



01 August 2016

2016 CRITERIA USED FOR PRIORITIZING PARTICIPANTS TO RECEIVE TRAVEL ASSISTANCE TO ATTEND MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY THE IPPC SECRETARIAT

- [1] The organization that employs an IPPC meeting participant is responsible for funding the travel and daily subsistence allowance for that person to be able to attend.
- [2] If the employer is unable to allocate sufficient funds, participants are first encouraged to seek assistance from sources other than the IPPC Secretariat. Where such demonstrated efforts to secure assistance have been unsuccessful, requests for travel financial assistance (i.e. travel and subsistence costs) from the IPPC Secretariat may be made. IPPC funds available to assist attendance at meetings is usually limited and if so the following priority for providing travel assistance will be followed.
- [3] It is expected that participants will attend all sessions of the meeting and those participants who plan to attend only part of a meeting should fund their own travel.

1. Funding Criteria

- [4] Priority for providing travel assistance will be given to participants:
 - from countries with low Gross National Income (GNI) and low GNI per capita – criteria used to categorized national financial resources based on World Bank data as described in section 3 below
 - who request only partial travel assistance (e.g. government or organization provides airfare and only daily subsistence allowance (DSA) is requested)
 - who are the only participant from a country to a particular meeting.
- [5] Participants from non-contracting parties are given the lowest priority for assistance.
- [6] If the participant does not work for a National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), it is assumed that their organization will provide assistance and the participant will be considered lower priority for IPPC Secretariat assistance.

2. Commitment of Funded Participants

- [7] Funded IPPC meeting participants are subject to the following:
 - a) Finalization of funding will be subject to each participant signing a Statement of Commitment (SoC) which will stipulate the attendance and participation requirements for that meeting. The requirements will vary dependent on the type of meeting and donors requirements
 - b) Attendance and participation for funded participants in the meeting will be recorded and provided to the donor as appropriate.
 - c) Funded participants who do not attend all sessions of the meeting identified in the Statement of Commitment, may be required to return portions of the DSA (or the total amount if there is no attendance) and future participants from the same county will be given a lowest priority for funding.

3. Methods used to assess financial resources of a country

- [8] The Gross National Income Level and the size of the economy of the country in which a participant is employed will be used to help determine priority for and the level of assistance provided.
- [9] The IPPC Secretariat uses two categories of economic information to determine which participants receive higher priority for assistance. The [World Bank data for Gross National Income](#)¹ (GNI) per capita (2015) is used to sort countries into general income levels (low, lower-middle, upper-middle, and high). In addition, the nations with the 28 largest economies of the world (as determined by <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GDP.pdf>) receive lower priority for assistance. The combination of these two parameters helps determine a participant's priority to receive assistance and the amount of assistance provided.
- Participants from low and lower-middle income countries that are not among the 28 largest economies will have the highest priority to receive assistance for both airfare and a daily subsistence allowance (DSA).
 - Participants from low and lower-middle income countries that are among the top 28 economies and participants from upper-middle income countries that are not among the 28 largest economies will have a high priority to receive assistance for airfare only.
 - Participants from upper-middle income countries that are among the 28 largest economies will have a low priority for any assistance.
 - Participants from high income countries will have the lowest priority for assistance
- [10] The World Bank financial category for the participants' country will be set for each participant at the date they sign the IPPC statement of commitment (SOC) and this assessment will be applied for the full term of their membership. This financial assessment will be reviewed using the latest World Bank categorization on re-election or nomination.
- [11] If financial situations change substantially, participants may request temporary exceptions.

4. Exceptional Considerations

- [12] Depending on the type of meeting, other exceptional considerations may be used for prioritization of participants to receive assistance.
- [13] For example, higher priority for funding may be given to participants for specific meetings:
- to ensure participation of members or individuals with required expertise
 - who cannot fund themselves due to their involvement in more than two IPPC meetings per year (excluding the CPM)
 - to ensure broad geographical participation, or at meetings where the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) regions are represented, to help ensure all FAO regions are represented e.g. CPM Bureau and governance meetings.

In all cases the final determination of which participants will receive assistance, and at which level, is established by the IPPC Secretariat. Exceptions are at the discretion of the IPPC Secretariat.

¹ The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources. It presents the most current and accurate global development data available, and includes national, regional and global estimates.

Table 1: A summary of the categories of assistance based on the World Bank data as explained above.

World Bank data (Last update July 2016)					
<i>Countries</i>	<i>WB Gross National Income Level (2015)</i>	Top 28	Contracting Party	Airfare	DSA
Afghanistan	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Albania	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Algeria	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
American Samoa	Upper middle income		Ref USA		
Andorra	High income: nonOECD		No		
Angola	Upper middle income		No	Yes	
Antigua and Barbuda	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Argentina	High income: nonOECD	21	Yes	No	No
Armenia	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Aruba	High income: nonOECD		No		
Australia	High income: OECD	12	Yes	No	No
Austria	High income: OECD	27	Yes	No	No
Azerbaijan	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Bahamas, The	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Bahrain	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Bangladesh	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Barbados	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Belarus	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Belgium	High income: OECD	25	Yes	No	No
Belize	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Benin	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Bermuda	High income: nonOECD		No		
Bhutan	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Bolivia	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Botswana	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Brazil	Upper middle income	9	Yes	No	No
Brunei Darussalam	High income: nonOECD		No		
Bulgaria	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Burkina Faso	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Burundi	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Cameroon	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	High income: OECD	10	Yes	No	No
Cape Verde	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Cayman Islands	High income: nonOECD		No		
Central African Republic	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Chad	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Channel Islands	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Chile	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
China	Upper middle income	2	Yes	No	No
Colombia	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Comoros	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Congo, Rep.	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Cook Island	Low income (not on WB list)		Yes	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Cuba	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No

