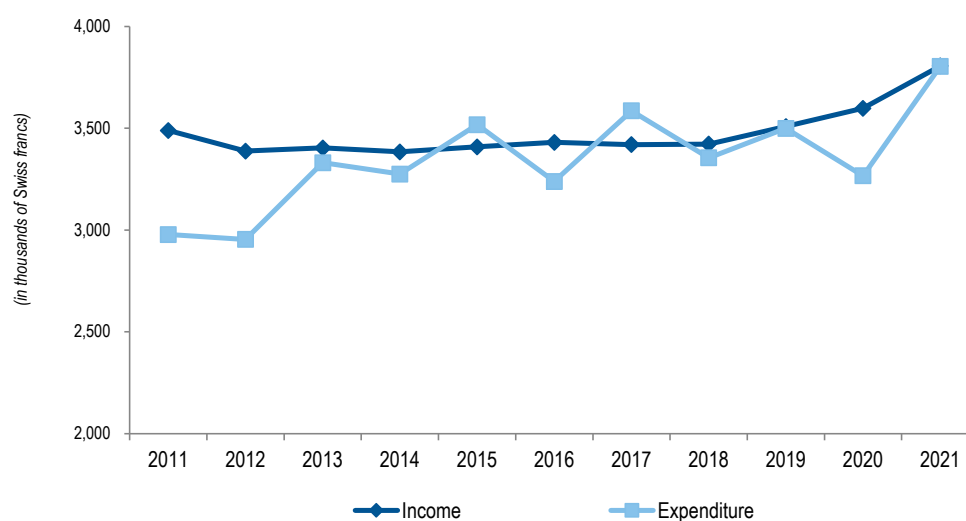
## Evolution of Income and Expenditure

The overall evolution of actual income and expenditure (before IPSAS adjustments) for the period from 2011 to 2021 is shown below in Table 7.

**Table 7. Evolution of Actual Income and Expenditure during 2011-2021**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	Actuals										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Income	3,489	3,388	3,403	3,384	3,409	3,431	3,420	3,422	3,509	3,598	3,806
Expenditure	2,978	2,954	3,331	3,275	3,517	3,239	3,586	3,355	3,500	3,267	3,804
<b>Budgetary Result</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>72</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>

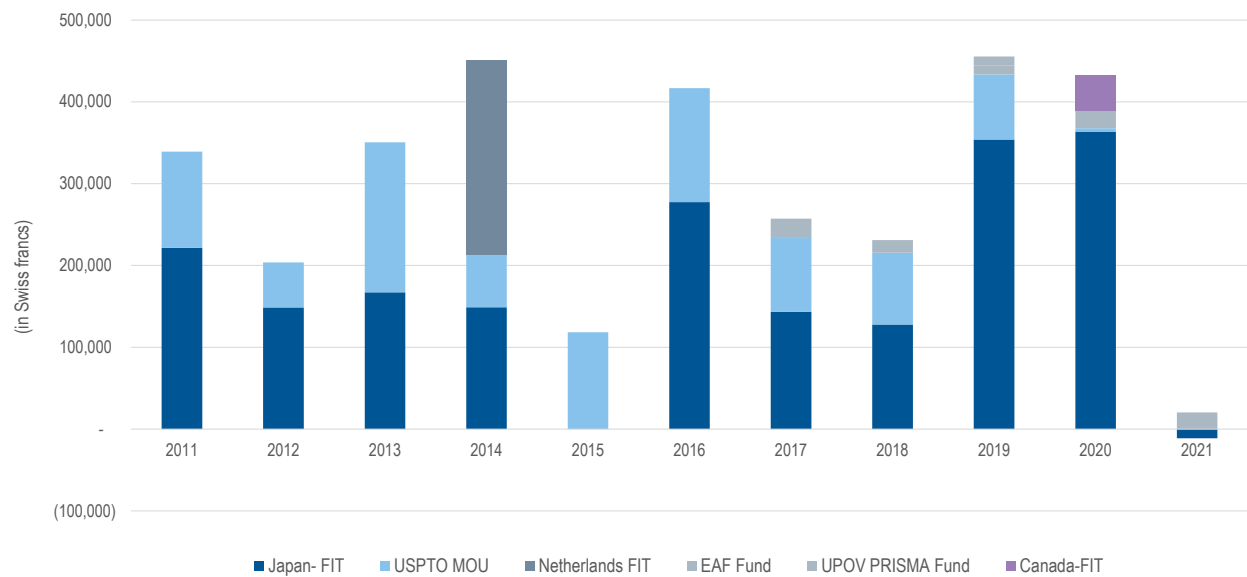
**Chart 3. Evolution of Income and Expenditure 2011-2021**



Funds-in-Trust (extra-budgetary funds)

The overall evolution of the actual income of the Funds-in-Trust for the period from 2011 to 2021 is shown below in Chart 4.

Chart 4. Evolution of Funds-in-Trust from 2011 to 2021



## II. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

### SUB-PROGRAM UV.1: Overall Policy on Plant Variety Protection

#### Objectives:

- (a) To maintain and improve the effectiveness of the UPOV system.
- (b) To provide and develop the legal, administrative and technical basis for international cooperation in plant variety protection according to the UPOV Convention.

#### Performance Data:

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data <sup>1</sup>
1. Identify and implement the strategic goals and objectives of UPOV	(a) Strategic Business Plan that identifies the financial and human resources needed to achieve the strategic goals and objectives of the Union and defines long-term steps and key milestones of outreach activities with a view to improving organizational visibility and enhancing revenue generation efforts.	<p>The Consultative Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- noted the information on the latest situation concerning the 10 specific targets that were identified for improvement in the Strategic Business Plan 2018-2023;</li> <li>- approved the draft Strategic Business Plan 2021-2025; and</li> <li>- requested that the Strategic Business Plan be updated on a biennial basis in order to set the direction for the subsequent two biennia and to coincide with the preparation of the draft program and budget for the subsequent biennium.</li> </ul> <p>see document CC/97/3 "Strategic Business Plan" [2020]</p>
2. Reviewing the training and assistance strategy	(a) Evaluation of annual reports of the Secretary-General, performance reports for the biennia and other information; and	see documents CC/98/6 and CC/98/6 Add. "Training and assistance strategy"
	(b) Measures to provide training and assistance in the introduction and implementation of the UPOV system.	<p>see documents CC/98/6 and CC/98/6 Add. "Training and assistance strategy" [2021]</p> <p>The Consultative Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- agreed that the updating of distance learning materials to include information on the benefits of UPOV membership be done together with recent developments in PLUTO</li> <li>- approved the proposals for the development of an international program on plant variety protection with the aim to obtain an International Certificate on Plant Variety Protection recognized by UPOV</li> </ul>
3. Reviewing the communication strategy	(a) Evaluation of annual reports of the Secretary-General, performance reports for the biennia and other information; and	see document CC/98/5 "Communication strategy"
	(b) Recommendations by the Consultative Committee on the communication strategy.	<p>Based on the recommendation by the Consultative Committee, the Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- adopted the text of the FAQ "How does the UPOV system support sustainable development?" [2020]</li> <li>- supported the proposal of the OECD Seed Schemes for an International Year of Seed [2021]</li> </ul>
4. Policy direction on inter-relations with other organizations	(a) Recommendations by the Consultative Committee; and	<p>The Consultative Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- agreed to the participation of the Office of the Union in the reference group for the research project "Pathways to food security, poverty alleviation and livelihoods through the implementation of farmers' rights to crop genetic diversity (DIVERSIFARM)". [2020]</li> </ul>
	(b) Decisions by the Council	None

<sup>1</sup> Where data is provided over years, this is provided for the period 2011-2021 unless data is unavailable for all years.

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data <sup>1</sup>
5. Policies to diversify UPOV's revenue portfolio	(a) Income from sources other than UPOV member contributions	The Strategic Business Plan 2021-2025 specifies that sources of income other than contributions of members of the Union should be targeted to reach 7.5% of UPOV's income by 2025. Extrabudgetary funds, UPOV PRISMA and the PLUTO database are identified as the principal sources of alternative income. [2020]
6. Organization of Council and Consultative Committee sessions	(a) Participation in the sessions of the Council and the Consultative Committee.	The Council decided that the UPOV Sessions in October 2020 and 2021 would be held in the form of virtual meetings, in combination with prior consideration of documents by correspondence. see figures 21 and 22

Figure 21. Participation\* in Ordinary Sessions of the Council (October sessions)

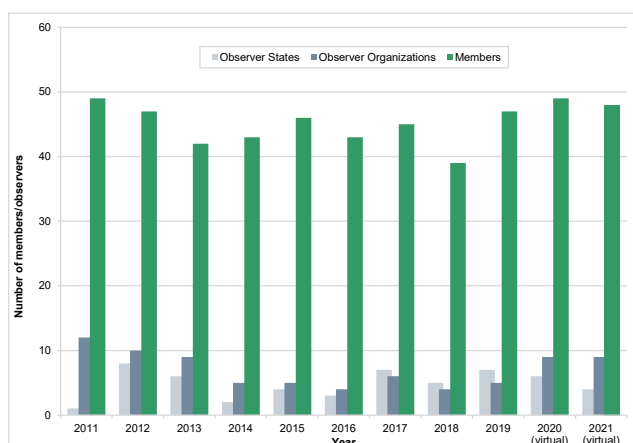


Figure 22. Participation\* in Consultative Committee Sessions



Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
7. Organize and monitor the work of UPOV committees	(a) Approval and monitoring of the work programs of the CAJ, TC, TWPs and ad hoc working groups;	Achieved - see document C/54/21 "Report", paragraphs 53 to 57 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council approved the establishment and the terms of reference for the Technical Working Party on Testing Methods and Techniques (TWM), to encompass the work of the TWC and BMT, to take effect from 2022. The Council elected the Chairperson of the BMT to act as Chairperson of the TWM, ending with the fifty-seventh ordinary session of the Council, in 2023.</li> <li>Based on the recommendation by the CAJ, the Council decided to organize a seminar in the first half of 2021, to exchange information on matters concerning harvested material and unauthorized use of propagating material. [2020]</li> </ul>
	(b) Election of Chairs of the CAJ, TC, TWPs and ad hoc working groups and Vice Chairs of the CAJ and TC; and	Achieved - see document C/55/18 "Report", paragraphs 45 to 50 The Council elected the following Chairpersons, in each case for a term of three years ending with the fifty-seventh ordinary session of the Council, in 2023, as follows: (a) Ms. Renée Cloutier (Canada), TWA; (b) Mr. Christopher Barnaby (New Zealand), TWF; (c) Ms. Ashley Balchin (Canada), TWO; (d) Ms. Marian van Leeuwen (Netherlands), TWV; and (e) Ms. Beate Rücker (Germany), BMT. [2020]
	(c) Approval of the annual calendars of meetings.	Achieved - see documents C/54/8 Rev. and C/55/8 Rev.
8. Coordination, monitoring and performance assessment of Program and Budget for the 2020-2021 Biennium	(a) Delivery of program within budget for the 2020-2021 Biennium;	see Section I "Financial and Results Overview"
	(b) Approval of the financial statements; and	see documents C/55/5 "Financial statements for 2020" and C/56/4 "Financial statements for 2021"

\* Participation is assessed on the basis of the number of participating members and observer States/organization, rather than the number of individual participants.

