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Продовольственная и
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организация
Объединенных
Наций

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Hundred and Fourth Session

Rome, 25 – 29 October 2010

**PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF STATUTORY BODIES WITH
PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO ARTICLE XIV BODIES AND
THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH FAO**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

➤ The present document summarizes the context and progress to-date of preparing a review of statutory bodies, arising from the Immediate Plan of Action for FAO Renewal and the *Evaluation of FAO's Work on International Instruments*¹, including the deliberations of the Programme Committee, the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) and the Council in this regard. It defines statutory bodies as covered by the review with particular reference to Article XIV bodies, provides a comprehensive list of these statutory bodies, and highlights the key issues, impacts and guidance sought from the Programme Committee.

GUIDANCE SOUGHT FROM THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

➤ In order to ensure appropriate follow-up to IPA action 2.69, the Committee may wish to recommend that the Secretariat continue its ongoing review of the statutory bodies. A first step would be to initiate consultations with the membership of the relevant statutory bodies by submitting to them the CCLM preliminary review so that they could offer their views on the issues addressed therein. This submission could be complemented by a questionnaire highlighting the following elements:

- a) general nature of relationship with FAO (funding mechanisms, appointment of secretariats, instruments);
- b) recommendations stemming from recent evaluations (e.g. *Evaluation of FAO's Work on International Instruments*), as well as from reports of technical meetings and Regional Conferences;
- c) current reporting lines and suggestions for reporting to FAO governing bodies through the Technical Committees of the Council and/or Regional Conferences; and
- d) relevant administrative and financial matters.

➤ The Committee may wish to:

- a) suggest additional or alternative issues which the questionnaire should incorporate;
- b) request that progress reports on the ongoing review of Article XIV statutory bodies be submitted for consideration at future sessions and that these reports should clearly indicate which recommendations/changes fall within the authority of the relevant body and those which fall within the authority of the FAO governing bodies with subsequent need to revise Part O of the Basic Texts setting forth "*Principles and procedures that 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*"; and
- c) consider whether the review should be limited to Article XIV bodies or should be extended to include Article VI bodies considering that the observations stemming from the CCLM preliminary review could be of some relevance to these latter bodies.

I. Context

1. The Immediate Plan of Action (IPA) for FAO Renewal (2009-11), approved by the Conference at its 35th (Special) Session², contains the following recommendation (2.69) under the section entitled "*Statutory Bodies, Conventions, etc.*":

¹ PC 101/5 a)

² C 2008/REP

“2.69. 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 mobilise additional funding from their members, while remaining within the framework of FAO and maintaining a reporting relationship with it.”

2. In parallel with the activities called for by the IPA (IPA actions 2.68, 2.69 and 3.17), an *Independent Evaluation of FAO’s Work on International Instruments* had been carried out. Without specifying the nature of the initiatives to be implemented by FAO, the Evaluation recommended that the Organization should, in respect of future agreements to be negotiated, make efforts to clarify the extent and nature of the relations between FAO and the instrument under negotiation or the body being established. In respect of existing agreements already in force, the Evaluation recommended that FAO should take suitable positive initiatives to settle *“issues of autonomy”*³, but did not provide guidance on the substance of the initiatives to be implemented.
3. During its deliberations, the Programme Committee, at its 101st Session in May 2009⁴, *“underlined the importance of the review being undertaken as foreseen in the IPA (action 2.69) aimed at addressing issues regarding autonomy of statutory bodies, with particular reference to Article XIV bodies, placed under the framework of FAO and their relationship with FAO. The Committee noted that a paper would be submitted later in 2009”*.
4. At its 88th Session (September 2009), the CCLM undertook a *Preliminary review of statutory bodies with a view to allowing them to exercise greater financial and administrative authority while remaining within the framework of FAO*⁵ which concerned primarily bodies created by convention or agreement under Article XIV of the Constitution. The areas identified and reviewed included: a) external relations; b) budgetary and financial issues; c) human resources matters; d) channels of communication with governments; e) relations with donors; f) travel authorizations; g) organization of meetings; h) participation of observers and other stakeholders in meetings of statutory bodies; and i) the issue of the reporting relationship with FAO⁶. It should be noted that some of the resulting observations could be of relevance to statutory bodies under Article VI, especially the Codex Alimentarius Commission, although the review did not focus on these bodies.
5. During its deliberations, the Council, at its 137th Session (28 September – 2 October 2009)⁷ *“expressed satisfaction at the comprehensive nature of the preliminary review and stressed that its implementation should be seen as an ongoing process to be carried out in the course of the next few years. The Council invited the Secretariat to take action in respect of matters within its authority and consult the relevant Governing Bodies with regard to matters which would need to be considered by the Membership. The Council endorsed the recommendation of the CCLM that, in the context of that process, the Membership of relevant Statutory Bodies, with particular reference to bodies under Article XIV or Article VI enjoying*

