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منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
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粮食及
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y la
Alimentación

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COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

First Session

Rome, 3 – 7 April 2006

Information on Voluntary Assessed Contributions

Agenda Item 12.5.3 of the Provisional Agenda

1. At ICPM-7 (2005), it was agreed to establish a Focus Group to conduct an analysis of the potential funding arrangements of the IPPC (as per the terms of reference presented in Appendix XV to the ICPM-7 report).
2. The group was required to make recommendations to the CPM in 2006 through the Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA) for a series of options that should provide increased resources for the CPM, clearly indicating their preferred options with the supporting reasoning.
3. On the recommendation of the Focus Group, voluntary assessed contributions were discussed in detail at the SPTA in October 2005. It was recalled that the proposal for a trust fund based on voluntary assessed contributions was rejected at ICPM-4 (2002). However, since then, the ICPM had made significant progress in terms of budget and programme planning and had continued to increase the size of its work programme. The SPTA believed that the use of voluntary assessed contributions was a viable option to increase funds for the IPPC without posing grave disadvantages.
4. The SPTA felt that voluntary assessed contributions should be discussed again at the CPM and recommended that the Secretariat develop an information package analyzing how the voluntary trust fund would work, including a schedule of contributions, an estimate of budget to be covered and possibly a breakdown of what countries would contribute. The information package would be presented to CPM-1 for information and discussion.

I. Voluntary assessed contributions

5. The objective of the voluntary assessed contributions is to supplement the regular budget of the IPPC with such resources necessary to realize the activities outlined in the Business Plan. It would not provide for participation of government delegates in meetings.

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6. The advantages of voluntary assessed contributions include:
 - a known annual income resulting in greater facilitation of planning of activities
 - contracting parties able to plan their contributions on an annual basis
 - ability to make a direct link between the decisions of the governing body and the execution of the decisions
 - increased financial independence from the funding of FAO
 - would not require an amendment to the IPPC or a supplementary agreement.
7. The disadvantages include:
 - contracting parties may choose not to pay voluntary assessed contributions, resulting in less certainty of income (such non-payment would not result in any type of sanctions and voluntary assessed contributions may result in large arrears)
 - parties may choose to direct how their contributions are to be used, thus decreasing the range of activities that may be funded and decreasing the ability to plan the budget
 - FAO may decrease its funding of the core IPPC budget.
8. All multilateral environmental agreements involve voluntary assessed contributions and have a relatively stable income. Assessment is based on the UN scale of assessment and is done on a pro-rata basis, annually or biennially depending on how often the parties meet.

II. Calculation of the United Nations (UN) membership dues

9. The primary criterion applied by Member States, through the General Assembly, is a country's capacity to pay. This is based on estimates of their gross national product (GNP) and a number of adjustments, including for external debt and low per capita incomes. The percentage shares of each Member State in the budget are decided by the General Assembly based on this methodology and range from a minimum of 0.001 percent to a maximum of 22 percent, and a maximum of 0.01 percent from least developed countries.
10. The IPPC Secretariat has prepared the following example (Annex 1) which indicates a possible magnitude of financial contributions. The example is **for information only** and is based on the following elements:
 - an additional FAO budget requirement of US\$2 million (to match the FAO contribution)
 - the UN scale of assessment for 2003
 - the assumption that all member countries of the UN are contracting parties to the IPPC. The individual contributions will vary depending on the number of countries that are party to the Convention, the scale of assessments adopted by the CPM, the amount of extra FAO funding required to meet the objectives of the business plan and the size of the approved budget.
11. The UN scale of assessment may not be appropriate where smaller sums of money are involved. For example, if the target sum was US \$1 million, it would not be economic to process the contribution of the majority of contracting parties (117 parties would pay less than \$200).

III. Category system of contributions

12. An example of a category system is that utilized by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) where contributions are calculated according to which of six different categories a State may choose to be registered. The annual total contribution is defined by Article 14 of the OIE Organic Rules and for each State consists of the basic annual contribution plus an additional complementary annual contribution fixed by the OIE International Committee in accordance with the budget established by the Committee.
13. For determining the rate of the complementary annual contribution, the Committee takes into account:

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- the total amount of the basic contributions
 - the current economic situation
 - the strictly necessary development of the activities of the Office caused by the evolution of the international zoosanitary situation.

14. OIE Resolution No. V (Annex 2) established the financial contributions from OIE Member Countries for 2005 based on the particular category a country may hold.