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
8. Coordination, monitoring and performance assessment of Program and Budget for the 2020-2021 Biennium (continued)	(c) Approval of the financial management report.	see documents C/55/2 "UPOV Performance Report 2020" and C/56/2 "UPOV Performance Report 2020-2021" (this document)  The Council approved the consolidation of existing financial and performance reports into a "UPOV Performance Report" (UPR). The UPR would be presented alongside the Financial Statements, on an annual basis, starting with the reports for 2020.
9. Preparation and adoption of the Program and Budget for the 2022-2023 Biennium	(a) Preparation and adoption of the Program and Budget for the 2022-2023 Biennium.	see document C/55/4 Rev. "Program and Budget for the 2022-2023 Biennium"
10. Examination of the conformity of laws, or draft laws, with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention	(a) Recommendations by the Consultative Committee; and	see (b) below
	(b) Decisions by the Council.	On the basis of the recommendation by the Consultative Committee, the Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>took a positive decision on the conformity of the "Draft Law on Plant Variety Protection of the United Arab Emirates" (by correspondence)</li> <li>took a positive decision on the conformity of the "Draft Plant Breeders Rights Act of Zimbabwe" (by correspondence)</li> <li>took a positive decision on the conformity of the "New Plant Varieties (Rights of Breeders) Bill of Jamaica"</li> </ul>
11. Review of developments concerning applications and grants of plant breeders' rights	(a) Number of applications;	Number of applications for PBR: Total: 21,265 (2019); 22,512 (2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Filed by residents: 15,651 (2019); 16,549 (2020)</li> <li>Filed by non-residents: 5, 614 (2019); 5,963 (2020)</li> <li>- Asia Pacific: 9,930 (2019); 11,075 (2020)</li> <li>- European Union: 5,069 (2019); 4810 (2020)</li> <li>- Europe (excluding EU): 2,451 (2019); 2,849 (2020)</li> <li>- North America: 1,956 (2019); 1,770 (2020)</li> <li>- Latin America: 1,273 (2019); 1,440 (2020)</li> <li>- Africa: 459 (2019); 459 (2020)</li> <li>- Near/Middle East: 127 (2019); 109 (2020)</li> </ul> see figures 23, 24 and 25
	(b) Number of titles granted;	14,688 (2019) 13,873 (2020) see figures 24 and 27
	(c) Number of titles in force;	139,360 (2019) 141,034 (2020) see figure 26
	(d) Number of genera/species protected by members of the Union;	see figures 28 and 29 concerning the number of members protecting all genera and species and number of limited genera and species
	(e) Number of genera/species for which varieties have been protected; and	4084 (2020) 4214 (2021) see figure 37
	(f) Analysis by crop type.	see figure 30

Figure 23. Applications for Plant Breeders' Rights

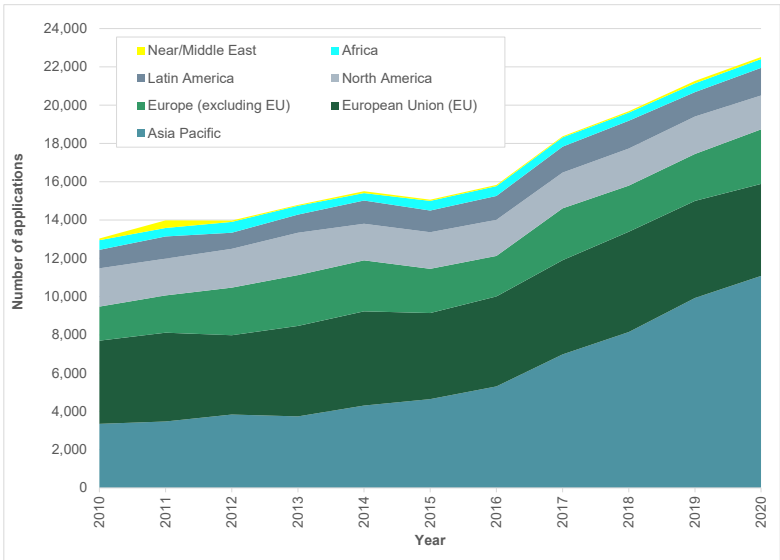


Figure 24. Applications for Plant Breeders' Rights and Titles Issued

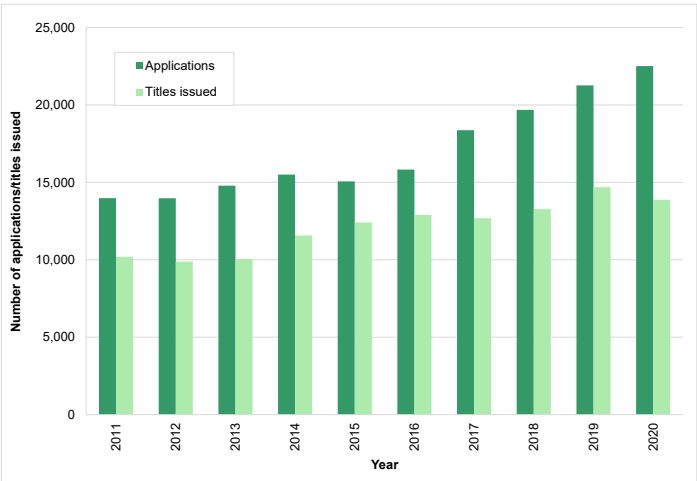


Figure 25. Applications for Plant Breeders' Rights by Resident/Non-Resident

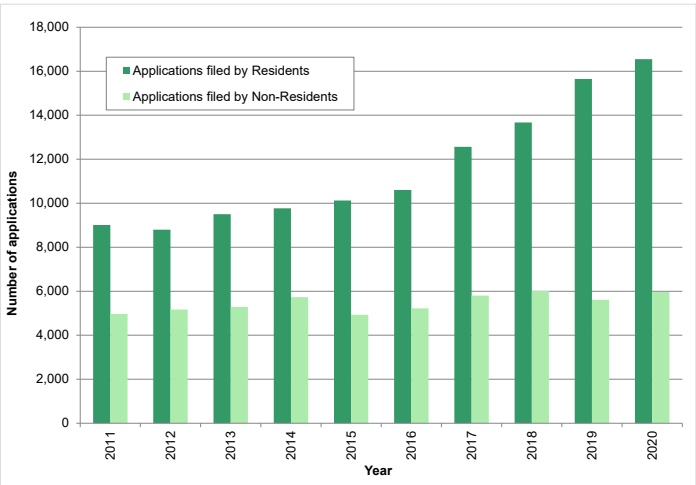


Figure 26. Plant Breeders' Rights Titles in Force

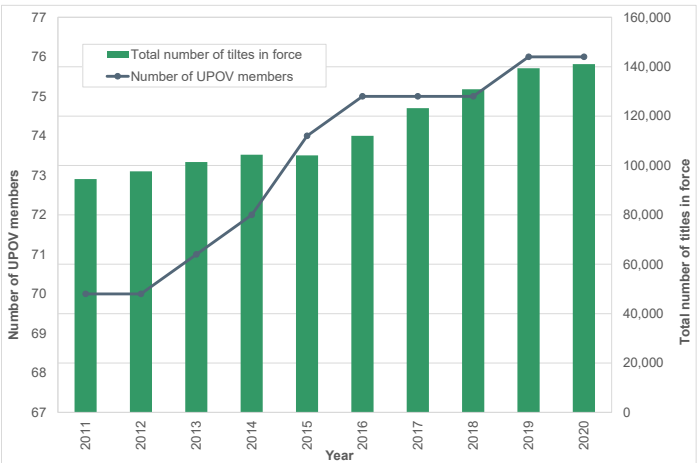


Figure 27. Plant Breeders' Rights Titles Granted by Resident/Non-Resident

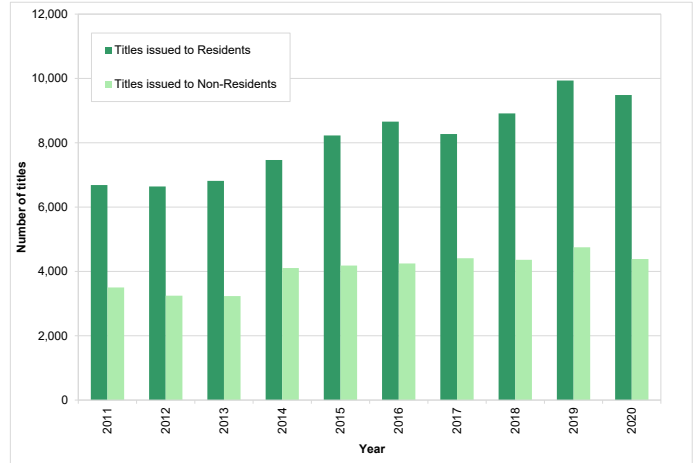


Figure 28. Protection of plant genera and species in 2021

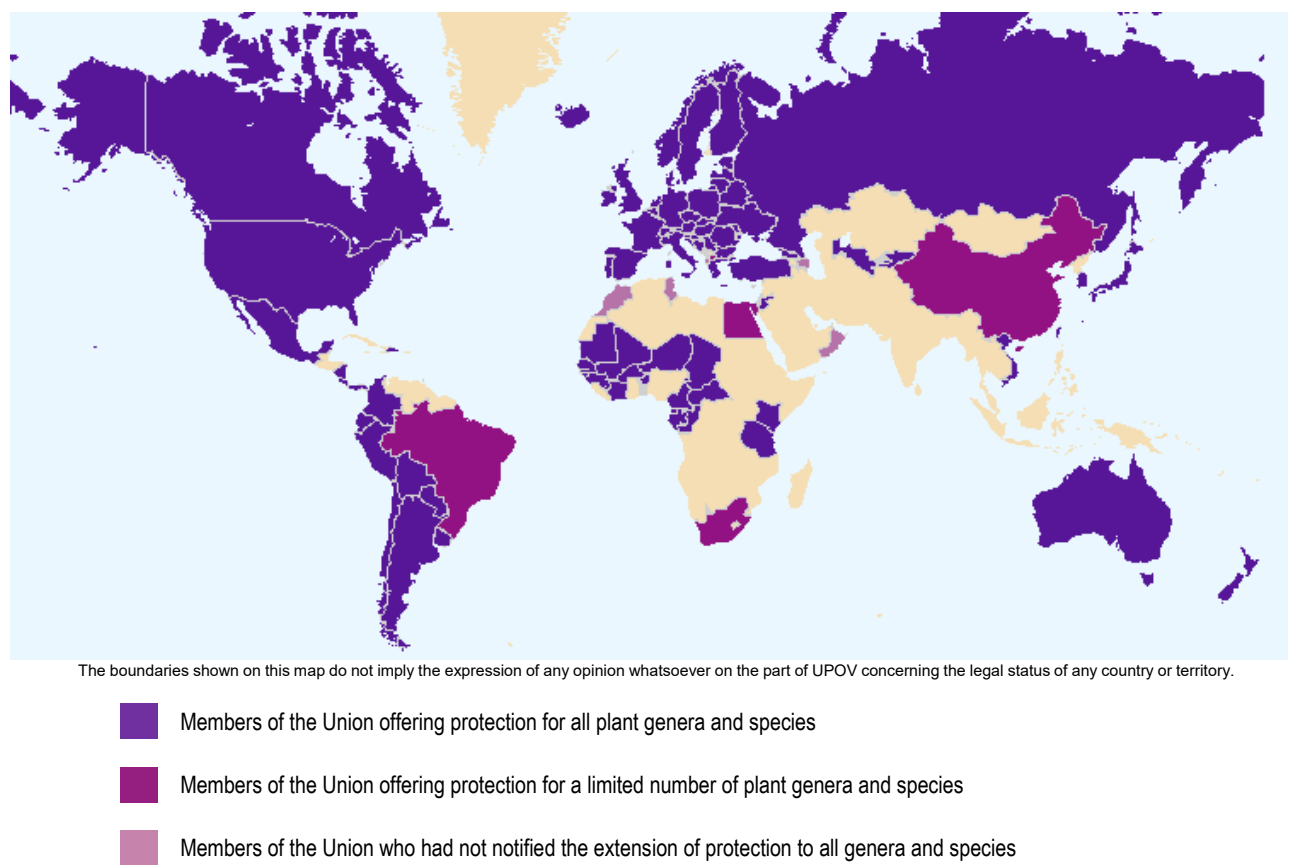


Figure 29. Evolution of protection to plant genera and species

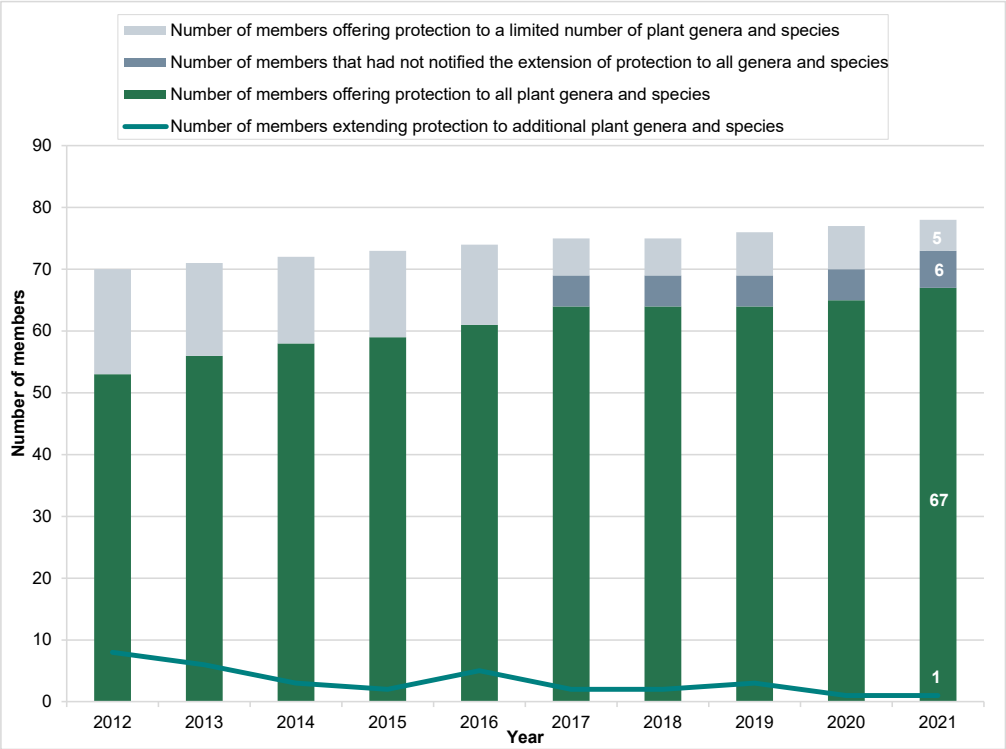




Figure 30: Data from PLUTO database

Applications filed by crop type:

Year	Crop type				
	Agriculture	Forest trees	Fruit	Ornamental	Vegetables
2012	27%	0.9%	12%	48%	12%
2013	25%	1.0%	12%	49%	11%
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%

Titles issued by crop type:

Year	Crop type				
	Agriculture	Forest trees	Fruit	Ornamental	Vegetables
2012	26%	0.7%	9%	48%	15%
2013	34%	0.7%	10%	42%	13%
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%