³ PC 101/5a) Sup.1 *Evaluation of FAO’s Work on International Instruments – Management Response*.

Recommendation 4.2.b. Management accepted this recommendation insofar as the recommendation concerned Management itself and made the following observations. First, *“as regards the need for a precise delineation of the linkage of the instrument to FAO, this is certainly important and desirable. But the nature of the linkage is, to a large extent, a matter for negotiation which may not conform to a pre-established uniform pattern”*. As to Recommendation 4.2.c, concerning existing agreements, *“Management agrees with the need to solve ‘autonomy issues’ as an ongoing and ‘affirmative process’ and is committed to solving these issues insofar as this is possible within the framework of the Organization. A review of the matter has been requested under the IPA. Management regrets that the evaluation did not provide further guidance on this important and complex matter”*.

⁴ CL 136/9 para. 35

⁵ CCLM 88/3 and CL 137/7 paras. 7 to 22

⁶ CCLM 88/3 paragraphs 30-91

⁷ CL 137/REP para. 53

substantial autonomy, should be invited to consider preliminary review and offer their views on the issues addressed therein”

6. The issue of regional bodies was discussed by the 31st FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (April 2010)⁸ which proposed “*that the Commissions should conduct their work in greater depth and detail and should submit recommendations on courses of action to the Regional Conference and suggested that the Commissions could play an advisory role for the Regional Conferences and could serve to promote South-South cooperation*”; and by the 27th FAO Regional Conference for Europe (May 2010)⁹ which urged “*the specialized regional commissions to convene their future sessions in line with the Regional Conference for Europe in order to allow that priority action could be identified and timely submitted to FAO’s Governing Bodies*”.

7. The 103rd Session of the Programme Committee (April 2010) “*requested the Secretariat to provide, for its next session, a comprehensive list of statutory bodies covered by the review and a discussion paper highlighting the key issues, impacts, and guidance sought from the Programme Committee on this matter.*”¹⁰

II. Definition of statutory bodies other than governing bodies (created under Articles VI, XIV and XV)

8. The generic expression “*statutory bodies*” is used to designate all bodies of the Organization, other than those currently defined as “*governing bodies*”¹¹. Statutory bodies include a large number of committees, commissions and treaties established under Article VI or Article XIV of the Constitution, dealing for the most part with technical and scientific matters. As a general rule, bodies established under Article VI are part of the Organization. They do not have a “*life of their own*”. Article XIV, on the other hand, makes provision for the negotiation within meetings convened by, or on behalf of the Director-General, and the subsequent adoption by the Conference or the Council of conventions and agreements. These instruments are said to have a “*life of their own*” and usually provide for obligations extending beyond those set out in the Constitution and the other Basic Texts of FAO. For instance, these bodies may adopt regulatory measures directly binding upon the Members of the concerned body and may have autonomous budgets. *Appendix I* to this document reproduces extracts from Article VI and Article XIV of the FAO Constitution and a table prepared for the 88th Session of the CCLM which highlights the distinction between these bodies.

9. As requested by the 103rd Session of the Committee, a comprehensive list of Article XIV bodies is given in *Appendix II* to this document from which it can be noted that Conventions and agreements established under this Article have a hybrid nature. They are clearly treaties under international law in which the Parties play a major role; on the other hand these treaties are placed under the framework of FAO, operate through FAO and in some cases, FAO and the Director-General exercise substantial responsibilities in respect of these bodies. As stated in paragraph 4 above, the Committee may wish to note that the preliminary review undertaken by the CCLM was not to examine the nature of the conventions and agreements placed under the framework of FAO but rather to identify how some of the bodies, currently operating under this framework or which could be established under this framework, could be entrusted with additional administrative and financial autonomy. As indicated above, the CCLM document identified areas where relaxation or

⁸ LARC/10/REP

⁹ ERC/10/REP

¹⁰ CL 139/4 para. 52

¹¹ The definition of governing bodies is contained in Part B, Volume II of the Basic Texts and includes the Conference, the Council, the Programme Committee, the Finance Committee, the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters, the Technical Committees and the Regional Conferences.

adjustment of existing procedures could be envisaged, subject to further review by the concerned statutory bodies.

