

## **Program and Budget Committee**

**Fortieth Session**  
**Geneva, June 15 to 19, 2026**

### **ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2025**

*prepared by the Secretariat*

1. The Financial Statements of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) for the year ended December 31, 2025, are transmitted to the Program and Budget Committee (PBC) in accordance with Regulation 6.12 of the Financial Regulations and Rules which requires that the PBC examines the financial statements and the audit reports thereon and forwards them to the General Assembly with comments and recommendations, as appropriate.
2. The 2025 Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).
3. This document also includes WIPO's Statement on Internal Control signed by the Director General.
4. The report of the External Auditor on the audit of the 2025 Financial Statements, together with his recommendations and the Secretariat's response thereto, are contained in document WO/PBC/40/3.
5. *The Program and Budget Committee (PBC) recommended to the Assemblies of WIPO, each as far as it is concerned, to approve the "Annual Financial Report and Financial Statements 2025" (document WO/PBC/40/8).*

[Annual Financial Report and Financial Statements 2025 follow]



**World Intellectual Property Organization**  
Annual Financial Report and Financial Statements

Year to December 31, 2025



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## ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

The financial statements of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) for the year ended December 31, 2025, are submitted to the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO (“WIPO Assemblies”) as required by Regulation 4.3 of the WIPO Financial Regulations and Rules (FRR). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), developed and approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB), as required by Regulation 4.2 of the FRR.

The report of the External Auditor on the audit of the 2025 financial statements, together with the opinion on the financial statements, are also submitted to the WIPO Assemblies as prescribed under Regulation 6.12 and Annex II of the FRR.

The annual financial report, including financial statement discussion and analysis, is presented in this document alongside the financial statements and the annual statement on internal control.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following financial statements discussion and analysis includes an overview of the Organization's operations and business environment, financial objectives and strategies, risk management strategy, financial performance and financial position during the year ended December 31, 2025. The discussion and analysis has been prepared in accordance with IPSASB Recommended Practice Guideline 2, and is intended to provide an explanation of the significant items, transactions, and events presented in the financial statements as well as the factors that influenced them. This discussion and analysis is not part of WIPO's financial statements; however it should be read together with WIPO's financial statements.

#### Operations and Business Environment

WIPO serves the world's innovators and creators, ensuring that their ideas travel safely to the market and improve lives everywhere. It is an intergovernmental organization and specialized agency of the United Nations, with 194 Member States. The Organization's mission is to provide services that enable creators, innovators and entrepreneurs to protect and promote their intellectual property (IP) across borders, and to act as a forum for addressing cutting-edge IP policy issues to shape a balanced and effective international IP ecosystem for a changing world. WIPO's IP data and information guide decision makers the world over and the impact-driven projects and technical assistance ensure IP benefits everyone, everywhere. The Organization's mandate, governing bodies and procedures are set out in the WIPO Convention of 1967, which established WIPO.

WIPO's Member States approve the strategic direction, budget, and activities of the Organization through the decision-making bodies. The main policy and decision-making bodies of WIPO are the General Assembly, the Conference and the Coordination Committee. The General Assembly consists of States party to the WIPO Convention which are members of any of the Unions administered by WIPO. The General Assembly constituted the Program and Budget Committee to consider matters relating to program, budget, premises and finance. The Conference is composed of the States party to the WIPO Convention whether or not they are members of any of the Unions, and is, *inter alia*, the competent body for adopting amendments to the Convention. The Coordination Committee consists of elected members of the Executive Committees of the Paris or the Berne Unions, or both, one-fourth of the States party to the WIPO Convention which are not members of any of the Unions, and Switzerland, as the State on whose territory the Organization has its headquarters.

The General Assembly appoints the WIPO Director General upon nomination by the Coordination Committee. The current Director General, Mr. Daren Tang, was appointed on May 8, 2020, and began his six-year term on October 1, 2020. The Director General is the chief executive of the Organization. The Director General is assisted by the Sector Leads (consisting of the Deputy Directors General and the Assistant Directors General) in providing the strategic direction of WIPO's programs and in managing their respective Sectors to ensure the delivery of results in line with the Organization's strategic goals and the Program of Work and Budget.

WIPO generates most of its revenue from fees that are paid by users of its intellectual property services for patents, trademarks and industrial designs. These services are provided through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), Madrid (Trademarks) and Hague (Industrial Designs) systems. In 2025, fees from these activities represented 94.0 per cent of the Organization's total revenue, with PCT system fees alone representing 74.6 per cent. The driver for revenue from these fee-based services is the international demand for intellectual property titles. Other external factors that may influence the Organization's revenue from its fee-based services include levels of economic growth,

of research and development investment, changes and breakthroughs in the technological landscape, and exchange rate fluctuations.

## Financial Objectives and Strategies

The financial activities of WIPO are governed by its Financial Regulations, which are approved by the General Assembly. Financial Rules are established by the Director General in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Regulations. WIPO Member States are informed of any modification of the Financial Rules. The Financial Rules govern all the financial management activities of the Organization. Authority and responsibility for the implementation of the Financial Regulations and Rules are delegated by the Director General to the Controller.

As required by Regulation 2.15, the Director General presents a Program of Work and Budget for the budget period to Member States for approval every two years. It details expected results, performance measures and budgetary planning for all proposed activities. The Program of Work and Budget for the 2024/25 biennium was approved by the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO in July 2023. The Program of Work and Budget provides the planning for the biennium within the overall strategic context of the Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2022-2026.

The Organization uses a Results-Based Management system to ensure that resources are budgeted and utilized in line with organizational results and priorities. Organizational performance is measured and analyzed on a regular basis through performance indicators, targets and baselines. The WIPO Performance Report provides full programmatic reporting, including detailed performance indicator evaluations, for the year or biennium. Under this system, both the Program of Work and Budget and the Medium-Term Strategic Plan form part of WIPO's planning framework, along with annual work plans and individual staff objectives.

The Organization manages the levels of its reserves in accordance with its Policy on Reserves. WIPO's reserves are accounted for as the net assets of the Organization, and serve to minimize the impact of income shortfalls and to maximize the probability that the Organization can meet its obligations in the short term and maintain financial stability. One core element of the policy is the mechanism for establishing the required level of reserves as a percentage of the estimated biennial expenditure of the Unions administered by the Organization. The policy also establishes the principles and approval mechanism for the use of reserves for one-time projects for capital improvements and exceptional circumstances.

The Organization manages its investments in accordance with its Policy on Investments. The policy states that the primary objectives of the Organization's investment management, in order of importance, shall be: (i) preservation of capital; (ii) liquidity; and (iii) within the constraints of (i) and (ii), the rate of return. The Organization aims to achieve a market rate of return whenever appropriate and possible for both operating cash and the core portfolio. The strategic portfolio is to be invested over the long-term to achieve capital growth and thus an overall positive return over time. In July 2024, the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO approved the creation of a separate entity, to be established as a multi-employer plan, with responsibility for managing the portion of the strategic portfolio set aside to finance After Service Health Insurance (ASHI). The WIPO/UPOV After Service Health Insurance Plan (ASHIP) was subsequently established as from January 1, 2025.

## Risk Management

WIPO's Risk Management Policy describes the Organization's approach to managing its risks and controls in a systematic, structured and consistent way to support the achievement of the Strategic Pillars and Expected Results in the Medium-Term Strategic Plan. This Policy is in accordance with Regulation 5.1 of the Financial Regulations and Rules, on establishing frameworks for results-based management, enterprise risk management and internal controls, and Regulation 5.2 on establishing an internal control framework and system in accordance with relevant and prevailing best practices.

Under the guiding principles of WIPO's Risk Management Policy, risk management is considered an organization-wide responsibility and risks are communicated in a timely, transparent and consistent manner. The process is adaptive and dynamic, responding to changing risk factors and is performed as an integral part of the Organization's Results-Based Management cycle. Calculated risk taking in pursuit of Expected Results is encouraged, based on reliable information, prioritization, materiality, and in line with the risk appetite statement. Organizational level risks are identified and reviewed by WIPO's Risk Management Group, which is chaired by the Director General.

## Sustainability

The WIPO High-Level Policy on Environmental Responsibility was issued in 2022, with WIPO's Environmental Sustainability Management Group (ESMG) serving as the steering committee, providing strategic direction and oversight for Environmental Management System (EMS) implementation.

WIPO actively participates in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Greening the Blue initiative, reporting greenhouse gas emissions and environmental data alongside over fifty UN agencies and programs. In December 2024 WIPO signed the 2050Today Charter, reaffirming its environmental responsibility at the host country level and strengthening collaboration with the Geneva community to further reduce its environmental footprint. The Organization offsets its remaining annual emissions through the procurement of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) via the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) mechanism.

WIPO has implemented comprehensive energy efficiency measures across its operations, particularly at its Headquarters Campus. The Organization utilizes 100 per cent renewable energy and employs the Geneva Lake Water (Genilac) renewable cooling system for building temperature control. In 2025, WIPO introduced an enhanced waste management system at its headquarters, featuring specialized sorting bins and awareness campaigns designed to increase recycling rates.

Also during 2025, WIPO advanced its sustainable IT initiatives through campaigns including Digital Cleanup Week and International E-Waste Day, encouraging staff to optimize digital storage and responsibly dispose of obsolete equipment for reuse or recycling. The Organization actively works to reduce the environmental impact of its IT infrastructure, including primary resource consumption. Notably, WIPO completed its first comprehensive assessment to measure the environmental impact and the maturity of its digital activities, as a baseline, enabling the identification and prioritization of targeted actions.

WIPO integrates sustainability considerations into procurement processes where relevant, applying the UN's three-pillar definition of sustainability (environmental, social, and economic). The entire procurement process and documentation are fully accessible to visually impaired users. Depending on market maturity, suppliers' sustainability efforts are either documented for informational purposes or incorporated into bid evaluation criteria. This approach reinforces WIPO's sustainability commitment while maintaining fairness and effective competition, as per the approach agreed with Member States.



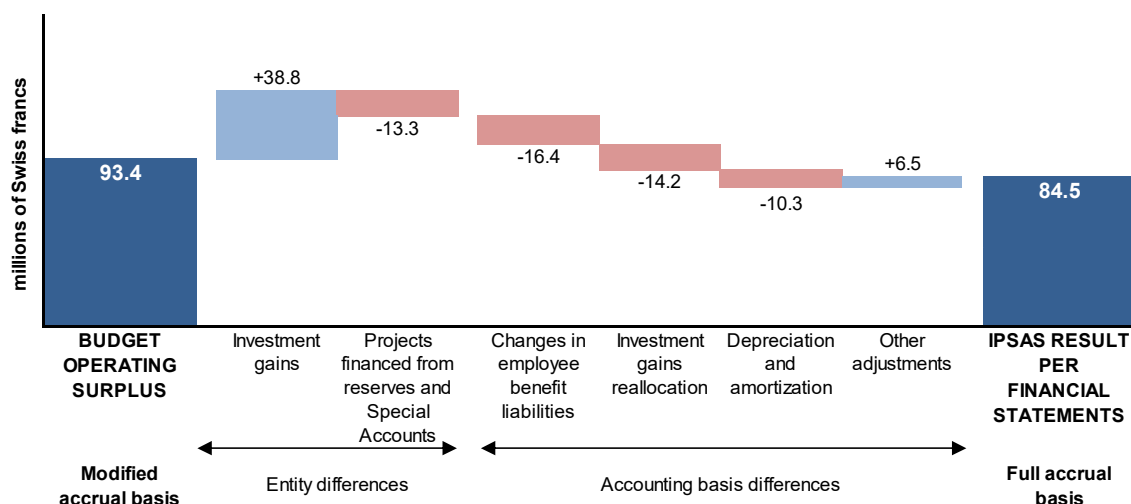
## Financial Performance

The Organization's results for 2025 showed a surplus for the year of 84.5 million Swiss francs, with total revenue of 497.6 million Swiss francs, total expenses of 437.7 million Swiss francs, and investment gains of 24.6 million Swiss francs. This can be compared to a surplus of 140.1 million Swiss francs in 2024, with total revenue of 496.7 million Swiss francs, total expenses of 430.3 million Swiss francs, and investment gains of 73.7 million Swiss francs. Removing the impact of the investment gains recorded in 2025 and 2024 respectively reveals that the Organization's operating surplus fell by 9.8 per cent in 2025 (operating surplus of 59.9 million Swiss francs in 2025 compared with an operating surplus of 66.4 million Swiss francs in 2024). The Program of Work and Budget operating result for 2025 prepared on a modified accrual basis (i.e. not including all IPSAS adjustments), and excluding investment gains, was a surplus of 93.4 million Swiss francs. The 2025 result for the Organization under IPSAS includes Special Accounts, Projects financed from reserves, investment gains, and the impact of adjustments related to full accrual accounting in accordance with IPSAS:

	Program and Budget	Special Accounts	Projects Financed from Reserves	IPSAS Adjustments	Total	Total
	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024
<i>(in millions of Swiss francs)</i>						
Total revenue	488.4	10.4	-	-1.2	497.6	496.7
Total expenses	-395.0	-10.0	-13.7	-19.0	-437.7	-430.3
<b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>
Investment gains/(losses)	38.7	0.1	-	-14.2	24.6	73.7
<b>Total surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>-34.4</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>140.1</b>

The chart below summarizes the principal differences between the Program of Work and Budget operating surplus of 93.4 million Swiss francs, and the surplus for the whole Organization prepared on an IPSAS basis of 84.5 million Swiss francs:

*Movement from budget operating surplus to IPSAS total surplus 2025*



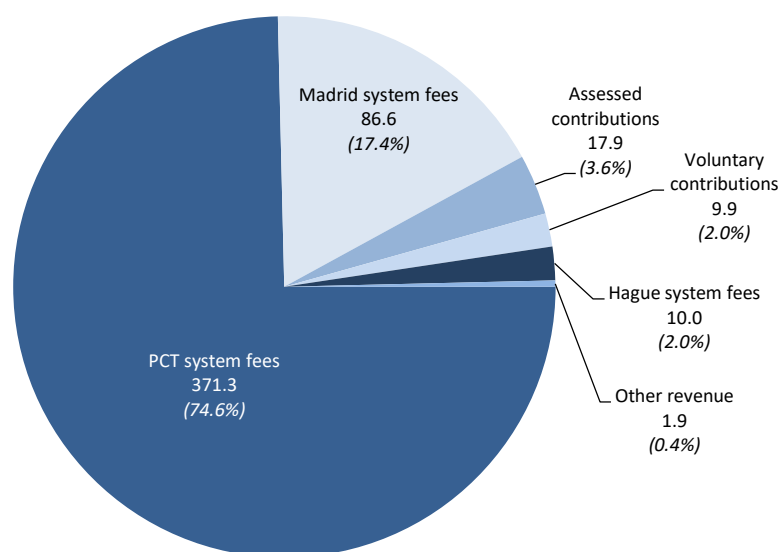
The WIPO financial statements as prepared in accordance with IPSAS include all areas and activities of the whole Organization. The inclusion of the results before IPSAS adjustments of investment gains, Projects financed from reserves and Special Accounts represent 'entity differences' between the budget result and the surplus per the IPSAS financial statements. The application of full accrual basis accounting in accordance with IPSAS leads to a number of 'accounting basis differences' which impact the result for the year. The net impact of the accounting basis adjustments is a 34.4 million Swiss francs reduction in the surplus. The principal accounting differences include:

- the depreciation expense of buildings and equipment and the amortization expense of intangible assets as the cost of these assets is spread over their useful lives;

- adjustments to reflect movements in employee benefit liabilities based on IPSAS compliant calculations, including those prepared by external actuaries;
- the reallocation of investment gains to personnel expenditure and actuarial gains through net assets where these relate to plan assets for the funding of the ASHI liability;
- the capitalization of costs relating to the improvement or acquisition of fixed assets, along with losses from the disposal or write-off of fixed assets.

## Revenue

**Composition of 2025 revenue on an IPSAS basis**  
(in millions of Swiss francs)



Total revenue of the Organization for 2025 was 497.6 million Swiss francs, representing an increase of 0.2 per cent compared to the 2024 total revenue of 496.7 million Swiss francs. The largest source of revenue during 2025 was PCT system fees, accounting for 74.6 per cent of total revenue. Revenue from PCT system fees grew by 0.1 per cent compared to 2024.