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
12. Facilitating applications through UPOV PRISMA	(a) Recommendations by the Consultative Committee; and	At the ninety-seventh session of the Consultative Committee, it was agreed that the Office of the Union should present proposals on the reporting of the financing of UPOV PRISMA for consideration by the Consultative Committee at its ninety-eighth session. [2020]  The Consultative Committee approved the proposals [on the reporting of the financing of UPOV PRISMA] to address the recommendations in the External Auditor's Report on the 2019 UPOV Financial Statements. [2021]
	(b) Decisions by the Council;	None
13. Facilitating voluntary cooperation between members of the Union in the implementation of the UPOV Convention	(a) Recommendations by the Consultative Committee; and	At its ninety-seventh session, the Consultative Committee agreed to broaden the agenda item "Providing support for new members of the Union" to "New developments in members of the Union", to identify and consider possibilities to address relevant developments in members of the Union. [2020]  The Consultative Committee agreed to invite members of the Union to present new developments at its ninety-ninth session. [2021]
	(b) Decisions by the Council.	Based on the recommendations of the Consultative Committee, the Council:  - agreed the organization of a seminar, which would be open to members and observers, in the week of the UPOV sessions in 2021, to exchange information and experiences on strategies involving plant breeding and plant variety protection that addressed broad policy issues. [2020]  - approved the organization of a seminar in 2022 to explore the role of plant breeding and plant variety protection in enabling agriculture to adapt to, and mitigate, climate change. [2021]

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
14. Policy on other matters	(a) Recommendations by the Consultative Committee;	<p>The Consultative Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- considered a report on an initiative concerning smallholder farmers and a presentation made by Oxfam, Plantum and Euroseeds, and agreed on actions to be taken in relation to providing guidance regarding the implementation of the exception of acts done privately and for non-commercial purposes in relation to smallholder farmers, taking into account the concerns raised at the ninety-seventh session. [2020]</li> <li>- decided to establish a Working Group to develop guidance concerning smallholder farmers in relation to private and non-commercial use, to include drafting a revision of the “Explanatory Notes on Exceptions to the Breeder’s Right under the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention” and drafting a revision of the FAQs on exceptions to the breeder’s right.</li> </ul>
	(b) Decisions by the Council; and	None
	(c) Adoption of documents presenting UPOV policy by the Council.	The Council adopted the UPOV Policy on Translation [2021]

## SUB-PROGRAM UV.2: Services to the Union for Enhancing the Effectiveness of the UPOV System

### Objectives:

- To raise awareness of the role of plant variety protection according to the UPOV Convention.
- To assist States and organizations, particularly governments of developing countries and countries in transition to a market economy, in the development of legislation in accordance with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.
- To assist States and organizations in their accession to the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.
- To assist States and organizations in implementing an effective plant variety protection system in accordance with the UPOV Convention.

### Performance Data:

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
1. Participation by members of the Union and observers in the work of the UPOV bodies	(a) Participation in the Administrative and Legal Committee, Technical Committee and Technical Working Parties and associated preparatory workshops.	<p>CAJ 2020: 45 (members), 4 (observer states), 7 (observer organizations) 2021: 49 (members), 4 (observer states), 8 (observer organizations)</p> <p>TC 2020: 45 (members), 4 (observer states), 6 (observer organizations) 2021: 47 (members), 3 (observer states), 6 (observer organizations)</p> <p>see figures 31 and 32, and figure 1</p> <p>The TWP did not hold a preparatory workshop at their sessions in 2020. The elements to be discussed during the preparatory workshops were presented as an introduction to the respective agenda items during the normal program for the sessions. [2020]</p> <p>In 2021 the Preparatory Workshops were organized as four webinars, presented live and recorded (available on the website):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Webinar 1: How to organize DUS examination and international cooperation (71 participants to the live sessions, 388 views of the recordings)</li> <li>- Webinar 2: International harmonization in DUS examination (70 participants to the live sessions, 161 views of the recordings)</li> <li>- Webinar 3: Developing and using UPOV Test Guidelines (55 participants to the live sessions, 97 views of the recordings)</li> <li>- Webinar 4: Using molecular markers in DUS examination and the role of the BMT (63 participants to the live sessions, 121 views of the recordings)</li> </ul>

Figure 31. Number of Participating Members and Observer States/Organizations in the CAJ

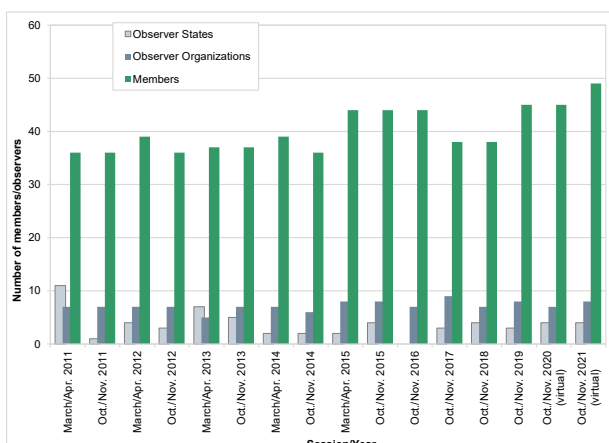
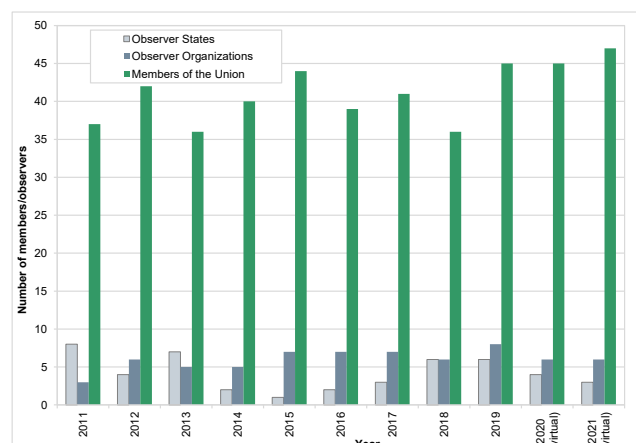


Figure 32. Number of Participating Members and Observer States/Organizations in the TC



Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
2. Guidance on the UPOV Convention and its implementation and information on its application	(a) Adoption of new or revised information materials concerning the UPOV Convention;	<p>The Council adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 new information document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UPOV/INF/23/1 UPOV Code System</li> </ul> </li> <li>- revisions to 5 adopted information documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UPOV/INF/4 Financial Regulations and Rules of UPOV (Revision of Regulation 4.6)</li> <li>UPOV/INF/6 Guidance for the preparation of laws based on the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention</li> <li>UPOV/INF/16 Exchangeable Software</li> <li>UPOV/INF/17 Guidelines for DNA-Profiling: Molecular Marker Selection and Database Construction ("BMT Guidelines")</li> <li>UPOV/INF/22 Software and Equipment Used by Members of the Union</li> </ul> </li> <li>- revision of UPOV/INF/12 included the change of the code of the document to "UPOV/EXN/DEN" and its inclusion in the EXN documents list): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UPOV/EXN/DEN/1: Explanatory Notes on Variety Denominations under the UPOV Convention</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	(b) Publication of the UPOV Gazette and Newsletter;	Matters published in the past in the UPOV Gazette and Newsletter are now published in UPOV Lex (see below)
	(c) Inclusion of laws and relevant notifications of members of the Union in UPOV Lex;	2 laws concerning the following 2 members of the Union were included in the UPOV Lex database: Ghana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	(d) Availability of UPOV documents and materials in languages other than the UPOV languages (English, French, German and Spanish).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Translation into Chinese of the DL-205 "Introduction to the UPOV System of Plant Variety Protection under the UPOV Convention" (not yet published)</li> <li>- The Council approved the program for the use of the Chinese language in UPOV and proposed resourcing</li> </ul>
3. Guidance on the examination of varieties	(a) Adoption of new or revised TGP documents and information materials;	<p>Revisions to 5 previously adopted TGP documents adopted and published on the UPOV website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TGP/5: Section 2 Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing, Section 2: UPOV Model Form for the Application for Plant Breeders' Rights [2021]</li> <li>TGP/5: Section 6 Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing: UPOV Report on Technical Examination and UPOV Variety Description (Revision)</li> <li>TGP/7 Development of Test Guidelines (Revision)</li> <li>TGP/14 Glossary of Terms Used in UPOV Documents (Revision)</li> <li>TGP/15 Guidance on the Use of Biochemical and Molecular Markers in the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) (Revision)</li> </ul>
	(b) Adoption of new or revised Test Guidelines;	<p>Total in 2020: 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type: 5 (new), 11 (revisions), 3 (partial revisions)</li> <li>- Per TWP: 7 (TWA), 3 (TWF), 2 (TWO), 7 (TWW)</li> <li>- Per region of the leading expert: 2 (Africa), 1 (Americas), 6 (Asia/Pacific), 10 (Europe), 0 (Near/Middle East)</li> </ul> <p>Total in 2021: 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type: 2 (new), 4 (revisions), 8 (partial revisions)</li> <li>- Per TWP: 1 (TWA), 6.5 (TWF), 3.5 (TWO), 3 (TWW)</li> <li>- Per region of the leading expert: 1 (Africa), 1 (Americas), 2 (Asia/Pacific), 10 (Europe), 0 (Near/Middle East)</li> </ul> <p>see figures 33, 35, 36</p>

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
3. Guidance on the examination of varieties (continued)	(c) Proportion of PBR applications covered by adopted Test Guidelines;	<p>2020: 94% based on entries in PLUTO Plant Variety Database (321,732 out of 343,064)</p> <p>2021: 94% based on entries in PLUTO Plant Variety Database (328,828 out of 349,150)</p> <p>see figure 34</p>
	(d) Number of Test Guidelines under development in the TWPs;	<p>Total in 2020: 41</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type: 13 (new), 25 (revisions), 3 (partial revisions)</li> <li>- Per TWP: 10 (TWA), 11 (TWF), 7 (TWO), 13 (TWV)</li> <li>- Per region: 1 (Africa), 3 (Americas), 14 (Asia/Pacific), 23 (Europe), 0 (Near/Middle East)</li> </ul> <p>Total in 2021: 40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type: 4 (new), 29 (revisions), 7 (partial revisions)</li> <li>- Per TWP: 7 (TWA), 9 (TWF), 11 (TWO), 13 (TWV)</li> <li>- Per region: 0 (Africa), 2 (Americas), 9 (Asia/Pacific), 29 (Europe), 0 (Near/Middle East)</li> </ul> <p>see figure 13</p>
	(e) Participation in the development of Test Guidelines;	<p>2020: 14 members of the Union acting as Leading Experts of Test Guidelines</p> <p>2021: 13 members of the Union acting as Leading Experts of Test Guidelines</p>
	(f) Development of a web-based Test Guidelines Template (TG Template) with facility for:	No new developments.
	(i) translation in UPOV languages;	
	(ii) use by members of the Union in the preparation of individual authorities' test guidelines.	

Figure 33. Adoption of Test Guidelines

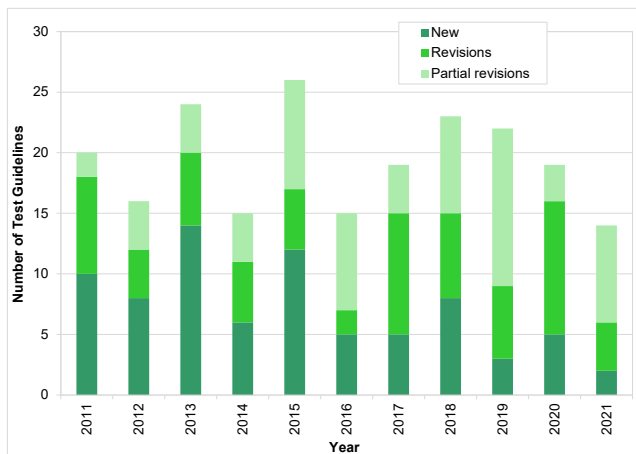


Figure 34. Plant Breeders' Rights Entries in Plant Variety Database covered by Test Guidelines

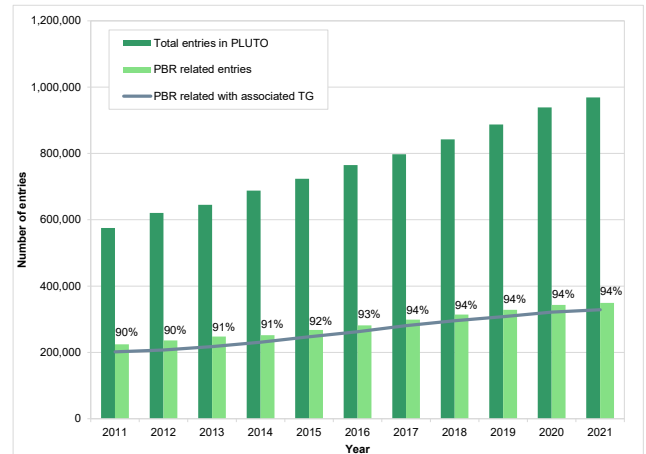


Figure 35. Total number of Test Guidelines adopted (by Technical Working Party)

