

February 2013

	منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة	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
---	--	--------------------	---	---	---	--

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Hundred and Forty-eighth Session

Rome, 18 - 22 March 2013

Review of Article XIV Statutory Bodies with a view to allowing them to exercise greater financial and administrative authority while remaining within the framework of FAO

Queries on the substantive content of this document may be addressed to:

Mr Antonio Tavares

Legal Counsel, Legal Office

Tel: +3906 5705 5132

This document is printed in limited numbers to minimize the environmental impact of FAO's processes and contribute to climate neutrality. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings and to avoid asking for additional copies. Most FAO meeting documents are available on the Internet at www.fao.org

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- IPA action 2.69 requested Management, the Council and the Conference to “*undertake a review with a view to making any necessary changes to enable those statutory bodies which wish to do so to exercise financial and administrative authority and mobilize additional funding from their members, while remaining within the framework of FAO and maintaining a reporting relationship with it*”. The Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM), the Programme Committee and the Finance Committee have occasionally reviewed the matter since 2009.
- This document, prepared at the request of the Finance Committee at its Hundred and Forty-seventh Session in November 2012, reviews a number of administrative and financial issues that have been raised in connection with bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution, including matters related to external relations and attendance at external meetings; conclusion of arrangements with other organizations and institutions, budgetary, audit and financial issues, human resources matters, channels of communications with Governments, relations with donors, organization of meetings and related matters. **Appendix I** to this document contains a matrix with summary information on the status and characteristics of existing bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution and **Appendix II** on the deliberations of the CCLM on the matter.

GUIDANCE SOUGHT FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

- The Committee is invited to review this document taking into due account its appendixes I (providing information on the status and characteristics of the various bodies) and II (on the deliberations of the CCLM on the matter).

Draft Advice

- **The Committee welcomed document FC148/21, as well as the detailed information provided thereon, including the information provided in Appendixes I and II.**
- **The Committee reiterated the differentiated nature of bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution and endorsed the proposed criteria for the determination of the bodies to which the recommendations of the review apply.**
- **The Committee invited Management to implement the recommendations outlined in the document, with particular reference to those set out in Appendix II.**
- **The Committee underlined the following specific points (...).**

I. BACKGROUND

1. The status of bodies established under Article XIV of the Constitution¹ has been under review since 2009 in response to IPA Action 2.69. A range of issues of an administrative and/or financial nature relating to the functional and operational autonomy of these bodies within the framework of FAO have been under review by the Governing Bodies, including the Council, the Programme Committee, the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM), as well as the Finance Committee².

2. At its 144th Session, the Finance Committee was provided with an oral report on the status of the review of bodies established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution. At its 147th Session, the Finance Committee considered in general terms a detailed document FC 147/20 “*Review of Article XIV Bodies with a view to allowing them to exercise greater financial and administrative authority while remaining within the framework of FAO*”, as well as the deliberations of the CCLM³ which had reviewed the same document at its 95th Session. Document FC 147/20 reviewed in detail administrative and financial areas where a relaxation of a number of operational procedures and practices could be considered.

3. At that Session, the Finance Committee noted that written observations had been submitted by some Members on documents FC 147/20 and FC 147/20 Add., which were examined by Management and which are, as appropriate, reflected in the present document. The Committee further requested Management “*to provide further information on the main statutory, administrative and financial characteristics of existing bodies under Article XIV so that it could examine the proposals made in relation to specific bodies.*” The Committee decided to re-examine the matter in detail at its session of Spring 2013. In order to facilitate this review, this document contains a summary of the administrative and financial areas where increased functional and operational autonomy could be granted, prepared on the basis of earlier submissions to Governing Bodies. Information on the main statutory, administrative and financial characteristics of existing Article XIV bodies can be found in the table contained in **Appendix I** to this document.

II. CRITERIA FOR INCREASED DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

4. The subsidiary Committees of the Council have recognized that the matter of allowing bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution to exercise greater financial and administrative authority while remaining within the framework of FAO is of a complex nature, given the differentiated nature of these bodies, as well as different views of the Membership as to the degree of autonomy to be recognized to them. Based on the review, it is accordingly essential to identify the Article XIV bodies which would benefit from greater financial administrative authority while remaining within the framework of FAO. It is suggested that these be identified on the basis of the following criteria: funding mechanisms, functional needs and legal authority, as defined in the constituent instruments, the conditions of appointment of their secretaries and their accountability to the bodies in question. As a general guiding principle, increased delegation of authority to Article XIV bodies could be considered, provided that the secretariats of those bodies be adequately staffed and appropriate oversight mechanisms by the Organization were in place. Appendix I to this document contains information on existing bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution, including on relevant criteria.

¹ Hereinafter often called “Article XIV bodies”.

² See CL 136/9 (para.35), CL 137/5 (para 7-22) , CL 137/REP (para53); CL 140/8 para 27; CL 143/7 (para 19-24)

³ FC147/20 Add.1

III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ISSUES

External relations (Attendance at external meetings)

5. Director General's Bulletin 2012/18 rev.1 of December 2012 on "*Official Travel of FAO Staff*" contains more flexible rules in respect of staff serving Article XIV bodies and seems to have settled any outstanding issues⁴. It provides for a yearly review and blanket approval by the concerned Assistant Director-General for travel plans of staff of Article XIV bodies for attending and servicing the meetings of their bodies. For other travel, the secretariats of these bodies should submit on a quarterly basis a list as accurate as possible of other missions and meetings being attended, indicating the number of participants. The only restriction concerns travel for attending representational meetings of high level and complex nature, subject to corporate review and coordination. These arrangements are working satisfactorily.

Conclusion of arrangements with other organizations and institutions

6. With respect to the conclusion of arrangements with other organizations and institutions, substantial experience has been gained since 2004 when the Council agreed on a procedure for conclusion of agreements by bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution. Secretaries have been able to conclude arrangements with other organizations and institutions, which seems to reconcile the interests of both of the bodies and the Organization, insofar as the proposals are referred to, and reviewed by the Organization. Recently some secretaries of Article XIV bodies⁵ have also been authorized to sign donor agreements on the basis of a delegation to that effect.

7. The procedures have been operating satisfactorily, allowing also for coherence between the activities of those bodies and those of FAO. The only remaining open issue is related to the need to identify the extent to which the procedure applies to all Article XIV bodies, or only to some of them, if so, on the basis of which criteria. Consideration could be given to drawing up a list of Article XIV bodies which could benefit from the facilities foreseen in this section.

Budgetary, audit and financial issues

8. With respect to Project Servicing Cost, in 2011, the Conference⁶ reaffirmed the Organization's policy of full cost recovery that had been approved by the Council in 2000, in line with Financial Regulation 6.7 and urged the Director-General to vigorously pursue improving administrative and operational support cost recovery from extra-budgetary activities. The policy provides also that long-term trust fund accounts (e.g. Commissions established within the framework of FAO, including Article XIV bodies) will be subject to case-by-case estimate of the actual level of varied indirect support costs and charged accordingly. In 2004, the Finance Committee took also a very restrictive approach to the matter⁷.

