



联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Organisation des Nations
Unies pour l'alimentation
et l'agriculture

Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная организация
Объединенных Наций

Organización de las
Naciones Unidas para la
Alimentación y la Agricultura

منظمة
الغذية والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

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CONFERENCE

Fortieth Session

Rome, 3-8 July 2017

Audited Accounts - FAO 2014

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for 2014

of the

Food and Agriculture Organization

of the

United Nations

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PART B

Report of the External Auditor

The Report of the External Auditor is available under Conference document reference number C 2017/5 B.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The FAO Conference of Member Nations

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014, and the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flow, Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year then ended, and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.


Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as at 31 December 2014, and its financial performance, changes in equity, cash flow and comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, in accordance with IPSAS.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, in our opinion, the transactions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that have come to our notice or which we have tested as part of our audit have, in all significant respects, been in accordance with the FAO Financial Regulations.

In accordance with Article 12.9 of the Financial Regulations, we have also issued a long-form report on our audit of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. G. Aguinaldo', is centered on the page. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Michael G. Aguinaldo

Chairperson, Commission on Audit

Republic of the Philippines

External Auditor

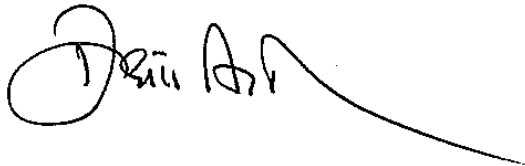
Quezon City, Philippines

3 August 2015

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2014

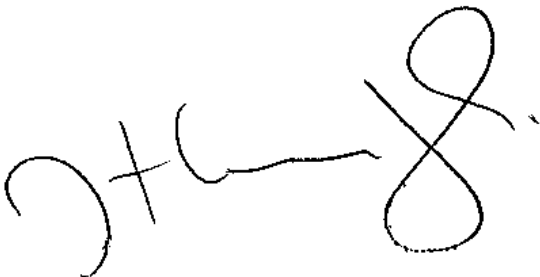
CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The amounts shown in the statements properly reflect the recorded financial transactions for the period:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Denis Aitken". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Denis Aitken
Assistant Director-General, ad interim
Corporate Services, Human Resources and Finance Department

Approved:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "José Graziano da Silva". The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized, with a large loop at the end.

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General

31 July 2015

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S STATEMENT

In accordance with Financial Regulation XI of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), I have the honour to submit for adoption by the Conference the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014. The Financial Statements and Notes to the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and FAO's Financial Rules and Regulations.

This is the first time FAO's Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IPSAS in line with the approval of the High-Level Committee on Management that IPSAS be adopted by United Nations System Organizations.

Under Financial Regulation X.1, the Director-General is accountable to the Governing Bodies for the internal control of the Organization, in order to ensure effective financial administration and exercise of economy, and effective custody of the physical assets of the Organization. This comprises ensuring the regularity of the receipt, custody and disbursement of all funds and resources of the Organization; the conformity of commitments or obligations and expenditures with the appropriations or other financial provisions voted by the Conference, or with the purposes, rules and provisions relating to the fund concerned; and the economical use of the resources of the Organization.

Internal control and accountability processes are exercised continually at all levels within the organization in line with the requirements established in FAO's Accountability Policy. This policy explains how accountability is applied in FAO, the roles and responsibilities across the organization, and the mechanisms and tools used to hold and managers and staff accountable to the Director-General, and thereby to partners and to the Governing Bodies.

In this way, the Accountability Policy lays out the elements of FAO's system of internal control. In order to align its approach to internal control with best international practice, FAO is developing a formal internal control framework. Once in place, the framework will provide the basis for ensuring controls are applied in a consistent, economical and risk aware fashion.

The United Nations has mandated that all Specialized Agencies become IPSAS Compliant, a decision backed by FAO member states and many donors. IPSAS represents the international best practices for non-profit organizations. IPSAS adoption will improve quality, comparability and credibility of the financial reporting of FAO. It will also lead to greater harmonization in the presentation of financial statements between UN system organizations and better comparability of financial statements with other international organizations and national governments.

Financial statements prepared in accordance with IPSAS provide much more insight into the actual assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Agency. Increased transparency with respect to assets and liabilities results in greater internal control and enhanced management of resources. IPSAS-provided information about revenues and expenses better supports decision making and enhances strategic planning.

The implementation of IPSAS does not currently impact the preparation of FAO's budget, which continues to be presented on a modified cash basis. As this basis differs from the accrual basis applied to the financial statements, reconciliation between the budget and the principal financial statements is provided in accordance with the requirements of IPSAS.

The application of IPSAS entails some modification to the presentation and structure of the financial statements from the previous biennium. Importantly, audited financial statements are required on an annual basis.

In accordance with IPSAS 1, a complete set of Financial Statements has been prepared as follows:

- Statement I - Statement of Financial Position measures the financial strength of FAO and displays in monetary value the assets and liabilities as of the end of the financial reporting period.
- Statement II - Statement of Financial Performance shows how well FAO used its assets to generate revenue. It is a general measure of FAO's financial health over a given period of time (12 months) and can be compared with similar organizations.
- Statement III - Statement of Changes in Net Assets shows all the activity in net assets during a financial period, thus reflecting the increase or decrease in FAO's net assets during the year.
- Statement IV – Statement of Cash Flow explains the changes in the cash position of FAO by reporting the cash flows classified by operating, investing, and financing activities.
- Statement V – Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts reflects actual utilization of revenue in comparison with the Biennial Program and Budget Plan.
- Notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other relevant information.

STATEMENT I – STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014			
<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Notes	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14 (restated)
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	687,604	671,240
Investments and derivative financial instruments	4	455,951	358,277
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	5	141,883	139,352
Receivables from exchange transactions	6	4,383	4,597
Prepayments and other current assets	7	43,128	33,180
Inventories	8	16,254	12,772
		1,349,203	1,219,418
Non-current assets			
Investments	4	428,007	422,090
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	5	1,239	2,167
Prepayments and other non-current assets	7	418	418
Property, plant and equipment	9	16,111	1,836
Intangible assets	10	4,580	3,274
		450,355	429,785
Total assets		1,799,558	1,649,203
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	11	26,291	27,372
Accrued expenses	11	97,439	116,113
Payments received in advance	12	742,405	885,694
Derivative financial instruments	4	2,594	149
Employee benefit obligations	13	16,374	21,363
Provisions	16	4,222	-
Other current liabilities	17	4,364	6,208
		893,689	1,056,899
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefit obligations	13	1,390,564	1,198,350
Other non-current liabilities	17	76,981	66,356
		1,467,545	1,264,706
Total liabilities		2,361,234	2,321,605
Net assets		(561,676)	(672,402)
Equity			
Accumulated surplus / (deficit)		(481,634)	(748,015)
Reserves	18	(80,042)	75,613
Total equity		(561,676)	(672,402)

STATEMENT II – STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014		
<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Note	31-Dec-14
Revenue		
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Assessments of Member Nations under Regular Programme	19	527,095
Voluntary contributions	19	972,435
Other non-exchange revenue	19	62,066
		1,561,596
Revenue from exchange transactions		
Exchange revenue	19	11,139
		11,139
Total revenue		1,572,735
Expenses		
Staff related costs	20	442,747
Consultants	20	205,915
Travel costs	20	104,634
Depreciation, amortization and Impairment of long-lived assets	20	2,330
Training expenses	20	32,777
Contracted services	20	251,497
Grants and other transfer payments	20	6,495
Supplies and consumables used	20	181,156
Other expenses	20	28,477
Total expenses		1,256,028
Non-operating income and expenses		
Investment income	21	8,236
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss)	21	(7,616)
Finance income/ (costs)	21	(50,945)
Surplus		266,382

STATEMENT III – STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014						
<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>						
	Note	Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit)	Special Reserve Account	Actuarial Gains & (Losses) Reserve	Cumulative unrealized gains / (losses) on Available-for- sale investments	Total Equity / (Deficit)
UNSAS Balance at 31 Dec 2013	26	(875,364)	17,559	13,479	45,493	(798,833)
IPSAS opening balance adjustments	26	127,348	-	-	(917)	126,431
Restated IPSAS balance at beginning of year, 01 Jan 2014	26	(748,016)	17,559	13,479	44,576	(672,402)
Actuarial gains and (losses)	18	-	-	(149,634)	-	(149,634)
Unrealized holding gain / (loss)	18	-	-	-	(6,022)	(6,022)
Net revenue recognized directly in equity		-	-	(149,634)	(6,022)	(155,656)
Surplus for the period		266,382	-	-	-	266,382
Balance at end of year, 31 Dec 2014		(481,634)	17,559	(136,155)	38,554	(561,676)

STATEMENT IV – CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014		
<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Note	31-Dec-14
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus / (deficit) for the period		266,382
Adjustments required to reconcile surplus / (deficit) for the period to cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization		2,330
Receipts of in-kind donations		(166)
Provision for doubtful accounts		5,153
Provision for contingent liabilities		3,580
Internal Project Support Costs		151
(Gains) / losses on trading and derivative investments		2,132
(Gains) / losses on Available-for-sale investments		(10,368)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables from non-exchange transactions		(1,604)
Receivables from exchange transactions		213
Inventories		(3,482)
Other current and non-current assets		(9,948)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(19,754)
Staff related liabilities		37,592
Advances		(143,289)
Other current and non-current liabilities		8,779
Net cash flows from operating activities		137,701
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(16,349)
Purchases of intangible assets		(4,684)
Net Purchases / sales of trading and derivative investments		(98,073)
Net Purchases / sales of available-for-sale investments		(2,231)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(121,337)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		16,364
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		
Effect of exchange rate change on foreign currency balance		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		687,604

Please note that there were no cash flows from financing activities during the year.

STATEMENT V – STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS (a)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>		Approved Budget (b)	Amounts brought forward (c)	Transfers (d)	Amounts carried forward (e)	Revised Budget (f)	Actual Other Income (g)	Currency variance (h)	Budget rate net expenditure (i)	Budget vs. actual variance (j)
Chapter										
1	Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	47,308	284	-	-	47,592	(7,647)	(335)	36,263	11,329
2	Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner	99,340	304	-	-	99,644	(20,042)	(917)	90,482	9,162
3	Reduce rural poverty	31,071	125	-	-	31,196	(4,894)	(249)	28,459	2,737
4	Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels	57,609	114	-	-	57,723	(9,125)	(506)	51,825	5,898
5	Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises	18,952	48	-	-	19,000	(4,843)	(201)	20,794	(1,794)
6	Technical Quality, Knowledge and Services	27,373	81	-	-	27,454	(1,221)	(227)	23,613	3,841
7	Technical Cooperation Programme	67,360	76,769	-	(85,171)	58,958	-	(342)	58,958	-
8	Outreach	32,356	495	-	-	32,851	(1,986)	(354)	35,785	(2,934)
9	Information Technology	17,751	637	-	-	18,388	(5,478)	(110)	14,044	4,344
10	FAO Governance, Oversight and Direction	40,107	2,616	-	-	42,723	(8,384)	(474)	47,664	(4,941)
11	Efficient and Effective Administration	40,846	339	-	-	41,185	(27,227)	(463)	35,018	6,167
12	Contingencies	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	300
13	Capital Expenditure	10,943	-	-	(9,469)	1,474	-	31	1,474	-
14	Security Expenditure	11,508	25	-	(3,061)	8,472	(5,826)	(99)	8,472	-
	Sub-total	502,824	81,837	-	(97,701)	486,960	(96,673)	(4,246)	452,851	34,109
	Transfer to Tax equalization Fund	52,200	-	(52,200)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TCP deferred income (Chapter 15)	76,767	(76,767)	-	85,171	85,171	-	-	-	85,171
	Transformational Change deferred income	9,434	(5,070)	-	4,364	4,364	-	-	-	4,364
	Capital expenditure account	10,714	-	-	9,469	20,183	-	-	-	20,183
	Security expenditure account	8,294	-	-	3,061	11,355	-	-	-	11,355
	Total	660,233	-	(52,200)	-	608,033	(96,673)	(4,246)	452,851	155,182

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Actual expenses as per Statement V	553,770
Basis differences	
In-kind/ in-service expenses	40,859
Accruals basis	(763)
PP&E, intangibles, and inventory	(6,425)
Total basis differences	33,671
Presentation differences	
Provision expenses	9,054
SCV and Pool distributions	(478)
Classification of income/ expenditure items	16,702
Total presentation differences	25,278
Entity differences	
Expenses under Other Fund, excluding TCP	24,418
Expenses under Trust Fund, and UNDP	669,216
Total entity differences	693,634
Expenses and non-operating income and expenses as per the Statement of Financial Performance	1,306,353
Of which: Total expenses	1,256,028
Non-operating income and expense	50,325

Refer to Note 24 for further information on the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts.