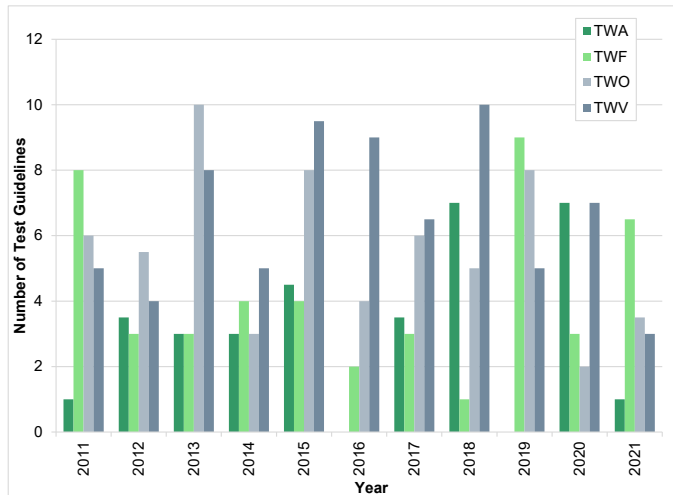
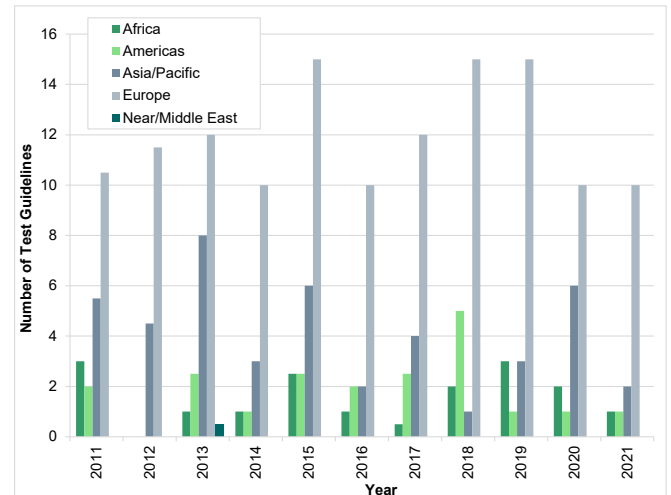
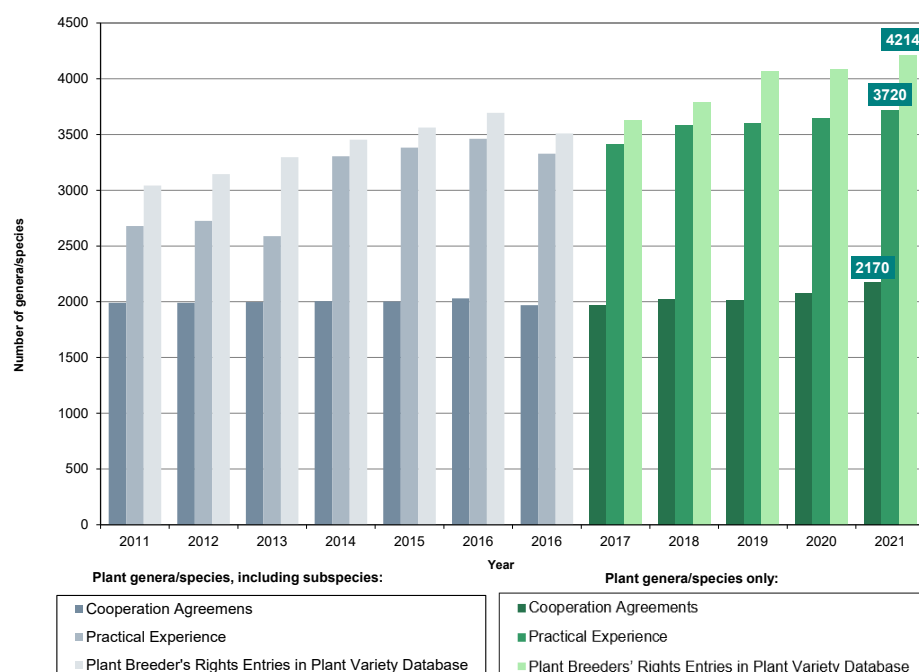


Figure 36. Total number of Test Guidelines adopted (by region of the leading expert)



Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
4. Cooperation in DUS examination	(a) Plant genera and species for which members of the Union have practical experience included in GENIE database;	2020: 3,643 plant genera/species 2021: 3,720 plant genera/species  see figure 37
	(b) Plant genera and species for which members of the Union cooperate in DUS examination included in GENIE database;	2020: 2,071 plant genera/species 2021: 2,170 plant genera/species  see figure 37
	(c) New initiatives to facilitate or enhance voluntary cooperation between members of the Union.	<p>The TC agreed to propose the development of a package of compatible IT tools with the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Platform for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) exchange of existing DUS reports for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) UPOV members to post and receive existing DUS reports and arrange payment, as appropriate</li> <li>(2) PVP applicants to request use of existing DUS reports and make payments, as appropriate</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) UPOV members to make their documented DUS procedures and information on their quality management systems available to other members of the Union</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) Tool to provide information on cooperation in DUS examination between UPOV members to PVP applicants in a user-friendly form, using information contained in the GENIE database</li> <li>(c) Module for UPOV members to use the web-based TG Template and database of characteristics to develop individual authorities' test guidelines (IATG) in their language</li> <li>(d) Platform for UPOV member databases containing variety description information</li> </ul> <p>The TC requested the Office of the Union to identify Test Guidelines where a partial revision of the Test Guidelines, including the Technical Questionnaires, could be anticipated to produce significant benefits for harmonization between members and to present proposals for partial revisions to the Technical Working Parties, at their sessions in 2021. The Test Guidelines identified have a large number of PBR applications in several members of the Union, and a number of members of the Union have indicated that their technical questionnaires have differences from the UPOV Technical Questionnaire. The crops are also relevant for UPOV PRISMA.</p> <p>The Technical Questionnaires of the following Test Guidelines were harmonized in 2021: Hemp, Peach, Japanese Plum, Actinidia and Prunus Rootstocks.</p>

Figure 37. Plant Genera/Species with Cooperation Agreements, Practical Experience and Plant Breeders' Rights Entries in Plant Variety Database



Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
5. Cooperation in examination of variety denominations and novelty	(a) Quantity and quality of data in PLUTO database:	
	(i) number of contributors;	- Number of contributors included in the PLUTO database: 65 in 2020 and 2021 - Number of members of the Union that contributed data: 2020: 47 2021: 46
	(ii) number of new submissions;	- Number of submissions of new data: 2020: 300 2021: 180 - Number of members of the Union that contributed data for the first time: None in 2020 and 2021
	(iii) number of records;	Total number of records included in the PLUTO database: 2020: 825,769 2021: 895,745
	(iv) number of mandatory items provided;	n/a
	(v) number of non-mandatory items provided;	n/a
	(b) Number of PLUTO users and frequency of use;	2020: 1,958 PLUTO users 2021: 1,314 PLUTO users from October 2021 to December 2021 (new version of PLUTO database)
	(c) Development and approval by the Council of a UPOV similarity search tool for variety denominations for inclusion in PLUTO database;	The CAJ noted the conclusion of the CPVO and the Office of the Union that the CPVO similarity algorithm is performing well and that, for the time being, it would not be a suitable use of resources to seek improvements to the algorithm for the purposes of checking the similarity of variety denominations. The CAJ agreed that the Office of the Union explore with the CPVO possibilities for the variety denomination search tool to consider checking denominations for characteristics
	(d) New initiatives to facilitate or enhance voluntary cooperation between members of the Union.	No developments



Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
6. Development of UPOV PRISMA	(a) Number of UPOV members participating in UPOV PRISMA;	2020: 35 members, covering 74 States 2021: 36 members, covering 75 States
	(b) Number of crops/species covered by UPOV PRISMA;	2020: 23 members (all genera and species), 12 members (limited list of genera & species) 2021: 24 members (all genera and species), 12 members (limited list of genera & species)
	(c) Number of applications made via UPOV PRISMA;	2020: 222 applications for PBR, 2 applications for National Listing 2021: 1,866 applications for PBR, 643 applications for National Listing
	(d) Number of registered UPOV PRISMA users;	2020: 219 users (115 breeders, 104 agents) 2021: 379 users (182 breeders, 197 agents)
	(e) Number of UPOV members receiving applications via UPOV PRISMA;	2020: 23 members 2021: 25 members
	(f) Number of crops/species for which applications made using UPOV PRISMA;	2020: 41 crops/species (including subspecies) 2021: 276 crops/species (including subspecies)
	(g) Number of UPOV members using UPOV PRISMA as their exclusive online tool for PBR applications;	2021: 1 member
	(h) Development of Technical Questionnaires agreed between interested members of the Union for crops/species not covered by Test Guidelines.	None

## SUB-PROGRAM UV.3: Assistance in the Introduction and Implementation of the UPOV System

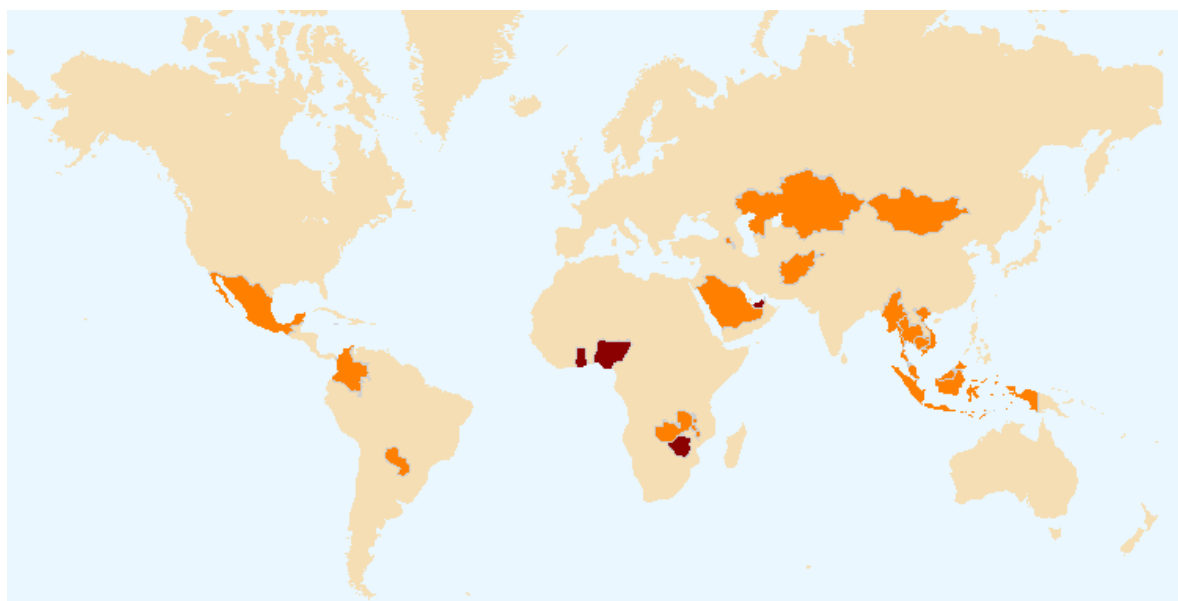
### Objectives:

- (a) To raise awareness of the role of plant variety protection according to the UPOV Convention.
- (b) To assist States and organizations, particularly governments of developing countries and countries in transition to a market economy, in the development of legislation in accordance with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.
- (c) To assist States and organizations in their accession to the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.
- (d) To assist States and organizations in implementing an effective plant variety protection system in accordance with the UPOV Convention.

### Performance Data:

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
1. Raising awareness of the role of plant variety protection in accordance with the UPOV Convention	(a) States and organizations that initiate with the Council of UPOV the procedure for becoming members of the Union;	2020: United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe (2) 2021: Ghana, Jamaica, Nigeria (3)  see figure 38
	(b) States and organizations that contact the Office of the Union for assistance in the development of legislation on plant variety protection;	2020: Members of the Union (4): Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay and Viet Nam Non-members of the Union (12): Afghanistan, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malawi, Myanmar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe  2021: Members of the Union (5): Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines* (regulations)* and Viet Nam Non-members of the Union (16): Armenia, Afghanistan, Barbados, Cambodia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malawi, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Zambia and Zimbabwe  *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines became a UPOV member on March 22, 2021  see figure 38

Figure 38. States and organizations that contacted the Office of the Union in 2020 for assistance in the development of legislation on plant variety protection and States and organizations that initiated with the Council of UPOV the procedure for becoming members of the Union



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.