III. Action requested from the Programme Committee

10. In order to ensure appropriate follow-up to IPA action 2.69, the Committee may wish to recommend that the secretariat continue its ongoing review of the statutory bodies. A first step would be to initiate consultations with the membership of the relevant statutory bodies by submitting to them the CCLM preliminary review so that they could offer their views on the issues addressed therein. This would be in line with the guidance on the matter already provided by the Council at its 137th Session in September-October 2009¹². This submission could be complemented with a questionnaire highlighting the following elements:

- a) general nature of relationship with FAO (funding mechanisms, appointment of secretariats, instruments);
- b) recommendations stemming from recent evaluations (e.g. Evaluation of FAO's Work on International Instruments), as well as from reports of technical meetings and Regional Conferences;
- c) current reporting lines and suggestions for reporting to FAO governing bodies through the Technical Committees of the Council and/or Regional Conferences; and
- d) relevant administrative and financial matters

11. The Committee may wish to:

- a) suggest additional or alternative issues which the questionnaire should incorporate;
- b) request that progress reports on the ongoing review of Article XIV statutory bodies be submitted for consideration at future sessions and that these reports should clearly indicate which recommendations/changes fall within the authority of the relevant body and those which fall within the authority of the FAO governing bodies with subsequent need to revise Part O of the Basic Texts setting forth "Principles and procedures that 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"; and
- c) consider whether the review should be limited to Article XIV bodies or should be extended to include Article VI bodies considering that the observations stemming from the CCLM preliminary review could be of some relevance to these latter bodies.

¹² CL137/REP, paragraph 53. In addition, it may be of interest to mention that some secretariats of statutory bodies under Article XIV of the Constitution have already started a process of review of the guidance provided in the CCLM document.

APPENDIX I - MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF BODIES ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLES VI AND XIV OF THE FAO CONSTITUTION

Article VI Bodies	Article XIV Bodies
<p style="text-align: center;">Authority for Establishment</p> <p>1. Established by the Director-General of FAO on the authority of the Council and/or Conference</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Membership</p> <p>1. Open to member countries of the Organization 2. Some members could also be selected by the Director-General of FAO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source of Financing</p> <p>1. Entirely financed by FAO except the participation of members in meetings 2. Partially covered by extra budgetary support, if available</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Secretariat</p> <p>1. Secretary appointed by the Director-General</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Powers</p> <p>1. Have wide advisory role, with powers to adopt recommendations on management issues, but no regulatory powers. 2. Not potentially binding recommendations. 3. Can create subsidiary bodies, subject to the availability of funds in the relevant approved budget. 4. Can establish rules of procedure for subsidiary bodies but the latter must be in conformity with the Rules of Procedure of the parent body and the General Rules of the Organization, and approved by the Director-General on the authority of FAO Council.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Authority for Establishment</p> <p>1. Established through international agreement under the auspices of FAO.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Membership</p> <p>1. Non-members of the Organization can be members but must contribute towards the expenses incurred by the Organization with respect to the activities of the body</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source of Financing</p> <p>1. Members have contractual obligations and three financing possibilities exist: - as for Article VI body; - body may undertake cooperative projects financed by members; - have autonomous budget.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Secretariat</p> <p>1. Secretary appointed by Director-General but in some cases after consultation with or with the approval of concurrence of members of the body concerned</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Powers</p> <p>1. Have wide advisory role and in addition have regulatory powers relating to fisheries management. 2. Capable of formulating recommendations of a potentially binding nature. 3. Can create subsidiary bodies, subject to the availability of funds in the relevant approved budget. 4. Can establish rules of procedure for subsidiary bodies, but the latter must be in conformity with the Rules of Procedure of the parent body and the General Rules of the Organization, but on the strength of the amended Part R of the FAO Basic Texts any amendments to these Rules do not need to be approved by the Director-General.</p>

Source: CCLM 88/3

A. Article VI of the FAO Constitution reads as follows:

“1. The Conference or Council may establish commissions, the membership of which shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members, or regional commissions open to all Member Nations and Associate Members whose territories are situated wholly or in part in one or more regions, to advise on the formulation and implementation of policy and to coordinate the implementation of policy. The Conference or Council may also establish, in conjunction with other intergovernmental organizations, joint commissions open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization and of the other organizations concerned, or joint regional commissions open to Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization and of the other organizations concerned, whose territories are situated wholly or in part in the region.”