9. The issue concerning the presentation of financial information was raised in the past and would seem to be one of a practical nature. Increased collaboration between the secretaries of the

⁴ A hard copy of the Director-General's Bulletin 2012/18 Rev.1 of December 2012 on "*Official Travel of FAO Staff*" will be made available to the Finance Committee.

⁵ GFCM, IOTC and ITPGRFA.

⁶ C 2011/REP, paragraph 100. See also Conference Resolution 5/2011, operative 4.

⁷ See FC 104/5, FC 107/4 and CL 127/14, paragraph 22-23.

bodies and the Finance Division have allowed to address the issue of financial presentation as well as to improve the quality of financial reporting. Consideration could be given to using the current level of reporting as one criteria or measure to determine the priority and eligibility of the Article XIV bodies for increased financial and administrative autonomy.

10. Some bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution have received from potential donors offers of voluntary contributions which are subject to conditions on the granting of audit access or reviews by representatives of the donor. In accordance with the single audit principle followed by the entire United Nations System requests for special audits have been resisted so far. FAO has a system of oversight which includes, *inter alia*, an internal audit function and an external audit function. The Organization's activities, including projects, may be audited only by the External Auditor appointed by the Council in accordance with Financial Regulation 12.1⁸. The Finance Committee may also request the External Auditor, who is completely independent and solely responsible for the conduct of the audit⁹, to perform certain specific examinations and issue separate reports on the results¹⁰. The Committee is invited to advise on how to deal with the requests for special audits in some Article XIV bodies and on the proposal to refer the matter to the Finance Committee which could request the External Auditor to perform certain specific examinations under Financial Regulation 12.6, provided that costs be covered by the body in question.

Human Resources matters

11. Bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution, as well as executive secretaries, have, at times, questioned or enquired about human resources policies and rules. This subject-matter involves many facets and it is imperative to make a number of distinctions. The position of principle remains that the secretaries and the secretariat staff of the Article XIV bodies are subject to the Organization's Staff Regulations and Rules, but a number of adjustments to HR policies and practices may be necessary and could be addressed within Management's authority.

12. At its 127th Session, the Council¹¹ reviewed special selection and appointment procedures applicable to the executive secretaries of Article XIV bodies enjoying substantial autonomy, involving a choice of a candidate by the Members of the bodies, and endorsed them. In general terms, the Council considered that insofar as there was full involvement of both the membership and FAO

⁸ Financial Regulation : “12.1 An External Auditor, who shall be the Auditor-General (or person exercising an equivalent function) of a Member Nation, shall be appointed in the manner and for the period decided by the Council.”

⁹ FR 12. 5 whereby “the External Auditor shall be completely independent and solely responsible for the conduct of the audit”.

¹⁰ FR 12. 6 whereby “the Finance Committee may request the External Auditor to perform certain specific examinations and issue separate reports on the results”.

¹¹ It is worth recalling the content of the deliberations of the Council on that occasion: “93. The Council recognized that, in cases where the secretary of a body is appointed by the Director-General with the approval of the body concerned, the need arises to harmonize the requirements inherent in the status of the secretaries of functional autonomy and technical accountability towards the concerned bodies and of administrative accountability towards the Organization, as officials of FAO. The Council noted that the selection and appointment process cannot be seen as one including two parallel and independent segments consisting, on the one hand, in the identification of a candidate by the body and, on the other hand, his or her appointment by the Director-General who would be required merely to appoint the selected candidate, without any form of involvement in the process of identification of qualified candidates. The Council stressed that this would not be consistent with the applicable legal framework, including the constitutional duties of the Director-General in the selection and appointment of staff. 94. The Council agreed that the procedure adopted recently by the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), at its Extraordinary Session (Malta, 19-23 July 2004), provided a legally acceptable solution for the appointment of secretaries of bodies under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution having autonomous budgets. The Council invited the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) to amend its Rules of Procedure, as far as the selection and appointment procedure of its secretary is concerned, along the lines of the procedure approved by the GFCM, on the understanding that the revised procedure would apply only in future” (CL 127/REP).

throughout the process of identification of the candidates, this particular procedure applicable to Article XIV bodies was not objectionable.

13. With respect to the selection and appointment of professional staff of the Secretariat a distinction is made between those Article XIV bodies financed by the Regular Programme and those financed by extra-budgetary resources¹². In respect of the latter, selection and appointment of professional staff are subject to field staff selection procedures and the secretary is involved in the selection of candidates, either as a member, or team leader of the selection panel. With respect to other Article XIV bodies financed by the Regular Programme¹³, standard procedures for the appointment of Professional Staff apply involving the Professional Staff Selection Committee (PSSC). Some issues were raised regarding the procedures for making submissions to the respective staff selection bodies, which are being examined in consultation with the HR Division.

14. With respect to the performance appraisal and assessment of secretaries of Article XIV bodies, the Organization's Performance Evaluation and Management System (PEMS) is currently being reviewed and internal consultations are on-going with a view to addressing the question of the supervisory authority over secretaries of Article XIV bodies. A proposal has been made aimed at allowing for an adequate assessment of the functional and operational matters by membership, on the one hand, and purely administrative matters by Management, on the other hand. This matter is of particular relevance for secretaries of those Article XIV bodies enjoying a substantial degree of autonomy¹⁴.

15. General Service Staff serving on secretariats of bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution located at Headquarters are currently all subject to standard HR policies and procedures applicable to Headquarters staff, irrespective of whether the bodies have the status of field projects or not. This has generated some issues in the context of the Organization's redeployment exercises, non-renewal as well as selection processes. Taking a different approach would however be difficult, in particular at Headquarters, in view of the fairly high degree of "*interchangeability*" of positions in the General Service category. While the Finance Committee is invited to note that the Organization is prepared to examine this matter further, it is also invited to advise on how to deal with requests for deviations from established procedures with respect to appointment and selection, redeployment and non-renewal of General Service staff serving on bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution financed by autonomous budgets and located at Headquarters.

16. Some Article XIV bodies enjoying a substantial level of functional autonomy have raised issues relating to the contractual arrangement for the use of Non-Staff Human Resources (NSHR)¹⁵. Secretaries expressed the desire to be enabled to set their own, appropriate and competitive consultancy rates. Where possible requests have been accommodated. In December 2012, the maximum ceiling for the honorarium of PSAs and consultants has been raised up of USD622 and this seems to have settled any outstanding issues.

¹² The Article XIV bodies funded by extra-budgetary funds (e.g. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, Seychelles) have the status of field projects, including those of field projects based at Headquarters (e.g. General Fisheries Commission Mediterranean, Rome).

¹³ E.g. the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention.

¹⁴ E.g. The IOTC, GFCM and ITPGRFA.

¹⁵ Personal Service Subscriber (PSA)(MS 319) and Consultants (MS 317).

17. Since July 2011, a new Manual Section 507 – Letters of Agreement – was implemented resulting in updated templates, necessary operational flexibility, internal control and support documents that facilitate the conclusion and implementation of LoAs with more ease and convenience, including for Article XIV bodies. Occasionally, exceptions to the rules are requested on minor issues (for example approving the extension of an LoA even though it has already expired), but no major deviation from the rules has been requested. It is recommended that any deviation or concerns expressed continue to be addressed through internal consultation.