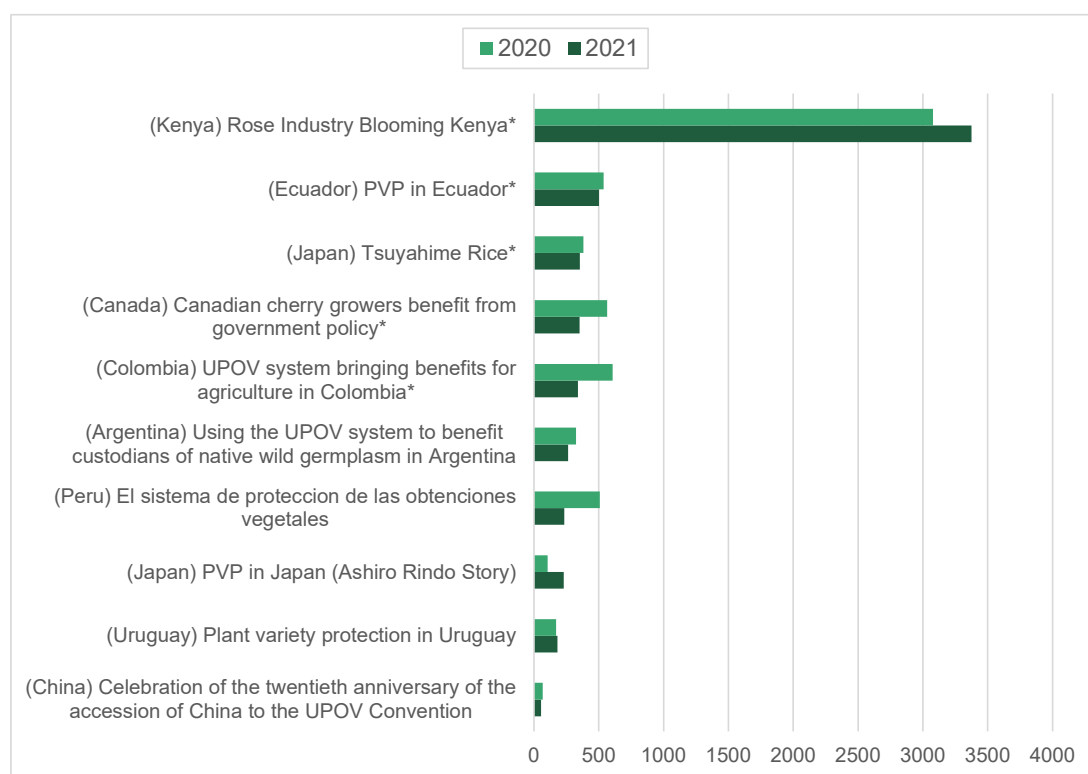
- States and organizations that initiated with the Council of UPOV the procedure for becoming members of the Union
- States and organizations that contacted the Office of the Union for assistance in the development of legislation on plant variety protection

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
1. Raising awareness of the role of plant variety protection in accordance with the UPOV Convention (continued)	(c) States and organizations provided with information at UPOV activities;	see Annex V to this document
	(d) States and organizations participating in study tours;	see Annex V to this document
	(e) Participation in UPOV awareness-raising activities, or activities involving UPOV;	see Annex V to this document
	(f) Number of studies published on UPOV website;	None
	(g) Number of visits to benefits page on UPOV website;	2020: 4,125 page views 2021: 4,304 page views (+ 4%)
	(h) Number of videos published on UPOV website;	None
	(i) Number of views of videos published on UPOV website;	2020: 28,172 <sup>2</sup> combined views 2021: 34,061 combined views (+ 21%)
		see figure 39

<sup>2</sup> Corrected from the figure shown in document C/55/2 (UPR 2020)

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
1. Raising awareness of the role of plant variety protection in accordance with the UPOV Convention (continued)	(j) Number of followers on UPOV Twitter accounts;	<p>@UPOVint on 31/12/2020: 1,316 followers on 31/12/2021: 1,896 followers (+ 44%)</p> <p>@vsgupov on 31/12/2020: 606 followers on 31/12/2021: 692 followers (+ 14%)</p> <p>UPOV LinkedIn account: on 31/12/2020: 1,447 followers on 31/12/2021: 2,450 followers (+ 69%)</p> <p>Vice-Secretary General LinkedIn account: on 31/12/2020: 1,447 followers on 31/12/2021: 2,450 followers (+ 44%)</p> <p>see figures 17, 49 and 50</p>
	(k) Number of relevant languages in which studies and videos are available.	No new development

Figure 39. Visits to the UPOV website<sup>1</sup> in 2020 and 2021 – Videos on Benefits page

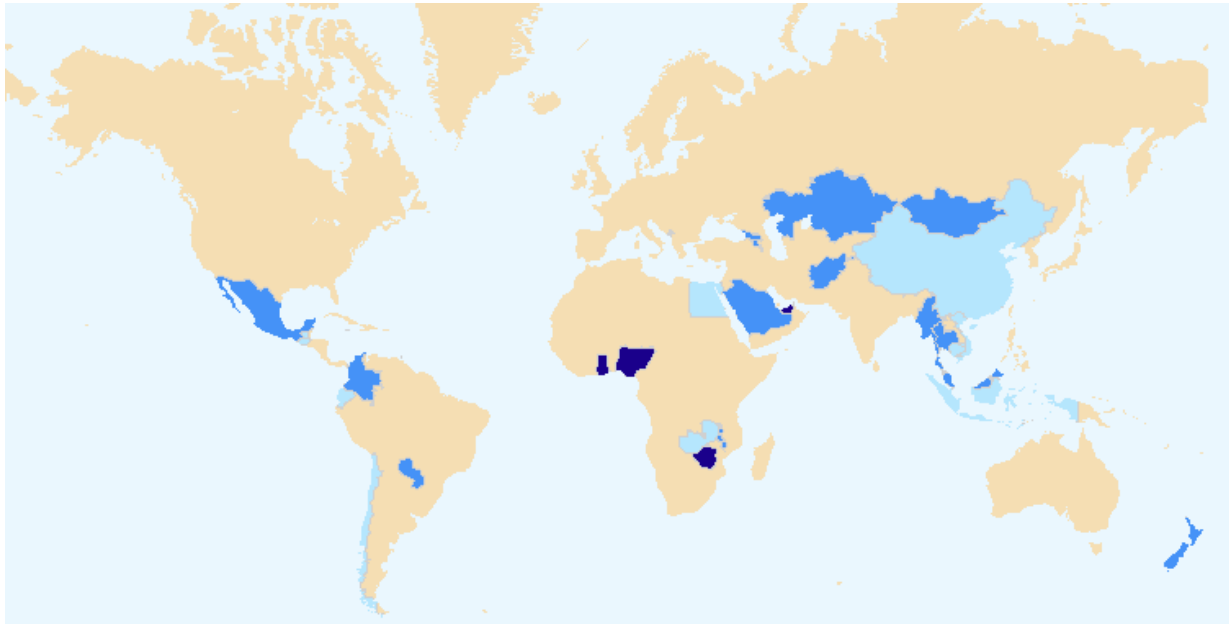


\*All language versions and long and short versions, where applicable.

Note: Analytics are only provided for videos viewed on Youtube ([https://www.upov.int/about/en/benefits\\_upov\\_system.html](https://www.upov.int/about/en/benefits_upov_system.html)).

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
2. Assistance in drafting legislation on plant variety protection in accordance with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention	(a) Meetings with government officials to discuss legislative matters;	<p>2020:</p> <p>Members of the Union (3): Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico</p> <p>Non-members of the Union (9): Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Thailand and United Arab Emirates KZ</p> <p>2021:</p> <p>Members of the Union (9): China, Chile, Egypt, Georgia, Mexico, Montenegro, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Viet Nam and Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p>Non-members of the Union (16): Afghanistan, Barbados, Cambodia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Thailand, Zambia and Zimbabwe</p> <p>*Saint Vincent and the Grenadines became a UPOV member on March 22, 2021</p> <p>see Annex V to this document and figure 40</p>
	(b) States and organizations provided with comments on laws;	<p>2020:</p> <p>Members of the Union (4): Colombia, Mexico, New Zealand and Paraguay</p> <p>Non-members of the Union (12): Afghanistan, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, and Zimbabwe</p> <p>2021:</p> <p>Members of the Union (5): Georgia, Mexico, Montenegro, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (regulations)* and Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p>Non-members of the Union (11): Armenia, Barbados, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Malaysia, Malawi, Mongolia, Nigeria, Thailand and Zambia</p> <p>*Saint Vincent and the Grenadines became a UPOV member on March 22, 2021</p> <p>see figures 40 and 41</p>
	(c) States and organizations receiving a positive advice from the Council;	<p>2020: United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe (2)</p> <p>2021: Ghana, Jamaica and Nigeria (3)</p> <p>see figures 40 and 42</p>
	(d) Participation in workshops on laws.	see Annex V to this document

Figure 40. Assistance provided in drafting legislation on plant variety protection



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.




-  States and organizations which received a positive advice from the Council of UPOV  
 States and organizations provided with comments on laws  
 Meetings with government officials to discuss legislative matters

Figure 41. States/Organizations provided with comments on laws

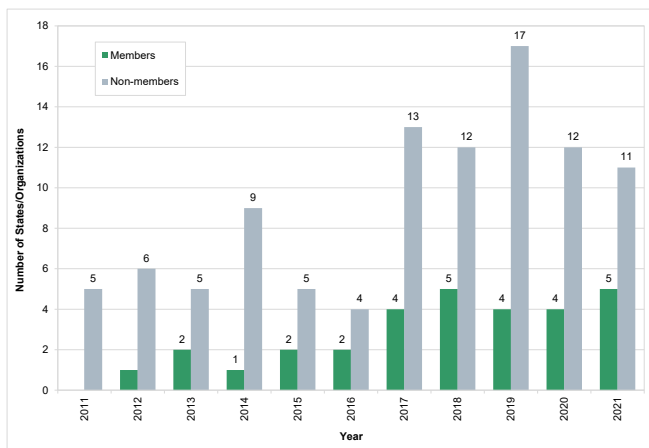
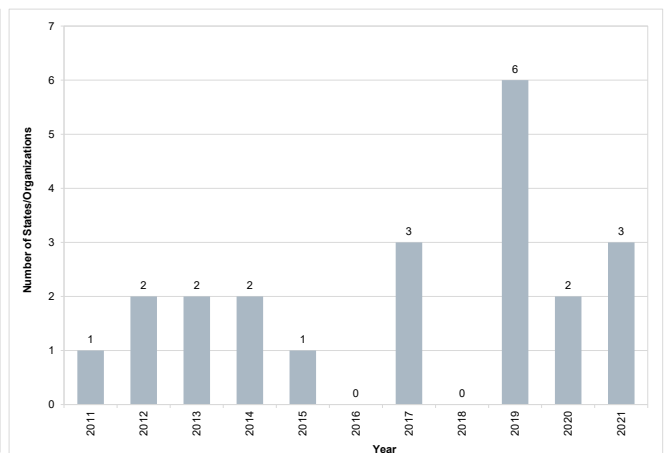


Figure 42. States/Organizations which received positive advice from the Council



Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
3. Assistance to States and organizations in the accession to the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention	(a) States that accede to or ratify the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention;	None see figure 43
	(b) States and organizations that become members of the Union;	2020: None 2021: Ghana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  see figure 44
	(c) Meetings with government officials to discuss legislative matters;	see Sub-Program UV.3, Section 2 "Assistance in drafting legislation on plant variety protection in accordance with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention", sub section (a), Annex V to this document and figure 40
	(d) States and organizations provided with comments on laws.	see Sub-Program UV.3, Section 2 "Assistance in drafting legislation on plant variety protection in accordance with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention", sub section (b) and figures 40 and 41

Figure 43. Accession to/ratification of the 1991 Act

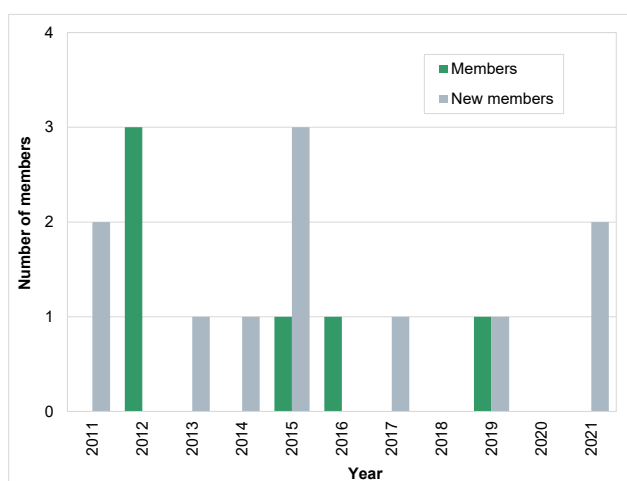
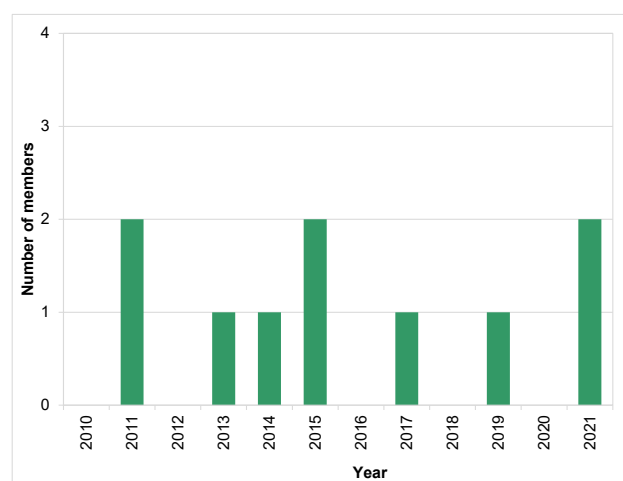


Figure 44. New members of the Union



Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
4. Assistance in implementing an effective plant variety protection system in accordance with the UPOV Convention	(a) Participation in distance learning courses;	<p>Members of the Union [58]: African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI, including participants from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Senegal), Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, , Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, European Union, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Non-members of the Union [24]: Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lao (People's Democratic Republic), Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Zambia</p> <p>There were also students from CIOPORA, EPO, FAO and WIPO.</p> <p>see figures 45 and 46, and figure 16 (above)</p>

Number of participants in main sessions\* of UPOV distance learning courses in 2020 and 2021 by category

Category	Number of participants in 2020				
	DL-205	DL-305	DL-305A	DL-305B	Total
Category 1: Government officials of members of the Union	386	86	60	59	591
Category 2: Officials of observer States / intergovernmental organizations	43	9	12	4	68
Category 3: Others (Fee: CHF1,000)	22	1	1	-	24
Category 4: Discretionary waiving of fee for selected students	8	2	-	-	10
Total:	459	98	73	63	693
	(353 in 2019)	(93 in 2019)	(51 in 2019)	(38 in 2019)	(535 in 2019)

\*Including additional special session in English for students aimed at Category 3 during COVID-19 confinement period.