Madrid system fees were the second largest source of revenue during the year 2025, representing 17.4 per cent of total revenue. Revenue from Madrid system fees increased by 3.9 per cent compared to 2024. Hague system fees, Lisbon system fees, assessed contributions, voluntary contributions (contributions by donors to Special Accounts) and other revenue (publications, arbitration and mediation and other/miscellaneous revenue) comprise the remaining 8.0 per cent of the Organization's total revenue. The table on the following page provides a summary of the changes by revenue type compared to the prior year:

### Revenue variance 2024-2025

	2025	2024	Net Change	Net Change
	(in millions of Swiss francs)			%
<b>Revenue</b>				
Assessed contributions	17.9	18.6	-0.7	-3.9
Voluntary contributions	9.9	10.1	-0.2	-1.7
Publications revenue	0.6	0.5	0.1	13.9
<b>Fees</b>				
PCT system	371.3	371.1	0.2	0.1
Madrid system	86.6	83.3	3.3	3.9
Hague system	10.0	8.8	1.2	13.7
Lisbon system	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-65.0
Sub-total fees	468.0	463.4	4.6	1.0
Arbitration and Mediation	2.7	2.8	-0.1	-0.9
Other/miscellaneous revenue	-1.5	1.3	-2.8	224.8
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>497.6</b>	<b>496.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>

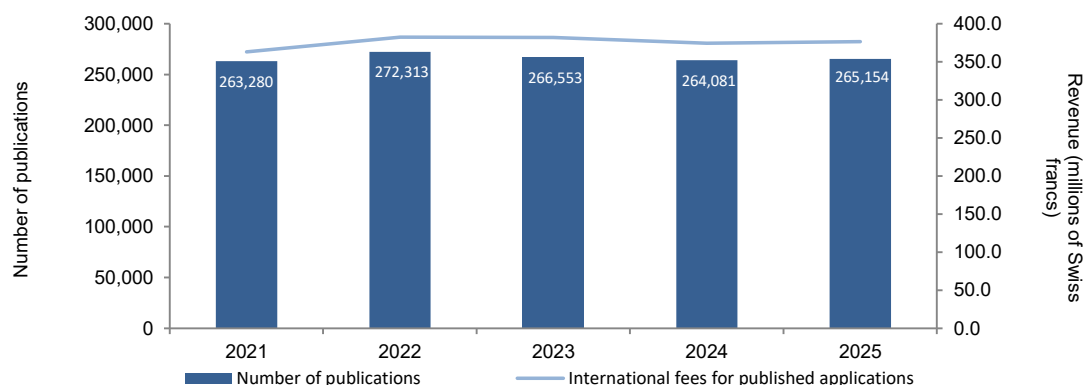
PCT revenue is principally comprised of international filing fees (the basic fee, plus supplementary page fees, less reductions for e-filings and least developed countries). The total PCT system fees revenue figure also comprises other fees (including handling and transfer fees) and foreign exchange gains and losses:

### Detail of PCT system fees 2021-2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	(in millions of Swiss francs)				
International filing fees	376.6	374.7	381.9	382.6	363.1
Other fees	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1
Exchange gain/(loss) on fees received	-5.6	-5.5	-11.3	-7.2	-3.3
Other exchange gain/(loss)	-2.3	-0.9	-4.8	2.4	-1.1
<b>Total PCT system fees</b>	<b>371.3</b>	<b>371.1</b>	<b>368.6</b>	<b>380.8</b>	<b>361.8</b>

Revenue from PCT system fees on an IPSAS basis increased by 0.1 per cent compared to 2024. In the financial statements prepared under IPSAS, revenue for international filing fees from PCT applications is recognized only on publication of the application. In 2025 there were 265,154 publications compared to 264,081 in 2024. When looking at revenue from PCT international filing fees as recognized in accordance with IPSAS, the following graph shows how annual revenue has moved in line with the number of published applications in the year:

### PCT International filing fees and publications 2021-2025



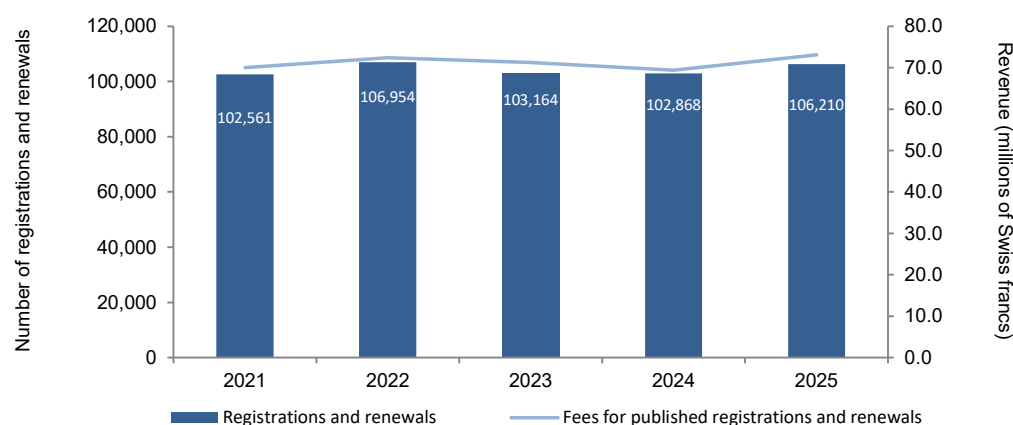
Madrid system fees principally comprise basic fees received from applications for registrations or renewals and fees for subsequent designations:

#### Detail of Madrid system fees 2021-2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
<i>(in millions of Swiss francs)</i>					
Basic fees (registrations and renewals)	73.1	69.4	71.2	72.4	70.0
Subsequent designations	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.3
Other fees	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.1
<b>Total Madrid system fees</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>82.4</b>

In accordance with IPSAS, revenue from Madrid fees for registrations, renewals and subsequent designations is recognized in the financial statements upon publication. Revenue from registrations and renewals as recognized in accordance with IPSAS has moved in line with the number of registrations and renewals in the year. Between 2024 and 2025, the number of registrations increased slightly from 62,423 to 63,001. In the same period the number of renewals also rose from 40,445 to 43,209:

#### Madrid Basic fees and registrations/renewals 2021-2025



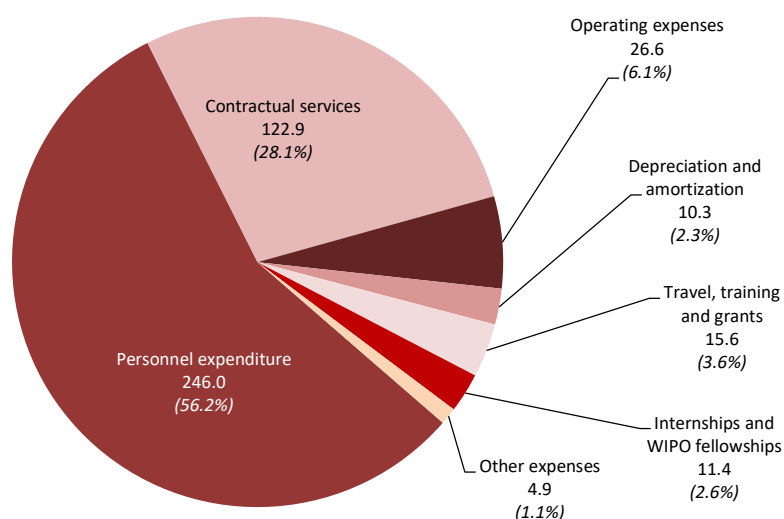
Revenue from Hague system fees totaled 10.0 million Swiss francs for 2025, representing an increase of 13.7 per cent compared to the 2024 figure of 8.8 million Swiss francs. Registrations under the Hague system rose from 8,847 in 2024 to 10,044 in 2025. Lisbon system fees totaled 76 thousand Swiss francs in 2025, compared to 217 thousand Swiss francs in 2024. The impact of accessions to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement during 2021 and 2022 generated increased fees for registrations and modifications in 2024.

Revenue from assessed contributions of 17.9 million Swiss francs in 2025 represents 3.6 per cent of total revenue, while revenue from voluntary contributions of 9.9 million Swiss francs in 2025 represents 2.0 per cent of total revenue. Revenue from voluntary contributions is recognized as work is performed and expense incurred in line with the relevant agreement. The actual receipt of voluntary contributions in 2025 was 10.4 million Swiss francs, compared to 15.7 million Swiss francs in 2024. This decrease is largely attributable to the prior year impact of funds received under new funds-in-trust established in 2024.

Arbitration and mediation revenue of 2.7 million Swiss francs was down very slightly by 0.1 million Swiss francs on the prior year, while publications revenue of 0.6 million Swiss francs increased by 0.1 million Swiss francs compared to 2024. Other/miscellaneous revenue totaled -1.5 million Swiss francs in 2025, compared to 1.3 million Swiss francs in 2024. The Organization includes exchange gains/losses as part of other/miscellaneous revenue, and in 2025 recognized net losses of 1.6 million Swiss francs, compared to net gains of 0.3 million Swiss francs in 2024. These exchange gains and losses correspond to the revaluation of balances, including bank accounts and operating cash short-term investments, held in currencies other than Swiss francs.

## Expenses

**Composition of 2025 expenses on an IPSAS basis**  
(in millions of Swiss francs)



**Detailed breakdown of 2025 expenses**  
(in millions of Swiss francs)

Personnel expenditure 246.0	Posts	234.1	Depreciation and amortization 10.3	Buildings depreciation	9.3
	Temporary staff	11.1		Equipment depreciation	0.2
	Other staff costs	0.8		Intangible assets amortization	0.8
Contractual services 122.9	Conferences	5.6	Travel, training and grants 15.6	Staff missions	6.1
	Individual contractual services	21.4		Third-party travel	8.5
	Commercial translation services	26.9		Training and related travel grants	1.0
	IT services	44.1	Internships and WIPO fellowships 11.4	Internships	0.5
	Other contractual services	24.9		WIPO fellowships	10.9
Operating expenses 26.6	Premises and maintenance	24.3	Other expenses 4.9	Equipment and supplies	4.6
	Communication	0.8		Finance costs	0.3
	Representation & other operating expenses	0.7			
	United Nations joint services	0.8			

Total expenses of the Organization for 2025 were 437.7 million Swiss francs, representing an increase of 1.7 per cent compared to 2024 total expenses of 430.3 million Swiss francs. The largest expense for the Organization was personnel expenditure of 246.0 million Swiss francs, representing 56.2 per cent of total expenses. Contractual services of 122.9 million Swiss francs were the second largest expense for the Organization, followed by operating expenses of 26.6 million Swiss francs. The table on the following page provides a summary of the changes by expense type compared to the prior year:

*Expenses variance 2024-2025*

	2025	2024	Net Change	Net Change
	<i>(in millions of Swiss francs)</i>			%
<b>Expenses</b>				
Personnel expenditure	246.0	252.8	-6.8	-2.7
Internships and WIPO fellowships	11.4	10.0	1.4	13.7
Travel, training and grants	15.6	16.9	-1.3	-7.9
Contractual services	122.9	113.4	9.5	8.4
Operating expenses	26.6	24.5	2.1	8.6
Equipment and supplies	4.6	2.3	2.3	99.5
Depreciation and amortization	10.3	10.1	0.2	2.4
Finance costs	0.3	0.3	-	27.4
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>437.7</b>	<b>430.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Total personnel expenditure in 2025 of 246.0 million Swiss francs has fallen by 2.7 per cent compared to total personnel expenditure of 252.8 million Swiss francs in 2024. Personnel expenditure comprises principally net base salary and post adjustments for staff in posts or temporary positions. Combined these represent 148.6 million Swiss francs, 60.4 per cent of total personnel expenditure for 2025, and 0.8 million Swiss francs lower than the prior year figure of 149.4 million Swiss francs. The overall decrease in personnel expenditure is primarily due to the impacts of movements in long-term employee benefit liabilities, in particular the recognition of interest revenue for ASHI plan assets. The cost of internships and WIPO fellowships, which is not included as part of personnel expenditure, increased compared to 2024, rising by 13.7 per cent to 11.4 million Swiss francs. This reflects the full year impact in 2025 of the growth in the number of Fellows during 2024. Along with the yearly intake under the Young Experts Program (YEP), the Fellowship Program seeks to attract young talent and offer valuable professional experience at WIPO.

Travel, training and grants decreased from 16.9 million Swiss francs in 2024, to 15.6 million Swiss francs in 2025. This decrease was due to a 2.0 million Swiss francs reduction in costs for third-party travel (8.5 million Swiss francs in 2025, compared to 10.5 million Swiss francs in 2024). Notably, WIPO organized two Diplomatic Conferences during 2024 (the Diplomatic Conference on Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge hosted by WIPO in Geneva, and the Diplomatic Conference to Conclude and Adopt a Design Law Treaty hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh). This was partly offset by a 0.9 million Swiss franc increase in staff missions (6.1 million Swiss francs in 2025, compared to 5.2 million Swiss francs in 2024).

Contractual services in 2025 totaled 122.9 million Swiss francs. These expenses increased by 9.5 million Swiss francs compared to the 2024 figure. Contractual services in the year 2025 concerned primarily commercial translation services (26.9 million Swiss francs), IT services (44.1 million Swiss francs), individual contractual services (21.4 million Swiss francs), and other contractual services (24.9 million Swiss francs). Within these areas, expenses for both IT services and other contractual services increased compared to 2024 (by 2.8 million Swiss francs and 8.3 million Swiss francs respectively), whereas expenses for commercial translation services fell by 1.8 million Swiss francs and individual contractual services remained stable. The increase in other contractual services in 2025 relates mainly to costs under projects financed from reserves (increase of 2.9 million Swiss francs) and the use of external human resource services (increase of 2.8 million Swiss francs).

Operating expenses in 2025 totaled 26.6 million Swiss francs, an increase of 8.6 per cent compared to the 2024 total of 24.5 million Swiss francs. Premises and maintenance costs constitute by far the largest category of operating expenses, and these rose by 2.3 million Swiss francs compared to 2024. Expenses for equipment and supplies increased from 2.3 million Swiss francs in 2024 to 4.6 million Swiss francs in 2025, this difference was driven by IT hardware and supplies acquired in 2025. Depreciation and amortization of capitalized fixed assets rose slightly from the prior year, totaling 10.3 million Swiss francs in 2025 compared to 10.1 million Swiss francs in 2024.

### Investment gains/(losses)

In 2025, the Organization reported net investment gains of 24.6 million Swiss francs, compared to 73.7 million Swiss francs in 2024. The 2025 figure represents the result after the reallocation of 14.2 million Swiss francs of investment gains to personnel expenditure and actuarial gains through net assets where these relate to plan assets for the funding of the ASHI liability. This investment performance is evaluated against WIPO's benchmark rate to provide a more precise measure of investment effectiveness. Net investment returns are recorded across WIPO's three distinct portfolios: Operating cash, Core, and Strategic, amounting to 1.1 million, 22.6 million, and 0.9 million Swiss francs, respectively (with the Strategic portfolio figure not including 14.2 million Swiss francs return for ASHI plan assets). For Core and Strategic portfolios, the total fund net return is calculated after deducting transaction costs, management fees, and investment administrative expenses. The returns are reported in Swiss francs over three periods: one year, five years, and since the inception of the portfolio.

WIPO's investment strategies are developed in accordance with the Organization's financial objectives and risk management framework. Core portfolio investments are managed with the objective of generating a positive return over a rolling five-year period, while Strategic portfolio investments (including ASHI plan assets) are held for the long term in order to achieve capital growth and cover the target ratio of the Organization's after-service employee benefit liabilities over twenty years. These investment objectives ensure that investment performance is evaluated over appropriate time horizons, reducing sensitivity to temporary market volatility.

### Core portfolio

The market value of the investment portfolio was 981.9 million Swiss francs at the end of 2025, up from 931.4 million francs reported at the end of 2024. The portfolio returned 2.3 per cent in 2025. The investment objective of the fund is to return positive returns after costs, given an acceptable level of risk over a five-year rolling period. Within this scope, the portfolio had returned 2.0 per cent annualized.