Channels of communication with Governments

18. The FAO Administrative Manual sets rules on channels of communication with Governments¹⁶. There might be a need for some bodies¹⁷ to interact with heads of Government departments and for a relaxation of these rules. Informal adjustments have, in any case, been made from time to time. It might be appropriate to regularize this matter by devising special rules and criteria regarding official correspondence, and within parameters to be defined, secretariats could be allowed to inter-act with the membership up to a certain level of government authorities. However, the units that “host” or have relations with the secretariats of Article XIV bodies should be kept informed of such correspondence in order to ensure synergies of programmes and consistency of policies. It is suggested that the Correspondence Manual be adjusted to reflect the particular situation of the Article XIV bodies. This is a matter primarily for Management.

Relations with donors

19. The Technical Cooperation (TC) Department has overall responsibility for resource mobilization and the Assistant Director-General, TC has authority to sign donor agreements with donor government agencies, multilateral agencies and unilateral Trust Fund donors. The matter is of some importance in consideration of the fact that IPA Action 2.69 refers specifically to the possibility for bodies to exercise greater financial and administrative authority and “*mobilize additional funding from their members, while remaining within the framework of FAO and maintaining a reporting relationship with it*”. For the past few years, some secretaries of Article XIV bodies have occasionally been able to sign donor agreements on behalf of the Organization, on the basis of a delegation from the Assistant Director-General, TC. Some secretariats may have maintained direct relations with donors because they were under a legal obligation to implement funding strategies flowing directly from the constituent instruments or from decisions of their governing bodies. Besides these particular circumstances, in general, facilities regarding resource mobilization granted to secretaries of Article XIV bodies should be subject to a need for overall coherence in resource mobilization activities of FAO and, therefore, discussed by the secretaries with the relevant units of the Organization, as appropriate. The matter is primarily one within the authority of Management.

Organization of meetings

¹⁶ Sections 602 (Correspondence Handbook) and 603 (Guidelines for the Preparation and Dispatch of Correspondence).

¹⁷ Some of them entrusted with authority to adopt regulatory measures directly binding upon Members.

20. Prior to each meeting held outside Headquarters or outside the main regional and sub-regional offices, the Director-General is required to conclude an arrangement defining responsibilities of the host government and FAO¹⁸ in respect of meetings. This arrangement sets a number of requirements linked to the status of FAO as an intergovernmental universal non-profit organization of the United Nations System, under the framework of which Article XIV bodies operate.

21. It would seem important that memoranda of responsibilities should continue to be concluded by the Director-General. It is also important that the integrity of the regime of privileges and immunities be duly safeguarded as this is an essential condition for the operation of the organizations of the United Nations System as a whole¹⁹, as confirmed by past reviews of the matter by the CCLM. In light of the above considerations, the Finance Committee may wish to confirm that memoranda of responsibilities in connection with meetings convened by Article XIV bodies continue to be concluded by the Director-General.

22. As a general rule, bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution do organize a substantial number of meetings and commission a large number of translations through the Meeting Programming and Documentation Service (CPAM). Not infrequently, the membership of Article XIV bodies has expressed reservations with respect to some current arrangements and has requested increased reliance on outsourcing. The matter has been raised in many “autonomous” Article XIV bodies and some have taken the initiative to reduce costs by means of limiting the number of languages used in meetings. The Finance Committee may wish to advise whether a selective approach to outsourcing of the translation of documents could be considered in respect of some Article XIV bodies. However, this raises much broader issues affecting current policies of the Organization on the matter.

Participation of observers from non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders in meetings of bodies

23. Pending the establishment and adoption of new policies, secretaries of Article XIV bodies could seek to implement, in consultation with concerned units of the Organization and the chairpersons of the concerned bodies, *ad hoc* measures for inviting NGOs and other stakeholders. It is proposed to continue with the current pragmatic, flexible and differentiated approach regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in meetings of the Organization including bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution²⁰. This approach has operated in a satisfactory manner and has allowed for increased participation in a range of meetings of Article XIV bodies of representatives of civil society and non-governmental organizations, while responding to the specific needs of the bodies in question and the concerns of their respective constituencies.

The issue of the reporting relationship with FAO

24. The issue of the reporting relationship with FAO and its Governing Bodies is an issue which could continue to be under review in the future. In addition, as evidenced in the attached table, the scope and purpose of reporting is primarily defined with respect to each body in the light of its constituent instruments and taking into account the views of the Organization.

¹⁸ Called “Memorandum of Responsibilities”.

¹⁹ Also taking into account the fact that any deviation by one organization from the regime generally accepted has implications in respect of other organizations of the system.

²⁰ In this context it should also be noted that upon request of the Council at its 145th Session, a complete and updated version of the strategy for partnerships with civil society and the strategy for partnership with the private sector will be submitted to the next Joint Meeting of the Finance and Programme Committees in March 2013, for approval by the Council in April 2013.

IV. PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER ARTICLES XIV AND XV OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE VI OF THE CONSTITUTION

25. In earlier submissions the question of whether the above principles and procedures set forth in Part O of the Basic Texts should be amended was raised. The Principles were adopted in 1957 and were amended on specific points on a few occasions, notably in 1991. They should be amended in a number of respects not only in connection with Article XIV bodies but also in connection with committees and commissions under Article VI of the Constitution. Again, the situation of Article XIV bodies is very much differentiated and evolving and it would not be easy to re-define at present a substantial number of rules and procedures so as to ensure that they respond to actual needs and “fit all situations”. This exercise could be carried out at a later stage. Meanwhile, the Organization would implement the measures foreseen in this review.

V. SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE COMMITTEE

26. The Finance Committee is invited to review this document and offer such views thereon as appropriate. In doing so, the Finance Committee may wish to take into account the status and situation of each body, as presented in **Appendix I**, and the views of the CCLM which, at its 95th Session, has made a number of recommendations on the matter, presented in **Appendix II** hereto.

27. The Finance Committee is, in particular, invited to :

- (a) confirm the differentiated nature and functional needs of Article XIV bodies;
- (b) confirm the need for a determination of the bodies to which the recommendations of this review would apply, taking into account the views of the Members, the nature of the activities exercised, the existing oversight mechanism of any specific body and the overall status of the bodies in question or to establish criteria on the basis of which the secretariat will determine bodies eligible to facilities foreseen in this review;
- (c) advise on the observations made in this review in paragraphs 11 to 16 (human resources matters), paragraph 18 (communications with Governments) and paragraph 19 (relations with donors) which are generally within Management’s authority;
- (d) advise on budgetary, financial and audit issues as appropriate (cf. paragraphs 8 to 10);
- (e) advise on matters relating to servicing of meetings, including translation of documents in light of the observations made in this document (cf. paragraphs 20 to 22);
- (f) note the considerations regarding participation in meetings of representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and other stakeholders and advise on the need to formulate a comprehensive set of rules and procedures regarding their participation in meetings of Article XIV bodies (cf. paragraph 23);
- (g) note the observations regarding the issue of the reporting relationship between Article XIV bodies and FAO varies in view of the specific legal status of each body (cf. paragraph 24);

- (h) note that, in view of the evolution under way regarding the status of Article XIV bodies as well as their differentiated nature, the proposed amendments to the Principles should be deferred, until further experience on the matter is gained. The implementation of the recommendations of this review would obviate the need for immediate review of the Principles (cf. paragraph 25).