15. The CPM is invited to:

1. *Note* the advantages and disadvantages of voluntary assessed contributions.
2. *Note* the information supplied in Annex 1.
3. *Note* that the OIE utilizes a category system of contributions as shown in Annex 2.
4. *Consider* how the use and form of voluntary contributions to supplement budget shortfalls may be further investigated.

ANNEX I

Example of an apportionment of the costs to IPPC contracting parties to meet an estimated budget deficit of \$2 million for 2006 using the United Nations scale of assessment for 2003

	State ¹	2003 Scale (%)	Assessment (US\$)
1	*Afghanistan	0.00900	180
2	Albania	0.00300	60
3	Algeria	0.07000	1400
4	*Andorra	0.00400	80
5	*Angola	0.00200	40
6	*Antigua and Barbuda	0.00200	40
7	Argentina	1.14900	22980
8	*Armenia	0.00200	40
9	Australia	1.62700	32540
10	Austria	0.94700	18940
11	Azerbaijan	0.00400	40
12	Bahamas	0.01200	40
13	Bahrain	0.01800	160
14	Bangladesh	0.01000	200
15	Barbados	0.00900	160
16	Belarus	0.01900	380
17	Belgium	1.12900	22580
18	Belize	0.00100	20
19	*Benin	0.00200	40
20	Bhutan	0.00100	20
21	Bolivia	0.00800	160
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.00400	80
23	*Botswana	0.01000	200
24	Brazil	2.39000	47800
25	*Brunei Darussalam	0.03300	660
26	Bulgaria	0.01300	260
27	Burkina Faso	0.00200	40
28	*Burundi	0.00100	20
29	Cambodia	0.00200	40
30	*Cameroon	0.00900	1800
31	Canada	2.55800	51160
32	Cape Verde	0.00100	20
33	Central African Republic	0.00100	20
34	Chad	0.00100	20
35	Chile	0.21200	4240
36	China	1.53200	30640
37	Colombia	0.20100	4020
38	*Comoros	0.00100	20
39	Congo	0.00100	20
40	Costa Rica	0.02000	400
41	Côte d'Ivoire	0.00900	180
42	Croatia	0.03900	780

* Not a contracting party to the IPPC (as of 6 December 2005).

¹ IPPC contracting parties that are not UN members (and therefore do not appear in this table) are Cook Islands, European Union, Niue, Serbia and Montenegro and Switzerland.

	State ¹	2003 Scale (%)	Assessment (US\$)
43	Cuba	0.03000	600
44	Cyprus	0.03800	760
45	Czech Republic	0.20300	4060
46	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.00900	180
47	*Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.00400	80
48	Denmark	0.74900	14980
49	*Djibouti	0.00100	20
50	*Dominica	0.00100	20
51	Dominican Republic	0.02300	460
52	Ecuador	0.02500	500
53	Egypt	0.08100	1620
54	El Salvador	0.01800	360
55	Equatorial Guinea	0.00100	20
56	Eritrea	0.00100	20
57	Estonia	0.01000	100
58	Ethiopia	0.00400	80
59	Fiji	0.00400	80
60	Finland	0.52200	10440
61	France	6.46600	129320
62	*Gabon	0.01400	280
63	*Gambia	0.00100	20
64	*Georgia	0.00500	100
65	Germany	9.76900	195390
66	Ghana	0.00500	100
67	Greece	0.53900	10780
68	Grenada	0.00100	20
69	Guatemala	0.02700	560
70	Guinea	0.00300	60
71	*Guinea-Bissau	0.00100	20
72	Guyana	0.00100	20
73	Haiti	0.00200	40
74	Honduras	0.00500	100
75	Hungary	0.12000	2400
76	Iceland	0.03300	660
77	India	0.34100	6820
78	Indonesia	0.20000	4000
79	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.27200	5440
80	Iraq	0.13600	2720
81	Ireland	0.29400	5880
82	Israel	0.41500	8300
83	Italy	5.06475	101295
84	Jamaica	0.00400	80
85	Japan	19.51575	390315
86	Jordan	0.00800	160
87	*Kazakhstan	0.02800	560
88	Kenya	0.00800	160
89	*Kiribati	0.00100	20
90	*Kuwait	0.14700	2940
91	Kyrgyzstan	0.00100	20
92	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.00100	20