Investment Performance (%)*	2025	2024	5-Years	Since Inception
WIPO Core portfolio	2.3	6.1	1.3	2.0
Benchmark Return	2.6	6.3	1.7	2.0
Relative Return	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.0

\*: time-weighted rate of return

### Strategic portfolio

The market value of the investment portfolio was 345.2 million Swiss francs (including the investment portion of ASHI plan assets of 326.0 million Swiss francs) at the end of 2025, up from 273.7 million francs reported in 2024. This increase includes additional funding of 50.0 million Swiss francs approved by the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO in July 2025. The portfolio returned 5.5 percent in 2025. Annualized returns were 3.2 per cent since inception and the portfolio remains on target to deliver an annualized 2.0 per cent return over twenty years.

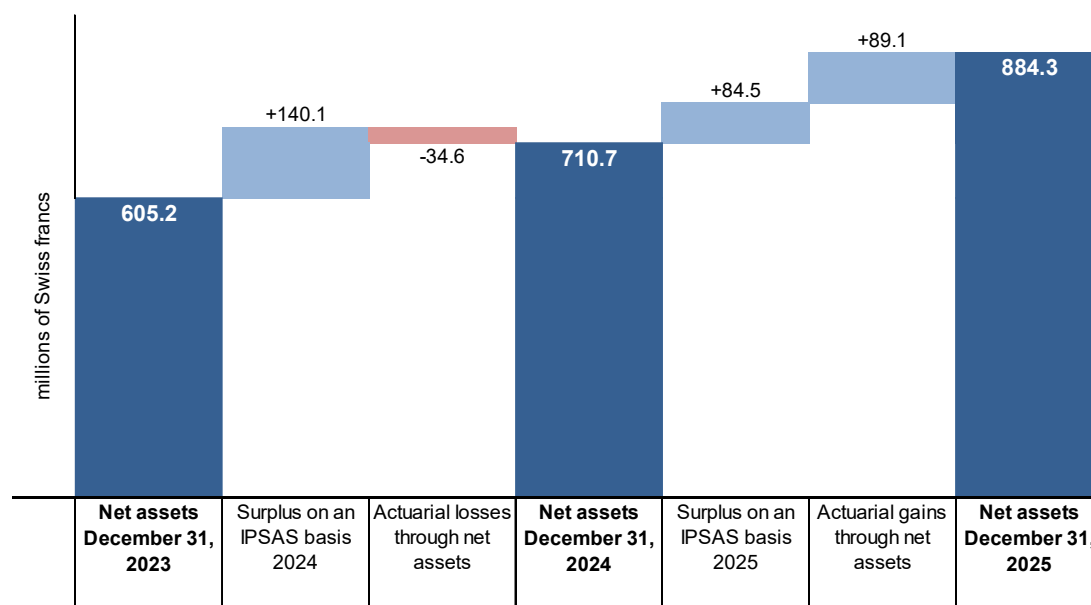
Investment Performance (%)*	2025	2024	5-Years	Since Inception
WIPO Strategic portfolio	5.5	9.0	2.8	3.2
Benchmark Return	5.7	8.6	2.6	3.1
Relative Return	-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1

\*: time-weighted rate of return

## Financial Position

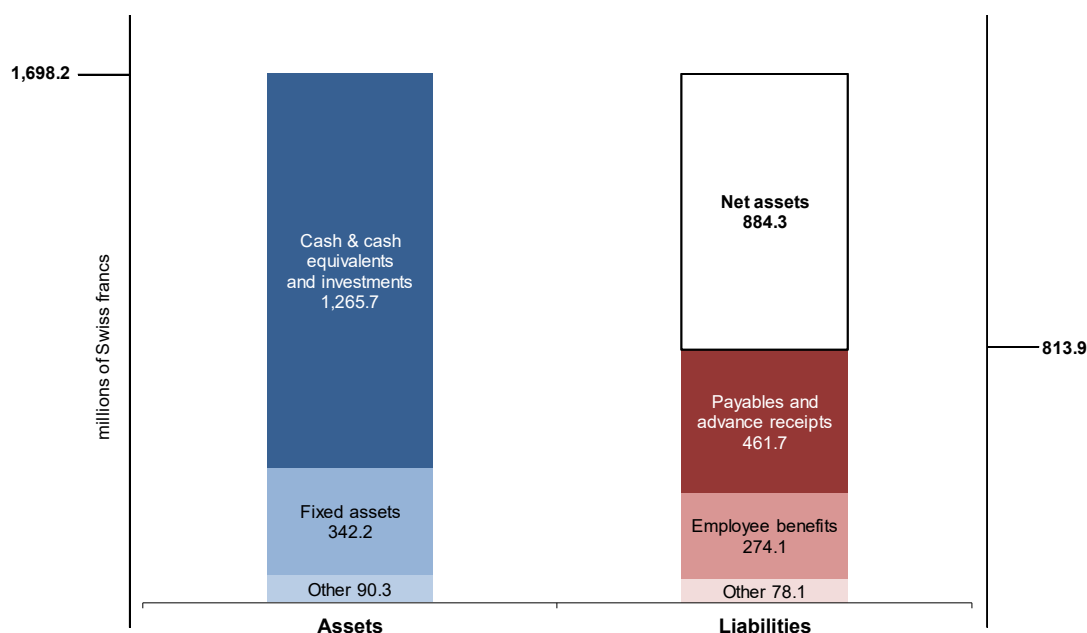
As at December 31, 2025, the Organization had net assets of 884.3 million Swiss francs, with total assets of 1,698.2 million Swiss francs and total liabilities of 813.9 million Swiss francs. During 2025, the Organization's net assets increased by 173.6 million Swiss francs. This increase was due to the surplus for the year of 84.5 million Swiss francs, combined with actuarial gains of 89.1 million Swiss francs related to WIPO's net liability for ASHI:

### Movement in net assets 2023-2025



The following chart provides a summary of the Statement of Financial Position of WIPO as at December 31, 2025. Total assets of 1,698.2 million Swiss francs are composed primarily of cash, cash equivalents, investments and fixed assets. Total liabilities of 813.9 million Swiss francs are principally payables and advance receipts, and employee benefits:

### Summary of assets and liabilities December 31, 2025





## Assets

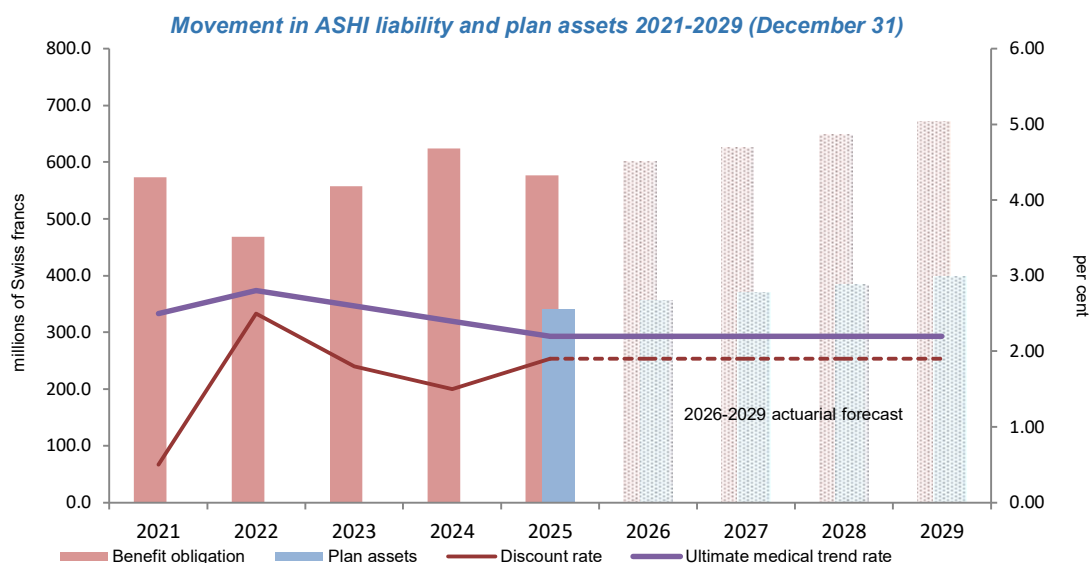
At the end of 2025, the Organization held cash, cash equivalents and investment balances of 1,265.7 million Swiss francs, representing 74.5 per cent of total assets. This total balance was 216.5 million Swiss francs lower than the balance of 1,482.2 million Swiss francs at the end of 2024. As at end 2025, a total balance of 341.5 million Swiss francs (15.5 million Swiss francs of cash and 326.0 million Swiss francs of investments), representing ASHI plan assets, is reclassified from assets to net against liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

The Organization holds significant fixed assets (land, buildings, intangible assets and equipment) with a total net book value of 342.2 million Swiss francs. During 2025, costs totaling 6.8 million Swiss francs were capitalized for additions and improvements to fixed assets. The total depreciation and amortization charge against all fixed assets was 10.3 million Swiss francs for 2025. Other assets of the Organization totaling 90.3 million Swiss francs included accounts receivable and advance payments. Within this, the most significant balance was PCT debtors totaling 61.2 million Swiss francs. At any point during the year, a significant number of PCT applications have been filed with receiving Offices and possibly received by WIPO, for which no corresponding fee payment has yet been received by the Organization. The balance of PCT debtors increased compared to the prior year, when it totaled 57.8 million Swiss francs.

## Liabilities

Employee benefit liabilities of 274.1 million Swiss francs were mainly comprised of the ASHI net liability of 235.4 million Swiss francs, representing 85.9 per cent of the total employee benefits liability as at December 31, 2025. For 2025 the ASHI gross liability (defined benefit obligation) of 576.9 million Swiss francs is presented net of plan assets totaling 341.5 million Swiss francs. The defined benefit obligation at December 31, 2025, fell by 47.5 million Swiss francs compared to the 2024 balance of 624.4 million Swiss francs. The calculation of the ASHI defined benefit obligation is performed by an independent actuary. In accordance with IPSAS requirements, the amount recognized in the financial statements represents the present value of all expected future benefits to existing retirees and their dependents, and all accrued post-employment benefits of active staff. On average, medical costs increase with age, so the most significant expected medical costs remain to be paid in the future. To manage the cost and risk of its medical insurance plan, WIPO has secured an insurance contract that allows a level per person premium to be paid for existing retirees and active staff, thus reducing the cash paid on behalf of older retirees relative to their incurred medical cost.

The ASHI net liability calculation incorporates a number of actuarial assumptions. These include the discount rate, medical cost trend rates, annual medical claims cost, retirement rates and mortality rates. Changes to these assumptions year on year lead to actuarial gains and losses which are recognized as part of the net liability in the Statement of Financial Position. A breakdown of the movement in the net liability due to actuarial gains and losses is provided in Note 9 of these financial statements. The decrease in the defined benefit obligation in 2025 was partly due to an increase in the discount rate, which rose from 1.50 per cent to 1.90 per cent. The discount rate was determined using AA corporate bond yield curves. In addition, for the 2025 valuation there was a decrease in the medical cost trend rate from 2.40 per cent to 2.20 per cent. The following graph shows how the ASHI defined benefit obligation has developed since 2021, and includes actuarial forecasts for 2026-2029 (applying the same assumptions as for the 2025 calculation). The graph also shows how discount rates and medical cost trend rates have changed since 2021, and from 2025 onwards presents the balance and forecast of plan assets:



The projections of the ASHI defined benefit obligation and plan assets for 2026-2029 do not consider gains or losses from possible future changes in actuarial assumptions, which could significantly impact calculations in subsequent years. The projected increase in the defined benefit obligation for 2026-2029 reflects the demographic make-up of participants in WIPO's collective medical insurance plan. Projected additional ASHI benefits accrued by active staff (which increase the ASHI defined benefit obligation) outweigh projected medical costs paid to retirees (which reduce the ASHI defined benefit obligation).

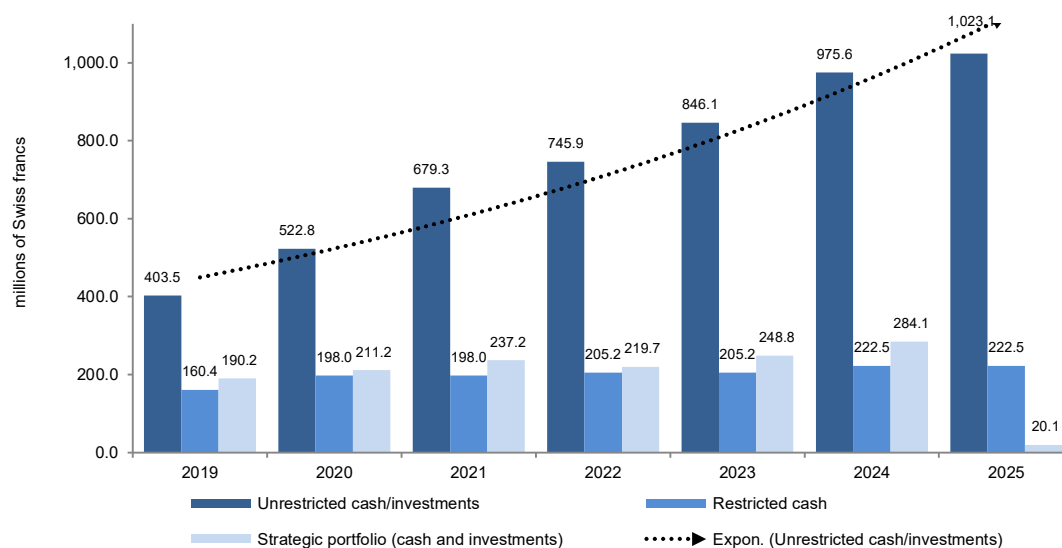
As at December 31, 2025, payables and advance receipts totaled 461.7 million Swiss francs, and mainly included deferred revenue for the processing of international applications (under the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems) of 293.7 million Swiss francs. This deferred revenue balance principally concerns PCT system fees of 290.9 million Swiss francs. Revenue from fees relating to the processing of international applications is deferred until the related application is published. At any given time during the year, a number of PCT applications will have been filed with either receiving Offices or WIPO which have yet to be published. As at December 31, 2025, for applications with a 2024 or 2025 filing date, it is estimated that approximately 207,500 applications were unpublished. At the end of the prior year 2024, approximately 206,400 applications filed in 2023 or 2024 were unpublished and the deferred revenue balance for PCT system fees was 291.1 million Swiss francs.

## Cash Flow

The Organization's principal cash inflows come from PCT system fees, with an average monthly inflow of 34.3 million Swiss francs in 2025, compared to 35.0 million Swiss francs in 2024. The Organization primarily holds cash deposits in instant access bank accounts to maintain liquidity. In 2025, balances were also maintained in term deposit accounts with maturities of up to 12 months and money market funds to optimize returns while ensuring access to funds as needed.

Cash, cash equivalents and investments can be presented separately as unrestricted, restricted and strategic portfolio balances. Restricted cash includes the General Assembly approved reserve level target of 25 per cent of projected Biennial Expenditure and funds to ensure adequate liquidity to meet the day to day cash flow requirements of the organization as per Financial Regulations and Rules and WIPO Reserve Policy. The strategic portfolio represents funds allocated for the future financing of after-service employee benefit liabilities. From 2025, the balance of the strategic portfolio concerning ASHI (341.5 million Swiss francs) is treated as plan assets and relocated to the ASHI net liability, it is therefore no longer presented as part of the Organization's cash, cash equivalents and investments.

### Unrestricted, restricted and strategic portfolio 2019-2025



## STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL 2025

### *Scope of responsibility*

As Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), I am accountable, in accordance with the responsibility assigned to me in the Financial Regulations and Rules (FRR) as applicable in 2025, in particular:

#### Regulation 5.2

The Director General shall establish an internal control framework and system in accordance with relevant and prevailing best practices.

#### Regulation 5.3

The Director General establishes and signs an annual Statement on Internal Control, providing assurance to stakeholders. The Statement on Internal Control is supported by assurances from designated officials and will draw upon the internal oversight opinion of WIPO's governance, risk management and control environment.