B. Article XIV of the FAO Constitution reads as follows:

“1. The Conference may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast and in conformity with rules adopted by the Conference, approve and submit to Member Nations conventions and agreements concerning questions relating to food and agriculture.

2. The Council, under rules to be adopted by the Conference, may, by a vote concurred in by at least two thirds of the membership of the Council, approve and submit to Member Nations:

- a. agreements concerning questions relating to food and agriculture which are of particular interest to Member Nations of geographical areas specified in such agreements and are designed to apply only to such areas;*
- b. supplementary conventions or agreements designed to implement any convention or agreement which has come into force under paragraphs 1 or 2 (a).*

3. Conventions, agreements, and supplementary conventions and agreements shall:

- a. be submitted to the Conference or Council through the Director-General on behalf of a technical meeting or conference comprising Member Nations, which has assisted in drafting the convention or agreement and has suggested that it be submitted to Member Nations concerned for acceptance;*
- b. contain provisions concerning the Member Nations of the Organization, and such non-member States as are members of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, and regional economic integration organizations, including Member Organizations, to which their Member States have transferred competence over matters within the purview of the conventions, agreements, supplementary conventions and agreements, including the power to enter into treaties in respect thereto, which may become parties thereto and the number of acceptances by Member Nations necessary to bring such convention, agreement, supplementary convention or agreement into force, and thus to ensure that it will constitute a real contribution to the achievement of its objectives. In the case of conventions, agreements, supplementary conventions and agreements establishing commissions or committees, participation by non-member States of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency or by regional economic integration organizations other than Member Organizations, shall in addition be subject to prior approval by at least two-thirds of the membership of such commissions or committees. Where any convention, agreement, supplementary convention or agreement provides that a Member Organization or a regional economic integration organization that is not a Member Organization may become a party thereto, the voting rights to be exercised by such organizations and the other terms of participation shall be defined therein. Any such convention, agreement, supplementary convention or agreement shall, where the Member States of the organization do not*

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- participate in that convention, agreement, supplementary convention or agreement, and where other parties exercise one vote only, provide that the organization shall exercise only one vote in any body established by such convention, agreement, supplementary convention or agreement, but shall enjoy equal rights of participation with Member Nations parties to such convention, agreement, supplementary convention or agreement;*
- c. not entail any financial obligations for Member Nations not parties to it other than their contributions to the Organization provided for in Article XVIII, paragraph 2 of this Constitution.*
- 4. Any convention, agreement, supplementary convention or agreement approved by the Conference or Council for submission to Member Nations shall come into force for each contracting party as the convention, agreement, supplementary convention or agreement may prescribe.*
- 5. As regards an Associate Member, conventions, agreements, supplementary conventions and agreements shall be submitted to the authority having responsibility for the international relations of the Associate Member.*
- 6. The Conference shall make rules laying down the procedure to be followed to secure proper consultation with governments and adequate technical preparations prior to consideration by the Conference or the Council of proposed conventions, agreements, supplementary conventions and agreements.”*

