

REPORT

OF THE CONFERENCE OF FAO

Fortieth Session
Rome, 3-8 July 2017



COUNCIL

(as from 10 July 2017)

Independent Chairperson of the Council: Mr Khalid Mehboob

Afghanistan ³	Estonia ⁴	Republic of Korea ¹
Algeria ³	Ethiopia ¹	Romania ²
Argentina ²	Finland ³	Saudi Arabia ³
Australia ³	Germany ²	South Africa ³
Benin ²	India ³	Spain ³
Brazil ²	Indonesia ¹	Sri Lanka ¹
Bulgaria ³	Italy ³	Sudan ²
Cabo Verde ³	Japan ¹	Thailand ³
Cameroon ³	Kenya ²	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁴
Canada ²	Kuwait ¹	Trinidad and Tobago ²
Chile ¹	Lesotho ²	United Kingdom ⁶
China ¹	Mexico ²	United States of America ²
Congo ¹	Montenegro ²	Uruguay ²
Côte d'Ivoire ²	Nicaragua ¹	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ⁴
Ecuador ³	Pakistan ³	Zambia ²
Egypt ³	Philippines ⁵	
Equatorial Guinea ¹	Qatar ²	

¹ Term of office: end of 39th Session of Conference (June 2015) – 30 June 2018

² Term of office: 1 July 2016 – end of 41st Session of the Conference (June 2019)

³ Term of office: end of 40th Session of the Conference (July 2017) – 30 June 2020

⁴ Term of office: end of 40th Session of the Conference (July 2017) – 30 June 2018

⁵ Philippines replaced Thailand from 1 January 2017 – 30 June 2018

⁶ United Kingdom replaced Spain from 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2018

COUNCIL

(as from 1 July 2018)

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Afghanistan ²	Equatorial Guinea ³	Russian Federation ³
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China ³	Pakistan ²	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ³
Congo ³	Philippines ³	Viet Nam ³
Côte d'Ivoire ¹	Qatar ¹	Zambia ¹
Ecuador ²	Republic of Korea ³	
Egypt ²	Romania ¹	

¹ Term of office: 1 July 2016 – end of 41st Session of the Conference (June 2019)

² Term of office: end of 40th Session of the Conference (July 2017) – 30 June 2020

³ Term of office: 1 July 2018 – end of the 42nd Session of the Conference (June 2021)

⁴ Term of office: 1 July 2018 – end of 41st Session of the Conference (June 2019)

⁵ Malaysia to replace Thailand from 1 January 2019 – 30 June 2020

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Introduction

McDougall Memorial Lecture¹

1. Mr Achim Steiner, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, delivered the 30th McDougall Memorial Lecture.

Address by Heads of State and Government²

2. The Conference noted with appreciation the participation of Heads of State and Government during its session.

3. His Excellency Paolo Gentiloni, Prime Minister of the Republic of Italy, addressed the Inaugural Ceremony.

4. His Excellency Tommy Remengesau, President of the Republic of Palau, addressed the Third Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

Statement by a Representative of the FAO Staff Bodies³

5. A representative of the FAO Staff Bodies made a statement to the Conference.

In Memoriam⁴

6. The Conference observed one minute of silence in memory of those staff members who had died since the Conference last met. The names of the deceased staff members were read aloud and are contained in the Verbatim Records of the Conference.

Election of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons⁵

7. The Council nominated and the Conference elected The Honourable Emmanuel F. Piñol, Secretary for Agriculture of the Philippines, as Chairperson of the 40th Session of the Conference.

8. The Council nominated and the Conference elected the three Vice-Chairpersons of the Conference: Mr Hassan Abouyoub (Morocco); Mr Thomas Duffy (United States of America); and Mr Noah Patrick Kouback (Vanuatu).

Appointment of the General Committee and Credentials Committee⁶

9. The Council recommended and the Conference elected the:

Seven members of the General Committee

Australia	San Marino
Egypt	Uganda
Malaysia	United States of America
Peru	

Nine members of the Credentials Committee

Austria	Jordan
Canada	New Zealand
Cuba	Nicaragua
Guinea	San Marino
Indonesia	

¹ C 2017/INF/5; C 2017/PV/1; C 2017/PV/8

² C 2017/2; C 2017/PV/1; C 2017/PV/2; C 2017/PV/3; C 2017/PV/4; C 2017/PV/5; C 2017/PV/8

³ C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

⁴ C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

⁵ C 2017/12; C 2017/LIM/5; C 2017/PV/1; C 2017/PV/8

⁶ C 2017/12; C 2017/LIM/5; C 2017/PV/1; C 2017/PV/8

Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements for the Session⁷

10. The Conference adopted its Agenda as amended. The Agenda is given in *Appendix A* to this Report.

11. The Conference adopted the arrangements proposed by the 155th Session of Council and the timetable proposed by the 156th Session of Council.

Establishment of Commissions and Appointment of their Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons and Drafting Committees

12. The Conference concurred with the Council's recommendations to establish two Commissions.

13. In accordance with Rules VII and XXIV.5(b) of the General Rules of the Organization (GRO), the 156th Session of the Council nominated Mr Ahmad bin Nasser Al Bakri (Oman) as Chairperson of Commission I and Mr Johannes Petrus Hoogeveen (Netherlands) as Chairperson of Commission II, which the Conference approved. On 19 June 2017, the Secretariat received a communication from the Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman in Rome informing the Organization that Mr Hamoud Al Hasni, Director-General of the Agriculture and Livestock Research Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Oman, would replace Mr Ahmad bin Nasser Al Bakri as the nominee for the position of Chairperson of Commission I.

14. The Conference endorsed the nomination of: Mr Hamoud Al Hasni (Oman) as Chairperson of Commission I and Mr Johannes Petrus Hoogeveen (Netherlands) as Chairperson of Commission II.

15. Mr Alexios Marios Lyberopoulos (Greece) was elected Chairperson of the Drafting Committee for Commission I with the following membership: Australia, Canada, China, Congo, Ecuador, Kenya, Kuwait, Mexico, New Zealand, Sudan, Sweden and Thailand.