### *Purpose of the system of internal control*

Our system of internal control is designed to provide reasonable assurance of the Organization's ability to deliver its mandate and advance its Expected Results. The aim of this system of internal control is to optimize risk and opportunity in line with the WIPO Risk Appetite Statement. As such, it sets out to provide reasonable assurance over the following three areas:

- Reliability of reporting - financial transactions and performance reporting does not contain any significant anomalies, major errors or omissions;
- Effectiveness and efficiency of business processes, the safeguarding of assets and the exercise of economy; and
- Compliance with WIPO's regulatory framework.

My current statement on WIPO's internal control processes, as described above, applies for the year ended December 31, 2025, and as at the date of the approval of the Organization's 2025 financial statements. It is presented in line with the COSO<sup>1</sup> Internal Control framework, and the Three Lines Model<sup>2</sup>.

### **A. CONTROL ENVIRONMENT**

Sector Leads support my efforts to reinforce a tone at the top that emphasizes the importance of risk-informed decision-making, rigorous internal controls, timely resolution of weaknesses, and continuous improvement of the internal control system.

WIPO's Accountability Framework outlines the components that ensure good governance by providing reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of reporting, the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, compliance with applicable policies, regulations, and rules, and the safeguarding of resources. The WIPO Control Environment is structured around a set of key controls that are assessed annually and provide overarching assurance across all areas of the COSO framework.

WIPO's Core Values are expressed as "Shaping the Future," "Acting Responsibly," "Delivering Excellence," and "Working as One," and collectively foster a culture of accountability and strong ethical values.

The Ethics Office, which enjoys functional and operational independence from management, assists me in ensuring that all WIPO personnel perform their functions in accordance with the highest standards of integrity, as required by WIPO's regulatory framework, including the WIPO Convention, the Staff Regulations and Rules (SRR), the ICSC Standards of Conduct and the WIPO Code of Ethics. In 2025, the Ethics Office reviewed and updated the mandatory training on "Ethics and integrity at WIPO", expanded and diversified its outreach activities, continued to provide confidential guidance, managed the annual financial and other interests disclosure exercise (whose scope was extended), and received and reviewed formal complaints of retaliation.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.coso.org/guidance-on-ic>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.theiia.org/globalassets/site/about-us/advocacy/three-lines-model-updated.pdf>

## B. RESULTS-BASED PLANNING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Resource needs are driven by the substantive work program planned for implementation during the biennium, in accordance with the Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP). Member States' approval of the 2024/25 Program of Work and Budget established the implementation parameters for the biennium, and control processes anchored in the WIPO FRR ensured that our work was implemented in accordance with that approval.

During 2025, a management-initiated fraud risk assessment confirmed that the most significant fraud risk stems from external fraudsters who may develop new phishing and cyberattack schemes. WIPO has implemented a multi-layered response including employee awareness training, technical safeguards, access controls, and incident monitoring to detect and prevent fraudulent activities.

We continued to operationalize the WIPO Risk Appetite Statement, which sets out the target level of risk by Expected Result, intrinsically linking performance and calculated risk management. Managers were encouraged to actively target risk in line with the defined appetite, thereby optimizing mitigation costs. Key organizational risks and their responses are articulated in the Program of Work and Budget and reported in the WIPO Performance Report.

## C. CONTROL ACTIVITIES

WIPO's control environment is represented by a set of 39 key organizational controls, derived from the WIPO regulatory framework that provide overarching assurance across the five components and 17 principles of the COSO framework. These controls address the most significant risks to achieving WIPO's mandate and Expected Results and are designed to operate consistently across the Organization.

During 2025, these key organizational controls were subject to a comprehensive assessment covering control design, implementation, and operating effectiveness. The testing confirmed that the controls are appropriately designed, effectively implemented, and operating as intended. No material weaknesses were identified in key organizational controls. The results of this testing provide a strong foundation for my overall assurance, as these controls underpin WIPO's control environment, risk assessment processes, control activities, information and communication arrangements, and monitoring mechanisms.

In addition to key organizational controls outlined above, WIPO operates a broader set of detailed operational controls embedded within business processes across all sectors. These controls support the day-to-day management of risks related to, for example, operations, finance, compliance, information technology, data protection, and security.

Responsibility for the effective operation of these controls rests with management, under the leadership of WIPO Sector Leads. Throughout 2025, Sector Leads ensured that controls within their respective areas of responsibility were implemented and operated effectively, supported by policies, procedures, system-based controls, and data analytics. The overall maturity of these controls demonstrates a strong emphasis on preventive and directive measures, complemented by appropriate detective controls, and reflects a robust and consistently applied internal control framework across the Organization.

## D. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Within the Secretariat, WIPO's information and communication systems ensure that control-relevant information is identified, captured, and communicated in a timely manner to enable personnel to carry out their responsibilities effectively. The Risk Management Group (RMG) and staff have access to reports and risk and control records through our business intelligence system, enabling continuous assessment of the evolving risk landscape.

The WIPO Performance Report (WO/PBC/40/6) provides relevant, reliable information which is shared in a timely manner to support effective internal control. Governing body meetings ensure rigorous review and feedback.

The Chief Security Officer oversees the implementation of multi-year strategies aimed at leveraging leading-edge technologies to enhance the protection of the Organization's systems and information against cyber threats. The Chief Data Officer and the Data Protection Officer oversee the continually evolving areas of data governance and privacy, which are being further strengthened through a data governance strategy and a heightened focus on data protection.

The portfolio of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) solutions provides a high level of control, including transaction-level system controls and data analytics. An ERP transformation project is underway to upgrade the ERP system and streamline administrative business processes. The Enterprise Risk Management solution ensures that controls are systematically owned, assessed, and linked to risks.

## E. MONITORING

As Director General of WIPO, I am ultimately accountable for the effectiveness of the system of internal control and my assertion is supported and informed by the following:

<b>First Line</b>	Sector Leads, and their teams, in pursuit of the Organization's Expected Results have signed MRLs from which I derive assurance. These letters attest to the Sector Leads' confirmation, to the best of their knowledge and belief, that the financial transactions and performance reporting for the Sector under their responsibility do not contain any significant anomalies, major errors or omissions. I also take into account the commitment from each officer with delegated financial authority.
<b>Second Line</b>	Management's role is to address organizational risks, including compliance with our regulatory framework, ethical behavior, information and technology security, sustainability, and quality assurance. We continue to streamline processes using data analytics to efficiently monitor the control activities that are initiated in the first line. The RMG's purpose is to promote a culture of responsible risk management in WIPO, to review and monitor WIPO's financial situation and the key risks to the achievement of Expected Results.
<b>Third Line</b>	The Internal Oversight Division (IOD)'s objectives include assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of governance, risk management, and control processes. In 2025, IOD conducted a range of audit and assurance engagements across key risk areas and organizational functions. These included audit of investment management at WIPO, key risk areas in procurement, cybersecurity management, business process review of the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, audit of the Hague Registry, and audit of the WIPO Office in China and the Youth Engagement Process review.  The Director, IOD, concluded that WIPO's governance, risk management, and internal control processes were, in aggregate, satisfactory, with some improvements needed. These were most notably within specific procurement processes and selected operational and ICT-related activities, where improvements are required to strengthen consistency, efficiency, and control effectiveness. My team has agreed to corrective actions, and their timely and effective implementation will be monitored.
<b>Independent Oversight</b>	<p><b>External Auditor</b> The External Auditor aims to provide independent assurance to Member States, to add value to WIPO's financial management and governance, and to support its objectives through the external audit process. I note the comment in the External Auditor's May 2025 report, pertaining to the period 2024, that "Overall, we found no significant control weaknesses which impacted on our audit opinion." My teams continue to focus on the effective implementation of audit recommendations contained in the report.</p> <p><b>Independent Advisory Oversight Committee (IAOC)</b> My management team and I engaged regularly with the IAOC in support of its mandate that includes providing advice on the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and internal controls, reviewing the effectiveness and operational independence of the internal oversight function and reviewing and advising on the ethics function.</p> <p><b>Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)</b> The JIU is mandated to conduct evaluations, inspections and investigations system-wide, and WIPO actively engages with the inspectors. The Progress Report on the Implementation of JIU Recommendations (WO/PBC/40/5) provides an overview of the implementation status of those recommendations.</p>

My assurance is informed by the independent overall opinion of the Director of IOD on governance, risk management and internal controls at WIPO. This opinion is based on the assurance work undertaken by IOD in 2025, as well as a comprehensive review of governance, risk management, and control processes.

## Conclusion

Based on the contents of this statement and the evidence that underpins it, I conclude that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and based upon the information I have, there have been no material weaknesses that would affect the reliability of the Organization's financial and performance reporting, nor are there significant matters that would need to be raised in the present document for the reporting period.

Daren Tang  
Director General  
Date: May 6, 2026



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### STATEMENT I: Statement of Financial Position

as at December 31, 2025  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	Note	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	76,567	100,450
Investments	4	188,005	176,622
Receivables and prepayments	5	90,366	85,065
		<u>354,938</u>	<u>362,137</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments	4	1,001,125	1,205,092
Intangible assets	6	28,594	27,332
Property, plant, and equipment	7	313,578	318,396
		<u>1,343,297</u>	<u>1,550,820</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b><u>1,698,235</u></b>	<b><u>1,912,957</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables and accruals	8	22,548	19,531
Employee benefits	9	22,258	19,841
Transfers payable	10	103,254	104,041
Advance receipts	11	332,598	332,679
Provisions	12	99	333
Current accounts		77,966	79,305
		<u>558,723</u>	<u>555,730</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Employee benefits	9	251,890	643,167
Advance receipts	11	3,341	3,400
		<u>255,231</u>	<u>646,567</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b><u>813,954</u></b>	<b><u>1,202,297</u></b>
Accumulated Surpluses		1,008,363	909,767
Special Projects Reserve		40,365	54,481
Revaluation Reserve Surplus		8,056	8,056
Actuarial gains/(losses) through Net Assets		-178,845	-267,986
Working Capital Funds		6,342	6,342
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b><u>884,281</u></b>	<b><u>710,660</u></b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Director General



## STATEMENT II: Statement of Financial Performance

for the year ended December 31, 2025  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	Note	2025	2024
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Assessed contributions		17,887	18,613
Voluntary contributions		9,925	10,092
Publications revenue		599	526
Fees			
PCT system		371,304	371,094
Madrid system		86,611	83,323
Hague system		9,994	8,788
Lisbon system		76	217
Sub-total fees		467,985	463,422
Arbitration and Mediation		2,755	2,781
Other/miscellaneous revenue		-1,546	1,239
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>497,605</b>	<b>496,673</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
	16		
Personnel expenditure		245,998	252,836
Internships and WIPO fellowships		11,417	10,038
Travel, training and grants		15,569	16,905
Contractual services		122,922	113,406
Operating expenses		26,634	24,530
Equipment and supplies		4,576	2,294
Depreciation and amortization		10,297	10,052
Finance costs		349	274
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>437,762</b>	<b>430,335</b>
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>		<b>59,843</b>	<b>66,338</b>
Investment gains/(losses)	17	24,637	73,728
<b>TOTAL SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>84,480</b>	<b>140,066</b>

## STATEMENT III: Statement of Changes in Net Assets

for the year ended December 31, 2025  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	Accumulated Surpluses	Special Projects Reserve	Revaluation Reserve Surplus	Actuarial gains/(losses) through Net Assets	Working Capital Funds	Net Assets Total
<b>Net Assets at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>802,314</b>	<b>21,868</b>	<b>8,056</b>	<b>-233,411</b>	<b>6,342</b>	<b>605,169</b>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year 2024	148,441	-8,375	-	-	-	140,066
Transfer to/from Special Projects Reserve	-42,471	42,471	-	-	-	-
Adjustment to Accumulated Surpluses	1,483	-1,483	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-	-	-34,575	-	-34,575
<b>Net Assets at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>909,767</b>	<b>54,481</b>	<b>8,056</b>	<b>-267,986</b>	<b>6,342</b>	<b>710,660</b>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year 2025	93,815	-9,335	-	-	-	84,480
Transfer to/from Special Projects Reserve	406	-406	-	-	-	-
Adjustment to Accumulated Surpluses	4,375	-4,375	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-	-	89,141	-	89,141
<b>Net Assets at December 31, 2025</b>	<b>1,008,363</b>	<b>40,365</b>	<b>8,056</b>	<b>-178,845</b>	<b>6,342</b>	<b>884,281</b>



## STATEMENT IV: Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended December 31, 2025  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	Note	2025	2024
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Surplus (deficit) for the period	Statement II	84,480	140,066
Depreciation and amortization	6 & 7	10,297	10,052
(Increase) decrease in receivables and prepayments	5	-5,301	-6,040
Increase (decrease) in advance receipts	11	-140	6,022
Increase (decrease) in payables and accruals	8	3,017	-2,253
Increase (decrease) in transfers payable	10	-787	135
Increase (decrease) in provisions	12	-234	69
Increase (decrease) in current accounts		-1,339	3,488
Movement in employee benefits (1)		-299,718	32,956
Interest, dividends, investment and exchange gains/losses (2)		-24,423	-75,695
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>-234,148</b>	<b>108,800</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	7	-4,661	-1,020
Disposals of property, plant, and equipment	7	28	64
(Increase) decrease in intangible assets	6	-2,109	-1,483
(Increase) decrease in investments	4	192,584	-170,412
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	4	14,381	61,059
Dividends and interest on investments	17	11,572	14,433
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>211,795</b>	<b>-97,359</b>
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-1,530</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-23,883</b>	<b>11,644</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	3	<b>100,450</b>	<b>88,806</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	3	<b>76,567</b>	<b>100,450</b>

(1) Movement does not include the effect of actuarial gains/losses recognized through net assets;

(2) Interest earned, dividends received, the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents, and gains/losses on investments.

## STATEMENT V: Statement of Comparison - Budget and Actual Amounts Revenue 2025

for the year ended December 31, 2025  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	Original Budget 2025 (1)	Updated Budget 2025 (2)	Actual Revenue on comparable basis 2025	Difference 2025 (3)
Assessed contributions	17,619	17,619	17,602	-17
Fees				
PCT system	377,147	374,312	371,304	-3,008
Madrid system	86,781	85,100	86,611	1,511
Hague system	8,573	8,870	9,994	1,124
Lisbon system	100	100	76	-24
Sub-total fees	472,601	468,382	467,985	-397
Arbitration and Mediation	1,700	1,700	2,755	1,055
Publications	470	470	599	129
Other/miscellaneous	995	995	-518	-1,513
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>493,385</b>	<b>489,166</b>	<b>488,423</b>	<b>-743</b>

(1) Original Budget represents the second year of the Program of Work and Budget for the 2024/25 biennium, as approved by the Assemblies of Member States of WIPO in July 2023. The biennial revenue amounts to 972.6 million Swiss francs.

(2) Updated Budget includes updated revenue estimates for the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems as per the October 2025 forecast from the Department for Economics and Data Analytics.

(3) Represents the difference between the Updated Budget 2025 and Actual Revenue on a comparable basis for the year ended December 31, 2025.

## STATEMENT V: Statement of Comparison - Budget and Actual Amounts Expenses 2025

for the year ended December 31, 2025  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	Original Budget 2025 (1)	Final Budget after Transfers 2025 (2)	Actual Expense on a comparable basis 2025	Difference 2025 (3)
<b>Sector</b>				
Patents and Technology	107,410	120,601	99,786	20,815
Brands and Designs	39,797	41,371	35,257	6,114
Copyright and Creative Industries	18,934	17,648	15,342	2,306
Regional and National Development	40,359	46,304	36,173	10,131
Infrastructure and Platforms	21,052	26,928	22,837	4,091
Global Challenges and Partnerships	14,648	15,016	12,491	2,525
IP and Innovation Ecosystems	25,637	29,712	26,878	2,834
Administration, Finance and Management	158,506	162,977	146,235	16,742
Unallocated	4,088	3,832	-	3,832
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>430,431</b>	<b>464,389</b>	<b>394,999</b>	<b>69,390</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>	<b>62,954</b>	<b>24,777</b>	<b>93,424</b>	<b>68,647</b>
Investment gains/(losses) (4)			38,843	
Special Accounts and Projects financed from reserves			-13,290	
IPSAS adjustments to surplus (5)			-34,497	
<b>ADJUSTED NET SURPLUS PER IPSAS</b>			<b>84,480</b>	

(1) Original Budget represents the budget of the second year of the Program of Work and Budget for the 2024/25 biennium, as approved by the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO in July 2023. The biennial estimated budget amounts to 857.3 million Swiss francs.