APPENDIX II – SYNOPSIS OF ARTICLE XIV BODIES

NAME/DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT/MEMBERSHIP	REPORTING LINE/FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS	SECRETARY	FUNDING	GENERAL COMMENTS
<p><i>International Rice Commission (IRC) – 1948</i> 62 Member Nations</p>	<p>1. Secretariat responsible to the Director-General. Recommendations brought to the attention of the Conference through the Council</p> <p>2. Normally one session every four years</p>	<p>Contact: Shivaji Pandey, Director AGP, Rome</p>	<p>By FAO and Members</p>	<p>At the next session, member countries should examine options for the future of the International Rice Commission and its Secretariat</p>
<p><i>International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) – 1951</i> 173 contracting parties (172 + EU); 2 additional countries imminent</p>	<p>1. Governing body (Commission on Phytosanitary Measures – CPM). Administrative matters to AGPM</p> <p>2. Governing body (CPM) meeting: annual. Executive (CPM Bureau): 3 times a year. Standards Committee: twice a year. Dispute Settlement: minimum once a year</p>	<p>Yukio Yokoi, AGP, Rome</p>	<p>RP: approximately USD 5.2 million for 2010/11</p> <p>Extra-budgetary: approximately USD 325,000 per annum (mostly from the EU) USD 250,000 for developing country participation + substantial in-kind contributions</p>	<p>An independent IPPC review was completed in 2008. Recommendations similar to those made by the IEE. Further discussions with governing body representatives regarding a greater degree of autonomy from FAO in the CPM annual Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance, first week of October 2010. Substantial efforts for extra-budgetary resources have been initiated.</p>
<p><i>Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region – 1955</i> Amended title: <i>Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)</i> 24 Member Nations</p>	<p>1. Reports to session of APPPC + regular reporting through RAP and AGP</p> <p>2. Biennial sessions of APPPC. Annual Technical consultation. Standard committee meeting once a year. At least 1 meeting per year of the 3 standing committees (on plant quarantine, integrated pest management and pesticides)</p>	<p>Yongfan Piao, Senior Plant Protection Officer, RAP</p>	<p>16 countries subject to mandatory contributions from 2010 (accounted for approximately USD 160,000)</p> <p>RP: Executive Secretary post + approximately USD 10,000 in support of activities</p>	<p>Amended agreement entered into force on 4 September 2009</p> <p>The 30th Asia and Pacific Regional Conference (APRC) includes an agenda item on “Strengthening the linkages between Regional Technical Commissions and the APRC”.</p>

NAME/DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT/MEMBERSHIP	REPORTING LINE/FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS	SECRETARY	FUNDING	GENERAL COMMENTS
<p><i>Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South West Asia (SWAC) – 1963</i></p> <p>4 Member Nations</p>	<p>1. Reports to SWAC sessions. Technical and administrative matters to AGPM.</p> <p>2. At least one Session every two years.</p>	<p>Keith Cressman, Senior Officer (Pest Forecasting) AGP, Rome</p>	<p>RP: for Secretariat approximately USD 150,000 per year.</p> <p>TF: currently USD 71,450 per year from member countries</p>	<p>Preventive Desert Locust Control such as regular surveys, joint surveys, training and early warning systems</p> <p>An institutional study on the role and missions of the Desert Locust Commissions (CLCPRO, CRC and SWAC) will be carried out in the second half of 2010</p>
<p><i>Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC) – 1965</i></p> <p>16 Member Nations</p>	<p>1. Reports to CRC Sessions. Technical matters to AGPM. Administrative matters to RNE.</p> <p>2. At least one Session every two years and meetings of the Executive Committee.</p>	<p>Munir Butrous, RNE, Cairo</p>	<p>RP: for Secretariat and operating expenses approximately USD 200,000 per year.</p> <p>TF: currently USD 266,850 per year from member countries</p>	<p>Secretariat maintains preventive management of the Desert Locust as advocated by EMPRES.</p> <p>An institutional study on the role and missions of the Desert Locust Commissions (CLCPRO, CRC and SWAC) will be carried out in the second half of 2010</p>
<p><i>Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North-West Africa (CLCPANO) – 1970</i></p>				<p>The former CLCPANO, which covered the Maghreb countries only, has been expanded in 2000 to include also the Sahelian countries and renamed CLCPRO.</p>
<p><i>Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO) – 2000</i></p> <p>10 Member Nations</p>	<p>1. Reports to CLCPRO Sessions Technical matters to AGPM. Administrative matters to FAO SNE.</p> <p>2. At least one session every two years and meetings of the executive committee</p>	<p>Thami Ben Halima, Algiers</p>	<p>RP: for Secretariat and some operating expenses approximately USD 200,000 per year</p> <p>TF: currently USD 227,000 per year from member countries</p>	<p>The Secretariat of CLCPRO is also responsible as Coordinator of the EMPRES Desert Locust Programme in the Western Region.</p> <p>An institutional study on the role and missions of the Desert Locust Commissions (CLCPRO, CRC and SWAC) will be carried out in the second half of 2010</p>