16. Mr Khaled El-Taweel (Egypt) was elected Chairperson of the Drafting Committee for Commission II with the following membership: Afghanistan, Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands, Russian Federation and United States of America.

17. The Conference appointed the foregoing officers and, taking into consideration the proposals of the General Committee, in accordance with Rule X-2(c) of the GRO, also appointed the following Vice-Chairpersons:

Commission I: Mr Royhan Nevy Wahab (Indonesia)
 Mr François Pythoud (Switzerland)

Commission II: Mr Antonio Otávio Sá Ricarte (Brazil)
 Ms Marieta Okenková (Slovakia)

Right of Reply

18. The Conference confirmed the decision taken at its previous sessions to the effect that, when a Member wished to reply to criticisms of its Government's policy, it should preferably do so on the day on which such criticism had been voiced after all those wishing to participate in the discussion had had an opportunity to speak.

Verification of Credentials

19. The Credentials Committee held two meetings on 30 June and 3 July 2017 to examine the credentials received for this session of the Conference. A report was issued as document C 2017/LIM/24 Rev.1, with 179 Members listed in List A. Sixteen Members did not provide any information on their participation or representation in the Conference session. The lists reflect the situation as at 6 July 2017.

20. The credentials of the representatives of the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and related organizations were duly deposited as prescribed under Rule III-2 of the GRO.

⁷ C 2017/1 Rev.1; C 2017/12; C 2017/INF/1 Rev.1; C 2017/INF/2; C 2017/LIM/5; C 2017/LIM/18; C 2017/LIM/21; C 2017/LIM/23; C 2017/LIM/24 Rev.1; C 2017/PV/2; C 2017/PV/8

Voting Rights

21. The Conference noted that, in accordance with Article III.4 of the Constitution, at the beginning of the Session 22 Member Nations (Antigua and Barbuda, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Vanuatu and Yemen) had lost their voting rights in the Conference, since the amount of their arrears of contributions to the Organization exceeded the amount due for the two preceding years.
22. Subsequently, five Member Nations (Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ghana, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Vanuatu) made payments sufficient to regain their voting rights.
23. The Conference decided to restore the voting rights to Chad, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, South Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen which had requested special consideration under Article III.4 of the Constitution.
24. Four Member Nations (Antigua and Barbuda, Comoros, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands) did not register at the Conference and did not request special consideration, and five Member Nations attending the Session (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Papua New Guinea and Turkmenistan) did not request restoration of voting rights, nor advised that payment was in process.
25. The Conference accepted the request by Libya and Kyrgyzstan to repay their arrears through instalment plans and therefore decided to restore their voting rights. To this effect, the Conference adopted the following Resolutions:

Resolution 1/2017**Payment of Contributions – Libya****THE CONFERENCE,**

Noting that the Government of Libya had made a proposal that it liquidate its arrears of contributions over a period of 7 years commencing in 2018, in addition to paying each current contribution in the calendar year of assessment.

Decides that:

- 1) Notwithstanding Financial Regulation 5.5 the arrears of contributions of Libya totaling USD 1,124,519.50 and EUR 946,643.27 shall be settled through the payment of seven annual instalments of USD 160,645.64 and EUR 135,234.75 from 2018 to 2024.
- 2) The first instalment shall be payable in 1 January 2018.
- 3) The annual payment of the instalments referred to above, together with the payment of each current contribution in the calendar year of assessment and any advances to the Working Capital Fund, shall be considered as fulfilment of the financial obligations of Libya to the Organization.
- 4) Instalments shall be payable in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.5.
- 5) Default in payment of two instalments shall render this instalment plan null and void.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Resolution 2/2017

Payment of Contributions – Kyrgyzstan

THE CONFERENCE,

Noting that the Government of Kyrgyzstan had made a proposal that it liquidate its arrears of contributions over a period of 20 years commencing in 2018, in addition to paying each current contribution in the calendar year of assessment.

Decides that:

- 1) Notwithstanding Financial Regulation 5.5 the arrears of contributions of Kyrgyzstan totalling USD 556,097.03 and EUR 1,027.82 shall be settled through the payment of twenty annual instalments of USD 27,804.85 and EUR 51.39 each from 2018 to 2037.
- 2) The first instalment shall be payable in 1 January 2018.
- 3) The annual payment of the instalments referred to above, together with the payment of each current contribution in the calendar year of assessment and any advances to the Working Capital Fund, shall be considered as fulfilment of the financial obligations of Kyrgyzstan to the Organization.
- 4) Instalments shall be payable in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.5.
- 5) Default in payment of two instalments shall render this instalment plan null and void.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Admission of Observers⁸

Intergovernmental Organizations and International Non-Governmental Organizations

26. The Conference reviewed the list of intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations to which the Director-General had extended a provisional invitation to the Session, and confirmed them.

Palestine

27. The Conference confirmed the invitation issued by the Director-General to Palestine, at the suggestion of the 155th Session of the Council.

Substantive and Policy Matters

Review of the State of Food and Agriculture⁹

28. One hundred and one Heads of Delegation and two Observers intervened on this agenda item, commenting on the agricultural and food security situation at the global level and in their respective countries, with a focus on the theme of the General Debate: “Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security”.

29. The Conference:

- a) noted that climate change is already posing a major threat to agriculture and food security;
- b) recognized the impacts of climate change already felt in Member Nations, including in the form of increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events;
- c) noted that agriculture is one of the sectors most vulnerable to climate change, but at the same time is also a contributor to greenhouse gas emissions;
- d) recognized that the agricultural sector has the potential to both adapt to climate change and contribute to mitigating emissions;

⁸ C 2017/13 Rev.1; C 2017/13 Add.1; C 2017/LIM/18; C 2017/PV/2; C 2017/PV/8

⁹ C 2017/2; C 2017/LIM/18; C 2017/PV/2; C 2017/PV/3; C 2017/PV/4; C 2017/PV/5; C 2017/PV/8

- e) emphasized that, due to a growing population and the need to limit impacts of and contributions to climate change, agriculture will have to produce more with fewer resources in a more sustainable manner; and
- f) stressed the importance of meeting the commitments relating to food and agriculture, the context of nationally determined contributions, made under the Paris Agreement, and reiterated its commitment to reaching the goals and targets set under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

30. The Conference emphasized the need for international support to developing countries for the implementation of initiatives and policies that address agriculture, food security, and climate change in an integrated manner, highlighting the importance of adequate financing for climate-related action in the area of food and agriculture.