(2) Final Budget after Transfers includes budgetary transfers as at December 31, 2025.

(3) Represents the difference between Final Budget after Transfers 2025 and Actual Expense on a comparable basis for the year ended December 31, 2025.

(4) Investment gains/(losses) estimates were excluded from the Program of Work and Budget 2024/25.

(5) The IPSAS adjustments to the surplus are detailed in Note 15 of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT V: Statement of Comparison - Budget and Actual Amounts Revenue 2024/25

for the biennium ended December 31, 2025  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	Original Budget 2024/25	Updated Budget 2024/25	Actual Revenue on comparable basis 2024/25	Difference 2024/25
	(1)	(2)		(3)
Assessed contributions	35,234	35,234	35,217	-17
Fees				
PCT system	743,709	745,283	742,398	-2,885
Madrid system	170,657	168,520	169,934	1,414
Hague system	16,431	17,370	18,782	1,412
Lisbon system	200	200	293	93
Sub-total fees	930,997	931,373	931,407	34
Arbitration and Mediation	3,400	3,400	5,536	2,136
Publications	940	940	1,125	185
Other/miscellaneous	2,015	2,015	1,809	-206
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>972,586</b>	<b>972,962</b>	<b>975,094</b>	<b>2,132</b>

(1) Original Budget represents the Program of Work and Budget for the 2024/25 biennium, as approved by the Assemblies of Member States of WIPO in July 2023. The biennial revenue amounts to 972.6 million Swiss francs.

(2) Updated Budget includes updated revenue estimates for the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems as per the October 2025 forecast from the Department for Economics and Data Analytics.

(3) Represents the difference between the Updated Budget 2024/25 and Actual Revenue on a comparable basis for the biennium ended December 31, 2025.

## STATEMENT V: Statement of Comparison – Budget and Actual Amounts Expenses 2024/25

for the biennium ended December 31, 2025  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	Original Budget 2024/25 (1)	Final Budget after Transfers 2024/25 (2)	Actual Expense on a comparable basis 2024/25	Difference 2024/25 (3)
<b>Sector</b>				
Patents and Technology	214,036	223,250	200,837	22,413
Brands and Designs	79,230	78,869	71,449	7,420
Copyright and Creative Industries	37,764	33,872	31,380	2,492
Regional and National Development	80,374	85,297	73,267	12,030
Infrastructure and Platforms	41,810	45,595	41,466	4,129
Global Challenges and Partnerships	29,281	29,808	26,886	2,922
IP and Innovation Ecosystems	50,771	54,470	51,702	2,768
Administration, Finance and Management	315,863	302,131	281,378	20,753
Unallocated	8,171	4,008	-	4,008
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>857,300</b>	<b>857,300</b>	<b>778,365</b>	<b>78,935</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>	<b>115,286</b>	<b>115,662</b>	<b>196,729</b>	<b>81,067</b>
Investment gains/(losses) (4)			112,571	
Special Accounts and Projects financed from reserves			-17,652	
IPSAS adjustments to surplus (5)			-67,102	
<b>ADJUSTED NET SURPLUS PER IPSAS</b>			<b>224,546</b>	

(1) Original Budget the Program of Work and Budget for the 2024/25 biennium, as approved by the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO in July 2023. The biennial budget amounts to 857.3 million Swiss francs.

(2) Final Budget after Transfers includes budgetary transfers as at December 31, 2025.

(3) Represents the difference between Final Budget after Transfers 2024/25 and Actual Expense on a comparable basis for the biennium ended December 31, 2025.

(4) Investment gains/(losses) estimates were excluded from the Program of Work and Budget 2024/25.

(5) The IPSAS adjustments to the surplus are detailed in Note 15 of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Note 1: Objectives and Budget of the Organization

WIPO functions in accordance with the WIPO Convention, signed in Stockholm on July 14, 1967 and as amended on September 28, 1979. WIPO was recognized as a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1974. WIPO is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and enjoys privileges and immunities as granted under the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and the 1970 Headquarters Agreement with the Swiss Federal Council, notably being exempt from paying most forms of direct and indirect taxation. WIPO also has external offices in Abuja, Algiers, Beijing, Moscow, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore and Tokyo, along with a coordination office in New York.

WIPO's vision is to help create a world where innovation and creativity from anywhere is supported by intellectual property for the good of everyone. To this end, WIPO leads the development of a balanced and inclusive global intellectual property ecosystem. WIPO works with Member States and other stakeholders to ensure that intellectual property is seen as a tool for every Member State to create jobs, attract investments, drive enterprise growth, and ultimately develop economies and societies for a better and more sustainable future.

WIPO is funded from fees derived from services provided by the Organization, assessed contributions paid by its Member States, and voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors. The Organization operates within the framework of a biennial program of work and budget that provides the appropriations that constitute the budgetary expenditure authorizations approved by the Assemblies for the financial period. The approval of the appropriations provides the authority for the Director General to commit and authorize expenses and to make payments for the purposes assigned within the limits of the appropriations.

### Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies

#### *Basis of Preparation*

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Swiss francs, which is the reporting and functional currency of WIPO, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand. The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all years presented.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The Statement of Cash Flow is prepared using the indirect method. The financial statements are prepared on an accrual and going-concern basis.

IPSAS 47 *Revenue*, was published in May 2023 with an implementation date of January 1, 2026. This standard has been applied by WIPO in 2025 and does not materially impact the Organization's financial statements.

IPSAS 48 *Transfer Expenses*, was published in May 2023 with an implementation date of January 1, 2026. This standard has been applied by WIPO in 2025 and does not materially impact the Organization's financial statements.

IPSAS 49 *Retirement Benefit Plans*, was published in November 2023 with an implementation date of January 1, 2026. It is not expected that this standard will impact the Organization's financial statements.

IPSAS 50 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, was published in November 2024 with an implementation date of January 1, 2027. It is not expected that this standard will impact the Organization's financial statements.

IPSAS 51 *Tangible Natural Resources Held for Conservation*, was published in January 2026 with an implementation date of January 1, 2028. It is not expected that this standard will impact the Organization's financial statements.

Amendments to IPSAS 43, IPSAS 47 and IPSAS 48, *Concessionary Leases and Other Arrangements Conveying Rights Over Assets*, were published in October 2024 with an implementation date of January 1, 2027. WIPO is currently analyzing the impacts of these amendments.

### *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, deposits held up to 90 days and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

### *Investments*

Investments are classified as current or non-current assets according to the time horizon of the investment objectives. If the time horizon is less than or equal to one year, they are classified as current assets, and if it is more than one year, they are classified as non-current assets.

### *Foreign Currency Transactions*

The functional currency of WIPO is the Swiss franc. All transactions occurring in other currencies are translated into Swiss francs using the United Nations Operational Rates of Exchange (UNORE), or an equivalent comparable benchmark from the financial market, which represent those prevailing at the date of the transactions. Both realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the reporting date of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than WIPO's functional currency are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance.

### *Revenue Recognition*

In accordance with IPSAS 47, assessed contributions are identified as revenue arising from transactions with binding arrangements, whereas all other categories of revenue, including fees and voluntary contributions, are identified as revenue arising from transactions without binding arrangements.

Revenue from transactions comprising the fees charged for applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system, the Madrid system and the Hague system is recognized at the date of publication. Revenue from fees received for applications not published at the reporting date is deferred until publication has been completed. The portion of the PCT application fee covering the costs of translation of non-English language patentability reports received after publication is also deferred until the translation is completed. All other fees under the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems are recognized when the services covered by the fee have been provided. Revenue from publications is recognized upon full delivery of the goods. Revenue from Arbitration and Mediation services is recognized upon delivery of the services related to the submission of a request covered by the fee received. Credit card charges incurred on payments received are recognized through other/miscellaneous revenue.

Revenue from voluntary contributions to Special Accounts is recognized as revenue at the time of receipt of cash unless the agreement includes obligations related to specific performance. Such agreements require initial recognition of a liability to defer revenue recognition and then revenue is recognized as the obligation is satisfied through performance based on expenditures incurred.

Assessed contributions are recognized as revenue at the beginning of each year of the budget period to which the assessment relates.

### *Expense Recognition*

Expenses are recognized as goods are received and as services are delivered.

### *Receivables*

Receivables include fees which are charged to users of WIPO's intellectual property services through the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems. These are measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable for PCT, Madrid and Hague system fees once the international application has been filed.

Receivables also include uncollected assessed contributions. These are measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable. An allowance for non-recoverable receivables is recorded equal to the assessed contributions frozen by action of the General Assembly in 1989 and 1991, plus contributions receivable from Member States that have lost the right to vote in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 5 of the WIPO Convention.

### *Property, Plant, and Equipment*

Equipment is valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Equipment is recognized as an asset if it has a cost of 10,000 Swiss francs or more per unit. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included in the Statement of Financial Performance. Heritage assets including donated works of art are not valued in the financial statements.

Land is carried at current operational value as determined by an independent valuation in accordance with International Valuation Standards. Changes in current operational value are recognized directly in net assets through the Revaluation Reserve Surplus. Buildings and constructions in use are valued at the cost of construction when new plus the cost of subsequent improvements, less accumulated depreciation. For the initial recognition of buildings in use as at January 1, 2010, the date of transition to IPSAS, the value when new was determined by reference to a deemed cost calculated by an external consultant and representing the value of each component at construction plus improvements existing at the initial recognition, less accumulated depreciation based upon the remaining useful life of each component. Subsequent costs of major renovations and improvements to buildings and constructions that increase or extend the future economic benefits or service potential are valued at cost.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the full cost of property, plant, and equipment over its estimated useful life using the straight-line method. Where property, plant, and equipment is only in use for part of the year (due to acquisition, disposal or retirement during the year), depreciation is charged only for the months during which the asset was in use. The following ranges of useful lives are applied to the different classes and components of property, plant, and equipment:

Class/Component	Estimated useful life
<b>Equipment</b>	
Communications and IT equipment	5-10 years
Vehicles	15 years
Furniture and furnishings	10 years
<b>Buildings</b>	
Structure	50-100 years
Façade	50 years
Perimeter bollards/walls	20-80 years
Land Improvements	40-50 years
Roof	50-60 years
Floors, walls, stairways	50 years
Flooring, wall coverings	20-40 years
Specialist fittings	15-40 years
Heating and ventilation	25-30 years
Sanitary facilities	40 years
Electrical installations	25-50 years
Elevators	40 years

The carrying values of property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value of the asset may not be recoverable. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. Any impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance.

### Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis on all intangible assets of finite life, at rates that will write off the cost or value of the assets over their useful lives. The useful lives of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Class	Estimated useful life
Software externally acquired	5 years
Software internally developed	5 years
Licenses and rights	Period of licence/right

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized based on costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Software or software licenses purchased externally are recognized as an asset if they have a cost of 40,000 Swiss francs or more per unit. Costs that are directly associated with the internal development of software for use by WIPO are capitalized as intangible assets only if the recognition criteria under IPSAS 31 are met, with a threshold of 0.25 million Swiss francs for projects financed from reserves, and 1.00 million Swiss francs for projects under the Program of Work and Budget. Direct costs include the software development employee costs. Software



development costs that meet the applicable recognition criteria are recognized as work-in-progress and are not subject to amortization until the development is finalized.

The rights to use property in the Canton of Geneva acquired by the Organization through purchase have been recognized at historic cost and are amortized over the remaining period of the grant. The rights to use property granted by the Canton of Geneva acquired without cost, that revert back to the Canton at the end of the grant, are not valued in the financial statements.

### *Financial Assets*

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification. WIPO classifies its financial assets as either measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. The classification depends on WIPO's management model for the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. WIPO assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets classified as measured at amortized cost.

### *Financial Liabilities*

WIPO initially recognizes its financial liabilities at fair value. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

### *Derivative Financial Instruments*

WIPO uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. These financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value.

### *Employee Benefits*

Liabilities are established for After Service Health Insurance (ASHI), repatriation grants and travel, and long-term accumulated annual leave as determined by an independent actuary on an annual basis utilizing the projected unit credit methodology of valuation. The ASHI liability is stated net of the fair value of plan assets, and actuarial gains and losses are recognized in net assets. In addition, liabilities are established for the value of short-term accumulated annual leave, home leave not taken, overtime earned but unpaid, separation benefits, performance rewards, and for education grants payable at the reporting date that have not been included in current expenditure.

WIPO is a member organization participating in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (the Fund), which was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide retirement, death, disability and related benefits to employees. The Fund is a funded, multi-employer defined benefit plan. As specified in Article 3(b) of the Regulations of the Fund, membership in the Fund shall be open to the specialized agencies and to any other international, intergovernmental organization which participates in the common system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Fund collectively exposes participating organizations to actuarial risks associated with the current and former employees of other organizations participating in the Fund, with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, plan assets, and costs to individual organizations participating in the Fund. WIPO and the Fund, in line with the other participating organizations in the Fund, are not in a position to identify WIPO's proportionate share of the defined benefit obligation, the plan assets and the costs associated with the plan with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. Hence, WIPO has treated contributions to the Fund as if they were to a defined contribution plan in line with the requirements of IPSAS 39 Employee Benefits. WIPO's contributions to the Fund during the financial period are recognized as expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance.

### *Leases*

Agreements that convey the right to control an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration are accounted for as leases. Lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### *Provisions*

Provisions are recognized when the Organization has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, whereby it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and where a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

### *Current Accounts*

The Organization provides facilities for applicants under the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems to deposit funds entitled “current accounts” for which the Organization acts as custodian pending the use of the funds to cover fees required to be paid in connection with individual applications and renewals. These funds are held until such time as specific applications are filed. On receipt of the application and authorization to debit the current account, a portion of the current account balance is reserved for the application and is therefore unavailable for other transactions. The amount of reserved funds as at December 31, 2025, was 11.8 million Swiss francs.

### *Net Assets*

The Organization’s net assets represent the balance of its reserves, which include its Reserves (Accumulated Surpluses, Special Projects Reserve and Revaluation Reserve Surplus) and Working Capital Funds. The Organization also recognizes actuarial gains and losses directly through net assets. The Organization manages the level of its reserves in accordance with its Policy on Reserves.

The Accumulated Surpluses of the Organization represent the accumulated net result of operations in the reporting year and prior periods after the impact of IPSAS. WIPO’s Policy on Reserves establishes the principles and approval mechanism for the use of reserves for one-time projects for capital improvements and exceptional circumstances. The Special Projects Reserve contains the appropriations to these projects financed from reserves, less accumulated expenditure. The Revaluation Reserve Surplus includes the cumulative results of revaluations of the land owned by the Organization on which the New Building has been constructed. The Working Capital Funds are established for providing advances to finance appropriations should there be a temporary liquidity shortfall, and for such other purposes as the Assemblies of Member States and of the Unions shall decide. The Working Capital Funds are financed by contributions and are held in trust by WIPO for the Member States of the respective Unions.

### *Segment Reporting*

Segment reporting is based upon the Unions that form WIPO. Revenue and expenses incurred by the Organization are allocated among the Unions in accordance with an allocation methodology approved by the WIPO Assembly (Program of Work and Budget 2024/25, Annex IV). The methodology allocates revenue and expenses to each Sector and then to each Union based on a combination of direct revenue and expense, staff head count and each Union’s “capacity to pay”. Exchange rate gains/losses are allocated to the Unions based on their net asset position and write off gains/losses are directly allocated to each Union. Direct Union expenses are allocated to Unions either fully or on the basis of estimates by Sector. Direct administrative expenses are allocated to the Unions based on relative headcount shares. Indirect Union expenses and indirect administrative expenses are allocated to the Unions based on the “capacity-to-pay” principle. If the Union has a reserve level above its reserve target, it is deemed to be able to support indirect activities not directly linked to the Union. The “capacity to pay” is calculated as the difference between a Union’s projected biennial income and its direct Union and direct administrative expenses. The extent to which this support can be provided by each Union is calculated by considering the relative extent to which the Union’s income exceeds its direct expenditure. The only inter-segment charge represents the costs of program support incurred by the Unions in support of Special Accounts. Program support costs are charged to the Special Accounts based on a percentage of total direct expenditure specified in the agreement with the donor making the voluntary contribution. WIPO’s assets and liabilities are not allocated to individual segments, since ownership rests with the Organization as a whole, however, each Union’s share of the Organization’s net assets including Reserves and Working Capital Funds is recognized by segment.