Notes to Statement V: Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

(a) The budget and accounting basis is different. This statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts is prepared on the budget basis. The budget is prepared on a modified accrual basis.

(b) Annualized share (at 50%) of the Conference resolution 7/2013 net appropriation of USD 1,005.6 million with budget distribution by Chapter reflecting redistribution of unidentified further efficiency gains and savings of USD 22.6 million (CR 7/2013) and other adjustments as approved by Council in Adjustments to PWB 2014-15 (CL 148/3 and CL 148/REP Report of the 148th Council, page 1, para 8b). As authorised by the Conference Resolution 7/2013, which allows for any unspent balance of the 2012-13 appropriations to be carried forward for any additional expenditures of a one-time nature associated with transformational change, USD 9.4 million is brought forward as deferred income (C 2013/REP Report of the Conference, page 20 para 2 and C 2015/5A Statement IV).

(c) USD 76.8 million of TCP 2012-13 appropriation deferred until 2014 (at 2012-13 budget rate of exchange). USD 5.1 million of the USD 9.4 million unspent balance of the 2012-13 appropriation carried forward as authorized by Conference Resolution 7/2013 was applied towards 2014 one-time nature costs associated with transformational change in Strategic and Functional Objectives, thereby reducing the amount of the 2014 budget used to fund these costs. None of the USD 10.7 million unspent balance from 2012-13 in the Capital Expenditure Facility (Chapter 13) and none of the USD 8.3 million unspent balance from 2012-13 in the Security expenditure account (Chapter 14) was made available for use in 2014.

(d) The Tax Equalization Fund was established as of 1 January 1972. In line with the practice followed since 1972-73, the 2014 budget is presented on a gross basis, by adding to the total effective working budget an appropriation for staff assessment. This has no effect on the contributions payable by Members not levying tax on FAO staff emoluments; their full share of the staff assessment appropriation is refunded by deduction from the contributions payable by them. Members which levy tax on FAO staff emoluments have their shares of the appropriation for staff assessment reduced by the amount estimated to be required to meet claims from the FAO staff concerned for tax reimbursement.

(e) USD 85.2 million of TCP 2014 appropriation deferred until 2015 (at budget rate of exchange). USD 9.5 million deferred until 2015 under Capital Expenditure Facility (at budget rate of exchange). USD 3.1 million deferred until 2015 under Security Expenditure Facility (at budget rate of exchange). The difference in the TCP closing balance and the Capital Expenditure and Security Expenditure Facilities is attributable to the currency variance.

(f) Actual Other Income is comprised of the following items:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Voluntary contributions	69,255
Funds received under inter-organizational arrangements	317
Jointly financed activities	16,661
Other sundry income	10,440
Total actual other income	96,673

(g) Represents amounts charged to the Regular Programme budget and the TCP prior biennium appropriation (USD 494.5 million and USD 59.3 million, respectively, for 2014). The Organization accounts for payments for health insurance premiums on behalf of retirees differently for financial reporting than for budgetary reporting. For the 2014, USD 10.5 million

of payments for health insurance premiums on behalf of retirees are recognized as expenditure but are recorded as reduction of ASMC liability for financial reporting purposes.

^(h) Currency Variance represents adjustments to the actual expenditure to reflect the translation of Euro-denominated transactions at the Budget Rate of Exchange rather than the UN Operational Rate of exchange in effect at the date of the transactions.

⁽ⁱ⁾ Budget rate net expenditure represents actual expenditure adjusted by currency variance.

^(j) Variance between revised budget and budget rate net expenditure, carried forward to the second year of the biennium, 2015.

Note 1. The Organization

Objectives and activities

1.1 The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ('FAO' or 'the Organization'), was established pursuant to its Constitution originally adopted on 16 October 1945. The headquarters of the Organization is located in Rome, Italy. In addition, there are Representation Offices throughout the world, in charge of implementing the values, mission and vision of the Organization. The purpose of the Organization is to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, better the condition of rural populations and thus contribute toward an expanding world economy and ensure humanity's freedom from hunger.

Funding

1.2 The Organization's "Regular Programme" Programme of Work is approved by the Conference of Member Nations. The related budget appropriations voted are financed by annual contributions based on an assessment on Member Nations and Associate Members by the Conference. Unutilized appropriations at the close of the financial period are cancelled, except for the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) appropriation which remains available for obligations during the financial period following that for which the funds were voted and Capital Expenditure and Security Expenditure appropriations, which are transferred to the Capital Expenditure Account and the Security Expenditure Account, respectively, to be carried forward for use in subsequent financial periods.

1.3 Voluntary contributions for special purposes, which are consistent with the policies, aims and activities of the Organization, may be accepted by the Director-General and Trust and Special Funds established accordingly. In addition, the Organization receives funds under an inter-organizational arrangement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to participate as an executing agency for UNDP technical cooperation projects or act as implementing agency for UNDP funded projects executed by other executing agencies. Voluntary contributions and funds received include payment towards recovering certain costs relating to technical, managerial and administrative services (support costs) which are a necessary part of extra-budgetary projects.

1.4 The statements on segment reporting by major programme and by fund provide further detail on how these core activities are managed and financed.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

2.1 These are the first set of financial statements prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the requirements of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) using the historic cost convention, other than certain investments and liability for employee benefits which are carried at fair value. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared using the indirect method.

2.2 The adoption of IPSAS has required changes to be made to the accounting policies followed by the Organization. The adoption of the new accounting policies results in changes to the assets

and liabilities recognized in the Statement of Financial Position. Accordingly, the last audited Statements of Financial Position, dated 31 December 2013, are restated and the resulting changes are reported in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in Note 26 First Implementation of IPSAS. The revised 31 December 2013 Statement of Financial Position is described in these financial statements as the 1 January 2014 Opening Balance (Restated). As permitted in respect of financial statements to which accrual accounting is first adopted in accordance with IPSAS, comparative information for the previous year are not provided.

2.3 The accounting policies set out below are applied consistently in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.

Use of estimates

2.4 The financial statements include certain reasonable estimates based on nature and assumptions by management. Estimates include, but are not limited to: fair value of donated goods, other post-employment benefits obligations, amounts for litigations, financial risk on inventories and accounts receivables, accrued charges, contingent assets and liabilities, and degree of impairment of fixed assets. Changes in estimates are reflected in the period in which they become known.

Functional currency

2.5 The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Organization.

Presentation

2.6 These financial statements present the results of FAO as a single entity consisting of: (a) General and Related Funds and (b) Trust and UNDP Funds.

Foreign currency transactions

2.7 Foreign currency transactions are translated into United States Dollars using the United Nations Operational Rate of Exchange (UNORE), which approximates the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The UNORE are set once a month, and revised mid-month if there are significant exchange rate fluctuations relating to individual currencies.

2.8 Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into United States Dollars at the UNORE reporting period-end closing rate. Non-monetary items carried at historical cost are translated using the historical exchange rate that existed at the date when the item was recognized and non-monetary items held at fair value are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the re-valuation.

2.9 Realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Cash and cash equivalents

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2.11 Bank overdrafts for which the right of offset does not exist are recorded within other current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

Investments

Classification

2.12 The Organization classifies its investments in the following two categories:

- i) *Held-for-trading* investments are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term and classified as current assets.
- ii) *Available-for-sale* investments are not considered trading or the Organization does not have the ability or intent to hold until maturity. They are designated to fund the Organization's post-employment liabilities and classified as non-current assets.

Accounting treatment of investments

2.13 Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the trade-date, which is the date on which the Organization enters into a legally binding agreement to purchase or sell the investment. Investments are initially recognized at fair value. The carrying value of Held-for-trading investments and Available-for-sale investments is subsequently adjusted to reflect the current fair market value on a periodic basis. Gains and losses arising from changes in the market value of Held-for-trading investments are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance during the period in which they arise. Changes in the market value of Available-for-sale investments are recorded as unrealized gain/(loss) as part of reserves within the Statement of Financial Position with the exception of unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on debt securities, which are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance during the period in which they occur. When Available-for-sale investments are subsequently sold or impaired, any cumulative market value adjustments previously recognized in the unrealized gain/(loss) account are recognized within surplus or deficit in the Statement of Financial Performance.

2.14 Interest on Available-for-sale fixed income investments and dividends on Available-for-sale equity investments are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance during the period earned and when the right to receive dividend payments is established, respectively.

2.15 The fair values of all investments are based on quoted prices in active financial markets.

Derecognition

2.16 The Organization derecognizes an investment when:

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the investment have expired or are waived; or
- b) The Organization has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the investment or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either: (a) the Organization has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Organization has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of investments

2.17 The Organization assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired, other than those classified as Held-for-trading investments. An investment or a group of investments is deemed to be impaired if, and only

if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the investment (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the investment or a group of investments that can be reliably estimated.

2.18 The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in surplus or deficit. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in surplus or deficit.

2.19 For Available-for-sale financial assets at each reporting date, the Organization assesses whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired. In the case of investments classified as Available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value was below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss that had been recognized directly in Net Assets/Equity – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the surplus or deficit – is removed from the reserve in net assets and recognized in surplus or deficit.

Derivative financial instruments

2.20 Derivative financial instruments are financial instruments that contains all three of the following characteristics:

- a) value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable,
- b) requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors, and
- c) settled at a future date.

2.21 Derivative financial instruments are recognized at fair value on their trade-date. The carrying value of derivative financial instruments is adjusted to reflect the current fair market value on a periodic basis. Gains and losses arising from changes in the market value of derivative financial instruments are recorded directly in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Receivables

2.22 The Organization classifies its receivables as 'loans and receivables'. Receivables are stated at nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

2.23 The Organization records an allowance for doubtful accounts for voluntary contributions based on a review of receivables at the reporting date when there is objective evidence of its impairment. Assessed contributions are provided for after being outstanding for more than two years. Other allowances can be calculated individually or by application of a statistical method.

2.24 The Organization reports allowance for doubtful accounts in the Statement of Financial Position. The recognition of an allowance for doubtful accounts and the recognition of an expense associated with the write-off of a receivable are both reflected as expenses within the Statement of Financial Performance.

Prepaid and other assets

2.25 The Organization classifies its prepayments and other assets as 'loans and receivables'. These items are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position at their nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material. Agreements with Service Providers or beneficiaries that require the provision of service, will be recognized on a pro-rata temporis method straight-lined over the period of the estimated period.

Inventories

2.26 Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, current replacement cost or net realizable value. Current replacement cost, is utilized for inventories to be distributed to beneficiaries and is the cost the Organization would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date. Net realizable value, which is utilized for inventories to be sold by the Organization, is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. Estimated freight costs for inventories are added to the cost of project inputs when calculating the total value.

2.27 Inventories held for distribution for specific projects shall be measured utilizing the specific identification method. Inventories held for sale not identified for use by a specific project shall be measured utilizing the FIFO method. Field office publications will not be valued as inventory.

2.28 If recorded value of the inventories falls below the current replacement costs due to obsolescence, damage, price changes, etc. then impairment is recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which the inventories are deemed to be impaired.

Property, plant and equipment

2.29 Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognized impairment loss. For donated assets, fair value as of the date of acquisition is utilized as a proxy for historical cost. Heritage assets are not capitalized.