31. The Conference further encouraged countries and the international community to step up efforts in knowledge transfer, innovations for adaptation to climate change, and improving resilience of smallholders, family farmers, and youth.

Regional Conferences

Regional and Global Policy and Regulatory matters arising from:¹⁰

*Report of the 29th Session of the Regional Conference for Africa
(Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 4-8 April 2016)¹¹*

- 32. The Conference endorsed the Report and took note of the recommendations presented therein.
- 33. It expressed its gratitude to Côte d'Ivoire, the host Country, for the excellent organization of the Regional Conference.

*Report of the 33rd Session of the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific
(Putrajaya, Malaysia, 7-11 March 2016)¹²*

- 34. The Conference endorsed the Report and took note of the recommendations presented therein.
- 35. It expressed its gratitude to Malaysia, the host Country, for the excellent organization of the Regional Conference.

*Report of the 30th Session of the Regional Conference for Europe
(Antalya, Turkey, 4-6 May 2016)¹³*

- 36. The Conference endorsed the Report and took note of the recommendations presented therein.
- 37. It expressed its gratitude to Turkey, the host Country, for the excellent organization of the Regional Conference.

*Report of the 34th Session of the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean
(Mexico City, Mexico, 29 February-3 March 2016)¹⁴*

- 38. The Conference endorsed the Report and took note of the recommendations presented therein.
- 39. It expressed its gratitude to Mexico, the host Country, for the excellent organization of the Regional Conference.

*Report of the 33rd Session of the Regional Conference for the Near East
(Rome, Italy, 9-13 May 2016)¹⁵*

- 40. The Conference endorsed the Report and took note of the recommendations presented therein.
- 41. Appreciation was expressed for the manner in which Lebanon chaired the Regional Conference.

¹⁰ C 2017/I/PV/1; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

¹¹ C 2017/14; C 2017/I/PV/1; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

¹² C 2017/15; C 2017/I/PV/1; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

¹³ C 2017/16; C 2017/I/PV/1; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

¹⁴ C 2017/17; C 2017/I/PV/1; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

¹⁵ C 2017/18; C 2017/I/PV/1; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

*Input from the Fourth Informal Regional Conference for North America
(Ottawa, Canada, 21-22 March 2016)¹⁶*

42. The Conference took note of the Informal Regional Conference for North America held to allow Member Nations of the region to make inputs into the Organization's prioritization process.

Technical Committees

Global Policy and Regulatory matters arising from:

Report of the 25th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (26-30 September 2016)¹⁷

43. The Conference endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Report of the 25th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG), and in particular:

- a) the key role agriculture plays in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- b) the call on FAO and countries to mainstream biodiversity in agriculture, including livestock, to promote its contribution to ecosystem services and to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and the call on COAG, but also on COFI and COFO, to address it as a cross-cutting issue at their next meetings in 2018;
- c) the importance of FAO's work on sustainable food systems in relation to the UN Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP-SCP);
- d) the importance of FAO's role as an intergovernmental platform in the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock; in assisting countries in the development of their Agricultural Innovation System Strategies; and in support for the work on the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS);
- e) continued collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and all relevant stakeholders in implementing the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance (AMR), including strengthening the national and regional capacities using One Health and multi-sectorial approaches;
- f) the need for Members to mainstream nutrition into national and regional agricultural policies, including through South-South Cooperation;
- g) the need for countries to develop and implement appropriate policies for promoting the production and consumption of pulses;
- h) the call on FAO to continue to strengthen its normative and science and evidence-based work with particular attention to agroecology, biotechnology, sustainable production, climate change, biodiversity, mechanization, statistics, food safety, nutrition, youth and gender; and
- i) noted that COAG would discuss the creation of sub-committees on livestock and climate change at its next session.

44. The Conference also:

- a) welcomed the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management which present scientific and evidence-based principles to promote sustainable soil management, looked forward to their implementation, and recommended FAO to use this document in its activities; and
- b) noted the creation of an informal open-ended working group to consider options for adequate and sustainable funding for the FAO/WHO Food Safety Scientific Advice Programme.

Report of the 71st Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (4-6 October 2016)¹⁸

45. The Conference endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Report of the 71st Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), and in particular:

¹⁶ C 2017/LIM/1; C 2017/I/PV/1; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/I/PV/8

¹⁷ C 2017/21; C 2017/INF/6; C 2017/I/PV/2; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

¹⁸ C 2017/22; C 2017/INF/6; C 2017/I/PV/3; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

- a) underlined the importance of FAO's commodity market monitoring and outlook work for better market transparency and for informed policy decisions, and called on governments and other stakeholders to increase their efforts to improve the monitoring and assessment of supply and demand of food and agricultural commodities and make the results publicly available in a timely manner;
- b) encouraged governments to carefully consider the consequences of any action that could disrupt market and trade flows and propel price volatility;
- c) commended the partnership between FAO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the annual production of the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook, as well as with the World Trade Organization (WTO), and looked forward to continued efforts in this regard;
- d) underlined the importance of the human and institutional capacities of countries for the analysis of trade and related policies for food security and nutrition; stressed the importance of FAO's assistance to countries in facilitating trade policy dialogue, and encouraged FAO to support countries in regional and multilateral trade and trade-related processes to ensure that these processes are coherent with, and supportive of, countries' pursuit of food security objectives and the WTO multilateral process; and
- e) acknowledged the multiple benefits of pulses, and encouraged governments to develop and implement policies and programmes promoting the production and consumption of pulses.