Appendix I

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Global/Regional scope and Membership	Legal Framework	Authority
<p>International Rice Commission (IRC)</p> <p>The Constitution was approved by the Conference in 1948 and entered in force in 1949. It was subsequently amended in: 1953, 1955, 1961, 1973 and 1982.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>Global</p> <p>62 Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, except matters relating to international trade.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constitution of IRC (the Constitution); ● Rules of Procedure (RoP). 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● recommendations to Members through the DG; ● recommendations to the DG for the provision of technical assistance to Members; ● review of scientific, technical and economic problems that bear upon the object f the Commission; ● promotion and coordination of projects; ● collection and dissemination of information. <p>Audit: the examination and audit of the accounts of the Commission shall be conducted at the FAO headquarters.</p>
<p>International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)</p> <p>The Convention was signed in 1951 and entered in force in 1952. The IPPC is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), which was established under Article XII of IPPC, and serves as the Convention's governing body.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>Global</p> <p>177 contracting parties</p> <p>General objectives: protection of plants and plan products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC); ● Rules of Procedure of CPM (RoP); ● Procedure Manual (PM); ● Financial Guidelines for the Trust Fund for the IPPC (as adopted at CPM4, 2009). 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● international standards (standards are recognized as reference point for international trade); ● guidelines regarding the recognition of regional plant protection organizations; ● recommendations for the implementation of the Convention; ● review of the state of the plant protection <p>Member States undertake to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● establish an official national plant protection organization; ● make arrangements for phytosanitary certification in conformity with IPPC; ● conformity to phytosanitary measures for quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pests; ● exercise sovereign authority to regulate the entry of plants and plant products in conformity IPPC. <p>Adoption of the budget: the Commission adopts the budget of the TF.</p>
<p>Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)</p> <p>The Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region was signed in 1955 and amended in 1967, 1979, 1983, 1999.</p> <p>The Agreement as approved in 1955 and amended in 1967, 1979 and in 1983 (to include China in the definition of the Region), is binding for 7 contracting members (Agreement A); the Agreement as approved in 1955 and amended in 1967, 1979 and in 1983 (to include China in the definition of the Region and to introduce mandatory contributions) is binding for 17 contracting members (Agreement B).</p> <p>The Agreement amended in 1999 is not currently in force.</p> <p>Seat: Bangkok (Thailand).</p>	<p>Regional</p> <p>7 contracting members (Agreement A)</p> <p>General objectives: plant protection.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>17 contracting members (Agreement B)</p> <p>General objectives: plant protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region as approved in 1955 and amended in 1967, 1979 and in 1983 (to include China in the definition of the Region),(Agreement A). ● Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region as approved in 1955 and amended in 1967, 1979 and in 1983 (to include China in the definition of the Region and to introduce mandatory contributions), (Agreement B); ● Rules of procedure of APPPC (RoP); ● APPPC Financial Rules (Financial Rules). 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● determination of procedures and arrangements necessary for the implementation of the Agreement; ● review of reports submitted by the Contracting Parties on progress in the implementation of the Agreement; ● consideration for problems requiring cooperation on a regional basis and of measures for mutual assistance; ● measures of prohibition, certification, inspection, disinfection, quarantine, destruction or other measures with respect to the importation of any plants, including their packaging and containers, and any packaging and containers of plant origin: (i) from anywhere outside the Region; and (ii) from another territory within the Region. <p>Regulatory authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● measures to exclude South American Leaf Blight of Hevea from the Region, as specified in Appendix B of the Agreement. <p>Adoption of budget (Agreement B): the Commission adopts the budget and transmits it the DG for submission to the FAO Council prior to implementation.</p>

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Global/Regional scope and Membership	Legal Framework	Authority
<p>Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South West Asia (SWAC)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 1963, and entered in force in 1964.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>Regional 4 Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: control of plagues of the Desert Locust within the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreement for the establishment of SWAC (the Agreement); ● Rules of Procedure (RoP). 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● planning and implementation of joint action for the survey and control of desert locust in the Region; ● assistance and promotion of national, regional or international action relating to the control or survey of the desert locust; ● assistance, at the request of any Member whose territory is faced with Desert Locust situations beyond the capacity of this national services to control and survey, in any measures jointly agreed to that may become necessary; ● maintenance of reserves of anti-locust equipments, insecticides and other supplies, to be used in case of emergency. <p>Member States undertake to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● maintain through the Secretary and/or between members of the Commission a regular exchange of information on the current locust situation; ● carry out all possible measures for preventive control of the desert locust within member countries and to reduce crop damage by maintaining a permanent locust information and reporting service, holding reserves of insecticides and application equipment, encouraging and supporting training, survey and research work in the field; ● submit to the Commission periodic reports on the actions taken to fulfill the above mentioned obligations. <p>Adoption of the budget: after approval by the Commission, the budget is transmitted to the DG for submission to the Council prior to implementation.</p>
<p>Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 1965 and entered in force in 1967.</p> <p>Seat: Cairo.</p>	<p>Regional 17 Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: control of plagues of the Desert Locust within the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreement for the establishment of CRC (the Agreement); ● Rules of Procedure (RoP). 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● planning and promotion of joint action for the survey and control of the Desert Locust in the Region wherever required and, to this effect, arrangement of means whereby adequate resources can be made available; ● assistance and promotion of national, regional or international action relating to the control or survey of the Desert Locust; ● determination of the nature and extent of assistance needed by Members for regional programmes; ● assistance, at the request of any Member whose territory is faced with Desert Locust situations beyond the capacity of this national services to control and survey, in any measures jointly agreed to that may become necessary; ● maintenance of reserves of anti-locust equipment, insecticides and other supplies, to be used in cases of emergency. <p>Adoption of the budget: the draft budget of the Commission is prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to the Commission by the Executive Committee for approval.</p>