2.30 Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Organization and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance during the financial period in which they are incurred.

2.31 Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The useful lives of major classes of PP&E are:

Class	Estimated useful lives
Office furniture and fixtures	5 – 7 years
Machinery and equipment	5 – 7 years
Computer and IT equipment	3 years
Motor vehicles	3 – 5 years
Buildings	5 – 40 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or useful life

2.32 FAO utilizes the transitional provision to recognize items of PP&E gradually over the five year transition period. Assets purchased starting 2014 will be recognized, while assets which were purchased before will be transitioned in over the next 5 years.

2.33 The cost, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses of an item of PP&E shall continue to be reflected in the financial statements until such time as the item meets the criteria for derecognition. An item of PP&E shall be derecognized from the financial statements when the item is disposed or no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its use or disposal.

2.34 Project assets are derecognized upon final disposal by FAO by transfer to designated beneficiaries. Vehicles (automobiles, station wagons or vans) in the field will only be derecognized when title and restrictions on use as documented in mutual agreements have officially been transferred from FAO to a government, Implementing Partner or beneficiary. Gains or losses on the disposal or derecognition of items of PP&E shall be disclosed through surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets

2.35 Intangible assets are carried at historical cost less accumulated amortization and any recognized impairment loss. For donated intangible assets, fair value as of the date of acquisition is utilized as a proxy for historical cost.

Amortization

2.36 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 to their estimated residual values. Residual values in most cases are expected to be zero. The useful lives of major classes of intangible assets are:

Class	Estimated useful life
Software acquired separately	Contractual obligation or up to 5 years
Software internally developed	Based on business case up to 5 years
Intangible assets under development	No amortization
Other intangible assets	Based on expected asset life

Software acquisition and development

2.37 Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized based on costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for use by the Organization are capitalized as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

2.38 Gains or losses on the disposal or derecognition of items of intangible assets shall be disclosed through surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

2.39 FAO utilizes the transitional provision to recognize intangible assets purchased or put to use starting in 2014.

Impairment

2.40 Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying

amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Leases

Operating leases

2.41 Leases where the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and rewards inherent in ownership are classified as operating leases. Expenditures incurred under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance as expense, on a straight-line basis, over the period of the lease.

Borrowings

2.42 Borrowings are accounted for on the amortized cost basis and borrowing costs are expensed as incurred. Where the Organization holds interest-free loans or does not pay interest on loans, the benefit to FAO of the arrangement is treated as an in-kind contribution.

Provisions and contingencies

2.43 Provisions are recognized for contingent liabilities when the Organization has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

2.44 The amount of the provision is the best estimate of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

2.45 Contingent liabilities for which the possible obligation is uncertain, or yet to be confirmed whether the Organization has a present obligation that could lead to an outflow of resources, are disclosed.

Employee benefit obligations

2.46 The organization recognises expenses and liabilities in respect of the following employee benefits:

- i) *Short-term employee benefits* comprise of wages, salaries, allowances, paid annual leave and paid sick leave. They are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are measured at their value based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.
- ii) *Post-employment benefits* are employee benefits that are payable after the completion of employment. They comprise of defined benefits plans, consisting of the Separation Payments scheme (SPS), the Terminal Payments fund (TPF) and the After Service Medical Coverage plan (ASMC). The post-employment benefit obligations are calculated annually by independent actuaries. All actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in reserves.
- iii) *Other non-current employee benefits* comprise of Compensation Payments which are due to staff members and their dependents in case of death, injury or illness attributable to the performance of official duties and, in certain circumstances, to supplement the disability and survivors' pensions paid by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The Compensation Payments benefit obligations are calculated annually by independent

actuaries. All actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

2.47 FAO recognizes the following categories of employee benefits:

- short-term employee benefits due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the accounting period in which employees render the related service;
- post-employment benefits;
- other long-term employee benefits; and
- termination benefits.

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

2.48 FAO is a member organization participating in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF), which was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide retirement, death, disability and related benefits to employees. The Pension Fund is a funded, multi-employer defined benefit plan. As specified by 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.

2.49 The plan 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 plan. FAO and the UNJSPF, in line with the other participating organizations in the Fund, are not in a position to identify FAO'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 FAO has treated this plan as if it were a defined contribution plan in line with the requirements of IPSAS 25. FAO's contributions to the plan during the financial period are recognized as expenses in the statement of financial performance.

Revenue recognition

Non-exchange revenue

2.50 Assessed contributions are assessed and approved for a two-year budget period. The amount of these contributions is then apportioned between the two years for invoicing and payment. Assessed contributions are recognized as revenue at the beginning of the apportioned year in the relevant two-year budget period.

2.51 Voluntary contributions and other transfers which are supported by enforceable agreements are recognized as revenue at the time the agreement becomes binding and when control over the underlying asset is obtained, unless the agreement establishes a condition on the transferred asset that requires recognition of a liability. In such cases, revenue is recognized as the conditional liability is discharged.

2.52 FAO has chosen to use the IPSAS 23 transitional provision for voluntary contributions. These contributions are classified under the following three classes: Pre 2014 – scheduled for completion pre 2017, Pre 2014 – scheduled for completion post 2016 and Post 2013 and are based on the classes determined by FAO for the three year period allowed under the standards. It is expected that by the end of the 3 year transitional phase, all classes will be fully IPSAS compliant.

Donated and in-kind contributions

2.53 In-kind contributions of goods that directly support approved operations and activities and can be reliably measured, are recognized at fair value. These contributions include the use of premises, project inputs, utilities and interest on concessionary loans under the Working Capital Fund.

2.54 The Organization is provided the use of buildings and facilities for no or nominal charge from the government owning such facilities. The Organization recognizes this “right to use” such buildings and facilities as a donated operating lease. As such, revenue and expense will be recorded equally based on rental market value. As each of the facilities and the related agreements to utilize such facilities, is unique, fair value of right to use agreements is generally determined based upon valuation techniques incorporating local market conditions and estimated cash flows, assuming an arms-length transaction.

2.55 Certain services are donated or provided in-kind to the Organization to assist the Organization in carrying out its mandate. These in-kind contributions of services are not recognized on the financial statements due primarily to the practical challenges and related uncertainties associated with determining the Organization’s control over and reliably measuring the fair value. These services primarily include:

- Administrative and security personnel provided by host governments, primarily in the Organization’s decentralized offices;
- Technical staff provided by either Member Nations and educational institutions;
- Volunteer staff providing primarily administrative support;
- Services of volunteers;
- Maintenance and repair for the Organization’s facilities.

Exchange revenue

2.56 Revenue from exchange transactions are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and are recognized as goods and services are delivered.

Unearned revenue

2.57 The Organization receives funds in the form of voluntary contributions, which are used to finance specific projects as agreed between the Organization and the donor. Some agreements have conditions such that the Organization has a present obligation to return the funds or related assets to the donor to the extent that the conditions are not met. Consequently, where such conditions exist, a corresponding liability is recognized upon receipt of the funds. This liability is reduced as the conditions are satisfied.

Expense recognition

Exchange expense

2.58 The Organization recognizes exchange expense arising from the purchase of goods and services at the point the supplier performs its contractual obligations, which is when the goods and services are delivered and accepted. For some service contracts, this process may occur in stages.

Non-exchange expense

2.59 Transactions with service providers and beneficiaries requiring the provision of service will be recognized under the pro-rata temporis method and agreements with beneficiaries without the provision of service will be recognized upon payment. Project inventories are recognized upon delivery to beneficiaries.

Note 3. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Cash at banks and money market funds	87,155	56,850
Short-term time deposits	403,102	530,002
Cash equivalents held with investment managers	197,347	84,388
Total cash and cash equivalents	687,604	671,240

3.1 Due to the short-term, highly liquid nature of cash and cash equivalents, there is no significant interest rate or credit risk associated with these balances.

3.2 Of the total cash and cash equivalents, USD 1.7 million (USD 1.0 million at 1 January 2014) is held in currencies that are not readily convertible into other currencies. These balances are held in order to satisfy general business and project-related requirements in the various countries in which the Organization operates. Approximately, USD 1.0 million of cash at banks is currently restricted due to various operational reasons.

Note 4. Investments and derivative financial instruments**Investments other than derivative financial instruments**

4.1 The investments of the Organization are comprised of:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Current		
Held-for-trading investments		
Government Bonds	424,610	324,974
Corporate Bonds	21,246	16,573
Guaranteed Fixed Income	-	4,002
Mortgage Backed Securities	6,192	11,777
Other	3,549	-
Total held-for-trading investments	455,597	357,326
Derivative financial instruments	354	951
Total current	455,951	358,277
Non-current		
Available-for-sale investments		
Government bonds	168,571	167,131
Corporate bonds	39,626	33,961
Equities	219,810	220,998
Total available-for-sale investments	428,007	422,090
Total non-current	428,007	422,090

4.2 The held-for-trading investments are current investments at year end due to the fact that these investments are managed on a short-term basis to ensure preservation of capital for Trust Fund donors while providing a return. Additionally, these investments are generally available and required for use in current operations and carried at fair value. The unrealized gains and losses on the trading portfolio are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance as incurred.

4.3 The Organization's available-for-sale investments are classified as non-current investments at year end and carried at fair value. The unrealized gains and losses on the available-for-sale investments are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position. The available-for-sale investments are not for use in the Organization's current operations and have been designated for funding the Organization's post-employment benefits. The investments are not subject to separate legal restrictions and do not qualify as Plan Assets as defined in IPSAS 25, *Employee Benefits*.

4.4 Principal movements in all investments during the year were:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Opening Balance 01-Jan-14	Net Additions/ (Deductions)	Management Fees	Interest Received	Realized	Unrealized Change Other	Unrealized Change FX	Balance 31-Dec-14
Held-for-trading investments								
Fixed Income	357,326	98,629	(733)	2,984	(2,026)	(583)	-	455,597
Available-for-sale investment								
Equities	220,998	(11,141)	(903)	6,280	30,547	(25,971)	-	219,810
Fixed Income	201,092	16,882	(348)	2,174	(10,737)	16,438	(17,304)	208,197
Total investments	779,416	104,370	(1,984)	11,438	17,784	(10,116)	(17,304)	883,604

4.5 The cost, unrealized gains or losses and fair value of the available-for-sale investments by investment type were:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14			01-Jan-14		
	Cost	Unrealized Gain / (Loss) on Available-for-sale investments	Fair Value	Cost	Unrealized Gain / (Loss) on Available-for-sale investments	Fair Value
Available-for-sale investments						
Government bonds	168,551	20	168,571	169,073	(1,942)	167,131
Corporate bonds and other	40,146	(520)	39,626	35,160	(1,199)	33,961
Equities	191,883	27,927	219,810	167,099	53,899	220,998
Total available-for-sale investments	400,580	27,427	428,007	371,332	50,758	422,090

4.6 The net unrealized gain of USD 27.4 million as at 31 December 2014 is primarily attributable to a strong performance of the equities portfolio. This strong performance is partially compensated by a declining value of the Euro versus the USD. Unrealized gains of USD 38.6 million are recorded within equity and the remainder cumulative USD 11.2 million of unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses generated on the debt portfolios are recorded directly in the Statement of Financial Performance during the period in which they occur.

Derivative financial instruments

4.7 The Organization uses derivative financial instruments within its investment portfolio for the purpose of mitigating the foreign currency risk in the portfolio. The Organization utilizes forward contracts, options and swaps in order to mitigate this risk. There are no non-current derivatives in this category.