46. Furthermore, the Conference:

- a) agreed that the CCP Bureau should, pursuant to Rule I (4) of the Committee's Rules of Procedure, assess whether the request to convene the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSSD) was *prima facie* justified and make a recommendation to the Director-General, who should make the final decision;
- b) agreed that the secretariat of the CSSD be located in Rome in the FAO Trade and Markets Division, home to the CCP Secretariat;
- c) urged donors to notify FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) about their intention to provide food aid as soon as decisions were made, including details on the commodities to be provided, the mode of donation and the expected use of the food aid, as well as provide *ex-post* data on monetization of in-kind food aid, including the total value of monetized food aid and the use of funds raised through monetization;
- d) looked forward to further Ministerial Meetings on commodity markets and prices in the future; and
- e) noted the decision to maintain unchanged the name of the Committee as Committee on Commodity Problems.

*Report of the 32nd Session of the Committee on Fisheries (11-15 July 2016)*¹⁹

47. The Conference endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Report of the 32nd Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), and in particular:

- a) adopted the Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes, as set out in *Appendix C* to this report, and stressed their importance as a guiding document for Members' and the international community's use as a reference in related activities;
- b) appreciated the role FAO played in UN *fora* and processes related to fisheries and aquaculture, and supported FAO's increased leadership role in these processes;
- c) welcomed the growing number of Parties to the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) and the First Meeting of the Parties to the PSMA held in Oslo, Norway on 29-31 May 2017;
- d) underscored the importance of the role of fisheries and aquaculture in food security and nutrition and the importance of reducing food waste and losses, particularly in the post-harvest value chain, and welcomed further work in this area;
- e) stressed the importance of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) and

¹⁹ C 2017/23; C 2017/INF/6; C 2017/LIM/14; C 2017/I/PV/2; C 2017/I/PV/3; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

- welcomed the inclusion of the SSF Guidelines in regional and national policies, strategies and related implementation activities;
- f) noted the ongoing work on the issues of transshipment, gear marking and reducing food loss and waste in fisheries and that these issues would be subject to continued focus at the next session of COFI;
 - g) emphasized the importance of FAO maintaining its technical capacity in fisheries and aquaculture; and
 - h) encouraged FAO to continue to support developing countries in the areas of fisheries and aquaculture through capacity development.

*Report of the 23rd Session of the Committee on Forestry (18-22 July 2016)*²⁰

48. The Conference endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Report of the 23rd Session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO). In particular, the Conference invited countries to:

- a) improve coordination between policies on forests, agriculture, food, land use and rural development for more effective regulation of land use change; promote integrated land use planning; strengthen tenure rights; and use adequate policy instruments to increase sustainable agricultural production and sustainable forest management;
- b) promote sustainability for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; strengthen dialogue on joining efforts for transformative change towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG); review and adapt existing mechanisms and tools, such as National Forest Programmes (NFPs) and Criteria and Indicators (C&Is), for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) to inform and support decision-making for sustainability across sectors; and promote coherent and effective actions in sustainable forest management in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
- c) strengthen forest data collection to support monitoring progress towards SDG targets at global, regional and national levels;
- d) strengthen institutional frameworks and processes to ensure sound forestry, and integrated, cross-sectoral approaches to climate change including considering integrating forests into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and/or their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), as appropriate;
- e) strengthen investments and partnerships and enhance access to financial resources to improve financing for SFM and to address climate change;
- f) disseminate and implement the Voluntary Guidelines on National Forest Monitoring;
- g) mainstream the important role of forests and trees outside forests for food security and nutrition in policies and programmes and across all four dimensions of food security; and
- h) consider strengthening the mobilization of innovative and enhanced financing for the restoration of degraded lands; and support actions to contribute to a more efficient and successful achievement of the Bonn Challenge and the related global initiatives.

49. The Conference also requested FAO to strengthen its work in the area of boreal and temperate forests, taking into account their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including combating climate change and enhancing food security and nutrition.

Reports of the 42nd (12-15 October 2015) and 43rd (17-21 October 2016) Sessions of the Committee on World Food Security²¹

50. The Conference:

- a) endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the 42nd and 43rd Sessions of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS);
- b) encouraged stakeholders to promote and support the implementation of the “Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises”, the policy recommendations on “Connecting Smallholders to Markets”, “Water for Food Security

²⁰ C 2017/24; C 2017/INF/6; C 2017/I/PV/3; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

²¹ C 2017/19; C 2017/20; C 2017/INF/6; C 2017/I/PV/3; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

- and Nutrition”, and “Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?”;
- c) acknowledged the valuable learning emerging from the first CFS Global Thematic Event on the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure, and noted the importance of the monitoring function of the CFS;
 - d) welcomed the Committee’s commitment to contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through contributions to the High-level Political Forum;
 - e) noted the important role to be played by the CFS, within its mandate, in advancing nutrition, as well as its contribution to the Decade of Action on Nutrition;
 - f) noted the importance of the independent evaluation of the CFS, and looked forward to the Committee’s response to the evaluation in order to ensure the sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the Committee in the future;
 - g) commended the work of the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts; and
 - h) looked forward to commitment to the CFS from all its stakeholders, including the Rome-based Agencies, and to ensure a solid financing for CFS, bearing in mind the need to ensure a manageable workload while reaffirming the vision of CFS.

Other Substantive and Policy Matters

Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²²

51. The Conference:
- a) noted the work undertaken by FAO and commended its efforts for continuous engagement in the implementation, monitoring, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at national, regional and global levels;
 - b) noted the progress in developing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) global indicators, and looked forward to periodic reporting by the Secretariat;
 - c) recommended FAO further strengthen support provided to national stakeholders, so as to ensure that food and agriculture are prominently reflected in the nationally identified priorities, as well as to enhancing national stakeholders’ capacity on monitoring and reporting;
 - d) encouraged the Secretariat to monitor progress on engagement in the 2030 Agenda, including through provision of reports to the United Nations High-level Political Forum in this regard;
 - e) noted the complementary nature of national, regional, and global indicators, and encouraged Members to report on the global indicator framework as endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); and
 - f) encouraged strengthening of partnerships and alliances to support mobilization of resources for the implementation of SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

Progress Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition and Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)²³

52. The Conference:
- a) welcomed the proclamation of the Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) by the UN General Assembly;
 - b) acknowledged the progress made in following up on ICN2 commitments and in implementing the Decade of Action on Nutrition, including the development of its work programme;
 - c) encouraged FAO to further support its Members, including through the Decade of Action on Nutrition, in their efforts to fully achieve the global nutrition targets, in line with the ICN2 commitments and the SDG targets;

²² C 2017/30; C 2017/I/PV/1; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

²³ C 2017/32; C 2017/I/PV/5; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

- d) encouraged members to form action networks to provide mutual support to accelerate implementation of the work programme of the nutrition decade and submit their SMART commitments for action; and
- e) encouraged FAO to strengthen cooperation on issues of nutrition with other relevant entities and stakeholders including the CFS.