Category	Number of participants in 2021				
	DL-205	DL-305	DL-305A	DL-305B	Total
Category 1: Government officials of members of the Union	470	113	80	69	732
Category 2: Officials of observer States / intergovernmental organizations	26	9	6	7	48
Category 3: Others (Fee: CHF1,000)	15	2	2	1	20
Category 4: Discretionary waiving of fee for selected students	11	3	2	-	16
Total:	522	127	90	77	816



Figure 45. UPOV DL-205, DL-305, DL-305A and DL-305B Courses: 2020 & 2021 participation

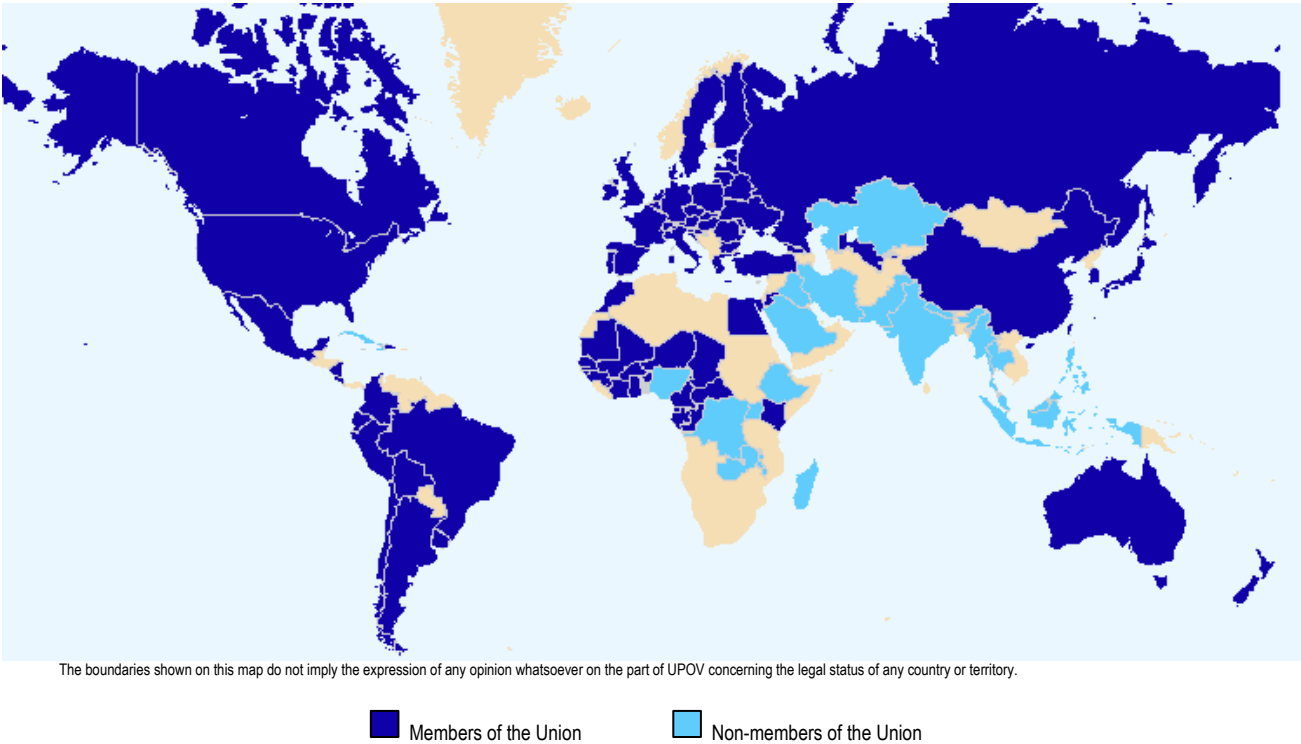
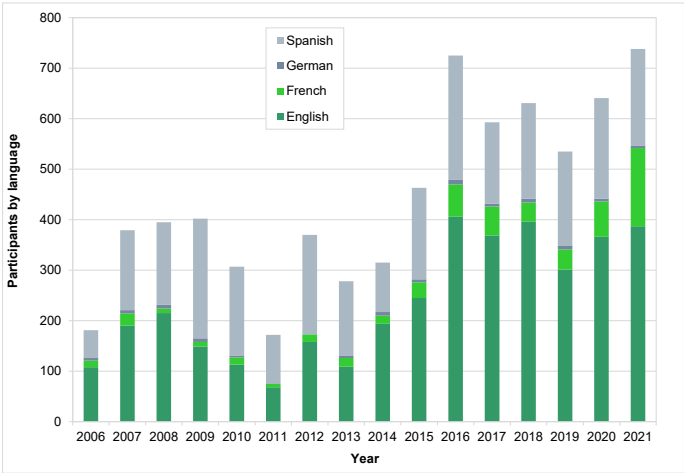


Figure 46. Participants in all distance learning courses by language



Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
4. Assistance in implementing an effective plant variety protection system in accordance with the UPOV Convention (continued)	(b) Participation in UPOV training/assistance activities;	see Annex V to this document
	(c) Participation in training/assistance activities developed in conjunction with UPOV;	see Annex V to this document
	(d) Participation in activities involving UPOV staff or UPOV trainers on behalf of UPOV staff;	see Annex V to this document
	(e) Participation by observer States and organizations in the CAJ, TC, TWPs and the associated preparatory workshops;	see Sub-Program UV.2, Section 1 "Participation by members of the Union and observers in the work of the UPOV bodies", sub-section (a)
	(f) Participation in training/assistance activities operated by third parties to which UPOV substantially contributed;	see Annex V to this document
	(g) Academic institutions that include information on the UPOV system and which invite UPOV to contribute;	see Annex V to this document
	(h) Number of students studying academic courses from academic institutions that include information on the UPOV system and which invite UPOV to contribute;	see Annex V to this document
	(i) Number of academic institutions that include participation of students in UPOV distance learning courses;	<p>Institutions that include participation of students in UPOV distance learning courses:</p> <p>6 (in 2020):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- La Salle Beauvais University - IP Plant Breeding Master Programme</li> <li>- OAPI Masters IP Training Course</li> <li>- Máster Lvcentinvs in Plant Variety Protection, Alicante University</li> <li>- Advanced Masters Intellectual Property Law and Knowledge Management, University of Maastricht</li> <li>- IP Master of WIPO, ILO, Turin University</li> <li>- Naktuinbouw International Course on Plant Variety Protection Course (Netherlands)</li> </ul> <p>10 (in 2021):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- La Salle Beauvais University - IP Plant Breeding Master Programme</li> <li>- Master course: "Plant Genetics, Genomic and Breeding" at CIHEAM-IAMZ – Zaragoza, Spain</li> <li>- OAPI Masters IP</li> <li>- Máster Lvcentinvs in Plant Variety Protection, Alicante University</li> <li>- Advanced Masters Intellectual Property Law and Knowledge Management, University of Maastricht</li> <li>- IP Master of WIPO, ILO, Turin University</li> <li>- Naktuinbouw International Course on Plant Variety Protection Course (Netherlands)</li> <li>- Caribbean Community (CARICOM) - "Introduction on Plant Variety Protection under the UPOV Convention" training</li> <li>- JICA Training Course on Internationally Harmonized Plant Variety Protection System,</li> <li>- Technical University of Costa Rica (TEC Tecnológico de Costa Rica)</li> </ul>
	(j) Availability of materials in relevant languages.	No developments

## SUB-PROGRAM UV.4: External Relations

### Objectives

- (a) To broaden and enhance the understanding of the UPOV system of plant variety protection.
- (b) To provide information on the UPOV Convention to other intergovernmental organizations, with the aim of achieving mutual supportiveness with other international treaties.

### Performance Data:

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
1. Broaden public understanding of UPOV's role and activities	(a) Availability of suitable information and materials for the general public on UPOV website;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adoption of FAQ on the How does the UPOV system support sustainable development?</li> <li>- 3 press releases [2020]</li> <li>- 7 press releases [2021]</li> </ul>
	(b) Number of new visitors to UPOV website;	2020: 106,164 unique users 2021: 126,572 unique users (+19%)  see figure 47
	(c) Number of visits to general public feature on UPOV website;	2020: 744,204 visits 2021: 845,167 visits (+ 14%)  see figure 18 (above) and figure 48
	(d) Improved design of UPOV website, including responsive layout;	<p>The Consultative Committee, at its ninety-sixth session, approved the proposed redesign of the UPOV website as demonstrated at the session and noted the plans for the implementation of the redesigned UPOV website and a new content management system (CMS).</p> <p>To ensure compatibility between the UPOV and WIPO websites that would allow UPOV to benefit from WIPO resources, work on the redesign of the UPOV website was postponed until the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) had selected a new content management system (CMS). [2020]</p>

Figure 47. Visits to the UPOV website<sup>1</sup> – Number of visitors

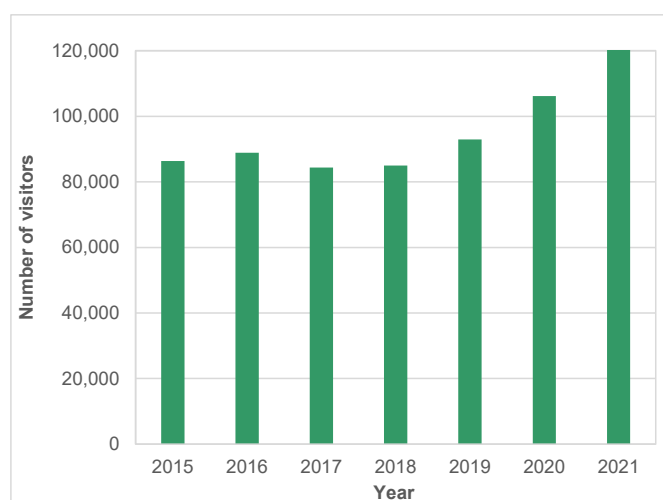
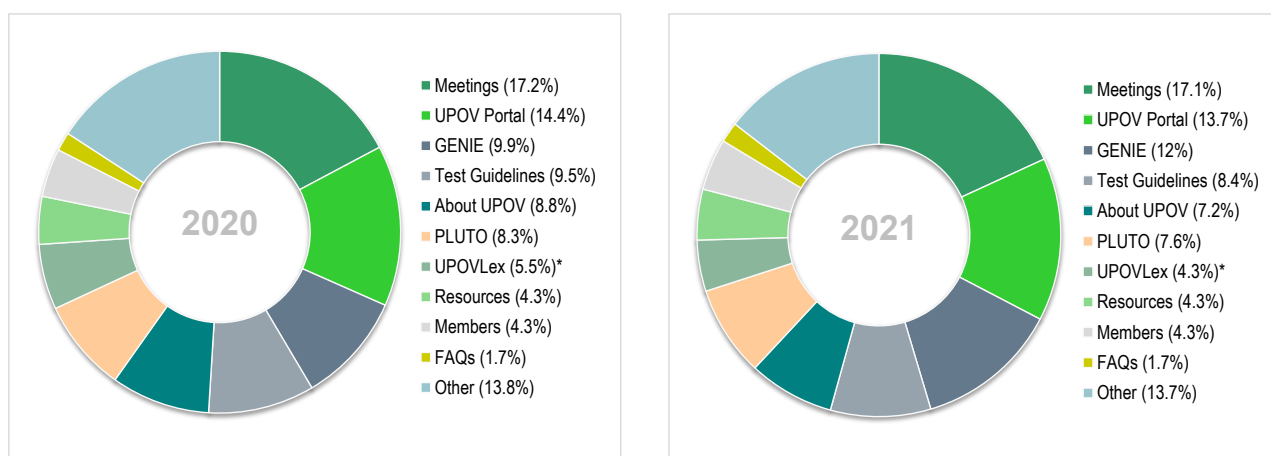


Figure 48. Website Overview for 2020 and 2021: Where are the users going?



\* On June 17, 2020, UPOV Lex migrated to the cloud. The change in technology resulted in a reduction of the number of pageviews by up to 4 to reach the same information, which is reflected in the 2020 analytics.