4.8 The face value represents the value of the contract. The face value and the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are as follows:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14		01-Jan-14	
	Face Value	Fair Value	Face Value	Fair Value
Assets				
Forward contracts	2,790	17	214,859	917
Swaps	35,086	337	27,483	34
Total derivative financial asset instruments	37,876	354	242,342	951
Liabilities				
Forward contracts	272,872	(2,594)	954	(5)
Swaps	-	-	17,864	(144)
Total derivative financial liability instruments	272,872	(2,594)	18,818	(149)

Note 5. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Current receivables		
Assessed contributions receivable		
Assessments on Member Nations	81,881	98,959
Working Capital Fund	36	48
Special Reserve Account	2,289	2,289
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(18,848)	(14,753)
Total assessed contributions receivable	65,358	86,543
Voluntary contributions receivable		
Voluntary contributions	80,304	56,060
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(7,742)	(7,673)
Total voluntary contributions receivable	72,562	48,387
Other receivables		
Other receivables	7,443	7,909
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,480)	(3,487)
Total other receivables	3,963	4,422
Total current receivables	141,883	139,352
Non-current assessed contributions receivable		
Assessment of Member Nations under Regular Programme	1,239	2,167
Total non-current assessed contributions receivable	1,239	2,167
Total receivables from non-exchange transactions	143,122	141,519

5.1 Certain Member Nations have payment plans for their assessments due greater than one year from 31 December 2014. Amounts due subsequent to 31 December 2015 of USD 1.5 million, have been classified as non-current.

5.2 The increase in the value of outstanding receivables due from voluntary contributions is resulting primarily from the increase in voluntary funding, during the year.

5.3 The allowance for doubtful amounts is based on the estimate of amounts that are not probable of collection under the original terms of the receivables.

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Balance at 01-Jan-14	Expense	Amounts written off	Allowance reversed	Balance at 31-Dec-14
Assessed contributions receivable					
Assessments on Member Nations	(12,544)	(8,119)	-	4,138	(16,525)
Working Capital Fund	(34)	(10)	-	10	(34)
Special Reserve Account	(2,175)	(114)	-	-	(2,289)
Total assessed contributions receivable	(14,753)	(8,243)	-	4,148	(18,848)
Voluntary contributions receivable					
Voluntary contributions	(7,673)	(69)	-	-	(7,742)
Total voluntary contributions receivable	(7,673)	(69)	-	-	(7,742)
Other receivables					
Other receivables	(3,487)	(8)	-	15	(3,480)
Total other receivables	(3,487)	(8)	-	15	(3,480)
Total allowance for doubtful accounts	(25,913)	(8,320)	-	4,163	(30,070)

5.4 The aging of receivables is:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Carrying amount	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	> 5 years
Current receivables					
Assessed contributions receivable					
Assessments on Member Nations	81,881	65,358	996	367	15,160
Working Capital Fund	36				36
Special Reserve Account	2,289				2,289
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(18,848)		(996)	(367)	(17,485)
Total assessed contributions receivable	65,358	65,358	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions receivable					
Voluntary contributions	80,304	57,635	15,322	4,585	2,762
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(7,742)		(395)	(4,585)	(2,762)
Total voluntary contributions receivable	72,562	57,635	14,927	-	-
Other receivables					
Other receivables	7,443	4,169	128	64	3,082
Other allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,480)	(206)	(128)	(64)	(3,082)
Total other receivables	3,963	3,963	-	-	-
Total current receivables	141,883	126,956	14,927	-	-
Non-current assessed contributions receivable					
Assessment of Member Nations under Regular Programme	1,239	245	741	125	128
Total non-current assessed contributions receivable	1,239	245	741	125	128
Total receivables	143,122	127,201	15,668	125	128

5.5 Contributions in arrears related to 10 countries facing voting rights issues amount to USD 3.1 million for assessed contributions. Negotiations are currently underway to devise a payment plan. FAO does not have collateral for any of the assessments, however, FAO rules and regulations require that Member Nations cannot be in arrears in payment of its financial contributions to the Organization in an amount equal to or exceeding the contributions due from it for the two preceding calendar years. Actions specified by the rules and procedures include a loss of voting rights, ineligibility for election to the Council and loss of seat in the Council.

5.6 The net additional provisions of USD 4.2 million recorded during 2014 are mainly the result of assessments on Member Nations.

5.7 The main types of other receivables are in relation to GCCC and jointly financed projects with other international organizations, in which the Organization makes payments on behalf of such third parties.

Note 6. Receivables from exchange transactions

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Due from UN and other organizations	5,607	4,921
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,224)	(324)
Total current	4,383	4,597
Non-current	-	-
Total non-current	-	-
Total receivables from exchange transactions	4,383	4,597

6.1 Receivables from exchange transactions are in relation to recoveries due from the Rome based international organizations, e.g. IFAD and World Food Programme for the administrative services which FAO provides; utility recharges to be recovered from businesses which have offices within the FAO headquarters e.g. the bookshop, the travel agent etc., and others.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Balance at 01-Jan-14	Expense	Amounts written off	Allowance reversed	Balance at 31-Dec-14
Due from UN and other organizations	(324)	(950)	50	-	(1,224)
Total allowance for receivables from exchange transactions	(324)	(950)	50	-	(1,224)

Note 7. Prepayments and other assets

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Employee receivables	26,284	26,549
Prepayments	13,273	5,421
Other assets	5,150	2,742
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,161)	(1,114)
Total prepayments and other assets	43,546	33,598
Total current	43,128	33,180
Total non-current	418	418
Total prepayments and other assets	43,546	33,598

7.1 The total prepayments and other assets as of 31 December 2014 relate primarily to Receivables from Employees, including advances to staff members for travel and education grant payments. Other Assets are predominantly accrued interest income on the Organizations cash and cash equivalents and investment portfolios.

7.2 Commitments are expected to be utilized or collected within a year of the balance sheet date.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Balance at 01-Jan-14	Expense	Amounts written off	Allowance reversed	Balance at 31-Dec-14
Employee receivables	(566)	(45)	-	-	(611)
Prepayments	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	(548)	(2)	-	-	(550)
					-
Total allowance for prepayments and other assets	(1,114)	(47)	-	-	(1,161)

Note 8. Inventories

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Project inputs	14,685	11,216
Publications	1,434	1,556
Other	135	-
Total inventories	16,254	12,772

8.1 For the year ended 31 December 2014, the Organization recognizes USD 156.5 million in expense associated with project inputs and USD 2.4 million associated with publications utilized during the period. The project inputs consumed include donated inventories of USD 0.6 million and USD 0.2 million of agricultural inputs becoming obsolete due to changes in project requirements.

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Opening Balance 01- Jan-14	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing Balance 31- Dec-14
Cost of PP&E					
Office Furniture and fixtures	-	103	-	-	103
Machinery and equipment	-	565	-	-	565
Computer and IT equipment	-	1,838	(5)	-	1,833
Motor vehicles	-	11,696	(60)	-	11,636
Buildings	1,748	83	-	-	1,831
Leasehold improvements	69	342	-	-	411
Assets under construction	143	1,722	-	-	1,865
Total PP&E at cost	1,960	16,349	(65)	-	18,244
Accumulated depreciation					
Office Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	(6)	(6)
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	(48)	(48)
Computer and IT equipment	-	-	-	(435)	(435)
Motor vehicles	-	(19)	5	(1,424)	(1,438)
Buildings	(124)	-	-	(66)	(190)
Leasehold improvements	-	-	-	(16)	(16)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(124)	(19)	5	(1,995)	(2,133)
PP&E	1,836	16,330	(60)	(1,995)	16,111

9.1 The Organization is applying transitional arrangements under IPSAS 17. In 2014 building assets with a cost of USD 1.7 million with accumulated depreciation of USD 0.1 million, leasehold improvements with a cost of USD 0.1 million with accumulated depreciation of USD 0.0 million and assets under construction with a cost of USD 0.1 million are transitioned onto the financial statements. For the current period FAO has transitioned all Buildings and Leasehold Improvements. Major classes of PP&E not yet transitioned are Furniture and Fixtures, Machinery and Equipment, Vehicles and IT Equipment acquired prior to 2014. FAO will be using the entire five years under transition to ensure the underlying process is in place to support complete and accurate information regarding those PP&E.

9.2 The USD 16.3 million of additions in 2014 are purchased. Most of the disposal from PP&E relate to assets in specific projects subsequently disposed through donation to a host governments, NGOs or other recipient organizations involved in the project. The remainder are casualty losses and other write-offs.

9.3 The Organization reviews PP&E for indicators of recoverability for impairment. These reviews did not identify any impairment in 2014.

9.4 Accrual for purchase commitments for PP&E at 31 December 2014 is USD 1.1 million. Based on the adoption of transition provisions, only newly acquired assets are reported for IPSAS purposes. Therefore, the number of assets on the financial statements of the organization that are being held for disposal is negligible.

Note 10. Intangible Assets

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Opening Balance 01- Jan-14	Additions	Disposals	Amortization	Closing Balance 31- Dec-14
Cost					
Software acquired separately	-	657	(2)	-	655
Software internally developed	3,274	101	-	-	3,375
Intangible assets under development	-	885	-	-	885
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total cost of intangible assets	3,274	1,643	(2)		4,915
Accumulated amortization					
Software acquired separately	-	-	-	(77)	(77)
Software internally developed	-	-	-	(258)	(258)
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total accumulated amortization	-	-	-	(335)	(335)
Intangible assets	3,274	1,643	(2)	(335)	4,580

10.1 At 31 December 2014, the gross original fair value and related accumulated amortization of intangible assets purchased or developed by the Organization are USD 4.9 million and USD 0.3 million respectively. Software development costs of USD 3.3 million incurred in prior years are capitalized and reported in the opening balance for related assets placed in service in 2014.

10.2 FAO performs an impairment review when conditions arise indicating the need as such.

Note 11. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Accounts payable	26,291	27,372
Accrued expenses		
Purchase order accrued expenses	52,899	69,335
NSHR accrued expenses	21,114	20,055
Travel accrued expenses	12,568	14,482
Payroll accrued expenses	225	5,042
Tax equalization fund accrued expenses	1,817	1,256
Cash for work accrued expenses	3,668	458
Other accrued expenses	5,148	5,485
Total Accrued expenses	97,439	116,113
Total accounts payable and accrued expenses	123,730	143,485

11.1 Accounts payables constitute amounts due for goods and services for which invoices have been received. Accruals are liabilities for goods and services that have been received or provided to FAO during the period but not invoiced or formally agreed with the suppliers.

Note 12. Payments received in advance

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Assessments on Member Nations received in advance	2,136	21,643
Voluntary contributions received in advance	681,639	802,355
SFERA contributions	58,630	61,696
Total payments received in advance	742,405	885,694

12.1 Assessments on Member Nations received in advance are funds received from Member Nations against future year's assessment.

12.2 Voluntary contributions received in advance represent funds received from donors related to a contribution agreement.

12.3 Voluntary contributions received subject to conditions will be recognized as revenue, as and when the conditions are satisfied.

12.4 The Trust Funds also include activities under the Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA), which was established in May 2003 to support a rapid response to emergency and rehabilitation activities. The SFERA is funded by voluntary contributions.

Note 13. Employee benefit obligations

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Current employee benefit obligations		
Annual Leave	14,472	19,359
Home Leave travel	1,902	2,004
Total current employee benefit obligations	16,374	21,363
Non-current employee benefit obligations		
Post-employment benefit obligations		
After Service Medical Coverage	1,239,735	1,037,426
Termination Payment Fund	64,417	72,238
Separation Payment Scheme	67,480	70,192
Total post-employment benefit obligations	1,371,632	1,179,856
Other non-current employee benefit obligations		
Compensation Payment Fund	18,932	18,494
Total non-current employee benefit obligations	1,390,564	1,198,350
Total employee benefit obligations	1,406,938	1,219,713

Valuation of employee benefit obligations

13.1 Employee benefit obligations for post-employment and other non-current employee benefit obligations are determined by independent professional actuaries. Current employee benefit obligations are calculated by FAO based on personnel data and past payment experience. As at 31 December 2014, total employee benefit obligations amounted to USD 1,406.9 million (1,219.7 million at 1 January 2014), of which USD 1,390.6 million (1,198.5 million at 1 January 2014) were calculated by the actuaries and USD 16.4 million (21.4 million at 1 January 2014) were calculated by FAO. FAO has elected to report all the actuarially valued employee benefit obligations within non-current liabilities due to the impracticality of allocating these using an alternative method.