Progress Report on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System²⁴

53. The Conference:

- a) commended the Secretariat for the quality of the report as well as progress made in the implementation of the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of operational activities;
- b) noted that the Organization is committed to implementing the principles and guidance set out by the UN General Assembly through the QCPR, in support of UN operational activities for development and member countries; and
- c) emphasized that ongoing efforts by FAO to implement the QCPR would continue, especially in relation to the new 2017-20 QCPR and in the transition by the whole UN System to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Report of the 16th Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (30 January – 3 February 2017)²⁵

54. The Conference:

- a) welcomed and adopted the Report of the 16th Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- b) adopted Resolution 3/2017 set out in *Appendix D* to this Report, reaffirming the world's commitment to the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources;
- c) adopted Resolution 4/2017 set out in *Appendix E* to this Report, on the contribution of the Commission to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; and
- d) welcomed the international workshop on access and benefit-sharing to be convened by the Commission Secretariat in collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Treaty Secretariats, subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resources, and encouraged donors to provide the necessary funds.

Outcome of the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity: Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors²⁶

55. The Conference:

- a) welcomed FAO's initiative to act as Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform; and
- b) requested FAO to facilitate, in collaboration with its partners, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other UN organizations, the integration in a structured and coherent manner of actions for the conservation, sustainable use, management and restoration of biological diversity across agricultural sectors at national, regional and international levels.

International Years and Days

Evaluation of the International Year of Soils 2015²⁷

56. The Conference:

- a) endorsed the Report on the Evaluation of the International Year of Soils 2015;

²⁴ C 2017/27; C 2017/I/PV/4; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

²⁵ C 2017/25; C 2017/I/PV/5; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

²⁶ C 2017/33; C 2017/I/PV/5; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

²⁷ C 2017/28; C 2017/I/PV/4; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

- b) acknowledged the substantial achievements made at national, regional and global levels in the context of the International Year of Soils (IYS) 2015;
- c) highlighted the importance of soils for contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030;
- d) encouraged FAO Members and other relevant stakeholders to pursue the acquired momentum in terms of concrete actions against soil degradation and for promoting sustainable soil management through various initiatives, including the Global Soil Partnership; and
- e) invited FAO members to continue supporting awareness-raising on the importance of soils by joining the celebration of World Soil Day on 5 December and making diffusion of the Glinka World Soil Prize as two important platforms that carry the IYS legacy.

Evaluation of the International Year of Pulses 2016²⁸

57. The Conference:

- a) endorsed the Report on the Evaluation of the International Year of Pulses 2016;
- b) noted the substantial achievements made at national, regional and global levels in the context of the International Year of Pulses (IYP) 2016;
- c) encouraged FAO Members and other relevant stakeholders to support the IYP legacy activities, conditional on them being financed through voluntary contributions, and promote the messages and themes of the IYP beyond 2016, particularly the issues identified during regional and international consultations; and
- d) stressed the importance of pulses for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

Proposal for an International Year on Plant Health 2020²⁹

58. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 155th Session for the Declaration of an International Year of Plant Health in 2020 and adopted Resolution 5/2017 set out in *Appendix F* to this report.

Proposal for an International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022³⁰

59. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 155th Session for the Declaration of an International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2022 and adopted Resolution 6/2017 set out in *Appendix G* to this report.

Proposal for an International Year of Camelids³¹

60. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 156th Session for the declaration of an International Year of Camelids in 2024 and adopted Resolution 7/2017 set out in *Appendix H* to this report.

Proposal for a World Bee Day³²

61. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 155th Session to declare the annual observance of World Bee Day on 20 May and adopted Resolution 8/2017 set out in *Appendix I* to this report.

Proposal for an International Day for the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing³³

62. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 155th Session to declare the annual observance of the International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing on 5 June and adopted Resolution 9/2017 set out in *Appendix J* to this report.

²⁸ C 2017/29; C 2017/I/PV/4; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

²⁹ C 2017/LIM/10; C 2017/I/PV/4; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

³⁰ C 2017/LIM/13; C 2017/I/PV/5; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

³¹ C 2017/LIM/16; C 2017/I/PV/5; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

³² C 2017/LIM/11; C 2017/I/PV/5; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

³³ C 2017/LIM/12; C 2017/I/PV/5; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

*Proposal for a World Pulses Day*³⁴

63. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the Council at its 156th Session to declare the annual observance of World Pulses Day on 10 February and adopted Resolution 10/2017 set out in *Appendix K* to this report.

64. The Conference noted that activities associated with the World Pulses day would be financed fully from voluntary contributions.

*Proposed Establishment of a World Food Safety Day*³⁵

65. The Conference considered the proposal endorsed by the *Codex Alimentarius* Commission at its 39th Session to declare the annual observance of World Food Safety Day on 7 June and adopted Resolution 11/2017 set out in *Appendix L* to this report.

United Nations/FAO World Food Programme³⁶

66. The Conference:

- a) endorsed the Annual Reports of the World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Board to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and FAO on its activities in 2014 and 2015;
- b) noted WFP's involvement in partnership and coordination efforts and its engagement with partners in the Zero Hunger Challenge and development of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- c) welcomed the efforts of WFP to strengthen collaboration with the Rome-based Agencies and other UN system partners;
- d) noted WFP's work in South-South and Triangular Cooperation; and
- e) commended WFP staff for their dedicated work in challenging circumstances, in addressing concurrent Level 2 (L2) and Level 3 (L3) emergencies, in addition to protracted crises.