### *Use of Estimates*

The financial statements necessarily include amounts based on estimates and assumptions by management. The bases for establishing estimates and assumptions are reviewed for reasonableness as part of the preparation process of the financial statements. Estimates include, but are not limited to: ASHI, repatriation grants and travel, and long-term accumulated annual leave liabilities (the value of which are calculated by an independent actuary), other employee benefit liabilities, provisions for litigation, financial risk on accounts receivable, accrued charges and the degree of impairment of fixed assets. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the period in which they become known.

All balances are presented in thousands of Swiss francs, as a result small rounding differences may occur.

### Change in Presentation

In July 2024, the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO approved the creation of a separate entity, to be established as a multi-employer plan, with responsibility for the funds set aside to finance ASHI. As a result the WIPO/UPOV After Service Health Insurance Plan (ASHIP) was established as from January 1, 2025. Holding these funds in a separate entity allows them to be designated as plan assets, as stipulated in IPSAS 39, and the financial statement presentation is modified to present the ASHI liability net of accumulated funds, reclassifying a portion of WIPO's strategic portfolio cash and investment balances to employee benefit liabilities. In addition, investment gains relating to these plan assets are reclassified to personnel expenditure and actuarial gains or losses through net assets based on calculations performed by an external actuary. The total of WIPO's strategic portfolio and net ASHI liability recognized in the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2025, is detailed below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Strategic portfolio (cash balance)	911	10,415
Strategic portfolio (long term investments)	19,192	273,717
<b>Total strategic portfolio (1)</b>	<b>20,103</b>	<b>284,132</b>
ASHI Defined benefit obligation	576,891	624,363
ASHI Plan assets	341,540	-
<b>Net ASHI liability</b>	<b>235,351</b>	<b>624,363</b>

(1) Strategic portfolio as at December 31, 2025, does not include 341.5 million Swiss francs reclassified to ASHI Plan assets.

### Note 3: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Cash on hand	22	33
Deposits with banks	33,343	20,318
Term deposits less than 3 months	41,000	55,000
Notice accounts	1,291	14,684
<b>Total operating and core</b>	<b>75,656</b>	<b>90,035</b>
Deposits with banks	911	10,415
<b>Total strategic</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>10,415</b>
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>76,567</b>	<b>100,450</b>

## Note 4: Investments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Short term investments (operating cash)	188,228	178,746
Derivative financial instruments	-223	-2,124
<b>Current investments</b>	<b>188,005</b>	<b>176,622</b>
Medium term Investment portfolio (core)	981,933	931,375
Long term Investment portfolio (strategic)	19,192	273,717
<b>Non-current investments</b>	<b>1,001,125</b>	<b>1,205,092</b>
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>1,189,130</b>	<b>1,381,714</b>

Derivative financial instruments are forward foreign exchange contracts. The movement in the value of the operating cash, core portfolio, and strategic portfolio investments during the year ended December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Operating investments	Core investments	Strategic investments
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>			
<b>Investments fair value at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>178,746</b>	<b>931,375</b>	<b>273,717</b>
Transfer to ASHI plan assets	-	-	-257,624
Investment purchases	83,641	500,698	5,606
Dividends on investments invested	-	2,596	107
Disposal of investments	-74,035	-461,586	-3,130
Forex gains/(losses) on investments	-338	-4,587	-428
Fair value increase/(decrease)	214	13,437	944
<b>Investments fair value at December 31, 2025</b>	<b>188,228</b>	<b>981,933</b>	<b>19,192</b>

## Note 5: Receivables and Prepayments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Assessed contributions	1,391	2,216
Voluntary contributions	-	7
PCT debtors	61,180	57,829
Madrid debtors	219	167
Other receivables	21,797	18,545
Advances and prepayments	5,779	6,301
<b>Total receivables and prepayments</b>	<b>90,366</b>	<b>85,065</b>

Other receivables include taxes reimbursable, UPOV expenditure reimbursable, credit card debtors and other debtors. Advances and prepayments include staff advances for education grants, funds advanced to the United Nations Development Program, funds advanced under partnership arrangements, and other prepaid expenditure.

## Note 6: Intangible Assets

Movement 2025	Land surface rights	Software externally acquired	Software internally developed	Intangible assets under development	Total
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>					
<b>December 31, 2024</b>					
Gross carrying amount	34,290	841	5,999	4,154	<b>45,284</b>
Accumulated amortization	-12,676	-778	-4,498	-	<b>-17,952</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>21,614</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>27,332</b>
<b>Movements in 2025</b>					
Additions	-	-	-	2,109	<b>2,109</b>
Transfers	-	-	4,154	-4,154	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization	-439	-22	-386	-	<b>-847</b>
<b>Total movements in 2025</b>	<b>-439</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>-2,045</b>	<b>1,262</b>
<b>December 31, 2025</b>					
Gross carrying amount	34,290	841	10,153	2,109	<b>47,393</b>
Accumulated amortization	-13,115	-800	-4,884	-	<b>-18,799</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>21,175</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5,269</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>28,594</b>
Movement 2024	Land surface rights	Software externally acquired	Software internally developed	Intangible assets under development	Total
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>					
<b>December 31, 2023</b>					
Gross carrying amount	34,290	841	4,419	4,251	<b>43,801</b>
Accumulated amortization	-12,236	-757	-4,419	-	<b>-17,412</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>22,054</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,251</b>	<b>26,389</b>
<b>Movements in 2024</b>					
Additions	-	-	-	1,483	<b>1,483</b>
Transfers	-	-	1,580	-1,580	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization	-440	-21	-79	-	<b>-540</b>
<b>Total movements in 2024</b>	<b>-440</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>-97</b>	<b>943</b>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>					
Gross carrying amount	34,290	841	5,999	4,154	<b>45,284</b>
Accumulated amortization	-12,676	-778	-4,498	-	<b>-17,952</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>21,614</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>27,332</b>

Land surface rights to parcel 4008 in Petit-Saconnex in the City of Geneva were acquired from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1996. These had been granted to WMO by the Republic and Canton of Geneva. At the date of purchase the original rights had a remaining period of 78 years expiring in 2073, unless renewed by the Canton. WIPO has been granted surface rights by the Republic and Canton of Geneva to the land on which the Árpád Bogsch and Georg Bodenhausen buildings are located. These surface rights have been granted to the Organization at no cost, and no value has been recognized in the financial statements. The rights are valid until 2032, at which point they will expire if not renewed by mutual agreement between WIPO and the Republic and

Canton of Geneva The Organization cannot dispose of the rights through sale or transfer without providing at least one year's notice to the State of Geneva, which holds a pre-emption right unless the sale or transfer is to another inter-governmental organization based in Geneva.

## Note 7: Property, Plant, and Equipment

Movement 2025	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Total
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>				

### December 31, 2024

Gross carrying amount	408,293	21,610	4,652	434,555
Accumulated depreciation	-112,379	-	-3,780	-116,159
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>295,914</b>	<b>21,610</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>318,396</b>

### Movements in 2025

Additions	4,002	-	659	4,661
Disposals	-	-	-461	-461
Disposals depreciation	-	-	433	433
Depreciation	-9,262	-	-189	-9,451
<b>Total movements in 2025</b>	<b>-5,260</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>-4,818</b>

### December 31, 2025

Gross carrying amount	412,295	21,610	4,850	438,755
Accumulated depreciation	-121,641	-	-3,536	-125,177
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>290,654</b>	<b>21,610</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>313,578</b>

Movement 2024	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Total
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>				

### December 31, 2023

Gross carrying amount	407,338	21,610	5,049	433,997
Accumulated depreciation	-103,137	-	-3,908	-107,045
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>304,201</b>	<b>21,610</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>326,952</b>

### Movements in 2024

Additions	955	-	65	1,020
Disposals	-	-	-462	-462
Disposals depreciation	-	-	398	398
Depreciation	-9,242	-	-270	-9,512
<b>Total movements in 2024</b>	<b>-8,287</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-269</b>	<b>-8,556</b>

### December 31, 2024

Gross carrying amount	408,293	21,610	4,652	434,555
Accumulated depreciation	-112,379	-	-3,780	-116,159
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>295,914</b>	<b>21,610</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>318,396</b>

WIPO holds fully depreciated equipment which is still in use for a gross carrying amount of 2.5 million Swiss francs. Buildings include work-in-progress with a net carrying amount of 3.5 million Swiss francs. The land upon which the New Building was constructed was initially acquired by the Organization at a cost of 13.6 million Swiss francs in 1998, but is held at current operational value based on International Valuation Standards as determined by an independent appraiser. The net result of all periodic revaluations totaling 8.0 million Swiss francs is included in the Revaluation Reserve Surplus which forms part of WIPO's net assets. The most recent valuation of the land, performed by an independent appraiser during 2023, indicated a current operational value of 21.6 million Swiss francs. The value was estimated by capitalizing at an appropriate investment yield the future potential income stream from the property. The potential income was based on comparable rentals in the market, taking into account the quality of the spaces as well as the location. The yield was selected by reference to the perceived quality and duration of the income and the potential for further rental growth and was cross-referenced by the evidence provided by comparable sales.

WIPO holds heritage items representing items donated or loaned to the Organization by representatives or officials of Member States or other public or private entities or individuals. The heritage items held by WIPO include paintings, sculptures, decorative objects, historical documents and other works of art. As at December 31, 2025, the Organization held a total of 911 heritage items. WIPO does not hold these heritage items with the purpose of producing economic benefits, and they do not have service potential for use in WIPO's operations. Therefore, in accordance with IPSAS 45, WIPO does not recognize these heritage items in the Statement of Financial Position. The 911 items are categorized as follows:

Number of Heritage Items	2025	2024
Framed artwork	257	234
Decorative objects	136	126
Other commemorative objects	102	86
Sculptures	85	84
Tapestries/carpets	43	42
Furniture	38	38
Ceramic/porcelain	40	33
Primitive arts	25	25
Silverware	21	21
Other Works of art	164	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>845</b>

Under the WIPO Policy on Property Management and the related Property Management Manual, the Organization has established processes and procedures for the management of heritage items, including the final determination as to whether an item is deemed to be a heritage item. Heritage items are held in controlled access storage until such time as a decision is taken in relation to the placement of an item. Heritage items are included in the Organization's annual physical inventory process, and formal confirmations that heritage items are held by WIPO are provided to donors upon request.

## Note 8: Payables and Accruals

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Trade creditors - accounts payable	20,253	17,815
Miscellaneous transitory liabilities	1,910	1,410
Other trade creditors	385	306
<b>Total payables and accruals</b>	<b>22,548</b>	<b>19,531</b>

Payables and accruals include invoices received from suppliers not yet settled including the revaluation of invoices payable in currencies other than the Swiss franc.

## Note 9: Employee Benefits

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Accumulated leave (posts)	1,601	1,615
Accumulated leave (temporary staff)	539	475
Separation benefits	425	511
Closed Pension Fund	283	294
Repatriation grant and travel	2,998	3,337
Home leave	2,950	737
Overtime and credit hours	27	99
Education grant	2,228	2,412
Performance rewards	534	540
After Service Health Insurance	10,570	9,718
Other employee benefits	103	103
<b>Total current employee benefit liabilities</b>	<b>22,258</b>	<b>19,841</b>
Closed Pension Fund	1,700	1,481
Accumulated leave (posts)	14,482	15,571
Repatriation grant and travel	10,927	11,470
After Service Health Insurance	224,781	614,645
<b>Total non-current employee benefit liabilities</b>	<b>251,890</b>	<b>643,167</b>
<b>Total employee benefit liabilities</b>	<b>274,148</b>	<b>663,008</b>

Long-term employee benefits include After Service Health Insurance (ASHI), repatriation grant and travel, and accumulated leave (posts):

**ASHI:** Staff members (and their spouses, dependent children and survivors) retiring from service are eligible for ASHI coverage if they continue to participate in the medical insurance plan after separation from service. In accordance with WIPO's SRR, a share of 65 per cent of the monthly medical insurance premium is paid by the Organization.

**Repatriation grant and travel:** The Organization has a contractual obligation to provide benefits such as repatriation grants, travel and removal for certain internationally recruited staff members at the time of their separation from service.

**Accumulated leave (posts):** Accumulated annual leave is classified as a long-term employee benefit for staff members holding permanent, continuing or fixed term contracts. Staff in posts may accrue up to 15 days of annual leave in a given year, and a total accumulated balance of 60 days. On separation from service, staff in posts who have accumulated annual leave can receive a payment in lieu of an amount equivalent to their salary for the period of accumulated annual leave, up to a maximum of 60 days.



Employee benefit liabilities for ASHI, repatriation grant and travel, and accumulated leave (posts) are calculated by an independent actuary. The present value of the liabilities is determined using the projected unit credit method including discounting the estimated future cash outflows. Actuarial assumptions have a significant effect on the amounts calculated for employee benefit liabilities. A description of the factors which impact the size of the ASHI liability is included in the financial statement discussion and analysis which precedes these financial statements. The principal actuarial assumptions applied in determining these liabilities are detailed below. Discount rates were determined using AA corporate bond yield curves:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>After Service Health Insurance</b>		
Discount rate	1.90%	1.50%
Discount rate currency	CHF, EUR, USD (weighted)	CHF, EUR, USD (weighted)
Medical cost trend rate - initial	2.20%	2.40%
Medical cost trend rate - ultimate	2.20%	2.40%
Annual medical claims cost (by age):	Claims cost CHF	Claims cost CHF
50	6,317	6,169
55	7,111	6,944
60	8,486	8,287
65	10,324	10,082
70	12,558	12,264
75	14,138	13,807
80	19,441	18,985
85+	20,229	19,755
<b>Repatriation Grant and Travel</b>		
Discount rate	5.20%	5.40%
Discount rate currency	USD	USD
Rate of salary increase	3.56%	3.62%
<b>Accumulated leave (posts)</b>		
Discount rate	1.10%	0.80%
Discount rate currency	CHF	CHF
Rate of salary increase	Comprised of:	Comprised of:
	Inflation 0.70%	Inflation 1.00%
	Productivity 0.50%	Productivity 0.50%
	Merit scale 0.97%-6.07%	Merit scale 0.97%-6.07%

The table below details the expense for ASHI recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Net interest cost	5,195	9,953
Current service cost	28,441	27,722
<b>Expense recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance</b>	<b>33,636</b>	<b>37,675</b>

The table below details the changes in the ASHI net liability, including the impact of actuarial gains/(losses) recognized in the Statement of Financial Position:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>	
<b>Defined benefit obligation at beginning of year</b>	624,363	557,305
Interest cost	9,293	9,953
Current service cost	28,441	27,722
Benefits paid	-6,052	-5,192
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation:		
Experience (gain)/loss	-337	-4,837
Medical cost trend rate	-23,678	-29,847
Discount rate	-45,801	35,754
Other	-428	-250
(Gain)/loss on change in financial assumptions	-69,907	5,657
Medical claims cost	-	33,156
Mortality adjustment	-8,712	-
Other demographic assumptions	-198	599
(Gain)/loss on change in demographic assumptions	-8,910	33,755
<b>Defined benefit obligation recognized at end of year</b>	<b>576,891</b>	<b>624,363</b>
<b>Initial recognition of plan assets at beginning of year</b>	267,426	-
Interest revenue	4,098	-
Return on plan assets excluding interest revenue	9,987	-
WIPO contributions	66,081	-
Benefits paid	-6,052	-
<b>Plan assets recognized at end of year</b>	<b>341,540</b>	-
<b>Net liability recognized in the Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b>235,351</b>	<b>624,363</b>

As can be seen in the table above, the most significant actuarial gains impacting the defined benefit obligation in 2025 occurred due to an increase in the discount rate, which moved from 1.50 per cent to 1.90 per cent, and also a decrease in the medical cost trend rate, which fell from 2.40 percent to 2.20 percent. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2025, was 19 years. Contributions, representing the premium share paid by the Organization for ASHI, totaled 6.1 million Swiss francs for 2025 (5.2 million Swiss francs in 2024). The following table details the present value of the defined benefit obligation and experience adjustments on the ASHI liability for 2025 and the previous four years:

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>				
Defined benefit obligation	576,891	624,363	557,305	468,634	573,723
Experience (gain)/loss adjustments on plan liability	-337	-4,837	-4,223	-3,748	-4,430

The WIPO/UPOV After Service Health Insurance Plan (ASHIP) was created on January 1, 2025, a separate entity established as a multi-employer plan, in which WIPO and UPOV participate. ASHIP is responsible for the management of the funds provided by the Member States of WIPO and members of UPOV to finance each organization's ASHI liability. The ASHI liability remains a liability of WIPO and UPOV respectively, not of the ASHIP which is responsible only for the management of funds set aside to finance ASHI. In accordance with IPSAS 39, from the date of creation of ASHIP, WIPO's funds to finance ASHI meet the requirements for recognition as plan assets, and for 2025 WIPO's ASHI liability is presented net of these funds.