Current employee benefit obligations

13.2 Current employee benefit obligations relate to wages, salaries, allowances, paid annual leave and paid sick leave.

Post-employment benefit obligations

Separation Payments Scheme

13.3 Separation Payments Scheme (SPS) are due to General Service category staff at Headquarters who are entitled to receive a separation payment equivalent to 1/12th of the staff member's Final Net Annual Salary rate multiplied by years of service between 1 January 1975 and 31 December 1990, plus 1/13.5th of the staff member's Final Net Annual Salary rate multiplied by years of service after January, 1, 1991. SPS are subject to actuarial review to ascertain the liabilities and recommend rates of contribution.

Terminal Payments Fund

13.5 Terminal Payments Fund (TPF) relate to payment of accrued annual leave, repatriation grant, termination indemnity, cost of repatriation travel and the removal of household goods for all eligible staff. TPF are subject to actuarial review to ascertain the related liabilities and recommend rates of contribution.

After Service Medical Coverage

13.6 After Service Medical Coverage (ASMC) provides for worldwide coverage of necessary medical expenses of eligible former staff members and their eligible dependants. The ASMC liability represents the present value of the share of the Organization's medical insurance costs for retirees and active staff post-retirement benefits accrued to-date. ASMC is subject to actuarial review to ascertain the related liabilities and recommend rates of contribution.

Other non-current employee benefit obligations

Compensation Payments Fund

13.7 Compensation Payments Fund (CPF) are due to staff members and their dependants in case of death, injury or illness attributable to the performance of official duties and, in certain circumstances, to supplement the disability and survivors' pensions paid by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. CPF are subject to actuarial review to ascertain the liabilities and recommend rates of contribution.

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

13.8 The following assumptions and methods have been used to determine the value of post-employment benefit obligations and other non-current employee benefit obligations:

		Details	
Actuarial Methods			
ASMC		Projected Unit Credit Cost with service prorate.	
SPS		Projected Unit Credit Cost with service prorate.	
TPF		Commutation of Accrued leave and Repatriation Travel and Removal use projected unit credit with an attribution period from the entry on duty date to separation; Repatriation Grant, Death Grant and Termination Indemnity payable before retirement eligibility use projected unit credit with an attribution based on the actual benefit formula; Termination Indemnity payable after retirement eligibility is excluded from the valuation and accounted for as it occurs.	
CPF		Liability for current expenditure annuitants, plus one year term cost for active participants.	
FAO used a yield curve approach based on Aon Hewitt AA Bond Universe Curve outside of the Euro Zone and the iBoxx Euro Zone curve for the discount rate in the Euro Zone.			
Discount rates		2014	2013
SPS		1.4%	3.0%
TPF		2.8%	3.7%
ASMC		2.9%	4.3%
CPF		3.7%	4.6%
General Inflation rate	2.5% per year		
Medical cost inflation rate	5.0% for 2015 to 2024, 4.5% for 2025 to 2044 and 4% thereafter.		
Year-end spot rate €/USD	1.22		
Life Expectancy	Based on the mortality tables of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund		

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation

13.9 The following tables provide additional information and analysis in relation to employee benefit obligations, as calculated by the actuaries:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	ASMC	TPF	SPS	CPF	Total
Net defined benefit obligation at 01-Jan-14	1,037,426	72,238	70,192	18,494	1,198,350
Service cost for year ended 31 Dec 2014	25,562	7,825	4,365	413	38,165
Interest cost for year ended 31 Dec 2014	43,971	2,489	2,446	817	49,723
Actuarial (gains) and losses for year ended 31 Dec 2014	158,042	(5,743)	(2,665)	1,061	150,695
Actual gross benefit payments for the year 31 Dec 2014	(25,266)	(12,391)	(6,858)	(1,854)	(46,369)
Net defined benefit obligation at 31-Dec-14	1,239,735	64,417	67,480	18,932	1,390,564
Unfunded portion of obligation at 31-Dec-14	887,447	64,417	-	-	951,864

Annual expense

13.10 The annual expense amounts recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance, within staff related costs, and finance income / (costs), and are as follows:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Service cost	38,165	40,750
Interest cost	49,723	46,008
Total expense recognized	87,888	86,758

ASMC plan – sensitivity analysis

13.11 Following are the three principal assumptions in the valuation of the ASMC plan:

- i) exchange rate between the Euro and the US Dollar;
- ii) discount rate used to determine the present value of benefits that will be paid from the plan in the future; and
- iii) medical inflation rate.

13.12 A 1% change in the discount and medical inflation rate would have the following effects on the defined benefit obligation:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Discount Rate	Ultimate Medical Inflation Rate	
		4% per year	5% per year
Exchange Rate			
1.220 USD per EUR	2.9%	1,239,735	1,504,544
1.320 USD per EUR	2.9%	1,305,510	1,584,369
1.220 USD per EUR	1.9%	1,520,032	1,844,713
1.320 USD per EUR	1.9%	1,600,678	1,942,586

Note 14. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

14.1 The Pension 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 Consulting Actuary. The practice of the Pension Board has been to carry out an actuarial valuation every two years using the Open Group Aggregate Method. The primary purpose of the actuarial valuation is to determine whether the current and estimated future assets of the Pension Fund will be sufficient to meet its liabilities.

14.2 FAO's financial obligation to the UNJSPF consists of its mandated contribution, at the rate established by the United Nations General Assembly (currently at 7.9% for participants and 15.8% for member organizations) together with any share of any actuarial deficiency payments under Article 26 of the Regulations of the Pension 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 Pension 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.

14.3 The actuarial valuation performed as of 31 December 2013 revealed an actuarial deficit of 0.72% (1.87% in the 2011 valuation) of pensionable remuneration, implying that the theoretical contribution rate required to achieve balance as of 31 December 2013 was 24.42% of pensionable remuneration, compared to the actual contribution rate of 23.7%. The actuarial deficit was primarily attributable to the lower than expected investment experience in recent years. The next actuarial valuation will be conducted as of 31 December 2015.

14.4 At 31 December 2013, the funded ratio of actuarial assets to actuarial liabilities, assuming no future pension adjustments, was 127.5% (130.0% in the 2011 valuation). The funded ratio was 91.2% (86.2% in the 2011 valuation) when the current system of pension adjustments was taken into account.

14.5 After assessing the actuarial sufficiency of the Fund, the Consulting Actuary concluded that there was no requirement, as of 31 December 2013, 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 Fund. In addition, the market value of assets also exceeded the actuarial value of all accrued liabilities as of the valuation date. At the time of this report, the General Assembly has not invoked the provision of Article 26.

14.6 In December 2012 and April 2013, the General Assembly authorized an increase to age 65 in the normal retirement age and in the mandatory age of separation respectively for new participants of the Fund, with effect not later than from 1 January 2014. The related change to the Pension Fund's Regulations was approved by the General Assembly in December 2013. The increase in the normal retirement age will be reflected in the actuarial valuation of the Fund as of 31 December 2013.

14.7 During the year ended 31 December 2014, FAO's contributions paid to UNJSPF amounted to USD 56.3 million. Expected contributions due in 2015 are USD 54.5 million.

14.8 The United Nations Board of Auditors carries out an annual audit of the UNJSPF and reports to the UNJSPF Pension Board on the audit every year. The UNJSPF publishes quarterly reports on its investments and these can be viewed by visiting the UNJSPF at www.unjspf.org.

Note 15. Operating lease commitments

15.1 For the year ended 31 December 2014, total rental expense under operating leases was USD 5.0 million. At 31 December 2014, obligations for property leases to be paid in the subsequent years aggregated to USD 5.9 million. The commitments below do not include nominal lease transactions. The total aggregate lease payments for the periods are due to be paid as follows:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Within twelve months	2,238
One to five years	2,751
Beyond five years	893
Total	5,882

Note 16. Provisions and contingencies

16.1 The provisions of the Organization are comprised of:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Labour-related and other claims	2,721	-
Pending negotiations and arbitrations	1,180	-
Other provisions	321	-
Total	4,222	-

16.2 The movement in the provisions during 2014 were as follows:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	Balance at 01-Jan-14	Increases	Amounts charged	Amounts reversed	Balance at 31-Dec-14
Labour-related and other claims	-	2,721	-	-	2,721
Pending negotiations and arbitrations	-	1,180	-	-	1,180
Other provisions	-	321	-	-	321
Total provisions	-	4,222	-	-	4,222

Labour-related and other claims

16.3 As part of its normal ongoing operations, FAO receives claims related to labor or contract disputes. The Organization intends to defend itself fully in all cases, however the possibility that it will incur liabilities related to these complaints is not remote. The total amount of possible losses is approximately USD 2.7 million.

Pending negotiations and arbitrations

16.4 The Organization has two pending litigations with suppliers. In the event that the Organization has to settle these litigations, the maximum exposure has been estimated at USD 1.2 million.

Note 17. Other liabilities**Other liabilities**

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Current		
Settlements with employees	3,198	4,502
Payables for medical insurance	941	942
Other accounts payables	225	764
Total current	4,364	6,208
Non-current		
Voluntary contributions received in advance	15,238	9,139
Staff fiduciary accounts	35,958	31,189
Deferred payables	40	283
Working Capital Fund	25,745	25,745
Total non-current	76,981	66,356
Total other liabilities	81,345	72,564

17.1 Settlements with employees are employee payroll related benefits due to or on behalf of employees within the period. Payables for medical insurance are the staff fiduciary liability.

17.2 The purposes of the Working Capital Fund are (i) to advance money on a reimbursable basis to the General Fund in order to finance budgetary expenditures pending receipt of contributions to the budget, (ii) finance emergency expenditures not provided for in the current budget, and (iii) make loans for such purposes as the Council may authorize in specific cases. The authorized level for the Fund was set by Conference resolution 15/91 at USD 25 million and is increased by the Working Capital Assessments on new Member Nations. The Fund is presented as a liability since it is refundable to Member Nations who withdraw from the Organization, after liquidation of any financial obligations such nation may have to the Organization.

Working Capital Fund

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Authorized level at beginning and end of period	25,793
Balance at beginning and end of period	25,745

17.3 During 2014 no new Member Nations joined the Organization and the Working Capital Fund was not utilized during the year. The authorized level is part of the assessments to Member Nations and the balance comprises of the receipts of those assessments.

Note 18. Reserves

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	01-Jan-14
Special Reserve Account	17,559	17,559
Unrealized gains on investments	38,554	44,575
Actuarial gains and (losses) reserve	(136,155)	13,479
Total reserves	(80,042)	75,613

18.1 The purpose of the Special Reserve Account (SRA) is to protect the Organization's Programme of Work against the effects of unbudgeted extra costs arising from adverse currency fluctuations and unbudgeted inflationary effects. The authorized level of the SRA is set by Conference Resolution 13/81 at up to 5% of the effective working budget for the respective subsequent biennium, amounting to USD 50.3 million at 31 December 2014.

18.2 Unrealized gains on investments relate to the available-for-sale portfolios. The cumulative foreign exchange rate portion of unrealized gains arising on debt portfolios amounted to USD 11.2 million (cumulative USD 6.1 million gain at 1 January 2014), and has been charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in line with accounting standards in the period in which it has arisen. The decrease in the value of unrealized gains on investments is due to current market values.

18.3 Actuarial gains and losses reserve results from the increase or decrease in either the present value of a defined benefit obligation or the fair value of any related plan assets. There were USD 149.6 million actuarial losses recognized in equity during the year ended 31 December 2014, and a further USD 1.1 million was recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance in relation to the CPF.