Note for PLUTO, UPOV Lex: The data corresponds to access to these databases via the website (and do not include access to the databases using direct links).

Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
1. Broaden public understanding of UPOV's role and activities	(e) Information provided via UPOV Twitter and UPOV Vice Secretary-General's Twitter accounts	see performance indicator 1 (j) under Sub-program UV3 see figures 17 (above), 49 and 50

Figure 49. @vsgupov followers

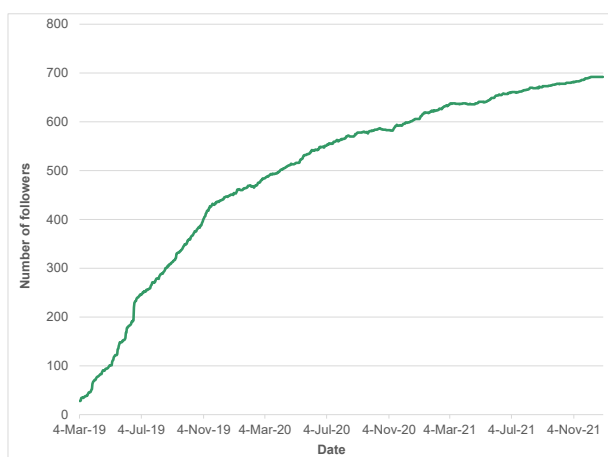
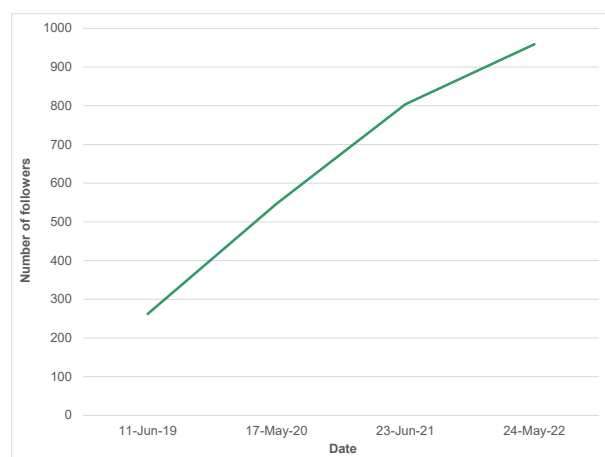


Figure 50. Vice Secretary-General's LinkedIn followers



Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
2. Enhance understanding of UPOV's role and activities for stakeholders	(a) Availability on UPOV website and through other media of suitable information and materials for stakeholders, particularly for breeders and farmers;	see Sub-Program UV.4, performance indicator "1. Broaden public understanding of UPOV's role and activities"
	(b) Number of visits to stakeholder features on the UPOV website;	After analysis of the level of use of the stakeholder features on the UPOV website and the launch of Twitter and LinkedIn accounts, it was concluded that stakeholder features were not an essential feature of the main UPOV webpage and would not be included in the redesigned UPOV website. [2020]
	(c) Participation by stakeholders in seminars and symposia;	see Annex V to this document
	(d) Participation at meetings of, and with, relevant stakeholders;	see Annex V to this document
	(e) Articles in relevant publications to which UPOV has contributed.	None
3. Enhance understanding of UPOV's role and activities with other organizations	(a) Participation at meetings of, and with, relevant organizations;	see Annex V to this document
	(b) Initiatives of the World Seed Partnership;	2020: Finalization of WSP infographic (See worldseedpartnership.org) see Annex V to this document
	(c) Contributions to relevant organizations.	see Annex V to this document

# 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	Fund code	Balance as at December 31, 2020	Income 2021			Expenditure 2021				Reimbursements to donors / Transfer to a new FIT	Balance as at December 31, 2021
			Funds received	Exch. Rate. Difference	Total Income	Staff expenditure	Other direct expenditure	Administrative support costs	Total expenditure		
(in Swiss francs)											
Canada	UCFIA	42,143	-	-	-	-	21,651	2,815	24,466	-	17,677
Japan	UJAPN	391,187	-	-	-	-	295,775	38,451	334,226	11,249	45,712
Netherlands	U_UNLD	3,645	-	-	-	-	3,186	414	3,600	-	45
Multi-donor UPOV PRISMA	U_PRIS	21,290	20,463	-	20,463	-	18,840	2,450	21,290	-	20,463
TOTAL		458,265	20,463	-	20,463	-	339,450	44,128	383,578	11,249	83,897

### Income and expenditure by Fund for the year 2021

Canada <i>(in Swiss francs)</i>		
Balance as at January 1, 2021		42,143
<i>Income</i>		
Funds received	-	
Interest	-	-
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Staff missions	-	
Third-party travel	-	
Conferences	14,512	
Other contractual services	7,139	
Bank charges	-	
Total direct expenditure	21,651	
Program support costs	2,815	(24,466)
Funds available as at December 31, 2021		17,677

*Note: Funds in trust in the form of an extrabudgetary fund from the Government of Canada intended for implementing a technical assistance project in Senegal to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Infrastructure in certain aspects of agriculture, including training and capacity building in order to implement UPOV and Plant Breeders' Rights Intellectual Property regime.*

Japan <i>(in Swiss francs)</i>		
Balance as at January 1, 2021		391,187
<i>Income</i>		
Funds received	-	
Interest	-	-
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Staff missions	-	
Third-party travel	-	
Conferences	-	
Other contractual services	295,341	
Bank charges	434	
Total direct expenditure	295,775	
Program support costs	38,451	(334,226)
Reimbursement to donors		(11,249)
Funds available as at December 31, 2021		45,712

*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.*

<b>Netherlands</b> (in Swiss francs)		
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2021</b>		3,645
<i>Income</i>		
Funds received	-	
Interest	-	-
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Staff missions	-	
Third-party travel	-	
Conferences	-	
Other contractual services	3,106	
Bank charges	80	
Total direct expenditure	3,186	
Program support costs	414	(3,600)
<b>Funds available as at December 31, 2021</b>		<b>45</b>

*Note: Extrabudgetary fund from the Netherlands intended to provide and promote the UPOV system of plant variety protection.*

<b>UPOV PRISMA costs (new PRISMA)</b> (in Swiss francs)		
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2021</b>		21,290
<i>Income</i>		
Funds received	20,463	
Interest	-	20,463
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Staff missions	-	
Third-party travel	-	
Conferences	-	
Other contractual services	18,840	
Bank charges	-	
Total direct expenditure	18,840	
Program support costs	2,450	(21,290)
<b>Funds available as at December 31, 2021</b>		<b>20,463</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) to support the development of UPOV PRISMA.*

[Annex II follows]

## ANNEX II Working Capital Fund and Contributions

### Working Capital Fund as at December 31, 2021

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, 2021, the Working Capital Fund stands at 575,011 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 (in Swiss francs)	Member of the Union	Amount (in Swiss francs)
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	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	Serbia	1,667
Ecuador	1,667	Singapore	1,667
Egypt	1,667	Slovakia	4,167
Estonia	1,667	Slovenia	1,667
European Union	41,667	South Africa	8,333
Finland	8,333	Spain	12,500
France	41,667	Sweden	8,333
Georgia	1,667	Switzerland	8,333
Germany	41,667	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>575,011</b>



## Contributions of Members of the Union

Members of the Union	Contribution	January 2021 Amount Payable (in Swiss francs)	Members of the Union	Contribution	January 2021 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	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	Serbia	0.2	10,728
Ecuador	0.2	10,728	Singapore	0.2	10,728
Egypt	0.2	10,728	Slovakia	0.5	26,820
Estonia	0.2	10,728	Slovenia	0.2	10,728
European Union	5	268,205	South Africa	1	53,641
Finland	1	53,641	Spain	2	107,282
France	5	268,205	Sweden	1.5	80,462
Georgia	0.2	10,728	Switzerland	1.5	80,462
Germany	5	268,205	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>3,548,342</b>

## Amounts of the Contributions Due as at December 31, 2021

Members of the Union (76)	No arrears/year(s) of arrears	Amount of arrears (in Swiss francs)		Members of the Union (76)	No arrears/year(s) of arrears	Amount of arrears (in Swiss francs)	
			Total				Total
African Intellectual Property Org	No arrears			Latvia	No arrears		
Albania	No arrears			Lithuania	No arrears		
Argentina	2021 contribution		26,820	Mexico	No arrears		
Australia	No arrears			Montenegro	No arrears		
Austria	No arrears			Morocco	No arrears		
Azerbaijan	No arrears			Netherlands	No arrears		
Belarus	No arrears			New Zealand	No arrears		
Belgium	No arrears			Nicaragua	No arrears		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	No arrears			North Macedonia	2021 contribution		10,728
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No arrears			Norway	No arrears		
Brazil	2020 contribution (balance)	826		Oman	No arrears		
	2021 contribution	13,410	14,236	Panama	No arrears		
Bulgaria	No arrears			Paraguay	No arrears		
Canada	No arrears			Peru	No arrears		
Chile	2021 contribution (balance)		5,133	Poland	No arrears		
China	No arrears			Portugal	No arrears		
Colombia	No arrears			Republic of Korea	No arrears		
Costa Rica	No arrears			Republic of Moldova	No arrears		
Croatia	No arrears			Romania	No arrears		
Czech Republic	No arrears			Russian Federation	No arrears		
Denmark	No arrears			Serbia	No arrears		
Dominican Republic	2021 contribution (balance)		856	Singapore	No arrears		
Ecuador	No arrears			Slovakia	No arrears		
Egypt	No arrears			Slovenia	No arrears		
Estonia	No arrears			South Africa	No arrears		
European Union	No arrears			Spain	No arrears		
Finland	No arrears			Sweden	No arrears		
France	No arrears			Switzerland	No arrears		
Georgia	No arrears			Trinidad and Tobago	No arrears		
Germany	No arrears			Tunisia	No arrears		
Hungary	No arrears			Türkiye	No arrears		
Iceland	No arrears			Ukraine	2021 contribution		10,728
Ireland	No arrears			United Kingdom	No arrears		
Israel	No arrears			United Republic of Tanzania	No arrears		
Italy	No arrears			United States of America	No arrears		
Japan	No arrears			Uruguay	No arrears		
Jordan	No arrears			Uzbekistan	No arrears		
Kenya	No arrears			Viet Nam	2020 contribution	10,728	
Kyrgyzstan	No arrears				2020 contribution	10,728	21,456
				<b>Total</b>			<b>89,957</b>

**Contribution Payments Received in Advance**

<b>Contributions for 2022, already received by December 31, 2021</b>	
<b>Members of the Union</b>	<b>Amount</b> <i>(in Swiss francs)</i>
Australia	53,641
Egypt	1,667
Japan	268,205
Kenya	10,728
Lithuania	10,728
Mexico	26,695
Netherlands	160,923
Norway	53,641
Poland	26,820
Slovakia	26,820
Uzbekistan	10,728
<b>Total advance payment of contributions</b>	<b>650,596</b>

[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 Organization <sup>2, 4</sup>	Colombia <sup>1</sup>	Ireland <sup>2</sup>	Norway <sup>1</sup>	Spain <sup>2</sup>
Albania <sup>2</sup>	Costa Rica <sup>2</sup>	Israel <sup>2</sup>	Oman <sup>2</sup>	Sweden <sup>2</sup>
Argentina <sup>1</sup>	Croatia <sup>2</sup>	Italy <sup>1</sup>	Panama <sup>2</sup>	Switzerland <sup>2</sup>
Australia <sup>2</sup>	Czech Republic <sup>2</sup>	Japan <sup>2</sup>	Paraguay <sup>1</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago <sup>1</sup>
Austria <sup>2</sup>	Denmark <sup>2</sup>	Jordan <sup>2</sup>	Peru <sup>2</sup>	Tunisia <sup>2</sup>
Azerbaijan <sup>2</sup>	Dominican Republic <sup>2</sup>	Kenya <sup>2</sup>	Poland <sup>2</sup>	Türkiye <sup>2</sup>
Belarus <sup>2</sup>	Ecuador <sup>1</sup>	Kyrgyzstan <sup>2</sup>	Portugal <sup>1</sup>	Ukraine <sup>2</sup>
Belgium <sup>2</sup>	Egypt <sup>2</sup>	Latvia <sup>2</sup>	Republic of Korea <sup>2</sup>	United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) <sup>1</sup>	Estonia <sup>2</sup>	Lithuania <sup>2</sup>	Republic of Moldova <sup>2</sup>	United Republic of Tanzania <sup>2</sup>
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>2</sup>	European Union <sup>2, 3</sup>	Mexico <sup>1</sup>	Romania <sup>2</sup>	United States of America <sup>2</sup>
Brazil <sup>1</sup>	Finland <sup>2</sup>	Montenegro <sup>2</sup>	Russian Federation <sup>2</sup>	Uruguay <sup>1</sup>
Bulgaria <sup>2</sup>	France <sup>2</sup>	Morocco <sup>2</sup>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines <sup>2</sup>	Uzbekistan <sup>2</sup>
Canada <sup>2</sup>	Georgia <sup>2</sup>	Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	Serbia <sup>2</sup>	Viet Nam <sup>2</sup>
Chile <sup>1</sup>	Germany <sup>2</sup>	New Zealand <sup>1</sup>	Singapore <sup>2</sup>	
China <sup>1</sup>	Ghana <sup>2</sup>	Nicaragua <sup>1</sup>	Slovakia <sup>2</sup>	
	Hungary <sup>2</sup>	North Macedonia <sup>2</sup>	Slovenia <sup>2</sup>	
	Iceland <sup>2</sup>		South Africa <sup>1</sup>	
				(Total 78)

<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 57 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, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden) and until December 31, 2020, the United Kingdom.