WIPO's contributions to plan assets are based on a percentage of actual staff costs, which during 2025 was fixed at ten per cent, less the premium share paid by the Organization for ASHI. In addition, in July 2025 the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO approved additional funding for long-term employee benefit liabilities totaling 50.0

million Swiss francs, of which 47.1 million Swiss francs was the share attributable to WIPO's plan assets. The strategy for funding WIPO's long-term employee benefit liabilities is based on the results of asset liability management (ALM) studies, which are performed by an external actuary at least every three years, with the most recent completed in 2025. The ASHI liability calculated in the ALM study differs from that reported in the WIPO financial statements under IPSAS 39, as the ALM valuation model includes the impact of new staff entrants and is based on the cost of insurance premiums as opposed to underlying medical costs. The asset class and fair value of plan assets as at December 31, 2025, is shown in the following table:

December 31, 2025		
Asset Class	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Plan Assets
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents	15,485	4.5%
Investment funds:		
Bonds		
Bonds in Swiss franc	112,470	32.9%
Senior Secured Loans	48,546	14.2%
Emerging Market Bonds	48,705	14.3%
Equity	66,533	19.5%
Real Estate	49,801	14.6%
<b>Total plan assets</b>	<b>341,540</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Under WIPO's medical insurance plan contract, a reserve fund is established which is constituted from the insurance premium shares of participants (active staff, retirees, and dependents) and the Organization. When the actual remitted insurance premiums are higher than the theoretical premiums calculated in accordance with the contractual formula, the resulting financial reserves increase the fund balance. The reserve fund can be used to totally or partially finance future premium increases, although the balance cannot become negative. The balance on the reserve fund as from December 31, 2025, is 0.5 million Swiss francs. The reserve fund is not recognized in WIPO's financial statements, and only on termination of the insurance contract is any balance on the reserve fund paid to WIPO.

The sensitivity analyses below show how the ASHI defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in significant actuarial assumptions, the discount rate and the medical cost trend rate. The per cent changes used in the analysis are considered reasonable based on historical movements:

	1 per cent decrease in discount rate 0.90%	Discount rate as applied 1.90%	1 per cent increase in discount rate 2.90%
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2025	701,395	576,891	481,286
Per cent variation	21.6%		-16.6%

	1 per cent decrease in medical cost trend rate 1.20%	Medical cost trend rate as applied 2.20%	1 per cent increase in medical cost trend rate 3.20%
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2025	484,194	576,891	694,824
Per cent variation	-16.1%		20.4%

*United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund*

The Fund's Regulations state that the Pension Board shall have an actuarial valuation made of the Fund at least once every three years by the Fund's Consulting Actuary. The practice of the Pension Board has usually been to carry out an actuarial valuation every two years. The primary purpose of the actuarial valuation is to determine whether the current and estimated future assets of the Fund will be sufficient to meet its liabilities into perpetuity. The Fund's published funding policy (available on the Fund's website) sets out the methods, processes and targets that are used to monitor the funding position and associated risks. This also includes the practice of utilizing an actuarial value of assets, which smooths short-term investment gains and losses for the purpose of reporting long-term solvency.

WIPO's financial obligation to the Fund consists of its mandated contribution, at the rate established by the United Nations General Assembly (currently at 7.9 per cent of pensionable remuneration for participants and 15.8 per cent for member organizations) together with any share of any actuarial deficiency payments under Article 26 of the Regulations of the Fund. Such deficiency payments are only payable if and when the United Nations General Assembly has invoked the provision of Article 26, following determination that there is a requirement for deficiency payments based on an assessment of the actuarial sufficiency of the Fund as of the valuation date. Each member organization shall contribute to this deficiency an amount proportionate to the total contributions which each paid during the three years preceding the valuation date. It has never been necessary to invoke Article 26, and no deficiency payments have ever been requested.

The latest actuarial valuation for the Fund was completed as at 31 December 2023, and the valuation as of December 31, 2025 is currently being performed. A roll forward of the participation data as of December 31, 2023 to December 31, 2024 was used by the Fund for its 2024 financial statements.

The actuarial valuation as at December 31, 2023, reported a funded ratio of actuarial assets to actuarial liabilities of 111.0 per cent when future expected pension adjustments (cost-of-living indexation on benefits) were taken into account. The reported funded ratio was 152.0 per cent when the current system of pension adjustments was not taken into account and would be the measure by which actuarial sufficiency is established under Article 26.

After assessing the actuarial sufficiency of the Fund, the Consulting Actuary concluded that there was no requirement, as at December 31, 2023, for deficiency payments under Article 26 of the Regulations of the Fund as the actuarial value of assets exceeded the actuarial value of all accrued liabilities under the plan. At the time of this report, the General Assembly has not invoked the provision of Article 26.

Should Article 26 be invoked due to an actuarial deficiency, either during the ongoing operation or due to the termination of the Fund, deficiency payments required from each member organization would be based upon the proportion of that member organization's contributions to the total contributions paid to the Fund during the three years preceding the valuation date. Total contributions paid to the Fund during the preceding three years (2022, 2023 and 2024) amounted to 10,191.93 million US dollars, of which 1.51 per cent was contributed by WIPO (including participants and Organization contributions).

During 2025, WIPO contributions (including Organization contributions only) paid to the Fund amounted to 30.5 million Swiss francs (31.2 million Swiss francs in 2024). Expected contributions due in 2026 are approximately 32.0 million Swiss francs.

Membership of the Fund may be terminated by decision of the United Nations General Assembly, upon the affirmative recommendation of the Pension Board. A proportionate share of the total assets of the Fund at the date of termination shall be paid to the former member organization for the exclusive benefit of its staff who were participants in the Fund at that date, pursuant to an arrangement mutually agreed between the organization and the Fund. The amount is determined by the Pension Board based on an actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund on the date of termination; no part of the assets which are in excess of the liabilities is included in the amount.

The United Nations Board of Auditors carries out an annual audit of the Fund and reports to the Pension Board and to the United Nations General Assembly on the audit every year. The Fund provides weekly information on its investments and these can be viewed by visiting the Fund at [www.unjspf.org](http://www.unjspf.org).

## Note 10: Transfers Payable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Madrid Union fees	65,007	60,818
Madrid Union deposits	19,442	21,391
Hague Union distribution	1,645	1,160
Madrid and Hague Union repartition fees	13,547	16,243
AMC deposits	1,623	1,718
PCT International Searching Authorities	910	1,825
RO search fees due to International Searching Authorities	1,054	883
Lisbon Union fees	26	3
<b>Total transfers payable</b>	<b>103,254</b>	<b>104,041</b>

The Organization collects fees on behalf of the contracting parties of the Madrid Protocol and the Common Regulations of the Hague Agreement. The Organization's PCT International Bureau collects funds from applicants to cover the cost of payments of International Searching Authorities. In addition, the Organization collects fees to be paid directly to mediators, arbitrators or panelists for cases treated through the Arbitration and Mediation Centre (AMC). The Organization holds these funds on a temporary basis until they are transferred to the final beneficiary in accordance with the various treaties and agreements administered by the Organization.

## Note 11: Advance Receipts

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>		
Madrid Union deposits	7,503	8,241
Industrial design deposits	2,870	3,038
Lisbon Union deposits	133	124
PCT/IBRO deposits	1,324	1,783
Advance payment of assessed contributions	5,603	3,607
PCT system deferred revenue	290,859	291,052
Madrid system deferred revenue	1,933	2,886
Hague system deferred revenue	937	981
Voluntary contributions deferred revenue	21,341	20,872
FIPOI deferred revenue	59	59
Other deferred revenue	36	36
<b>Total current advance receipts</b>	<b>332,598</b>	<b>332,679</b>
FIPOI deferred revenue	3,341	3,400
<b>Total non-current advance receipts</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>Total advance receipts</b>	<b>335,939</b>	<b>336,079</b>

## Note 12: Provisions

<b>Movement 2024-2025</b>	
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>Movements in 2024</b>	
Additional provisions made	109
Amounts used	-5
Unused amounts reversed	-35
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>333</b>
<b>Movements in 2025</b>	
Additional provisions made	32
Amounts used	-126
Unused amounts reversed	-140
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2025</b>	<b>99</b>

Provisions as at December 31, 2025 include cases where WIPO personnel have filed a legal challenge before the Director General, the WIPO Appeal Board (WAB), or the ILO Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT).

## Note 13: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

The estimated value of contingent liabilities for possible payments by the Organization for claims arising from cases before the ILO Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT) is 41,000 Swiss francs at the reporting date.

The International Computing Centre (ICC) was established in January 1971 pursuant to Resolution 2741 (XXV) of the United Nations General Assembly. ICC provides Information Technology and Communications services to Partners and Users in the United Nations System. As a Partner bound by the Mandate of the ICC, WIPO is proportionately responsible for any third party claim or liability arising from or related to service activities of the ICC as specified in the ICC Mandate. As at December 31, 2025 there are no known claims that impact WIPO. Ownership of assets is with ICC until dissolution. Upon dissolution, the division of all assets and liabilities among Partner Organizations shall be agreed by the Management Committee in accordance with a formula defined at that time.

## Note 14: Related Party Transactions

	2025		2024	
	Number of Individuals <i>(full-time equivalent basis)</i>	Aggregate remuneration <i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>	Number of Individuals <i>(full-time equivalent basis)</i>	Aggregate remuneration <i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>
Director General, Deputies and Assistants	9.00	3,318	9.00	3,385
Senior Officers	10.75	3,382	11.38	3,478

WIPO is governed by the WIPO General Assembly composed of representatives of Member States party to the WIPO Convention which are members of any of the Unions. These representatives do not receive remuneration from WIPO. WIPO is managed by a Director General and by Deputy and Assistant Directors General and officers (key management personnel) who are remunerated by the Organization. The aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel includes salaries, allowances, statutory travel and other entitlements paid in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules, and applicable to all staff. In addition, the Director General, Deputy Directors General and Assistant Directors General receive representation allowances. Key management personnel are members of the UNJSPF to which the personnel and WIPO contribute and are also eligible for participation in the collective medical insurance plan. Key management personnel and their aggregate remuneration are detailed in the table above. There were no loans to key management personnel or to their close family members which were not available to other categories of staff. There was no other remuneration or compensation to key management personnel or to their close family members.

WIPO has no controlled entities and no interests in other entities which would require disclosure under IPSAS 34-38. WIPO is a member of the UNJSPF and certain of its former staff are members of WIPO's CROMPI. WIPO has a relationship with the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) whereby the Director General of WIPO serves as Secretary General of UPOV. The office of UPOV exercises its functions in complete independence of WIPO. WIPO is responsible for providing space, personnel administration, financial administration, procurement services and other administrative support to UPOV in accordance with the terms of an agreement between WIPO and UPOV dated November 26, 1982. UPOV reimburses WIPO for the cost of such services in accordance with the terms of said agreement. In 2025 WIPO received 618 thousand Swiss francs from UPOV to cover the cost of these services. In addition, WIPO receives reimbursement of funds disbursed on behalf of UPOV. WIPO and UPOV are participants in a multi-employer employee benefits plan, the WIPO/UPOV After Service Health Insurance Plan (ASHIP), established to manage the funds set aside to finance ASHI. The ASHIP Advisory Committee is established to advise the Director General of WIPO and the Vice Secretary-General of UPOV on the management and operations of the ASHIP. The ASHIP Advisory Committee is composed of two members from the WIPO Program and Budget Committee, three staff members from WIPO and/or UPOV, one former staff member of WIPO or UPOV, the WIPO Assistant Director General for the Administration, Finance and Management Sector and the WIPO Controller.

## Note 15: Reconciliation of Statement V and Statement II

The WIPO Program of Work and Budget is established on a modified accrual basis in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules, and is approved by the Assemblies of the Member States. WIPO's budget is adopted by the Assemblies on a biennial basis, however, separate estimates are prepared for each of the two annual periods. The Program of Work and Budget for the 2024/25 Biennium established a budget for the biennium of expenditure of 857.3 million Swiss francs. The WIPO Performance Report for 2024/25 provides detail of the changes between the original and final budget after transfers, and explanation of the material differences between the budget and the actual amounts. WIPO's budget and financial accounts are prepared using two different bases. The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets and Statement of Cash Flow are prepared on a full accrual basis, whereas the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Statement V) is prepared on a modified accrual basis. As required by IPSAS 24, reconciliation is provided between the actual amounts on a comparable basis as presented in Statement V and the actual amounts in the financial accounts identifying separately any basis, timing and entity differences.

Reconciliation for the year 2025	Operating	Investing	Financing	Total
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>			
<b>Actual amount on comparable basis (Statement V)</b>	<b>93,424</b>	-	-	<b>93,424</b>
Depreciation and amortization	-10,297	-	-	-10,297
Capitalization/disposal PPE and intangible assets	-	6,742	-	6,742
Changes in employee benefit liabilities	-16,463	-	-	-16,463
Receivables adjustments	285	-	-	285
Investment gains reallocation	-	-14,206	-	-14,206
Special Accounts revenue recognition	-558	-	-	-558
<b>Total Basis differences</b>	<b>-27,033</b>	<b>-7,464</b>	-	<b>-34,497</b>
Investment gains/(losses)	-	38,843	-	38,843
Projects financed from reserves	-13,706	-	-	-13,706
Special Accounts	416	-	-	416
<b>Total Entity differences</b>	<b>-13,290</b>	<b>38,843</b>	-	<b>25,553</b>
<b>Actual amount in the Statement of Financial Performance (Statement II)</b>	<b>53,101</b>	<b>31,379</b>	-	<b>84,480</b>
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>			
<b>Reconciliation for the biennium 2024/25</b>	<b>Operating</b>	<b>Investing</b>	<b>Financing</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>			
<b>Actual amount on comparable basis (Statement V)</b>	<b>196,729</b>	-	-	<b>196,729</b>
Depreciation and amortization	-20,349	-	-	-20,349
Capitalization/disposal PPE and intangible assets	-	9,181	-	9,181
Changes in employee benefit liabilities	-36,853	-	-	-36,853
Receivables adjustments	1,263	-	-	1,263
Investment gains reallocation	-	-14,206	-	-14,206
Special Accounts revenue recognition	-6,138	-	-	-6,138
<b>Total Basis differences</b>	<b>-62,077</b>	<b>-5,025</b>	-	<b>-67,102</b>
Investment gains/(losses)	-	112,571	-	112,571
Projects financed from reserves	-23,565	-	-	-23,565
Special Accounts	5,913	-	-	5,913
<b>Total Entity differences</b>	<b>-17,652</b>	<b>112,571</b>	-	<b>94,919</b>
<b>Actual amount in the Statement of Financial Performance (Statement II)</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>107,546</b>	-	<b>224,546</b>



## Note 16: Expenses

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>	
Posts	234,127	241,919
Temporary staff	11,050	10,002
Other staff costs	821	915
<b>Total Personnel expenditure</b>	<b>245,998</b>	<b>252,836</b>
Internships	485	507
WIPO fellowships	10,932	9,531
<b>Total Interns and WIPO fellowships</b>	<b>11,417</b>	<b>10,038</b>
Staff missions	6,050	5,175
Third-party travel	8,534	10,523
Training and related travel grants	985	1,207
<b>Total Travel, training and grants</b>	<b>15,569</b>	<b>16,905</b>
Conferences	5,608	5,376
Individual contractual services	21,422	21,362
Commercial translation services	26,838	28,684
IT services	44,110	41,320
Other contractual services	24,944	16,664
<b>Total Contractual services</b>	<b>122,922</b>	<b>113,406</b>
Premises and maintenance	24,262	21,914
Communication	788	809
Representation and other operating expenses	728	1,056
United Nations joint services	856	751
<b>Total Operating expenses</b>	<b>26,634</b>	<b>24,530</b>
Supplies and materials	4,313	2,252
Furniture and equipment	263	42
<b>Equipment and supplies</b>	<b>4,576</b>	<b>2,294</b>
<b>Depreciation and amortization</b>	<b>10,297</b>	<b>10,052</b>
<b>Finance costs</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>274</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>437,762</b>	<b>430,335</b>

## Note 17: Investment Gains/(Losses)

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>	
Fair value increase/(decrease) on investments	14,595	60,430
Dividends	11,571	14,428
Interest on current accounts and deposits	3,004	3,864
Interest on investments	1	5
Investment management and administration cost	-490	-667
Exchange gain (loss) on investments	-6,929	14,567
Exchange gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	2,885	-18,899
<b>Total investment gains/(losses)</b>	<b>24,637</b>	<b>73,728</b>

The fair value increase on investments of 14.6 million Swiss francs represents movements in the valuation of the Organization's core and strategic portfolio assets at the reporting date.