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Global/Regional scope and Membership	Legal Framework	Authority
<p>Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 2000, and entered into force in 2002.</p> <p>Seat: Alger (Algeria).</p>	<p>Regional 10 Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: control of plagues of the Desert Locust within the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreement for the establishment of CLCPRO (the Agreement); ● Rules of Procedure (RoP). 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● promotion of national, regional and international measures and researches with a view to defeat desert locust in the Region; ● planning and promotion of joint action for the survey and control of the Desert Locust in the Region wherever required and, to this effect, arrangement of means whereby adequate resources can be made available; ● assistance, at the request of any Member whose territory is faced with Desert Locust situations beyond the capacity of this national services to control and survey, in any measures jointly agreed to that may become necessary; ● determination, in consultation with the Members concerned, of the nature and extent of assistance needed by Members for regional programmes; ● maintenance of reserves of anti-locust equipment, insecticides and other supplies, to be used in cases of emergency. <p>Adoption of the budget: the draft budget of the Commission is prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to the Commission by the Executive Committee for approval. After approval, the budget is transmitted to the DG for its implementation.</p>
<p>International Poplar Commission (IPC)</p> <p>Established in 1947 during the "Semaine internationale du Peuplier" organized by the French Government. The Conference, at its 10th Session (1959), approved a convention placing the Commission within the framework of FAO. The Convention placing the International Poplar Commission within the framework of FAO entered in force in 1961. The Convention was subsequently amended in: 1967 and in 1977.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>Global 37 Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: promotion and study of the scientific, technical, social and economic aspects of poplar and willow cultivation.</p>	<p>Convention placing the International Poplar Commission within the framework of FAO.</p>	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● study of scientific, technical, social and economic aspects of poplar and willow cultivation; ● promotion of exchange of ideas and material between research workers, producers and users; ● arrangement of joint research programs; ● recommendations to the FAO Conference, through the DG; ● recommendations to National Poplar Commissions, through the DG and the Governments concerned (Art.III of the Convention). <p>Member States undertake to: establish a National Poplar Commission or, if not possible, designate a suitable national body (Art. IV of the Convention).</p> <p>Adoption of the budget: the Commission adopts its Programme and Budget. The Budget is transmitted to the DG for submission to the Council prior to implementation.</p>
<p>Governing Body (GB) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA)</p> <p>The Treaty was signed in 2001 and entered into force in 2004.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>Global 128 Contracting Parties</p> <p>General objectives: conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA); ● Rules of Procedure; ● Financial Rules. 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provision of policy direction and guidance to monitor the IT-PGRFA; ● policy directionism, guidance and recommendations for the implementation of the Multilateral System; ● adoption of such recommendations as necessary for the implementation of the Treaty and, in particular, for the operation of the Multilateral System; ● establishment and maintenance of cooperation with other international organizations and treaty bodies; ● consideration and approval of cooperative and effective procedures and operational mechanisms to promote compliance with the provisions of this Treaty and to address issues of non-compliance. <p>Member States undertake to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● conform national laws, regulations and procedures with the obligations provided in the IT-PGRFA; ● subject to national legislation, and in cooperation with other Contracting Parties where appropriate, promote an integrated approach to the exploration, conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture; ● develop and maintain appropriate policy and legal measures that promote the sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture; ● cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly or through FAO, and other relevant international organizations, in the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. <p>Adoption of the budget: the Governing Body adopts the budget of the IT-PGRFA.</p>

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Global/Regional scope and Membership	Legal Framework	Authority
<p>European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EUFMD)</p> <p>The Constitution was signed in 1953 and entered in force in 1954. It was subsequently amended in: 1962, 1973, 1977, and 1997.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>Regional 36 European Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: prevention and control of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in Europe.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constitution of EUFMD (the Constitution); ● Rules of Procedure; ● Financial Regulations. 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● collection of information on national programmes for control and research on foot-and-mouth disease; ● determination of the nature and extent of assistance needed by the Member States for implementing their national programmes; ● insurance of availability of an international laboratory with facilities for rapid characterization of virus by appropriate methods; ● arrangement of suitable facilities for the typing and characterization of the virus; ● maintenance of information on the stocks of antigen and vaccine available in member countries and other countries; ● advices to other organizations on the allocation of any available funds for assisting in prevention and control of foot-and-mouth disease. <p>Member States undertake to control foot-and-mouth disease with a view to its ultimate eradication by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the institution of suitable quarantine and sanitary measures; ● a slaughter policy; ● slaughter together with vaccination; ● maintenance of totally immune cattle population by vaccination; ● other susceptible livestock may be vaccinated. ● vaccination in zones surrounding outbreaks. <p>Methods adopted shall be rigorously carried out (Art. II of the Constitution).</p> <p>Adoption of the budget: the Executive Committee submits the Programme and Administrative Budget, or special budgets as the case may be, to the Commission, for submission to the FAO Finance Committee.</p>
<p>Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 1973 and entered in force in 1975.</p> <p>Seat: Bangkok (Thailand).</p>	<p>Regional 18 Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: promotion of livestock development and action with respect to animal health and husbandry problems in Asia, the Far East and the Southwest Pacific.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreement for the establishment of APCHA (the Agreement); ● Rules of Procedure. 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● planning and promotion of joint action for the improvement of animal production; ● planning and promotion of joint action for the survey and control of contagious and infectious diseases; ● planning and promotion of joint action to establish educational programmes to meet the needs of the animal industry and advise on standardization of education courses; ● determination of the nature and extent of assistance needed by Members to implement their national livestock development programmes and to support regional programmes ● assistance in the control of epizootic and communicable diseases whose control may be beyond the capacity of national services. <p>Regulatory authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● recommendations on common standards and practices for the purpose of planning and promoting joint action for the survey and control of contagious and infectious diseases (Art.VI.1(b) of the Agreement); ● recommendations on common Regional standards and practices of animal production and health (Art.VII.2 of the Agreement). <p>Member States undertake to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● maintain, directly and through the Secretary of the Commission, a regular exchange of information; ● promote the growth of livestock industries in their respective countries. <p>Adoption of the budget: the Commission adopts its Programme and Budget. The Budget is transmitted to the DG for submission to the Council prior to implementation.</p>

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Global/Regional scope and Membership	Legal Framework	Authority
<p>Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC)</p> <p>The Commission was established in 1948, as recommended by the 3rd Session of the Conference in 1947. Its establishing Agreement was amended at the 25th Session of the Commission (1996) and approved by the Council at its 112th Session (1997).</p> <p>Seat: Bangkok (Thailand).</p>	<p>Regional 21 Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: promotion of the full and proper utilization of living aquatic resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreement for the establishment of APFIC (the Agreement); ● Rules of Procedure. 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● programmes or projects to (i) increase the efficiency and sustainable productivity of fisheries and aquaculture; (ii) conserve and manage resources; (iii) protect resources from pollution; ● promotion, coordination and, as appropriate, undertaking of training and extension activities in all aspects of fisheries; ● promotion, coordination and, as appropriate, undertaking of research and development activities in all respects of fisheries (Art. IV of the Agreement). <p>Adoption of the budget: the Budget is approved by the Commission. After approval by the Commission, the budget shall be submitted to the DG for consideration in the preparation of the general budget estimates of the Organization.</p>
<p>Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission (CACfish)</p> <p>Signed in 2009 and entered into force in 2010.</p> <p>Seat: Ankara (Turkey).</p>	<p>Regional 4 members</p> <p>General objectives: development, conservation, rational management and best utilization of living aquatic resources; as well as promotion of the sustainable development of aquaculture in the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreement on the Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission (the Agreement); ● Rules of Procedures (RoP); ● Financial Regulations (FR). 	<p>Regulatory authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● measures for the conservation and rational management of living aquatic resources and for the implementation of these recommendations; ● recommendation, coordination and, as appropriate, undertaking of activities relating to training and extension, research and development, including cooperative projects in the areas of fisheries and aquaculture (Art. III of the Agreement). <p>Adoption of the budget: the budget, and special budget as appropriate, is approved by the Commission. After approval, the budget is transmitted to the Finance Committee for its information.</p>
<p>General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 1949 and was amended afterwards, providing further obligations upon the Parties and requiring their formal acceptance. The amended text of the Agreement entered in force in 2004.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>Regional 21 Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: development, conservation, rational management and best utilization of living marine resources in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreement for the establishment of GFCM; ● Rules of Procedure; ● Financial Regulations. 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● review of the state of living marine resources; ● review of the economic and social aspects of the fishing industry and recommend any measures aimed at its development; ● promotion, coordination and undertaking of training and extension activities in all aspects of fishery; ● promotion, coordination and undertaking of research and development activities and cooperative projects; ● collection and dissemination of information; <p>promotion of programmes for marine and brackish water aquaculture and coastal fisheries enhancement.</p> <p>Regulatory authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● measures for the conservation and rational management of living marine resources (measures for regulating fishing methods and fishing gear, prescribing the minimum size for individuals of specified species, establishing open and closed fishing seasons and areas, regulating the amount of total catch and fishing effort and their allocation among Members); ● measures for the implementation of these recommendations. <p>Adoption of the budget: the autonomous budget is adopted by the Commission and shall be submitted to FAO Finance Committee for its information. Special budgets may be adopted by the Commission in exceptional circumstances as appropriate.</p>