Note 19. Revenue

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Non-exchange revenue	
Assessments on Member Nations	527,095
Voluntary contributions	
TF contributions	970,304
UNDP contributions	2,131
Total voluntary contributions	972,435
Other non-exchange revenue	
Associate Member Assessments	22
Jointly Financed Activities	18,103
Government counterpart cash contributions	889
In-kind donations	43,052
Total other non-exchange revenue	62,066
Total non-exchange revenue	1,561,596
Exchange revenue	11,139
Total revenue	1,572,735

19.1 Assessments from Member Nations Conference Resolution CR 7/2013 approved appropriations of USD 1,005.6 million to be used for the Programme of Work as proposed by the Director General for 2014-15. Such appropriations, plus an amount of USD 14.1 million to fund the amortization of ASMC, minus estimated Miscellaneous Income of USD 5.0 million, were budgeted to be financed by contributions from Member Nations of USD 1,014.7 million. The contributions are comprised of split assessments in US Dollars of USD 495.9 million and in Euros of 381.5 million (equivalent to USD 518.8 million at the Budget rate of exchange of USD 1.36 to Euros 1.00). The difference between actual Assessments on Member Nations of USD 527.1 million and amounts approved under the Conference Resolution, of USD 1,005.6 million, reflect the recognition of only the first year of the biennial revenue and the difference between the average UN Operational rate of exchange of USD 1.38 to Euros 1.00 at the time the Euros 381.5 million was assessed and the rate of exchange applied in the budget.

19.2 The split assessment arrangement was approved by Conference Resolution 11/03, in 2003 and this arrangement was first used for the assessments on Member Nations in 2004-05. Based on total assessments expressed in USD as reported in the Statement of Financial Performance, the actual split of assessments in USD and Euro for 2014 was approximately 49% and 51%, respectively (2013; 50% and 50% respectively).

19.3 Other Non-exchange revenue is driven by the recognition of income for in-kind donated facilities located in Rome of USD 29.3 million and USD 12.6 million for in-kind donated facilities world-wide; and Jointly Financed Activities, principally established with the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank. A counterpart expense of USD 41.9 million is recorded as in-kind donated facilities.

19.4 As part of in-kind donated goods of USD 0.9 million, USD 0.7 million relates to donated interest revenue on the Working Capital Fund concessionary loan of USD 25.7 million granted by Member Nations. A counterpart expense of USD 0.7 million is recorded in interest expense

calculated at 2.9% using the ASMC discount rate. Other donated goods received include USD 0.4 million in inventory.

19.5 Exchange revenue mainly represents reimbursements to the Organization of expenditure incurred on behalf of third parties, including other international organizations to which services such as medical, social security, legal and administrative are provided.

19.6 Voluntary contributions revenue in the 'Pre 2014 – scheduled for completion pre 2017' and the 'Pre 2014 – scheduled for completion post 2016' classes continue to be recognized under the previous accounting standard until the completion of the transitional provision. Voluntary contributions revenue in the 'Post 2013' class are recognized using the IPSAS accounting policy and standards.

Note 20. Expenses

20.1 Staff costs include all compensation entitlements for Regular Programme and Project Staff in Professional and General Service categories.

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Staff related costs	
Base salary	205,299
Post adjustment	75,694
Staff medical insurance	31,879
Pension plan	56,273
Staff Compensation Plan	410
Staff Termination Plan	8,712
Staff Separation Scheme	4,233
Education grant	15,925
Locally hired non-professional staff	2,682
Entitlement travel	7,859
Income Tax Reimbursement	4,358
Dependents Allowance	6,417
Installation, assignment and mobility allowance	9,046
Other employee benefits and staff costs	13,960
Total staff related costs	442,747

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Consultants	
Internationally recruited	69,211
Locally recruited	65,627
National projects personnel	66,601
Other consultants expenses	4,476
Total consultants	205,915

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Travel costs	
Duty travel	23,942
Consultants	45,093
Non staff	29,867
Other travel costs	5,732
Total travel costs	104,634

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of long-lived assets	
Depreciation of PP&E	1,995
Amortization of intangible assets	335
Total depreciation, amortization and impairment of long-lived assets	2,330

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Training expenses	
In-service	7,283
Other training expenses	25,494
Total training expenses	32,777

20.2 In-service training represents the cost of on-site training carried out at the local office in relation to projects in the field. Other training expenses include the costs of training materials and expenses incurred with participation in off-site training courses, including lodging and daily subsistence.

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Contracted services	
Services	51,644
Repairs and maintenance	22,774
Rental expense	5,489
In-kind donated facilities	41,938
Communications and IT	9,788
Letters of Agreement	108,733
Other contracted services	11,131
Total contracted services	251,497

20.3 Services mainly represented contracts entered into by projects, and include amongst others statistical services, contracts for environmental protection and waste, agriculture, crop protection and irrigation services, and fisheries and aquaculture services.

20.4 Letters of agreement mainly comprise the following items; USD 25.0 million in relation to agreements for Distribution of inputs and community micro infrastructure, USD 20.9 million for Scientific research services and surveys, USD 15.4 million for training beneficiaries, and USD 14.7 million for Capacity development of national public institutions.

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Grants and other transfer payments	
National execution with governments	220
Contributions to joint UN administrative activities	6,245
Other grants and transfer payments	30
Total grants and other transfer payments	6,495

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Supplies and consumables used	
Utilities	4,051
Vehicles maintenance and running costs	7,325
Inventories distributed	156,543
Inventories sold	208
Inventories write-down	208
Supplies and consumables	12,821
Total supplies and consumables used	181,156

20.5 During the year ended 31 December 2014, FAO incurred USD 34.6 million of expenses for Plants and Seeds, USD 18.6 million of expenses for Fertilizers, USD 14.1 million for Animal Feed, USD 12.2 million for Medical and Veterinary Supplies, and USD 10.8 million for Agricultural tools. These costs have been included within the category “Inventories distributed”.

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Other expenses	
Provisions for receivables	5,153
Provisions for contingent liabilities	3,901
Actuarial gains and losses	1,061
Insurance	1,551
Bank charges	1,580
Other operating expenses	15,231
Total other expenses	28,477

Note 21. Non-operating *income and expenses*

Investment income

21.1 The investment income recorded within other income and expenses represents the returns earned on the Held-for-trading and the available-for-sale investment portfolios, inclusive of the cash and cash equivalent portion reallocated in the Statement of Financial Position to cash and cash equivalents, as well as the loss in fair value of derivative financial instruments.

21.2 Net returns generated on the held-for-trading and available-for-sale investment portfolios represent the investment income earned, in addition to gains and losses of market value realized in 2014.

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Return on investments, held-for-trading	
Interest income	4,039
(Loss) on disposal	(1,970)
Fees and commissions charged	(734)
Unrealized (loss)	(435)
Total return on investments, held-for-trading	900
Return on investments, available-for-sale	
Interest and dividend income	9,113
Unrealized Foreign Exchange (losses)	(17,304)
Gain on disposal	19,810
Fees and commissions charged	(1,251)
Total return on investments, available-for-sale	10,368
Fair value loss on derivative financial instruments	
Fair value loss on derivative financial instruments	(3,032)
Total fair value loss on derivative financial instruments	(3,032)
Total investment income	8,236

21.3 The value of Held-for-trading investments as at 31 December 2014 and 01 January 2014 respectively amounted to USD 455.6 million and USD 357.3 million and represent a portion of the unspent funding provided by Trust Fund donors held pending disbursements on project implementation. A further USD 184.6 million and USD 10.2 million of cash and cash equivalents are included in these portfolios and reclassified to Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position.

21.4 FAO's low risk investment style and the continuing near zero interest rate environment in 2014 yielded an annual return of 0.15% on the Held-for-trading investment portfolio, exceeding the benchmark return of 0.03%.

21.5 The Available-for-sale investment portfolio represents the accumulated assets set aside over a period of decades to fund the Organization's share of staff-related liabilities. The current investment guidelines for the long term portfolio have an asset allocation of approximately 50% equities and 50% fixed income. The fixed income portion is in Euros, while the equities are in US Dollars.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

21.6 USD 7.6 million net foreign exchange loss represents the net amount exchange differences incurred by the Organization during the year ended 31 December 2014. The majority of the exchange differences have been generated by the Euro portion of the Assessments on Member Nations and the revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

Finance income and costs

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Interest income / (cost)	(1,222)
Interest cost of staff related liabilities	(49,723)
Total finance income/(costs)	(50,945)

21.7 The finance costs of the Organizations are predominantly borne in relation to operating the Staff related schemes. These costs represent the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Note 22. Financial instruments

22.1 This note presents information about the Organization's exposure to various risks, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risks, and its management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Value of financial instruments

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
	Fair value & Carrying amount
Financial assets	
Held-for-trading financial instruments	455,597
Available-for-sale financial instruments	428,007
Derivative financial instruments	354
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	143,122
Receivables from exchange transactions	4,383
Other assets	5,150
Cash and cash equivalents	687,604
Total financial assets	1,724,217
Financial liabilities	
Derivative financial instruments	2,594
Accounts payable and Accruals	123,730
Other liabilities	1,455,447
Total financial liabilities	1,581,771

22.2 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 fair value and carrying amounts of the investment portfolio are the same because they are marked to market. The item "Other Liabilities" excludes non-cash items

such as advances and accruals for annual leave that are not settled in the short term with cash payments.

22.3 The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- a) Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments
- b) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Organization based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the incurred losses of these receivables and market related interest rates. As at 31 December 2014, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, are not materially different from their calculated fair values
- c) Fair value of quoted notes and bonds is based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities
- d) Fair value of financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

The fair value hierarchy

22.4 The fair value hierarchy represents the categorization of market pricing to indicate the relative ease with which the value of investments held can be realized.

22.5 The Organization uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- a) Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- b) Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as price) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- c) Level 3: Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

22.6 The majority of FAO's financial instruments have quoted prices in active markets and are classified as Level 1. Derivative instruments that are "over-the-counter" are classified as Level 2 because their fair value is observable either directly as a price, or indirectly after being derived from prices. The instruments shown under the Level 2 fair value measurement category consist of the forward contracts for foreign currency hedges and the derivative contracts in the externally managed portfolios.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Current Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	455,597	-	-	455,597
Financial assets at fair value through equity	428,007	-	-	428,007
Derivative financial instruments	-	354	-	354
Current Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	(2,594)	-	(2,594)
Total	883,604	(2,240)	-	881,364

22.7 During the reporting period ending 31 December 2014, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements.

Financial risks of the Organization

22.8 FAO has developed risk management policies in accordance with its Financial Rules and Regulations. The Organisation is exposed to a variety of financial risks, including market (foreign currency exchange and price), liquidity, interest rate and credit risks. The primary objective of the Investment Policy of FAO is to maximise the long term return on the portfolio. The Organization considers the maximisation of risk-adjusted returns and the use of applicable benchmarks to evaluate investment manager performance.

Financial risk management

22.9 The Organization's financial risk management is carried out by a central treasury function using guidelines set out by the FAO Investment Committee and advice from the World Bank. The Organization manages the risks associated with its investment portfolio through providing strict guidelines, and then actively managing compliance with these guidelines, to each of the Organization's investment managers who are responsible for the management of assets in the equity and fixed-income markets. These guidelines include limits on the investment managers' level of exposure to currencies, asset classes, interest rate risk, credit quality, credit concentration of equity investments and their level of investment in derivative financial instruments. Additionally, a detailed strategic asset allocation review for non-current investments is conducted by specialized firms within the context of an Asset and Liability study (ALM). Reviews are conducted approximately every five years and the last study was undertaken and finalized in 2013.

Foreign currency exchange risk

22.10 FAO's principal headquarters is located in the Euro zone and the Organization operates field offices on a global level, where it incurs expenses in local currency. Consequently, a significant amount of FAO's expenses are in other currencies (principally Euro), and the Organization is therefore exposed to foreign currency exchange risk arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates. In 2003, in order to mitigate its foreign currency risk associated with Regular Programme Euro denominated expenses, the Organization began assessing a portion of Member Nation contributions in US Dollars and a portion in Euro. With the introduction of split assessments on Member Nations, the Organization has entered into US Dollar/Euro swaps with banks as counterparty, to fund delays of Euro receipts of these assessments. Given the world-wide geographical representation of the Organization, FAO maintains a minimum level of

assets in local currencies, and holds accounts in US dollars, Euros and other currencies at Headquarters.