## Note 18: Financial Instruments

*Financial Instruments Overview*

Financial instruments are categorized as follows:

Financial Assets and Liabilities	Category
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Receivables	Amortized cost
Loans	Amortized cost
Payables and accruals	Amortized cost
Transfers payable	Amortized cost
Current accounts	Amortized cost
Derivative assets and liabilities	Fair value through surplus and deficit
Short-term investments arising from operating cash	Fair value through surplus and deficit
Held to maturity investments arising from operating cash	Amortized cost
Investments arising from core and strategic cash	Fair value through surplus and deficit

The carrying amounts of the categories of financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	<i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>	
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Amortized cost	349,382	357,960
Fair value through surplus and deficit	1,000,902	1,202,968
<b>Total carrying value</b>	<b>1,350,284</b>	<b>1,560,928</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Amortized cost	203,768	202,877
<b>Total carrying value</b>	<b>203,768</b>	<b>202,877</b>

The Organization is exposed to certain foreign currency exchange, credit, interest rate, price and liquidity risks which arise in the normal course of its operations. This note presents information about the Organization's exposure to each of the above risks and the policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

The Organization manages its investments in accordance with its Policy on Investments. The policy contains two specific investment policies, one covering operating cash and the core portfolio and a second one covering the strategic portfolio. Operating cash is the cash required by the Organization to meet daily payment requirements and to ensure that an amount equivalent to the target reserves is available in liquid assets. The core portfolio is the balance of cash remaining once operating cash and the strategic portfolio have been deducted. The strategic portfolio is the funds which have been set aside to finance after-service employee benefit liabilities. From 2025, the balance of the strategic portfolio concerning ASHI is treated as plan assets and relocated to the ASHI net liability, it is therefore no longer presented as part of the Organization's cash, cash equivalents and investments.

### *Fair Values*

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Cash and short-term deposits, receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments;
- Quoted investments (in investment funds which are publicly traded) are based on price quotations at the reporting date;
- Derivative financial instruments are based on quoted prices, adjusted for the UNORE at reporting date;
- Loans and receivables are evaluated by the Organization based on parameters such as interest rates and risk characteristics.

For WIPO's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date, the carrying amount is equivalent to the fair value.

### *Fair Value Hierarchy*

For those instruments categorized as fair value through surplus or deficit, fair values are classified according to the following hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (Level 2);
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (Level 3).

Financial Assets and Liabilities	Fair Value Hierarchy
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1
Derivative assets and liabilities	Level 2
Investments arising from core and strategic cash	Level 1

### *Credit Risk*

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Organization if counterparties to financial instruments fail to meet their contractual obligations, and it arises principally from the Organization's loans, receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and investments. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. For the purposes of financial reporting, WIPO calculates expected credit losses allowances associated with its financial assets.

The Organization's receivables from contributions are from its Member States representing sovereign governments, and therefore risks related to credit are considered minor. An allowance has been established against the asset value of accounts receivable to reflect receivables for which payment is not anticipated in the short-term. The allowance covers amounts due from Member States that have lost the right to vote under Article 11, paragraph 5 of the WIPO Convention and contributions from least developed countries which have been frozen by action of the Assemblies in 1989 and 1991.

In accordance with the Organization's Policy on Investments, deposits may only be held with institutions with a minimum short-term credit rating of A-2/P-2 or a minimum long-term credit rating of A/A2. Money market investments, bonds, notes or other obligations and other fixed income products purchased directly by WIPO may only be held with institutions with a minimum short-term credit rating of A-3/P-3 or a minimum long-term credit rating of BBB-/Baa3. Where these are acquired as shares in pooled market traded funds, at least 65 per cent of the portfolio holdings must be in Investment Grade (AAA/Aaa to BBB-/Baa3), while the balance of up to 35 per cent

may be held in high yield bonds (BB+/Ba1 to C/Ca). The credit ratings attached to cash and cash equivalents and investments as at December 31, 2025, are as follows:

Short-Term Credit Rating	A1+	A1	A2	Unrated (1)	Total
<b>December 31, 2025</b> <i>(in thousands of Swiss francs)</i>					
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	41,559	393	34,590	25	76,567
<b>Investments</b>	53,400	27,847	106,321	1,001,785	1,189,353
	<b>94,959</b>	<b>28,240</b>	<b>140,911</b>	<b>1,001,810</b>	<b>1,265,920</b>
<i>Per cent</i>	7.5%	2.2%	11.1%	79.2%	100.0%

(1) Unrated balances include cash on hand and non-current investments. Non-current investments held by WIPO are in investment funds which are not rated by credit rating agencies, but in which the underlying investments are made in accordance with WIPO's Policy on Investments.

### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Organization not being able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

The Organization does not have significant exposure to liquidity risk as it has substantial unrestricted cash resources which are replenished from the results of its operations. The Organization's Policy on Investments requires that operating cash and the core portfolio are invested in such a way to ensure the liquidity necessary to meet the Organization's cash flow requirements. Operating cash balances are invested over the short term (periods not exceeding twelve months to maturity) in low-risk asset classes which are easily liquidated at little or no cost. The core portfolio is invested with the objective of generating a positive return over rolling five-year periods. The core portfolio is invested ideally in such a way that occasional access to a portion of the cash is possible. The strategic portfolio is invested over the long term, and currently has no short or medium term liquidity requirements.

### Currency Risk

The Organization receives revenue from fees in currencies and incurs expenses in currencies other than its functional currency, the Swiss franc, and is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk arising from fluctuations of currency exchange rates. For PCT international filing fees, WIPO establishes equivalent amounts in currencies other than the Swiss franc, which can be reset during the year if the exchange rate between the other currency and the Swiss franc is higher or lower by 5.0 per cent or more for more than four consecutive Fridays. The Organization is also exposed to exchange risk arising from the currency differences between amounts payable to International Searching Authorities (ISAs) pursuant to the Regulations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and amounts received by national patent offices for international search fees from applicants for international patents. The Organization also operates the WIPO Fee Transfer Service, a netting structure that reduces the exposure of PCT fee income to movements in currency exchange rates with regard to search fees.

Where investments are held in currencies other than the Swiss franc, the Organization may use derivative financial instruments to minimize the risk arising from the fluctuation of the currency of the investment against the Swiss franc. Investment in derivatives for speculative purposes is not permitted. As at December 31, 2025, the Organization held Euro, US dollar, Japanese yen and Canadian dollar investments totaling an equivalent of 75.5 million, 44.9 million, 6.9 million and 1.8 million Swiss francs respectively. The sensitivity of these investments to exchange rate fluctuations is monitored, and derivative financial instruments are used to minimize this risk.

The Organization's contributions to the UNJSPF and its payments to ICC are made in US dollars. The Organization has a further exposure to exchange risk in connection with the cost of pensions for staff previously enrolled in the Closed Pension Fund who are now members of the UNJSPF. In addition, the Organization has external offices in Algeria, Brazil, China, Japan, Nigeria, Russia and Singapore, and a coordination office in the USA, with limited assets in local currency.

### Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of changes in market prices, including interest rates, affecting the Organization's income or the value of its financial instrument holdings. Investment revenue is excluded from the Organization's income estimates for the 2024/25 Program of Work and Budget. The Organization does not currently use financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk. WIPO's medium-term investment portfolio (core) and long-term investment portfolio (strategic) are subject to the risk of movements in market prices of the underlying investment funds. Based on historical experience for the investment strategies applied to these portfolios, the expected volatility for core and strategic is 4.2 per cent and 5.7 per cent respectively.

## Note 19: Events After the Reporting Date

WIPO's reporting date is December 31, 2025 and its financial statements were authorized for issue on the same date as the External Auditor's opinion.

There have been no material events, favourable or unfavourable, that occurred between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue that would have had a material impact on these financial statements.

## Note 20: Segment Reporting

Segment reporting is presented in a format which represents the various Unions as the segments that make up WIPO. The Unions were created by the various treaties administered by WIPO.

The segment reporting table is shown on the next page and should be read in conjunction with the following explanatory notes:

- Note 1: In 2012 the Madrid Union Assembly assumed the financing of the Hague Union's contribution of 3 million Swiss francs to the IT Modernization Program of the Madrid and Hague international registration systems. The amount will be reimbursed by the Hague Union to the Madrid Union as soon as the level of reserves of the Hague Union Reserve Fund so allows.
- Note 2: In accordance with the decision of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO at their 55<sup>th</sup> Series of Meetings in 2015, the Contribution-financed Unions have assumed the financing of the deficit of the Lisbon Union in the biennium 2016/17 amounting to 56,157 Swiss francs. The amount will be reimbursed by the Lisbon Union to the Contribution-financed Unions as soon as the level of reserves of the Lisbon Union so allows.
- Note 3: In accordance with the decision of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO at their 57<sup>th</sup> Series of Meetings in 2017: a) the Contribution-financed Unions have assumed the financing of the deficit of the Lisbon Union in the biennium 2018/19 amounting to 1,662,315 Swiss francs; and b) the PCT Union has assumed the financing of the deficit of the Hague Union amounting to 18,135,044 Swiss francs. The amounts will be reimbursed by the Lisbon Union and the Hague Union, respectively, as soon as the level of reserves of the Unions so allow.
- Note 4: In accordance with the decision of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO at their 59<sup>th</sup> Series of Meetings in 2019: a) as the Contribution-financed Unions do not have sufficient reserves above the target to cover the deficit of the Lisbon Union, amounting to 3,509,153 Swiss francs in 2020/21, and 2,746,197 Swiss francs in 2022/23, respectively, the PCT Union assumed the financing of the deficit of the Lisbon Union in 2020/21 and in 2022/23; b) the PCT Union assumed the financing of the deficit of the Hague Union, amounting to 23,667,978 Swiss francs in 2020/21, 20,093,047 Swiss francs in 2022/23, and 14,465,134 Swiss francs in 2024/25, respectively; c) the PCT Union assumed the financing of the deficit of the CF Unions of 30,393,711 Swiss francs in 2024/25; and d) the Madrid Union assumed the financing of the deficit of the Lisbon Union of 3,104,239 Swiss francs in 2024/25. The amounts will be reimbursed by the Lisbon, Hague and the CF Unions to the PCT and Madrid Unions, as soon as the level of reserves of the Unions so allow.
- Note 5: Actuarial gains/(losses) as at December 31, 2025 have been allocated based on the relative share of headcounts for 2025.

	UNIONS						
Sector Title	Contribution Financed	PCT	Madrid	Hague	Lisbon	Special Accounts	Total
(in thousands of Swiss francs)							
<b>REVENUE</b>							
Contributions	17,602	-	-	-	-	10,402	28,004
Fees	-	371,304	86,611	9,994	76	-	467,985
Publications	2	567	30	-	-	-	599
Other/miscellaneous	167	-1,872	811	208	168	1	-517
Arbitration and Mediation	427	365	1,947	16	-	-	2,755
<b>Sub-total revenue excluding Reserve revenue and IPSAS adjustments</b>	<b>18,198</b>	<b>370,364</b>	<b>89,399</b>	<b>10,218</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>10,403</b>	<b>498,826</b>
Miscellaneous revenue projects financed from reserves	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
IPSAS adjustments to revenue	285	-	-	-	-	-1,511	-1,226
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>18,483</b>	<b>370,369</b>	<b>89,399</b>	<b>10,218</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>8,892</b>	<b>497,605</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>							
Patents and Technology	3,637	93,674	2,046	386	43	-	99,786
Brands and Designs	1,764	1,013	24,906	6,508	1,066	-	35,257
Copyright and Creative Industries	12,380	2,674	288	-	-	-	15,342
Regional and National Development	63	31,617	4,053	394	46	-	36,173
Infrastructure and Platforms	146	17,438	4,069	1,184	-	-	22,837
Global Challenges and Partnerships	3,225	8,365	901	-	-	-	12,491
IP and Innovation Ecosystems	1,268	17,963	7,600	47	-	-	26,878
Administration, Finance and Management	9,689	94,420	33,841	7,607	678	-	146,235
<b>Sub-total expenses on budgetary basis</b>	<b>32,172</b>	<b>267,164</b>	<b>77,704</b>	<b>16,126</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>394,999</b>
Expenses on projects financed from reserves	-	10,464	3,233	13	-	-	13,710
<b>Sub-total expenses on budgetary basis including reserve expenses</b>	<b>32,172</b>	<b>277,628</b>	<b>80,937</b>	<b>16,139</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>408,709</b>
Special Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	9,987	9,987
IPSAS adjustments to budgetary expenses and special accounts	1,976	16,527	4,782	991	113	-953	23,436
IPSAS adjustments to projects financed from reserves	-	-2,096	-2,274	-	-	-	-4,370
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>34,148</b>	<b>292,059</b>	<b>83,445</b>	<b>17,130</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>9,034</b>	<b>437,762</b>
Investment gains/(losses)	-	35,777	2,930	-	-	136	38,843
IPSAS adjustments to Investment gains/(losses)	-	-13,131	-1,075	-	-	-	-14,206
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>-15,665</b>	<b>100,956</b>	<b>7,809</b>	<b>-6,912</b>	<b>-1,702</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>84,480</b>
<b>Net Assets as at December 31, 2024 - Actuarial Gains/(losses) excluded</b>	<b>-1,821</b>	<b>968,811</b>	<b>117,371</b>	<b>-95,429</b>	<b>-10,400</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>978,646</b>
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) as at December 31, 2024	-17,042	-186,048	-53,243	-10,371	-1,282	-	-267,986
<b>Net Assets as at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>-18,863</b>	<b>782,763</b>	<b>64,128</b>	<b>-105,800</b>	<b>-11,682</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>710,660</b>
2025 surplus/(deficit)	-15,665	100,956	7,809	-6,912	-1,702	-6	84,480
<b>Net Assets as at December 31, 2025 - Actuarial Gains/(losses) excluded</b>	<b>-17,486</b>	<b>1,069,767</b>	<b>125,180</b>	<b>-102,341</b>	<b>-12,102</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1,063,126</b>
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) as at December 31, 2025	-11,801	-123,467	-35,603	-6,990	-984	-	-178,845
<b>Net Assets as at December 31, 2025</b>	<b>-29,287</b>	<b>946,300</b>	<b>89,577</b>	<b>-109,331</b>	<b>-13,086</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>884,281</b>

## **ANNEX – EX GRATIA PAYMENTS (AUDITED INFORMATION)**

Financial Regulation 3.21 states that a summary statement of ex gratia payments for the calendar year shall be included in the annual financial statements of the Organization. There were no such payments made during 2025 and therefore no summary statement is required.