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Global/Regional scope and Membership	Legal Framework	Authority
<p>Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 1993 and entered in force in 1996.</p> <p>Seat: Victoria (Seychelles).</p>	<p>Regional 30 Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: conservation and optimum utilization of stocks covered by this Agreement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreement for the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna commission (the Agreement); ● Rules of Procedure; ● Financial Regulations 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● promotion of cooperation among Member States with a view to ensuring the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks; ● review of the conditions and trends of stocks; ● collection and dissemination of information; ● promotion and coordination of research and development activities in respect of stocks and fisheries; ● review of the economic and social aspects of the fisheries. <p>Regulatory authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● conservation and management measures. <p>Adoption of the budget: the Administrative Budget, the autonomous budget, and the special budgets in exceptional circumstances as appropriate, are adopted by the Commission. The Administrative Budget shall be submitted to FAO Finance Committee for its information.</p>
<p>Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI)</p> <p>The establishment agreement was signed in 1999, but entered in force in 2001.</p> <p>Seat: Cairo (Egypt).</p>	<p>Regional 8 Member Nations</p> <p>General objectives: development, conservation, rational management and best utilization of living marine resources, as well as the sustainable development of aquaculture, in the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreement for the Establishment of RECOFI (the Agreement); ● Rules of procedure. 	<p>Advisory and managerial authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● training and extension activities in all aspects of fisheries. ● research and development activities, including cooperative projects in the areas of fisheries and the protection of living marine resources (Art.III of the Agreement). <p>Regulatory authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● measures regulating fishing methods and fishing gear; ● measures prescribing the minimum size for individuals of specified species; ● measures establishing open and closed fishing seasons and areas; ● measures regulating the amount of total catch and of fishing effort and their allocation among Members. <p>Adoption of the budget: the Commission adopts its budget. After approval, the budget is submitted to the DG for consideration in the preparation of the general budget estimates of FAO.</p>

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Funding ²¹	Status of Secretariat ²²	Reporting to FAO Governance
<p>International Rice Commission (IRC)</p> <p>The Constitution was approved by the Conference in 1948 and entered in force in 1949. It was subsequently amended in: 1953, 1955, 1961, 1973 and 1982.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 156,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the DG shall appoint and provide the Secretariat of the Commission from the staff of the Organization.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 0.5 RP <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports to the DG, through the ADG/AG.</p>	<p>Recommendations having policy, program or financial implications for FAO shall be brought by the DG to the attention of the Conference through the Council for appropriate action.</p>
<p>International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)</p> <p>The Convention was signed in 1951 and entered in force in 1952.</p> <p>The IPPC is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), which was established under Article XII of IPPC, and serves as the Convention's governing body.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 5,900,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 1,675,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the Secretary shall be appointed by the DG. The Secretary shall be assisted by such staff as may be required.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 6 RP ● GS staff: 3 RP ● NSHR: 6-8 RP + 6-7 TF <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to the Commission on technical matters; ● to ADG/AG on administrative matters. 	<p>Recommendations having policy, program or financial implications for FAO shall be brought by the DG to the attention of the Conference and/or of the Council for appropriate action.</p>
<p>Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)</p> <p>The Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region was signed in 1955 and amended in 1967, 1979, 1983, 1999.</p> <p>The Agreement as approved in 1955 and amended in 1967, 1979 and in 1983 (to include China in the definition of the Region), is binding for 7 contracting members (Agreement A); the Agreement as approved in 1955 and amended in 1967, 1979 and in 1983 (to include China in the definition of the Region and to introduce mandatory contributions) is binding for 17 contracting members (Agreement B).</p> <p>The Agreement amended in 1999 is not currently in force.</p> <p>Seat: Bangkok (Thailand).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 292,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards autonomous budget: US\$ 339,000 for biennium 2010-2011 (US\$ 169 500 for the year 2011)</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 525,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the DG appoints the Secretary with the approval of the Commission. The DG appoints and provides the Secretariat of the Commission from the staff of the Organization.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 0.5 RP ● GS staff: 0.4 RP <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to the Commission on technical matters; ● to DG on administrative matters. 	<p>Recommendations having policy, program or financial implications for FAO shall be brought by the DG to the attention of the Conference and/or of the Council for appropriate action.</p> <p>Recommendations and decisions of the Commission having policy, programme or financial implications for FAO shall be brought by the Secretary, through the DG, to the attention of the Conference or Council for appropriate action.</p>

²¹ Assessed contributions towards autonomous budgets are paid into a Trust Fund. Assessed Contributions may or may not be released in full and, as a consequence, this may account for some discrepancies in the figures. In addition, a particular body may benefit from other Trust Fund resources.

²² Figures regarding positions financed by Trust Funds may be indicative.