<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*).

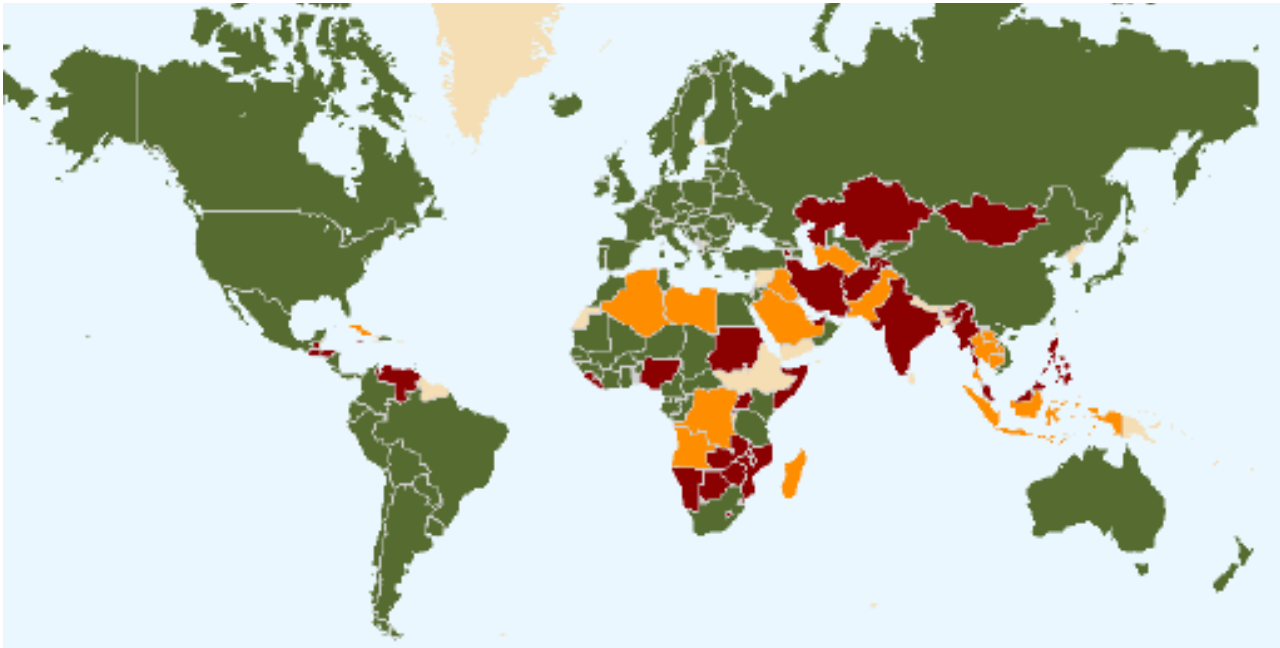
### States and intergovernmental organizations which had initiated the procedure for acceding to the UPOV Convention

Afghanistan, Armenia, Brunei Darussalam, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Philippines, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), 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, Bahrain, Barbados, Cambodia, Cuba, Cyprus, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Liechtenstein, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Tonga, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, 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 2021.



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

-  78 members of UPOV covering 97 States at the end of 2021
-  19 States and 1 intergovernmental organization had initiated the procedure for acceding the UPOV Convention at the end of 2021
-  23 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 2021

[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, 2021 (see Articles 31 and 32 of the 1961 Convention, Article 32(1) of the 1978 Act and Article 34(2) of the 1991 Act).



[https://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/c\\_56/c\\_56\\_2\\_annex\\_iv.pdf](https://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/c_56/c_56_2_annex_iv.pdf)

[Annex V follows]

## ANNEX V List of Activities in 2020-2021



[https://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/c\\_56/c\\_56\\_2\\_annex\\_v.pdf](https://www.upov.int/edocs/mdocs/upov/en/c_56/c_56_2_annex_v.pdf)

[Appendix follows]

## IV. APPENDIX

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

#### UPOV terms

BMT	Working Group on Biochemical and Molecular Techniques, and DNA-Profiling in Particular
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
EAF (see also UPOV PRISMA)	UPOV Electronic Application Form
EDV	essentially derived variety
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
TWC	Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs
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 PRISMA	UPOV PRISMA PBR Application Tool
WSP	World Seed Partnership

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

2050Today	A climate action initiative bringing together a community of international Geneva institutions
4SD	Skills, Systems & Synergies for Sustainable Development
AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
AATF	African Agricultural Technology Foundation
ABAPI (Brazil)	<i>Associação Brasileira de Agentes da Propriedade Industrial</i> (Brazilian Association of Industrial Property Agents)
ABPI (Brazil)	<i>Associação Brasileira da propriedade intelectual</i> (Brazilian Association of Intellectual Property)
CFIA – ACIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency - Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments
AfriPI	Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation in Africa
AFSTA	African Seed Trade Association
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AIPH	International Association of Horticultural Producers
APBA	African Plant Breeders Association
APBEBES	Association for Plant Breeding for the Benefit of Society
APSA	Asia and Pacific Seed Association
ARC (Egypt)	Agricultural Research Council
ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
ASA (Argentina)	<i>Asociación Semilleros Argentinos</i> (Argentine Seed Growers Association)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASIWA	Alliance for Seed Industry in West Africa
ASTA	American Seed Trade Association
BrulPO	Intellectual Property Office of Brunei Darussalam



Bundessortenamt (Germany)	Federal Plant Variety Office of Germany
CARDI	Caribbean Agricultural Research & Development Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARIFORUM	Caribbean Forum of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
CarlPI	CARIFORUM Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBD SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation of the CBD
CBD SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the CBD
CFIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGRFA	Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CIOFORA	International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamental and Fruit Varieties
CIPO (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Commerce and Intellectual Property Office of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
CLI	CropLife International
CNI (Brazil)	<i>Confederação Nacional da Indústria</i> (National Confederation of Industry of Brazil)
CNRA	Committee on Nuclear Regulatory Activities
COPA-COGECA (European Union)	Committee of Professional Agricultural Organisations - General Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives
CORAF (see also WECARD)	<i>Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche et le Développement Agricoles</i>
CPVO	Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union
CROCEVIA	International Centre Crossroad
CSA (China)	China Seed Association
DCP (Viet Nam)	Department of Crop Production
DCS (China)	Department of Crop Seed
DCST	Development Center of Science and Technology of China
DOA (Malaysia)	Department of Agriculture of Malaysia
DOA (Thailand)	Department of Agriculture of Thailand
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
EAPVP Forum	East Asia Plant Variety Protection Forum
ECUASEM	Ecuadorian Seed Association
ECVC	European Coordination Via Campesina
EEC	European Economic Community
EMBRAPA (Brazil)	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
EU40	Platform of young Pro-European Members of the European Parliament and of the 28 EU national parliaments
EUIPO	European Intellectual Property Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIAN	Foodfirst Information and Action Network
GDA (China)	General Directorate of Agriculture
GESLIVE (Spain)	Affiliate company of the National Association of Plant Breeders (ANOVE) of Spain
GEVES (France)	<i>Groupe d'Étude et de contrôle des Variétés Et des Semences</i>
GNIS (France)	<i>Groupement national interprofessionnel des semences et plants</i> , renamed SEMAE on January 27, 2021 (see further down)
GRUR (Germany)	German Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property
HEPIA (Switzerland)	<i>Haute école du paysage, d'ingénierie et d'architecture de Genève</i> (Geneva School of Landscape, Engineering and Architecture of Switzerland)
ICA (Colombia)	<i>Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario</i> (Colombian Agricultural Institute)
IDIAP (Panama)	Instituto de Innovación Agropecuaria de Panamá (Panama Institute for Agricultural Innovation)
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
INASE (Argentina)	<i>Instituto Nacional de Semillas</i> (National Seed Institute of Argentina)
INASE (Uruguay)	<i>Instituto Nacional de Semillas</i> (National Seed Institute of Uruguay)

INDECOPI (Peru)	<i>Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual</i> (National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property of Peru)
IMPI (Mexico)	<i>Instituto Mexicano de la Propiedad Industrial</i> (Mexican Institute of Industrial Property)
INPI (Brazil)	<i>Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial</i> (National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil)
IPC	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC)
IP Key SEA	IP Key South-East Asia
IPOS	Intellectual Property Office of Singapore
ISF	International Seed Federation
ISRA	<i>Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles</i> (Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute)
ISTA	International Seed Testing Association
ITG (Australia)	Records Administered in the Innovation and Technology Group
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
JATAFF	Japan Association for Techno-innovation in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JICE	Japan International Cooperation Center
JIPO	Jamaica Intellectual Property Office
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KSVS	Korea Seed and Variety Service
MAFF (Cambodia)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia
MAFF (Japan)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan
MAFI (Indonesia)	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries of Indonesia
MAIL (Afghanistan)	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock of Afghanistan
MAPA (Spain)	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Spain
MARA (China)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China
MARD (Montenegro)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Montenegro
MARD (Viet Nam)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Viet Nam
MFARD (Mongolia)	Mongolian Farmers Association for Rural Development
MISTI (Cambodia)	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation of Cambodia
MOCCAE (United Arab Emirates)	Ministry of Climate Change and Environment of the United Arab Emirates
MOFA (Japan)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Naktuinbouw	The Netherlands Inspection Service for Horticulture
NASC (Nigeria)	National Agricultural Seed Council of Nigeria
NCSS (Japan)	National Center for Seeds and Seedlings of Japan
NESG (Nigeria)	Nigerian Economic Summit Group
NFGA (China)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration of China
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OEPM	<i>Oficina Española de Patentes y Marcas</i> (Spanish Patent and Trademark Office)
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIPI	Office Ivoirien de la Propriété intellectuelle (Intellectual Property Office of Côte d'Ivoire)
OREVADO (Dominican Republic)	<i>Oficina para el Registro de Variedades y Obtenciones Vegetales</i> (Office of Plant Variety Registration and Protection of Breeders' Rights of the Dominican Republic)
PRONACOM (Guatemala)	<i>Programa Nacional de Competitividad</i> (National Competitiveness Program of Guatemala)
PRV (Sweden)	Swedish Patent and Registration Office
PSIA (Philippines)	Philippine Seed Industry Association
ROM Global	Results-Oriented Monitoring of Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Centrally Managed Thematic Interventions (European Commission contractor)
SAA	Seed Association of the Americas
SADER (Mexico)	<i>Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural</i> (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Mexico)
SAG (Chile)	<i>Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero</i> (Agricultural and Livestock Service of Chile)

Sakpatenti (Georgia)	National Intellectual Property Center of Georgia
SAIP (Saudi Arabia)	Saudi Authority for Intellectual Property
SCCI (Zambia)	Seed Control and Certification Institute of Zambia
SeCan	Canada's Seed Partner
SEMAE (France)	<i>L'interprofession des semences et plants</i> (French Interprofessional Organisation for Seeds and Plants)
SENADI (Ecuador)	<i>Servicio Nacional de Derechos Intelectuales</i> (National Service for Intellectual Rights of Ecuador)
SENAVE (Paraguay)	<i>Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Sanidad Vegetal y de Semillas</i> National Service of Quality and Plant and Seed Health of Paraguay
Sida (Sweden)	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIL	Soybean Innovation Lab
SNICS (Mexico)	<i>Servicio Nacional de Inspección y Certificación de Semillas</i> (National Seed Inspection and Certification Service of Mexico)
SNPC (Brazil)	<i>Serviço Nacional de Proteção de Cultivares</i> (National Cultivar Protection Service of Brazil)
TEC (Costa Rica)	<i>Tecnológico de Costa Rica</i> (Costa Rica Institute of Technology)
TTIPO	Trinidad and Tobago Intellectual Property Office
UFS	University of the Free State
UIPVE	Ukrainian Institute for Plant Variety Examination
UN EMG	United Nations Environment Management Group
UNFSS	United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards
UNIGE	University of Geneva
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WFO	World Farmers' Organization
WJO	WIPO Japan Office
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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<sup>i</sup> Definitions used in Website statistics in this report:

- "Users" are individuals who have had at least one session within the selected date range.
- A "session" is a group of user interactions with your website that take place within a given time frame. For example a single session can contain multiple page views, events, social interactions, and ecommerce transactions. A single user can open multiple sessions. Those sessions can occur on the same day, or over several days, weeks, or months. As soon as one session ends, there is then an opportunity to start a new session. There are two methods by which a session ends:
  - Time-based expiration:
    - After 30 minutes of inactivity
    - At midnight
  - Campaign change:
    - If a user arrives via one campaign, leaves, and then comes back via a different campaign.
- "Unique Pageviews" are the number of visits during which the specified page was viewed at least once.
- "Pageviews" are the total number of times that a page was viewed. Repeated views of a single page by the same user during the same session are counted.
- "Number of visits" is the number of devices used to visit the website in a month (a person may use more than one device).

[End of appendix and of document]