NAME/DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT/MEMBERSHIP	REPORTING LINE/FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS	SECRETARY	FUNDING	GENERAL COMMENTS
<p><i>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA)</i> – 2001 – Agreements concluded under Article 15</p> <p>The Treaty entered into force on 29 June 2004.</p> <p>125 Contracting Parties. (as of 9 August)</p>	<p>1. The Secretary reports directly to the Director General on human and financial resources and to the Contracting Parties of the Treaty on the activities of the Secretariat.</p> <p>2. Regular sessions at least once every two years + meetings of the subsidiary bodies (on average once or twice in each biennium of the Treaty)</p>	<p>Shakeel Bhatti, AGP, Rome</p>	<p>The financial structure consists of 4 main Trust Funds. RP contributions to the first TF, the Core Administrative Budget (CAB)</p> <p>In 2009 the Governing Body of the Treaty adopted a 2010-2011 CAB of USD 5.482.833, with an expected FAO RP contribution of USD 1.859.000 (about $\frac{2}{3}$ paid by Treaty members).</p> <p>Other TFs: i) Fund for Agreed Purposes, credited in accordance with agreements between the Secretary and Contracting Parties; ii) Fund to support the participation of developing country contracting parties, and iii) the Benefit-sharing Fund governed directly by the decisions of the Governing Body. No FAO RP contributions to these funds.</p>	<p>At different times, the Governing Body, its Bureau and various Subsidiary Committees discussed the needs and status of the Treaty as an Art. XIV statutory body. At the Second Session of the Governing Body, the Chairperson provided a list of practical issues that could be addressed to meet those needs. Subsequently, relevant Treaty processes initiated evaluations of the needs. The Governing Body also noted “<i>the relevance of the implications of the ongoing process of the FAO reform to the financial and administrative aspects of the International Treaty’s implementation and the activities of the International Treaty Secretariat, as well as the Governing Body’s ability to bring issues to the attention of the FAO Council and Conference through the relevant technical committees</i>”.</p>
<p><i>European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EUFMD)</i> – 1953</p> <p>36 European Member Nations</p>	<p>1. Report to Governing Body – the Session of the member states and interim, 6 monthly Executive Committee</p> <p>2. Annual up to 1973, then biennial</p>	<p>Keith Sumption, AGA, Rome</p>	<p>100% externally funded (member states and EU, approximately USD 3.5 million per annum)</p>	<p>The 27th FAO Regional Conference for Europe (ERC) stressed that EUFMD was a successful example of coordination, cooperation and transparency</p>
<p><i>Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA)</i> – 1973</p> <p>18 Member Nations</p>	<p>1. Executive Committee, the Secretariat and member countries</p> <p>2. Business session and Executive Committee meetings once a year</p>	<p>Vinod Ahuja, Livestock Policy Officer, RAP Secretary a.i</p>	<p>Annual membership fees in 2009: approx USD 83,000 + RP funds</p> <p>2010 approved budget: USD 215,750.</p>	<p>APHCA contributions have also been discussed in a paper prepared by RAP to be presented to the 30th FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC)</p>