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Funding ²³	Status of Secretariat ²⁴	Reporting to FAO Governance
<p>Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South West Asia (SWAC)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 1963, and entered in force in 1964.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 138,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards autonomous budget: US\$ 142,900 for biennium 2013-2014 (US\$ 71,450 per annum)</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 163,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the DG provides the Secretary and staff of the Commission.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 0.3 RP ● GS staff: 0.3 TF <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to the Commission on technical matters; ● to AGPP on administrative matters. 	<p>The Commission shall keep the DG fully informed of its activities and transmit to him the reports and recommendations of the Commission, its accounts, its Program and its Budget, the latter for submission to the Council prior to implementation.</p> <p>The Commission shall transmit to the DG the reports and recommendations of the Commission, for such action by the Council or the Conference as may be appropriate.</p>
<p>Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 1965 and entered in force in 1967.</p> <p>Seat: Cairo.</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 500,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards autonomous budget: US\$ 266,850 for the year 2012</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 700,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the DG provides the Secretary and staff of the Commission.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 1.2 RP ● GS staff: 0.2 RP + 2TF ● NSHR: 1 TF <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to the Commission on technical matters; ● to AGPP on administrative matters. 	<p>The Commission shall keep the DG fully informed of its activities and transmit to him the reports and recommendations of the Commission, its accounts, its Program and its Budget for such action by the Council or the Conference as may be appropriate.</p>
<p>Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 2000, and entered into force in 2002.</p> <p>Seat: Alger (Algeria).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 530,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards autonomous budget: US\$ 639,000 for the year 2011</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 575,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the DG provides the Secretary and staff of the Commission.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 1.2 RP + 2 TF ● GS staff: 2.5 RP + 0.2 TF ● NSHR: 1 RP + 3 seconded by Algerian MOFA <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to the Commission on technical matters; ● to AGPP on administrative matters. 	<p>The Commission shall keep the DG fully informed of its activities and transmit to him the reports and recommendations of the Commission, its accounts, its Program and its Budget for such action by the Council or the Conference as may be appropriate.</p>
<p>International Poplar Commission (IPC)</p> <p>Established in 1947 during the "Semaine internationale du Peuplier" organized by the French Government. The Conference, at its 10th Session (1959), approved a convention placing the Commission within the framework of FAO. The Convention placing the International Poplar Commission within the framework of FAO entered in force in 1961. The Convention was subsequently amended in: 1967 and in 1977.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 422,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 30,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the Secretary is appointed by the DG from amongst the senior staff of the Organization.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 0.7 RP ● GS staff: 0.25 RP ● NSHR: US\$ 4,000 RP + US\$ 13,000 TF²⁵ <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports to the DG.</p>	<p>The Commission shall report and make recommendations to the Conference, through the DG.</p>

²³ Assessed contributions towards autonomous budgets are paid into a Trust Fund. Assessed Contributions may or may not be released in full and, as a consequence, this may account for some discrepancies in the figures. In addition, a particular body may benefit from other Trust Fund resources.

²⁴ Figures regarding positions financed by Trust Funds may be indicative.

²⁵ Besides salary costs, NSHR may include additional costs (e.g. travel costs).

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Funding ²⁶	Status of Secretariat ²⁷	Reporting to FAO Governance
<p>Governing Body (GB) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA)</p> <p>The Treaty was signed in 2001 and entered into force in 2004.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 1,987,200 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 12,723,063 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the Secretary of the GB is appointed by the DG, with the approval of the Governing Body. The Secretary shall be assisted by such staff as may be required.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 2 RP + 7 TF ● GS staff: 3 RP + 1 TF ● NSHR: 3-8 TF <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports to the GB.</p>	<p>Recommendations and decisions of the Governing Body having policy, programme or financial implications for the FAO shall be brought by the Secretary, through the DG of the FAO, to the attention of the Conference or Council of the FAO for appropriate action.</p>
<p>European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EUFMD)</p> <p>The Constitution was signed in 1953 and entered in force in 1954. It was subsequently amended in: 1962, 1973, 1977, and 1997.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>RP funding: no regular programme funding.</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards autonomous budget: US\$ 543,182 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 6.6 million for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the Secretary and staff are appointed by the DG. The staff of the Secretariat is appointed by the DG with the approval of the Executive Committee.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 3 TF ● GS staff: 2 TF ● NSHR: 6TF <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports to the DG.</p>	<p>The Executive Committee shall prepare the report on the activities of the Commission during the past biennium for approval by the Commission and transmission to the DG.</p> <p>Recommendations having policy, programme or financial implications shall be brought by the DG to the attention of the conference through the Council for action.</p>
<p>Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 1973 and entered in force in 1975.</p> <p>Seat: Bangkok (Thailand).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 190,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards autonomous budget: US\$ 90,488.00 for the year 2013</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 190,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the Secretary and staff are appointed by the DG.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 0.25 RP ● GS staff: 0.25 RP + 0.5 TF <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports to the DG.</p>	<p>The Commission shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● keep the DG fully informed of its activities and transmit to him the accounts, the Programme and the Budget of the Commission, the latter for submission to the Council prior to implementation; ● transmit to the Director-General the reports and recommendations of the Commission, for such action by the Council or Conference as may be appropriate. <p>Recommendations having policy, programme or financial implications shall be brought by the DG to the attention of the conference through the Council for action.</p>

²⁶ Assessed contributions towards autonomous budgets are paid into a Trust Fund. Assessed Contributions may or may not be released in full and, as a consequence, this may account for some discrepancies in the figures. In addition, a particular body may benefit from other Trust Fund resources.

²⁷ Figures regarding positions financed by Trust Funds may be indicative.

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Funding ²⁸	Status of Secretariat ²⁹	Reporting to FAO Governance
<p>Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC)</p> <p>The Commission was established in 1948, as recommended by the 3rd Session of the Conference in 1947. Its establishing Agreement was amended at the 25th Session of the Commission (1996) and approved by the Council at its 112th Session (1997).</p> <p>Seat: Bangkok (Thailand).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 236,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>TF funding: no fund for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the Secretary and its staff are appointed by the DG.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 0.3 RP ● GS staff: 0.3 RP <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports to the Commission.</p>	<p>The Commission shall transmit to the DG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions, after each session; ● such other reports as it may deem necessary or desirable. <p>Resolutions and recommendations having policy, programme or financial implications shall be brought by the DG to the attention of the conference through the Council for action.</p>
<p>Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission (CACfish)</p> <p>Signed in 2009 and entered into force in 2010.</p> <p>Seat: Ankara (Turkey).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 33,000</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards autonomous budget: US\$ 180,000 for biennium 2011-2012</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 204,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the DG appoints the Secretary and its staff.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 0.05 RP ● NSHR: 0.6 TF <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports to the Commission.</p>	<p>The Commission shall transmit to the DG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a written report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions, after each session; ● such other reports as it may deem necessary or desirable.
<p>General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 1949 and was amended afterwards, providing further obligations upon the Parties and requiring their formal acceptance. The amended text of the Agreement entered in force in 2004.</p> <p>Seat: Rome (Italy).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 125,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards autonomous budget: US\$ 2,335,711 for the year 2012</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 6.5 million for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the Secretary is appointed by the DG with the approval of the Commission or, in the event of appointment between regular sessions of the Commission, with the approval of the members of the Commission.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● P staff: 7 TF ● GS staff: 5 TF ● NSHR: 44 TF <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to the Commission on technical matters; ● to ADG/FI on administrative matters. 	<p>The Commission shall transmit to the DG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions, after each session; ● such other reports as it may deem necessary or desirable. <p>Resolutions and recommendations having policy, programme or financial implications shall be brought by the DG to the attention of the conference through the Council for action.</p>

²⁸ Assessed contributions towards autonomous budgets are paid into a Trust Fund. Assessed Contributions may or may not be released in full and, as a consequence, this may account for some discrepancies in the figures. In addition, a particular body may benefit from other Trust Fund resources.

²⁹ Figures regarding positions financed by Trust Funds may be indicative.