Biennial Theme³⁷

67. The Conference endorsed the 2018-19 Biennial Theme - *Climate Change and its impact on the work and activities of FAO*.

68. The Conference:

- a) noted the timeliness of the proposal in light of global developments such as the Paris Agreement and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, as well as the adoption of the FAO Strategy on Climate Change and the launch of the Global Action Programme (GAP) on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States (SIDS);
- b) recommended to include the topic of partnerships in paragraph 8 (*Proposal for topics which may be considered for discussion in 2018-19*), in both sub-paragraphs (a) on Technical Committees and (b) 2018 Regional Conferences of document C 2017/35 Rev.1. Inclusive partnerships would enable synergies to be capitalized on in support of implementation efforts.

69. The Conference:

- a) noted further the important role FAO has to play in supporting countries in implementing their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, and in their general efforts to adapt to and increase resilience to climate change, while contributing to mitigation to the extent possible; and
- b) encouraged FAO to provide regular updates to its Member Nations on the progress made in the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Climate Change.

³⁴ C 2017/LIM/17; C 2017/I/PV/4; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

³⁵ C 2017/LIM/22 Rev.1; C 2017/I/PV/5; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

³⁶ C 2017/INF/9; C 2017/INF/10; C 2017/I/PV/3; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

³⁷ C 2017/35 Rev.1; C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/I/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

Programme and Budgetary Matters

Programme Implementation Report 2014-15³⁸

70. The Conference:
- a) endorsed the findings of the Report of the 154th Session of the Council on the Programme Implementation Report (PIR) 2014-15;
 - b) welcomed the transformational changes introduced in FAO since 2012 which led to the delivery of positive results by the Organization within the reviewed Strategic Framework and Medium Term Plan 2014-17;
 - c) expressed overall satisfaction at the implementation of the programme of work in 2014-15 and welcomed FAO's contribution to major global policy achievements aimed at addressing hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
 - d) welcomed the high proportion of results delivered at country and regional levels and encouraged continued efforts focused through the Regional Initiatives;
 - e) expressed satisfaction at the increased efficiency and value for money, including identification of USD 36.6 million in savings;
 - f) appreciated the mainstreaming of gender across FAO's activities, as well as efforts made in enhancing partnerships, including with academia, South-South Cooperation and language balance in FAO's products, and looked forward to continued attention in this regard;
 - g) welcomed the new format of the PIR document, and looked forward to the adjustment of indicator targets, including more ambitious targets, and to further refinement of reporting on Outcomes and Outputs in the next PIR; and
 - h) endorsed the Programme Implementation Report 2014-15.

Programme Evaluation Report 2017³⁹

71. The Conference:
- a) welcomed the Programme Evaluation Report 2017, including the main findings emerging from the thematic, strategic, country and project evaluations completed during the period 2015-16;
 - b) acknowledged FAO's role and comparative advantages in several important food security and agriculture-related areas and activities, *inter alia* in policy assistance and capacity-building;
 - c) appreciated FAO's progress in the decentralization process which had enabled strengthened coordination with national partners, and the development of strategic partnerships with other stakeholders, especially the private sector and key development actors, and South-South Cooperation, and looked forward to further strengthening these partnerships, especially with the private sector;
 - d) encouraged collaboration with other UN agencies, including WFP and IFAD, and looked forward to continuing progress in this regard;
 - e) noted the improved alignment of Evaluation activities with FAO's reviewed Strategic Framework through the ongoing evaluations of FAO's Strategic Objectives;
 - f) welcomed the mainstreaming and increased attention to cross-cutting issues, and looked forward to the Evaluation of FAO's work on gender to be submitted to the 2019 Conference; and
 - g) appreciated the improvements introduced by the Office of Evaluation and looked forward to additional improvements, including with regard to timeliness of evaluations and their responses.

³⁸ C 2017/8; C 2017/LIM/2; C 2017/II/PV/1; C 2017/II/PV/4; C 2017/PV/8

³⁹ C 2017/4; C 2017/II/PV/1; C 2017/II/PV/4; C 2017/PV/8

Reviewed Strategic Framework⁴⁰

72. The Conference welcomed the Reviewed Strategic Framework and:
- a) noted the clear description of the main challenges expected to be faced by countries in food and agriculture in the coming years;
 - b) noted that more research is needed on understanding the link between climate change and nutrition and diets;
 - c) noted that FAO's requests to Member Nations for information related to its mandate should remain in conformity with international and national law;
 - d) appreciated the alignment of FAO's Strategic Objectives with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
 - e) supported the refocused title for Objective 6;
 - f) encouraged FAO to set targets that are more ambitious and realistic for its Strategic Objectives, paying special attention to the availability of resources; and
 - g) approved the Reviewed Strategic Framework, reaffirming its support for FAO's Vision, Global Goals and Objectives.

Medium Term Plan 2018-21 and Programme of Work and Budget 2018-19⁴¹

73. The Conference considered the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2018-21 and the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2018-19, the observations and recommendations of the Council, as well as additional information provided by the Secretariat in Information Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4.
74. Regarding the substance of the proposals in the MTP/PWB, the Conference:
- a) welcomed continuity in the strategic direction of the Organization in the Medium Term Plan and underlying Programme of Work, and appreciated the close alignment of FAO's Strategic Objectives with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
 - b) supported the priorities and resources allocations, as well as the identification of areas of programmatic de-emphasis for the Strategic Objectives and Objective 6, and looked forward to including the impact on results in future PWBs;
 - c) approved the reformulation of definitions for priorities in paragraphs 52.b) and 52.g) as well as guidance in reading specific paragraphs of document C 2017/3 as indicated in document C 2017/LIM/4 Rev.1;
 - d) noted that Council would be reviewing the Strategic Objective Output indicators and targets at its December 2017 session as presented in the Adjustments to the PWB 2018-19; and
 - e) encouraged the continued use of partnerships to enable the Organization to leverage its comparative advantages, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and approved the new title of the Partnerships and South-South Cooperation Division.
75. In addition, the Conference:
- a) welcomed the proposed flat nominal budget level to carry out the full delivery of the Programme of Work as realistic and innovative, especially in view of prevailing global macro-economic conditions;
 - b) appreciated the identification of proposed areas of emphasis, de-emphasis and savings with a view to reallocating the USD 23.7 million to increase technical capacity in higher priority areas and to improve programme delivery;
 - c) encouraged Members to provide voluntary contributions to address priorities that could not be accommodated within the PWB net appropriation resources in a flat nominal budget;
 - d) welcomed the increase of the share of the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) to 14% of the net budgetary appropriation, in line with Conference Resolution 9/89 and recommendation in Conference Resolution 6/2015; and