World Bank data (Last update July 2016)					
<i>Countries</i>	<i>WB Gross National Income Level (2015)</i>	Top 28	Contracting Party	Airfare	DSA
Cyprus	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Czech Republic	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
Denmark	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
Djibouti	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominica	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Dominican Republic	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Ecuador	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	Upper middle income: nonOECD		Yes	Yes	No
Eritrea	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Ethiopia	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
EU (European Commission Staff)	High		Yes	No	No
Faeroe Islands	High income: nonOECD		No		
Fiji	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Finland	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
France	High income: OECD	6	Yes	No	No
French Polynesia	High income: nonOECD		No		
Gabon	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Gambia, The	Low income		No		
Georgia	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Germany	High income: OECD	4	Yes	No	No
Ghana	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
Greenland	High income: nonOECD		No		
Grenada	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Guam	High income: nonOECD		No		
Guatemala	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Guinea	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Guyana	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Haiti	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Honduras	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong, China	High income: nonOECD		Ref China		
Hungary	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
Iceland	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
India	Lower middle income	7	Yes	Yes	No
Indonesia	Lower middle income	16	Yes	Yes	No
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Upper middle income	26	Yes	No	No
Iraq	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Ireland	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
Isle of Man	High income: nonOECD		No		
Israel	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Italy	High income: OECD	8	Yes	No	No
Jamaica	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Japan	High income: OECD	3	Yes	No	No
Jordan	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Kazakhstan	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Kenya	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Kiribati	Lower middle income		No		

World Bank data (Last update July 2016)					
<i>Countries</i>	<i>WB Gross National Income Level (2015)</i>	Top 28	Contracting Party	Airfare	DSA
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Korea, Rep.	High income: OECD	11	Yes	No	No
Kosovo	Lower middle income		No		
Kuwait	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Kyrgyz Republic	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Lebanon	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Lesotho	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Liberia	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Libya	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Liechtenstein	High income: nonOECD		No		
Lithuania	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Luxembourg	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
Macao, China	High income: nonOECD		No		
Macedonia, FYR	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Madagascar	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Malawi	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Upper middle income		Yes	No	No
Maldives	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Mali	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Marshall Islands	Upper middle income		No		
Mauritania	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Mauritius	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Mayotte	Upper middle income		No		
Mexico	Upper middle income	15	Yes	No	No
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	High income: nonOECD		No		
Mongolia	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Morocco	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Mozambique	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Namibia	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Nepal	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	High income: OECD	17	Yes	No	No
Netherlands Antilles	High income: nonOECD		No		
New Caledonia	High income: nonOECD		No		
New Zealand	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
Nicaragua	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Niger	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Nigeria	Lower middle income	23	Yes	Yes	No
Northern Mariana Islands	High income: nonOECD		No		
Norway	High income: OECD	28	Yes	No	No
Niue	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Oman	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Pakistan	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Palau	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Panama	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Papua New Guinea	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes

World Bank data (Last update July 2016)					
<i>Countries</i>	<i>WB Gross National Income Level (2015)</i>	Top 28	Contracting Party	Airfare	DSA
Paraguay	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Peru	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Philippines	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	High income: OECD	24	Yes	No	No
Portugal	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
Puerto Rico	High income: nonOECD		No		
Qatar	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Romania	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Russian Federation	Upper middle income: nonOECD	13	Yes	No	No
Rwanda	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Samoa	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino	High income: nonOECD		No		
São Tomé and Príncipe	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Saudi Arabia	High income: nonOECD	20	Yes	No	No
Senegal	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Serbia	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Seychelles	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Sierra Leone	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Sint Marteen (Dutch part)	High income		No		
Slovak Republic	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
Slovenia	High income: OECD		Yes	No	No
Solomon Islands	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Somalia	Low income		No		
South Africa	Upper middle income	26	Yes	No	No
South Sudan	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	High income: OECD	14	Yes	No	No
Sri Lanka	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
St. Kitts and Nevis	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
St. Lucia	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
St. Martin (French part)	High income		No		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Sudan	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Suriname	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Swaziland	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	High income: OECD	22	Yes	No	No
Switzerland	High income: OECD	19	Yes	No	No
Syrian Arab Republic	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Tanzania	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Upper middle income	27	Yes	No	No
Timor-Leste	Lower middle income		No		
Togo	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Tonga	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Tunisia	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Upper middle income	18	Yes	No	No
Turkmenistan	Upper middle income		No		
Tuvalu	Upper middle income		Yes	Yes	No
Uganda	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes

World Bank data (Last update July 2016)					
Countries	WB Gross National Income Level (2015)	Top 28	Contracting Party	Airfare	DSA
United Arab Emirates	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
United Kingdom	High income: OECD	5	Yes	No	No
United States	High income: OECD	1	Yes	No	No
Uruguay	High income: nonOECD		Yes	No	No
Uzbekistan	Lower middle income		No		
Vanuatu	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Venezuela, RB	Upper middle income: nonOECD		Yes	Yes	No
Vietnam	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	High income: nonOECD		No		
West Bank and Gaza	Lower middle income		No		
Yemen, Rep.	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Zambia	Lower middle income		Yes	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	Low income		Yes	Yes	Yes

**For the current 2016 fiscal year, economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, those of \$1,025 or less in 2015 are low income; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of more than \$1,026 but less than \$4,035; upper middle income are those more than 4,036 up to 12,475 and high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$12,476 or more. Income classifications set on 22 July 2016 will remain in effect until 22 July 2017.*