Article XIV Body (date of establishment)	Funding ³⁰	Status of Secretariat ³¹	Reporting to FAO Governance
<p>Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)</p> <p>The establishing agreement was signed in 1993 and entered in force in 1996.</p> <p>Seat: Victoria (Seychelles).</p>	<p>RP funding: no regular programme funding</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards autonomous budget: US\$ 2,344,777 for the year 2012</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 5,046,000 for biennium 2012-2013 (US\$ 6,683,000 [for biennium 2014-2015])</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the Secretary is appointed by the DG with the approval of the Commission or, in the event of appointment between regular sessions of the Commission, with the approval of the members of the Commission. The staff of the Commission is appointed by the Secretary and is under its direct supervision.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P staff and higher category: 7 TF • GS staff: 5 TF • NSHR: 1 TF <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to the Commission on technical matters; • to the DG, through the ADG/FI on administrative matters. 	<p>The Commission shall transmit to the DG reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on its activities, programme, accounts and autonomous budget; • on other matters as may be appropriate for action by the Council or the Conference.
<p>Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI)</p> <p>The establishment agreement was signed in 1999, but entered in force in 2001.</p> <p>Seat: Cairo (Egypt).</p>	<p>RP funding: US\$ 245,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards autonomous budget: US\$ 80,000 per biennium (US\$ 5,000 per member per year)</p> <p>TF funding: US\$ 75,000 for biennium 2012-2013</p>	<p>Appointment procedure of Secretary & staff of Secretariat: the DG appoints the Secretary and its staff.</p> <p>Staffing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P staff: 0.3 RP • GS staff: 0.3 RP • NSHR: US\$ 3,000 RP + US\$ 46,000 TF³² <p>Reporting: the Secretary reports to the Commission.</p>	<p>The Commission shall transmit to the DG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reports embodying its views, recommendations and decisions, • other reports as it may deem necessary or desirable.

³⁰ Assessed contributions towards autonomous budgets are paid into a Trust Fund. Assessed Contributions may or may not be released in full and, as a consequence, this may account for some discrepancies in the figures. In addition, a particular body may benefit from other Trust Fund resources.

³¹ Figures regarding positions financed by Trust Funds may be indicative.

³² Besides salary costs, NSHR may include additional costs (e.g. travel costs).

Appendix II

Extract of Report of the 95th Session of the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (Rome, 8 - 11 October 2012)

VI. Review of Article XIV Statutory Bodies with a view to allowing them to exercise greater financial and administrative authority while remaining within the framework of FAO

15. The CCLM examined document CCLM 95/12 “*Review of Article XIV statutory bodies with a view to allowing them to exercise greater financial and administrative authority while remaining within the framework of FAO*”. The CCLM acknowledged that the matter was complex, insofar as bodies established by treaty under Article XIV of the Constitution were different depending on their constituent instruments. The CCLM noted that document CCLM 95/12 had been prepared in response to IPA Action 2.69 and was based on an earlier document reviewed by the CCLM in 2009 and by the Council in October 2009. The CCLM regretted that proposals made at the time were not implemented.

16. The CCLM agreed that it was essential to identify bodies established under Article XIV of the Constitution which would benefit from the facilities foreseen in the document. Eventually, the CCLM noted the views of the secretariat that it could be counterproductive to establish an exhaustive list of these bodies and that these should be identified on the basis of criteria such as their funding mechanisms, their functional needs and legal authority as defined in the constituent instruments, the conditions of appointment of their secretaries and their accountability to the bodies in question. Examples of these bodies are the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

17. As a general guiding principle, the CCLM held the view that increased delegation of authority to bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution could be considered provided that the secretariats of those bodies be adequately staffed and appropriate oversight mechanisms by the Organization be in place. The CCLM recommended that a review be undertaken by the secretariat to examine and determine, in consultation with the secretariat of bodies, whether the above conditions (adequacy of staffing and appropriate oversight mechanisms) are in place.

18. As regards external relations of bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution, the CCLM was of the view that secretaries of bodies referred to in paragraph 16 should travel on business in accordance with the statutory body work programme and allocated budget.

19. As regards conclusion of arrangements with other organizations, the CCLM noted that a procedure approved by the FAO Council in 2004 had been operating satisfactorily and seemed to respond to the needs of bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution, while allowing for coherence between the activities of those bodies and those of FAO.

20. On budgetary, financial and audit issues, the CCLM considered that these matters should be examined by the Finance Committee. The CCLM noted that the Finance Committee should comment on the issue of project servicing costs. As regards requests for “third party audits”, the CCLM noted that these were not possible under the Basic Texts of the Organization. However, it was possible for the Finance Committee to request the External Auditor of FAO to perform certain specific examinations under Financial Regulation 12.6, provided that costs be covered by the body in question.

21. As regards human resources matters, the CCLM noted that these were mainly within the purview of the Finance Committee and could be addressed through Management action. The CCLM underlined that it was essential to make adjustments to Performance Evaluation Management System (PEMS), insofar as some secretaries were directly under the operational authority of Article XIV bodies and not of FAO. Hence, performance assessments of secretaries of such bodies should on technical and operational matters be done by the membership of their governing bodies.

22. As regards channels of communication with Governments and official correspondence, the CCLM noted an earlier proposal that the Correspondence Manual be adjusted to reflect the particular

situation of bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution, but this had not been done. The CCLM requested that this proposal be implemented.

23. As regards relations with donors, the CCLM noted the proposal that facilities regarding resource mobilization be given to secretaries of bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution, subject to a need for overall coherence in resource mobilization activities of FAO. The CCLM also stressed that in some cases the secretariats were under a legal obligation to implement funding strategies flowing directly from the constituent instruments or from decisions of the bodies and, therefore, had to maintain direct relations with donors.

24. As regards the organization of meetings, including the conclusion of Memoranda of Responsibilities regarding such meetings, insofar as these involved issues related to the universal status of FAO and privileges and immunities they should continue to be concluded by or on behalf the Director-General.

25. As regards the servicing of meetings, including possible outsourcing of some activities such as translation, the CCLM noted that the matter was mainly within the purview of the Finance or Programme Committee and that there was, in any case, a need for quality control by FAO. The CCLM did not agree with the recommendation that, in order to reduce costs, some meetings be held in a limited number of languages.

26. As regards the issue of participation by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders in meetings of FAO, including meetings of statutory bodies, the CCLM recommended that the current flexible, pragmatic practice continue. The CCLM agreed that, for the time being, no general rules on NGO participation applicable to all meetings of the Organization should be established in view of the differentiated nature of NGOs and stakeholders, the currently evolving situation, the different needs and status of the meetings of the Organization, as well as potential lack of consensus on the matter among the membership. In this particular regard, the CCLM observed that it would be difficult to extend to other bodies of the Organization the regime currently applied to the Committee on World Food Security.

27. As regards the issue of the reporting relationship with the main bodies of FAO, the CCLM considered that in view of the specific legal status of each body under Article XIV of the Constitution, the scope and purpose of reporting should be primarily defined by each body taking into account as appropriate the views of the Organization. The CCLM considered that in some cases, reporting to the Conference is justified.

28. The CCLM noted that the review set out in document CCLM 95/12 would be referred to the forthcoming sessions of the Programme and Finance Committee and requested that its deliberations be made available to these Committees.