⁴⁰ C 2017/7 Rev.1; C 2017/II/PV/2; C 2017/II/PV/4; C 2017/PV/8

⁴¹ C 2017/3; C 2017/3 Info Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4; C 2017/LIM/4 Rev.1; C 2017/II/PV/2; C 2017/II/PV/4; C 2017/PV/8

- e) noted the ongoing discussion of the After-service Medical Coverage past service liability by FAO and the UN Common system and encouraged the Secretariat to continue its efforts to improve the longer-term financial situation, liquidity and reserves.

76. The Conference authorized the Director-General, notwithstanding Financial Regulation 4.2, to use any unspent balance of the 2016-17 appropriations for one-time use to support programmes of the Organization, including for the Special Fund for Development Finance Activities, in agreement with the Joint Meeting of the Programme and Finance Committees, and the Council at their meetings in November-December 2017. The amount and use of any balance carried over would be reported to the Governing Bodies in 2018-19 in line with established regulations.

77. The Conference adopted the following Resolution as recommended by Council:

Resolution 12/2017
Budgetary Appropriations 2018-19

THE CONFERENCE,

Having considered the Director-General's Programme of Work and Budget;

Having considered the proposed total net appropriation of USD 1,005,635,000 for the financial period 2018-19 at the 2016-17 rate of EUR 1= USD 1.22, which assumes US dollar and EUR expenditure equal to USD 546,399,000 and EUR 376,423,000;

Having considered that the above net appropriation remains equivalent to USD 1,005,635,000 at the same budget rate of EUR 1 = USD 1.22 established for 2018-19 after translation of the EUR portion;

1. **Approves** the Programme of Work proposed by the Director-General for 2018-19 as follows:

- a) Appropriations are voted at a rate of EUR 1 = USD 1.22 for the following purposes:

	USD
Chapter 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	82,128,000
Chapter 2: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable	196,952,000
Chapter 3: Reduce rural poverty	66,207,000
Chapter 4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems	105,399,000
Chapter 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises	54,136,000
Chapter 6: Technical Quality, Statistics and cross-cutting themes (climate change, gender, governance, nutrition)	68,883,000
Chapter 7: Technical Cooperation Programme	140,788,000
Chapter 8: Outreach	78,754,000
Chapter 9: Information Technology	36,244,000
Chapter 10: FAO Governance, Oversight and Direction	70,923,000
Chapter 11: Efficient and Effective Administration	65,308,000
Chapter 12: Contingencies	600,000
Chapter 13: Capital Expenditure	16,892,000
Chapter 14: Security Expenditure	22,421,000
Total Appropriation (Net)	1,005,635,000
Chapter 15: Transfer to Tax Equalization Fund	87,450,000
Total Appropriation (Gross)	1,093,085,000

- b) The appropriations (net) voted in paragraph (a) above minus estimated Miscellaneous Income in the amount of USD 5,000,000 shall be financed by assessed contributions from Member Nations of USD 1,000,635,000 to implement the Programme of Work. Such contributions shall be established in US dollars and EUR and shall consist of USD 541,399,000 and EUR 376,423,000. This takes into account a split of 54% US dollars and 46% EUR for the appropriations (net) and of 100% US dollars for Miscellaneous Income.
- c) The total contributions due from Member Nations to implement the approved Programme of Work shall amount to USD 541,399,000 and EUR 376,423,000. Such contributions due from Member Nations in 2018 and 2019 shall be paid in accordance with the scale of contributions adopted by the Conference at its Fortieth session.
- d) In establishing the actual amounts of contributions to be paid by individual Member Nations, a further amount shall be charged through the Tax Equalization Fund for any Member Nation that levies taxes on the salaries, emoluments and indemnities received by staff members from FAO and which are reimbursed to the staff members by the Organization. An estimate of USD 6,500,000 has been foreseen for this purpose.
2. **Encourages** Members to provide voluntary contributions to facilitate achievement of the Strategic Objectives and implementation of the integrated Programme of Work under the results framework.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Governance, Legal, Administrative and Financial Matters

Governance Matters

Implementation of FAO Governance Reform Actions⁴²

78. The Conference took note that the recommendations arising from the Assessment of the Independent Review of FAO Governance Reforms had been implemented by the competent Governing Bodies of the Organization.

Independent Assessment of the Technical Capacity of the Organization at Headquarters and in Decentralized Offices⁴³

79. The Conference, in considering the Independent Assessment of the Technical Capacity of the Organization, welcomed its main findings, and:

- a) appreciated the increase in technical capacity of the Organization from 2012 to 2016, both at headquarters and in the decentralized locations, in spite of a flat nominal budget level and overall decline in the number of positions in the period under review;
- b) noted the value of partnerships and South-South Cooperation in the overall technical capacity of the Organization;
- c) appreciated that the increased technical capacity was aligned with FAO's Strategic Framework;
- d) noted that the Report's conclusions were consistent with those of other independent and external assessments of FAO, such as the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID);
- e) welcomed the suggestion for greater collaboration between FAO, IFAD and WFP on administrative areas, for cost-reduction and efficiency, and to leverage FAO's pre-eminent position as a repository of technical capacity;
- f) requested that in the future there be monitoring by the Secretariat of the technical capacity of the Organization on a regular basis, including in conjunction with workforce planning exercises, and ensuing reporting to Members;
- g) noting that the current report was quantitative in nature, in line with the agreed Terms of Reference, requested that future assessments include a qualitative analysis, and exposition of disaggregated data, including gender data; and
- h) agreed that future assessments be internalized and recommended the involvement of the Office of Evaluation, as well as oversight by the Programme and Finance Committees.