NAME/DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT/MEMBERSHIP	REPORTING LINE/FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS	SECRETARY	FUNDING	GENERAL COMMENTS
<p><i>International Poplar Commission (IPC)</i> – 1947</p> <p>37 Member Nations</p>	<p>1. To the FAO Conference through the Director-General</p> <p>2. One session every four years</p>	<p>Walter Kollert, Forestry Officer, FOM, Rome</p>	<p>RP: On average 15% of P4 salary and USD 50,000/year.</p> <p>Costs of Sessions around USD 100,000</p> <p>Extra-budgetary support for certain products, services and activities</p>	<p>IPC-Secretariat operates in close collaboration with IPC-Executive Committee and National Poplar Commissions</p>
<p><i>Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC)</i> – 1948</p> <p>20 Member Nations</p>	<p>1. Members + FAO Director-General</p> <p>2. Biennial Sessions of the commission hosted by a member country. Two biennial technical workshops under work plan of APFIC. Ad hoc workshops in collaboration with FAO and regional partners</p>	<p>Simon Funge Smith, Senior Fishery Officer, RAP</p>	<p>RP: Salary of the Secretary (P5) and approximately USD 60,000 for programme activities.</p> <p>Voluntary cash and in kind contributions from members to support specific Commission activities - approximately USD 200,000 per biennium</p>	<p>APFIC undertook a review of its role and work related to the specific needs of its member countries (2004) and underwent a reform of its operations as a result.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions at APRC (2010) regarding strengthened role and possibility for reporting to APRC in the future.</p> <p>Ongoing discussion with FI regarding improved reporting through the COFI framework</p>
<p><i>General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)</i> – 1949</p> <p>24 Member Nations</p>	<p>1. Members + FAO Director-General</p> <p>2. About 25 meetings a year: Plenary session; Committee on Aquaculture (CAQ) ; Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC); Compliance Committee (CoC); Committee on Administration and Finance (CAF) and Committees working groups/sub committees meetings</p>	<p>A. Srour FAO, Rome</p>	<p>Budget funded by fixed contributions by Contracting Parties. Extra-budgetary funds for specific activities. Adopted autonomous budget for 2010: USD 1,624,000 + Extra-budgetary funding: approximately USD 330,000</p> <p>The Commission also benefits from support from cooperative projects</p>	<p>Ongoing performance review (to be finalized in 2010)</p> <p>ERC expressed interest in receiving information</p>

NAME/DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT/MEMBERSHIP	REPORTING LINE/FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS	SECRETARY	FUNDING	GENERAL COMMENTS
<p><i>Indian Ocean Tuna Commission – 1993</i></p> <p>28 Member Nations: + 4 cooperating non-contracting parties</p>	<p>1. Members + FAO Director-General</p> <p>2. About 9-10 annual meetings: - Plenary Session (including sessions of the Compliance Committee and the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance) - Session of the Scientific Committee. - Working Parties: WP-Tropical Tunas, WP-Billfish, WP-Ecosystems and Bycatch, WP-Data Collections, WP-Methods, WP-Fishing Capacity.</p>	<p>A. Anganuzzi Seychelles</p>	<p>Fixed contributions by Contracting Parties. Extra-budgetary funding made available for special scientific and data collection activities by individual Members</p> <p>Adopted autonomous budget for 2010: USD 1,987, 563 + extra-budgetary funding) for 2010 at USD 1,000,000</p>	<p>Performance review carried out (2009).</p> <p>Active collaboration with regional initiatives</p>
<p><i>Agreement to promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas – 1993 (in force since 2003)</i></p> <p>There have been 39 acceptances by parties to the Agreement.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Parties provide funding according to their responsibilities. FAO regular programme funds support maintenance of the database for exchange of information on vessel authorisations.</p>	<p>Agreement is global in application</p>
<p><i>Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI) – 1999</i></p> <p>8 Member Nations</p>	<p>1. Members + FAO Director-General</p> <p>2. Biennial Plenary Session; Annual meetings of Working Groups; <i>Ad hoc</i> workshops</p>	<p>P. Mannini, Senior Fishery Officer (RNE)</p>	<p>RP: Secretary (P5) salary + FAO technical support</p> <p>Fixed contributions by Contracting Parties equivalent to USD 40,000 per year</p> <p>Approved budget for 2009-10: USD 160,000</p>	<p>Ongoing technical review</p> <p>Outcome of biennial Plenary Session reported to the Regional Conference for the Near East and North Africa</p>

NAME/DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT/MEMBERSHIP	REPORTING LINE/FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS	SECRETARY	FUNDING	GENERAL COMMENTS
<p><i>Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing – 2009</i> Membership: To be determined by accession/ ratification to the Agreement</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable: negotiation of Agreement funded by extra-budgetary and regular programme contributions	Agreement is global in application
<p><i>Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission – 2009</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agreement will come into force upon acceptance of the third instrument of acceptance which Turkey has just sent. • Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan deposited their instrument of acceptance in February 2010. • A proposal for an autonomous budget will be discussed at the first session of the Commission. • FAO will provide a part-time Secretary until 2014. From 2014 onwards it is required that a full-time secretary will be covered by the autonomous budget of the organization. • Annual meetings of the Commission are foreseen. • Raymon van Anrooy (Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer, FAO Subregional Office for Central Asia) is providing technical, administrative, legal and secretariat support 			