	State ¹	2003 Scale (%)	Assessment (US\$)
93	Latvia	0.01000	200
94	Lebanon	0.01200	240
95	*Lesotho	0.00100	20
96	Liberia	0.00100	20
97	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.06700	1340
98	*Liechtenstein	0.00600	120
99	Lithuania	0.01700	340
100	Luxembourg	0.08000	1600
101	*Madagascar	0.00300	60
102	Malawi	0.00200	400
103	Malaysia	0.23500	4700
104	*Maldives	0.00100	20
105	Mali	0.00200	40
106	Malta	0.01500	300
107	*Marshall Islands	0.00100	20
108	Mauritania	0.00100	20
109	Mauritius	0.01100	220
110	Mexico	1.08600	21720
111	*Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.00100	20
112	*Monaco	0.00400	80
113	*Mongolia	0.00100	20
114	Morocco	0.04400	880
115	*Mozambique	0.00100	20
116	*Myanmar	0.01000	20
117	*Namibia	0.00700	140
118	*Nauru	0.00100	20
119	*Nepal	0.00400	80
120	Netherlands	1.73800	34760
121	New Zealand	0.24100	4820
122	Nicaragua	0.00100	20
123	Niger	0.00100	20
124	Nigeria	0.06800	1360
125	Norway	0.64600	12920
126	Oman	0.06100	1220
127	Pakistan	0.06100	1220
128	*Palau (Republic of)	0.00100	20
129	Panama	0.01800	360
130	Papua New Guinea	0.00600	120
131	Paraguay	0.01600	320
132	Peru	0.11800	2860
133	Philippines	0.10000	2000
134	Poland	0.37800	7560
135	Portugal	0.46200	9244
136	*Qatar	0.03400	680
137	Republic of Korea	1.85100	37020
138	Republic of Moldova	0.00200	40
139	Romania	0.05800	1160
140	Russian Federation	1.20000	24000
141	*Rwanda	0.00100	20
142	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.00100	20

	State ¹	2003 Scale (%)	Assessment (US\$)
143	Saint Lucia	0.00200	40
144	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.00100	20
145	Samoa	0.00100	20
146	*San Marino	0.00200	40
147	*Sao Tome and Principe	0.00100	20
148	Saudi Arabia	0.55400	11080
149	Senegal	0.00500	100
150	Seychelles	0.00200	40
151	Sierra Leone	0.00100	20
152	*Singapore	0.39300	7860
153	*Slovakia	0.04300	860
154	Slovenia	0.08100	1620
155	Solomon Islands	0.00100	20
156	*Somalia	0.00100	20
157	South Africa	0.40800	8160
158	Spain	2.51875	50375
159	Sri Lanka	0.01600	320
160	Sudan	0.00600	120
161	Suriname	0.00200	40
162	Swaziland	0.00200	40
163	Sweden	1.02675	20535
164	Syrian Arab Republic	0.08000	1600
165	Tajikistan	0.00100	20
166	Thailand	0.29400	5880
167	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.00600	120
168	Togo	0.00100	20
169	Tonga	0.00100	20
170	Trinidad and Tobago	0.01600	320
171	Tunisia	0.03000	600
172	Turkey	0.44000	8800
173	*Turkmenistan	0.00300	60
174	*Tuvalu	0.00100	20
175	*Uganda	0.00500	100
176	*Ukraine	0.05300	1060
177	United Arab Emirates	0.20200	4040
178	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.53600	110720
179	United Republic of Tanzania	0.00400	80
180	United States of America	22.00000	440000
181	Uruguay	0.08000	1600
182	*Uzbekistan	0.01100	220
183	*Vanuatu	0.00100	20
184	Venezuela	0.20800	4160
185	Viet Nam	0.01600	320
186	*Yemen	0.00600	120
187	*Yugoslavia	0.02000	400
188	Zambia	0.00200	40
189	*Zimbabwe	0.00800	160
	Total	100.00000	approximately \$2,000,000

ANNEX 2

RESOLUTION No. V**Financial Contributions from OIE Member Countries for 2005**

In accordance with Article 11 of the Internal Statutes and Article 14 of the Organic Rules, and

Considering the need to meet the budgetary expenses of the OIE for 2005,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

that overall contributions from Member Countries of the Office International des Epizooties be established for the 2005 Financial Year as follows (in EUR):

Countries in the 1st category	109 725
Countries in the 2nd category	87 780
Countries in the 3rd category	65 835
Countries in the 4th category	43 890
Countries in the 5th category	21 945
Countries in the 6th category	13 167

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 28 May 2004)

72 GS/FR -PARIS, May 2004