ECPGR
OPTIONS FOR LEGAL STATUS
Requirements

- More defined structure
- More defined status;
- Separate identity;
- Legal capacity to accept funds and run projects in its own right;
- Separate legal personality
Options for legal status

1. Continue present status

2. Set up as international organization with its own international legal personality

3. Establish as a national charitable corporation
1. Continue present status

• What can be done
• Pros
• cons
2. international organization

- Full international agreement e.g. FAO
- Simplified international agreement e.g. Global Crop Diversity Trust
- Subsidiary body of EU e.g. Trans-European Transport Network Executive Agency
- Article XIV Agreement under FAO e.g. European Foot and Mouth Commission
a) international agreement

• Pros
  Would meet all requirements

• Cons
  Time and difficulty
b) **Simplified international agreement**

- **Pros**
  Would meet requirements but need to be supplemented by HQ agreement

- **Cons**
  Still requires time and difficulty of acceptance
c) Subsidiary body of EU

- **Pros**
  - Could be quicker
  - Links with funding

- **Cons**
  - Too close links with EU
  - Acceptability to non-EU countries
d) **Article XIV of FAO Constitution**

- **Pros**
  - Can be quite quick - Council
  - Full international Agreement

- **Cons**
  - Too close links with FAO
  - Acceptability with donors
3. National non-charitable corporation

• Pros
  Can be quite quick -
  Can negotiate P & I’s under HQ Agreement

• Cons
  Not full international status
  Subject to national law