22.11 Additionally, the Organization receives voluntary contributions in both US Dollars and other currencies. The Organization generally converts these amounts to US Dollars immediately upon receipt of the funds. Expenditures under projects funded by voluntary contributions are made in both US Dollars and other currencies. The US Dollar funds held are converted to local currency, when necessary, to satisfy the obligations of the organization. No derivative financial instruments are utilized to mitigate the risk associated.

22.12 The carrying amount of the Organization's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities, translated to US Dollars at the year-end are set out below. Some of the financial assets are denominated in difficult to use currencies ('illiquid currencies') that cannot be readily converted to US dollars:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14				Total
	US Dollar	Euro	Others	Illiquid	
Cash and cash equivalents	678,910	12,498	(2,149)	(1,655)	687,604
Held-for-trading investments	455,597	-	-	-	455,597
Available-for-sale investments	185,000	89,284	153,723	-	428,007
Derivative financial instruments	(69,483)	134,699	(67,810)	-	2,594
Total financial assets	1,250,024	236,481	83,764	(1,655)	1,568,614

22.13 FAO enters into forward foreign exchange contracts and swap contracts to manage short-term cash flows of foreign currency balances to minimize the foreign currency transaction risk. At 31 December 2014, the total amount of open derivative positions, out with those in the externally managed investment portfolios were as follows:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14					
	Currency forward purchased (LCY)	Currency forward purchased (USD)	Unrealized gain/ (loss) (USD)	Currency forward sold (LCY)	Currency forward sold (USD)	Unrealized gain/ (loss) (USD)
Net purchased/ sold amount						
Euro	-	-	-	30,392	37,118	347
Thai Baht	15,000	455	(0)	-	-	-
British Pound Sterling	150	233	4	-	-	-
Japanese Yen	10,000	83	(1)	-	-	-
Swiss Franc	100	101	1	-	-	-
Hungarian Forint	62,000	240	3	-	-	-
Total	-	1,112	7	-	37,118	347

22.14 In accordance with the investment guidelines set up for each externally managed portfolio, the external investment managers use forward foreign exchange contracts to manage the currency risk of groups of securities within each portfolio. The net values of these instruments as at 31 December 2014 that were in place to hedge foreign exchange risk in the Available-for-sale investment portfolios have been reclassified to "derivative financial instruments" in the Statement of Financial Position and summarized below.

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>		31-Dec-14						
Net purchased / sold amount	Currency forward bought (LCY)	Currency forward bought (USD)	Unrealized gain/ (loss) (USD)	Currency forward sold (LCY)	Currency forward sold (USD)	Unrealized gain/ (loss) (USD)	Total unrealized gain / (loss) (USD)	
Australian Dollar	7,712	6,295	(346)	(8,587)	(9,881)	536	190	
Canadian Dollar	932	804	(24)	(3,000)	(5,084)	145	121	
Danish Krone	-	-	-	(11,000)	(2,680)	88	88	
British Pound sterling	2,748	4,284	(92)	(11,654)	(47,382)	1,346	1,254	
Swiss Franc	769	774	(21)	-	(974)	19	(2)	
Euro	143,802	174,059	(6,629)	(7,693)	(39,361)	1,608	(5,022)	
Japanese Yen	610,941	5,096	(196)	(135,380)	(8,361)	468	272	
Norwegian Krone	5,548	740	(59)	-	(732)	65	6	
New Zealand Dollar	1,779	1,388	(0)	(945)	(3,303)	(19)	(19)	
Swedish Krona	5,906	754	(43)	(56,469)	(9,549)	561	518	
United States Dollar	79	78,677	-	(148)	(148,160)	-	-	
Total	-	272,871	(7,410)	-	(275,466)	4,816	(2,594)	

22.15 Foreign exchange exposures on future payroll costs are hedged by the Organization through the utilization of the split assessment regime. Consequently, the Organization does not use financial instruments to mitigate the foreign currency exposure associated with payroll costs. The Organization does not use financial instruments to hedge the foreign exchange exposures on receivables and payables. Currency exchange risk also arises as a result of the differences in timing of recording the foreign currency receivables or payables and the cash receipt or payment in subsequent periods. Any receipts in currencies other than the United States Dollar are exchanged in the spot market.

Equity price risk

22.16 Equity price risk is the risk of a decline in the value of a security or a portfolio, and is dependent on the volatility of the securities held within a portfolio. The Organization seeks to mitigate this risk by maintaining well-diversified equity investment portfolios. The table below shows the diversification of the Organization's equity portfolios as at the period end, as well as the asset allocation between types of investments:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>		31-Dec-14					
Sector	Cost	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Market Value	Accruals	Market including Accruals	% of Equities	% of Total
Equities							
Consumer Discretionary	18,085	3,095	21,180	35	21,215	9.6%	1.4%
Consumer Staples	16,882	1,344	18,226	23	18,249	8.3%	1.2%
Energy	11,306	312	11,618	18	11,636	5.3%	0.8%
Financials	36,865	6,001	42,866	73	42,939	19.5%	2.9%
Health Care	24,024	6,965	30,989	20	31,008	14.1%	2.1%
Industrials	18,994	2,741	21,735	15	21,750	9.9%	1.5%
Information Technology	21,838	8,752	30,590	37	30,627	13.9%	2.1%
Materials	11,714	(96)	11,618	8	11,626	5.3%	0.8%
Equities ETF	16,432	(1,568)	14,874	-	14,874	6.8%	1.0%
Telecommunication Services	8,990	673	9,663	22	9,685	4.4%	0.6%
Utilities	7,280	(301)	6,979	2	6,981	3.2%	0.5%
Other (*)		(528)	(528)		(528)		
Total Equities	192,410	27,400	219,810	253	220,063	100%	14.8%
Non-Equities							
All Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Income	665,659	(1,865)	663,794	2,684	666,478	-	44.7%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	605,265	74	605,339	288	605,627	-	40.6%
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	(2,594)	(2,594)	-	(2,594)	-	(0.2)%
Total Non-Equities	1,270,924	(4,385)	1,266,539	2,972	1,269,511	-	85.2%
Total assets in externally managed portfolios	1,463,334	23,015	1,486,349	3,225	1,489,574	-	100.0%

Interest rate risk

22.17 Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Organization seeks to earn a competitive market rate of return on its investment portfolio, however, capital preservation and liquidity are emphasized over the rate of return.

22.18 The investing horizon is based upon the anticipated liquidity needs of the Organization, including the requirement that the principal objective of the Organization's non-current Available-for-sale investment portfolio is to fund the Organization's share of staff-related liabilities. Within this context and following FAO's prudent, conservative, low risk investment style and the prevailing market conditions in 2014, the Organization earned a total return of 0.15% for the year on its trading portfolio versus 0.03% for the benchmark, whilst the non-current portfolio designated as Available-for-sale earned 0.52%. The Organization is exposed to changes in interest rates on floating rate financial and fixed income assets.

Credit risk

22.19 Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to FAO, and it arises principally on the Organization's investments, loans, receivables, and cash and cash equivalents. The maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2014 was:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14
Investments	663,794
Cash and cash equivalents	687,604
Receivables for non-exchange transactions	143,122
Receivables for exchange transactions	4,383
Other assets	5,150
Maximum exposure to credit risk	1,504,053

Organizational policy on allowable financial instruments

22.20 To manage credit risk, the Organization assesses the credit quality of those parties with whom the Organization invests in based on the investment policy that restricts investments to particular types of financial instruments along with investment ceilings per issuer depending on the credit quality of the issuer.

22.21 Credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents is managed through specific bank selection criteria designed to evaluate the bank security, reputation, adherence and compliance to local and international laws and regulations, and where applicable, ratings of recognized rating agencies. The table below shows the Organization's concentration of credit risk by credit rating:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14						Short Term Rating Moody's / S&P P- 1/A-1	Total by Instrument
	Aaa	Aa	Aa	Baa	NR/N.a.	-		
Corporate bonds	12,050	5,487	4,897	11,155	27,088	-	60,677	
Government agencies	109,307	11,059	4,089	-	66,515	46,304	237,274	
Government bonds	167,209	1,706	1,163	5,650	-	-	175,728	
Index linked government bonds	79,844	54,837	1,107	1,096	-	-	136,884	
Index linked corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	196	196	
Government MBS	1,913	26	-	-	4,253	-	6,192	
Non-government backed C.M.O.s	-	-	-	-	3,549	-	3,549	
Municipal/ provincial bonds	18,146	25,148	-	-	-	-	43,294	
Total	388,469	98,263	11,256	17,901	101,405	46,500	663,794	

Liquidity risk

22.22 Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The liquidity risk of the Organization is primarily managed on an individual fund basis. For the Extra Budgetary Programme, commitment can generally only be made once funds are available and therefore liquidity risk is minimal. For the Regular Programme, the appropriation based budget for incurring expenditures ensures that expenses do not exceed revenue streams for any given year, and monthly cash flow forecasting ensures that the Organization has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operating expenses as they arise. Furthermore, the Working Capital Fund and the Special Reserve Account can both advance monies to the General Fund on a reimbursement basis to finance expenditures pending receipt of assessed contributions and in the event of adverse currency fluctuations and unbudgeted inflationary trends. The combined balance on the Working Capital Fund and the Special Reserve Account provides a liquidity cushion to the Organization's Regular Programme of approximately

one month. The contractual policy of both the Organization's receivables and payables is within 30 days of invoice.

Interest rate risk

22.23 If the weighted average interest rate had been 100 basis points higher or lower the value of the investment portfolios would have been affected as follows in the sensitivity analysis:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	
	Increase / (decrease) in basis points	Effect on surplus / (deficit)
Held-for-trading	100	3,039
Held-for-trading	(100)	(3,039)
Available-for-sale investments	100	23,318
Available-for-sale investments	(100)	(23,318)

Foreign exchange rate risk

22.24 All of the Organization's foreign currency investments in the fixed income available-for-sale investment portfolios that are non US Dollar denominated are hedged to the Euro. If the USD / Euro exchange rate at 31 December 2014 had been 5% higher or lower the value of the Euro denominated investment portfolios would have been affected as follows:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	
	Increase / (decrease) in USD/EUR exchange rate	Effect on surplus / (deficit)
Available-for-sale investments (fixed income only)	5%	10,846
Available-for-sale investments (fixed income only)	(5%)	(10,846)

Equity price risk

22.25 If the equity market risk at 31 December 2014 had been 10% higher or lower the value of the equity investment portfolios would have been affected as follows:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14	
	Increase / (decrease) in Equity Market Risk	Effect on surplus / (deficit)
Available-for-sale investments	10%	22,622
Available-for-sale investments	(10%)	(22,622)

Note 23. Segments

23.1 The Organization operates, and generally reports financial information to the Director-General and the Governing Bodies, in two segments, the General and Related Fund and the Trust Funds and UNDP.

23.2 Amounts received by the Organization with respect to the General and Related Fund are utilized in the execution of the Organization's mandate based upon the Programme of Work supporting the appropriations approved by the Member Nations and funded through assessed contributions.

23.3 Amounts received by the Organization with respect to the Trust Funds and UNDP are utilized in the execution of the Organization's mandate based upon specific project activities in addition to the Programme of Work and are funded through voluntary contributions from countries, other organization and under an inter-organizational arrangement with the UNDP.

23.4 For the year ended 31 December 2014, the Organization purchased USD 6.3 million and USD 10.0 million for the General Fund and Trust Fund and UNDP, respectively, to acquire PP&E for internal use.

23.5 The accumulated deficit under the General and Related Fund represents the unfunded liability associated with the After Service Medical Coverage Plan, offset in part by the unexpended portion of assessed contributions, including cash received and accounts receivable from Member Nations, to be utilized for future operational requirements.

23.6 The accumulated surplus under the Trust Funds and UNDP represented the unexpended portion of voluntary contributions to be utilized for future project related operational requirements.

23.7 The Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2014, on a segment basis, is as follows:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14		Total
	General and Related	Trust and UNDP	
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	189,039	498,565	687,604
Investments and derivative financial instruments	354	455,597	455,951
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	69,321	72,562	141,883
Receivables from exchange transactions	4,383	-	4,383
Prepayments and other current assets	39,888	3,240	43,128
Inventories	1,507	14,747	16,254
	304,492	1,044,711	1,349,203
Non-current assets			
Investments	428,007	-	428,007
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	1,239	-	1,239
Prepayments and other non-current assets	418	-	418
Property, plant and equipment	7,881	8,230	16,111
Intangible assets	4,470	110	4,580
	442,015	8,340	450,355
Total assets	746,507	1,053,051	1,799,558
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	26,544	(253)	26,291
Accrued expenses	23,731	73,708	97,439
Payment received in advance	2,136	740,269	742,405
Derivative financial instruments	2,594	-	2,594
Employee benefits obligations	16,374	-	16,374
Provisions	4,222	-	4,222
Other current liabilities	4,365	(1)	4,364
	79,966	813,723	893,689
Non-current liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	1,390,564	-	1,390,564
Other non-current liabilities	61,743	15,238	76,981
	1,452,307	15,238	1,467,545
Total liabilities	1,532,273	828,961	2,361,234
Net assets	(785,766)	224,090	(561,676)
Equity			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(705,724)	224,090	(481,634)
Reserves	(80,042)	-	(80,042)
Total equity / (deficit)	(785,766)	224,090	(561,676)

23.8 The Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 December 2014, on a segment basis, is as follows:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	General and Related	31-Dec-14 Trust and UNDP	Total
Revenue			
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Assessments of Member Nations under Regular Programme	527,095	-	527,095
Voluntary contributions	82,745	889,690	972,435
Other non-exchange revenue	60,323	1,743	62,066
	670,163	891,433	1,561,596
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Exchange revenue	11,145	(6)	11,139
	11,145	(6)	11,139
Total revenue	681,308	891,427	1,572,735
Expenses			
Staff related costs	337,406	105,341	442,747
Consultants	71,004	134,911	205,915
Travel costs	35,368	69,266	104,634
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of long-lived assets	1,139	1,191	2,330
Training expenses	7,463	25,314	32,777
Contracted services	91,493	160,004	251,497
Grants and other transfer payments	4,989	1,506	6,495
Supplies and consumables used	25,587	155,569	181,156
Other expenses	12,855	15,622	28,477
Total expenses	587,304	668,724	1,256,028
Non-operating income and expenses			
Investment income	7,733	503	8,236
Foreign exchange gain / (loss)	(7,124)	(492)	(7,616)
Finance income / (costs)	(50,442)	(503)	(50,945)
Surplus	44,171	222,211	266,382

Note 24. *Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Statement V)*

24.1 The budget is prepared and approved on a modified accrual basis. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are recognized when a commitment to purchase the goods has been raised. The expenditures are classified by chapter as designated and approved in the Programme of Work. The budget level was approved in Conference Resolution 7/2013 and the budget distribution by chapter was approved by Council in Adjustments to PWB 2014-15 in December 2013. The approved budget represents the “net appropriation” for the fiscal biennial period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015 and provides funding for the Regular Programme activities of the Organization. The expenditures recorded on the Trust Fund and UNDP accounts are included in statement I of this document. As the approved budget covers a fiscal biennial period, the budgets presented in Statement V are based upon “calendarised” budget¹ at 50% of the biennial budget. The actual expenditures, prepared on the same basis as the budget, represent actual expenditures for the year ended 31 December 2014 on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Reconciliation between the actual amounts on a comparable basis and the cash flow statement

24.2 The financial statements have been presented on an accrual basis. Under the accrual basis of accounting, income and expenditures are recognized when the underlying transactions occur. Additionally, the financial statements are classified based upon the nature of the transactions. As a result, the budget and the accounting bases differ. For the year ended 31 December 2014, the actual amounts prepared on the same basis as the revised budget have been reconciled to the actual amounts presented in the Cash Flow Statement. The reconciliation is presented here:

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14			Total
	Operating	Investing	Financing	
Actual amount on comparable basis	553,769	-	-	553,769
Basis differences	33,670	-	-	33,670
Presentation differences	(1,143,372)	(121,337)	-	(1,264,709)
Entity differences	693,634	-	-	693,634
Actual amount on the Cash Flow Statement	137,701	(121,337)	-	16,364

24.3 Basis differences occurred due to differences between the modified accrual basis supporting the actual amounts on a comparable basis to the budget and the accrual basis supporting the financial statements.

24.4 Timing differences have arisen as the current year cash flows include expenditures budgeted for in the prior period.

24.5 Presentation differences occurred due to differences in the format and classification methods adopted for presentation of the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts, including the use of the budget rate of exchange in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts. Presentation differences also include those resulting for classes of transactions not included within the budget. The most significant component of presentation differences arise from the fact that revenues are not included in the

¹ The breakdown of the approved budget between 2014 and 2015 takes account of the one-time costs associated with transformational changes which were incurred in 2014, and assumes that all other programmes incur expenditures evenly throughout the biennium.

budget. Additionally, few investing activities and no financing activities are budgeted for by the Organization.

24.6 The entity differences arise due to the fact that all funds are required to be reported for financial reporting purposes, but are not included in the approved final budget. For example, the Trust Funds and UNDP are not included in the approved final budget, however they are presented in these financial statements.

Budget to actuals variance analysis

24.7 Material differences between the approved budget and the revised budget represent only the amounts brought forward from the previous biennium and the amounts carried forward to 2015, as there are no annual chapter transfers effected in 2014. Budget utilization levels in 2014 were driven by a combination of the following factors: (a) approved budget levels; (b) overall cash flow and liquidity requirements; and (c) implementation of the FAO Programme of Work and Budget 2014-15 (FC 157/8).

24.8 In 2014 there was a shortfall in expenditure of USD 34.1 million compared with the revised budget, which implies an overall delivery of 93%. Spending in the first year of the biennium is habitually lower than in the second year. This is partly due to the management of budget on biennial basis on account of actions such as carry-over of divisional under-spending, through the allotments, into the second year of the biennium. The under-expenditure is also influenced by shifts in implementation.

24.9 Budget holders confirmed that they will spend their 2015 share of 2014-15 planned budgets, including the carry-over of the 2014 funds.

24.10 The spending by budgetary chapter in 2014 follows the biennial forecasted trends reported to the Finance Committee in March 2015 (FC 157/7). These spending patterns when compared to the revised “calendarised” budget are due to the realignment of work plans in the second half of 2014 to address implementation realities.

Accordingly, the budget utilization level in 2014 for all chapters is the difference between the revised budget and budget rate net expenditure, as follows:

- a) Chapter 1 “Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition” budget rate net expenditure amounted to USD 36.3 million, representing 76.2% of the revised budget of USD 47.6 million;
- b) Chapter 2 “Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner” budget rate net expenditure amounted to USD 90.5 million, representing 90.8% of the revised budget of USD 99.6 million;
- c) Chapter 3 “Reduce rural poverty” budget rate net expenditure amounted to USD 28.5 million, representing 91.3% of the revised budget of USD 31.2 million;
- d) Chapter 4 “Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems” budget rate net expenditure amounted to USD 51.8 million, representing 89.8% of the revised budget of USD 57.7 million;
- e) Chapter 5 “Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises” budget rate net expenditure amounted to USD 20.8 million, representing 109.4% of the revised budget of USD 19.0 million;

- f) Chapter 6 “Technical Quality, Knowledge and Services” budget rate net expenditure amounted to USD 23.6 million, representing 86.0% of the revised budget of USD 27.5 million;
- g) Chapter 8 “Outreach” budget rate net expenditure amounted to USD 35.8 million, representing 108.9% of the revised budget of USD 32.9 million;
- h) Chapter 9 “Information Technology” budget rate net expenditure amounted to USD 14.0 million, representing 76.4% of the revised budget of USD 18.4 million;
- i) Chapter 10 “FAO governance, oversight and direction” budget rate net expenditure amounted to USD 47.7 million, representing 111.6% of the revised budget of USD 42.7 million;
- j) Chapter 11 “Efficient and effective administration” budget rate net expenditure amounted to USD 35.0 million, representing 85.0% of the revised budget of USD 41.2 million.

The unspent balances on Chapter 7 Technical Cooperation Programme, Chapter 13 Capital Expenditure, and Chapter 14 Security Expenditure are fully carried forward until 2015 and therefore do not result in a variance against budget.

Note 25. *Related parties*

25.1 Total compensation and remuneration to key management personnel and other senior management for the year ended 31 December 2014 was as follows:

Employee Group	31-Dec-14						
	Number of Individuals	Number of Positions	Compensation	Entitlements	Pension and Health Plans	Total Compensation	Outstanding Loans
Key management personnel	3	3	939	125	152	1,216	22
Total related parties	3	3	939	125	152	1,216	22

25.2 Key management personnel include the Director-General and the Deputy Director-Generals, as they have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Organization. The Conference consists of 194 Member Nations without personal appointment.

25.3 Compensation includes net salaries and post adjustment. Entitlements include allowances such as assignment and other grants, rental subsidies, education grants and personal effect shipment costs. Pension and health plans include the Organizations contribution with respect to the pension plan and health plan.

25.4 Each of the key management personnel, their close family members and other senior management are also qualified for other post-employment benefits at the same level as other employees. These personnel are also ordinary members of the UNJSPF As these benefits cannot

be reliably quantified on an individual or sub-group level, they have not been included in the above disclosure.

25.5 Advances are those made against entitlements, such as education grants, in accordance with staff rules and regulations and none have been made to the key management personnel. Such advances are widely available to the Organization's staff.

Note 26. *First implementation of IPSAS*

26.1 Previous FAO financial statements were prepared to conform to the United Nations Sector Accounting Standards (UNSAS), and were presented on a modified cash basis. The table below summarizes the adjustments made to the audited 2013 Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Reserves and Fund Balances to incorporate the changes in the accounting policy in order to produce an IPSAS-compliant opening statement of Financial Position as at 1 January 2014.

<i>(thousands of US dollars)</i>	31-Dec-14		
	UNSAS as at 31-Dec-13	Effects of transition to IPSAS	IPSAS as at 01-Jan-14
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	662,662	8,578	671,240
Investments and derivative financial instruments	357,326	951	358,277
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	147,690	(8,338)	139,352
Receivable from exchange transactions	4,841	(244)	4,597
Prepayments and other current assets	54,693	(21,513)	33,180
Inventories	-	12,772	12,772
	1,227,212	(7,794)	1,219,418
Non-current assets			
Investments	431,585	(9,495)	422,090
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	2,167	2,167
Prepayments and other non-current assets	-	418	418
Property, plant and equipment	-	1,836	1,836
Intangible assets	-	3,274	3,274
	431,585	(1,800)	429,785
Total assets	1,658,797	(9,594)	1,649,203
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	27,372	-	27,372
Accrued expenses	237,705	(121,592)	116,113
Payments received in advance	816,640	69,054	885,694
Derivative financial instruments	-	149	149
Deferred income	95,591	(95,591)	-
Employee benefit obligations	-	21,363	21,363
Other current liabilities	9,924	(3,716)	6,208
	1,187,232	(130,333)	1,056,899
Non-current liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments			
Employee benefit obligations	1,213,181	(14,831)	1,198,350
Other non-current liabilities	57,217	9,139	66,356
	1,270,398	(5,692)	1,264,706
Total liabilities	2,457,630	(136,025)	2,321,605
Net assets	(798,833)	126,431	(672,402)
Equity			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(875,364)	127,349	(748,015)
Special Reserve Account	17,559		17,559
Actuarial Losses Reserve	13,479		13,479
Unrealized gains on investments	45,493	(918)	44,575
Total equity / (deficit)	(798,833)	126,431	(672,402)

Note 27. *Events after the reporting date*

27.1 The Organization's reporting date is 31 December 2014 for the 2014 IPSAS Financial Statements. On the date of approval and signing of these accounts, there have been no material events, favorable or unfavorable, incurred between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements were authorized for issuance that would have impacted these statements.