Constitutional and Legal Matters

Amendments to the Basic Texts

Amendment to paragraph 2 of Conference Resolution 9/2009 concerning qualifications for the Independent Chairperson of the Council⁴⁴

80. The Conference approved the following Resolution:

⁴² C 2017/31 Rev.1; C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

⁴³ C 2017/26; C 2017/26 Sup.1; C 2017/II/PV/3; C 2017/II/PV/4; C 2017/PV/8

⁴⁴ C 2017/LIM/8; C 2017/PV/7; C 2017/PV/8

Resolution 13/2017

Amendment to paragraph 2 of Conference Resolution 9/2009 concerning qualifications for the Independent Chairperson of the Council

THE CONFERENCE

Having noted that according to Article V, paragraph 2, of the Constitution, the Independent Chairperson of the Council is appointed by the Conference and exercises such functions as are inherent in that office, or are otherwise defined in the Basic Texts of the Organization,

Having regard to Rule XXIII of the General Rules of the Organization;

Recalling Resolution 9/2009 on Implementation of the Immediate Plan of Action regarding the Independent Chairperson of the Council, set out in Volume II of the Basic Texts which, *inter alia*, establishes the qualities that the Member Nations should have regard to in nominating candidates for the office of Independent Chairperson of the Council;

Further recalling that the Immediate Plan of Action for FAO Renewal ("the IPA"), adopted by the Conference in its Resolution 1/2008 at its 35th Session, provided that the Conference would assess progress in implementation of the IPA in 2015 with an Independent Review and that, at its 148th Session (Rome, 2-6 December 2013), the Council approved the arrangements for an Independent Review of Governance Reform to assess the status of implementation of the IPA;

Considering that the Council, at its 151st Session (Rome, 23-27 March 2015), and the Conference at its 39th Session (Rome, 6-13 June 2015), endorsed the Final Report of the Independent Review of FAO Governance Reforms and proposed actions in response to the recommendations contained therein, including Recommendation 6 on the qualifications for the Independent Chairperson of the Council;

1. **Amends** paragraph two of Resolution 9/2009 as follows⁴⁵:
 - "2. In nominating candidates for the office of Independent Chairperson of the Council, Member Nations should have regard to the qualities that the Chairperson should possess, including among others ability to be objective, sensitivity to political, social and cultural differences, and appropriate experience in areas relevant to the Organization's work *and knowledge of the functioning of FAO Governing Bodies*";
2. **Affirms** that, subject to the foregoing, Resolution 9/2009 continues to apply in its entirety.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

*Amendment to Rule XXV, paragraphs 6(a) of the General Rules of the Organization*⁴⁶

81. The Conference adopted, through a nominal vote, the following Resolution:

Resolution 14/2017

Amendment to Rule XXV, paragraph 6(a) of the General Rules of the Organization

THE CONFERENCE

Recognizing that the enhanced use of modern technology and information technology, including through the implementation of a PaperSmart approach, would support the efforts of the Governing, Statutory and other bodies of the Organization to enhance the efficiency of their working methods;

Acknowledging that the FAO Members Gateway portal provides secure, password-protected, web-based access to documents, statements and other meeting information in all six (6) official languages of the Organization;

⁴⁵ Insertions are indicated using *underlined italics*

⁴⁶ C 2017/LIM/15; C 2017/PV/7; C 2017/PV/8

Having taken note of the views of the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM), at its 104th Session (Rome, 13-15 March 2017) on the proposed amendment to Rule XXV of the General Rules of the Organization;

Considering that the Council, at its 156th Session (Rome, 24-28 April 2017), endorsed the proposed amendment;

1. **Decides** to adopt the following amendment to Rule XXV, paragraph 6(a) of the General Rules of the Organization:

“Rule XXV

Sessions of the Council

6.

(a) The Director-General, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Council, and having regard to suggestions made by any Member Nation or Associate Member acting within the limits of its status, shall prepare a provisional agenda and dispatch it to Member Nations and Associate Members ~~by airmail~~ not less than 60 days in advance of the session. Documentation shall be circulated with the provisional agenda or as soon as possible thereafter”.

2. **Further decides** that, whenever the General Rules of the Organization or the Rules of Procedure of Governing or Statutory Bodies refer to dispatch, circulation, or communication of correspondence and documents in connection with meetings, or to any procedural steps involving the transmittal of information by the Organization, those references shall include distribution by electronic means, including uploading on dedicated platforms and other means using widely available modern information technology.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Other Constitutional and Legal Matters

*FAO Constitution – Request from the United Nations Treaty Section for filing and recording*⁴⁷

82. The Conference adopted the following Resolution:

Resolution 15/2017

Filing and recording of the FAO Constitution with the UN Secretariat

THE CONFERENCE,

Recalling that the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM), at its 102nd Session (Rome, 14-16 March 2016) reviewed a request made by the Treaty Section of the United Nations to record and file the FAO Constitution under Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, and recommended that the Conference, through the Council, authorize the Director-General to transmit the FAO Constitution to the United Nations Treaty Section for that purpose;

Noting that the Council, at its 154th Session (Rome, 30 May - 3 June 2016) approved the report of the 102nd Session of the CCLM and, in particular, recommended that the Director-General be authorized to transmit to the United Nations Treaty Section the FAO Constitution and related instruments for filing and recording and subsequent publication in the United Nations Treaty Series;

Authorizes the Director-General to transmit the FAO Constitution and related instruments to the United Nations Treaty Section for filing, recording and subsequent publication in the United Nations Treaty Series, under Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

⁴⁷ C 2017/LIM/9; C 2017/PV/7; C 2017/PV/8

Administrative and Financial Matters

Audited Accounts 2014 and 2015⁴⁸

83. The Conference took note of the FAO Audited Accounts 2014 and 2015 and the Reports of the External Auditor. The results and official accounts of 2014 were examined by the Finance Committee at its 160th Session in November 2015 and by the Council at its 153rd Session in November/December 2015. The results and official accounts of 2015 were examined by the Finance Committee at its 164th Session in November 2016 and by the Council at its 155th Session in December 2016. The following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolution 16/2017

FAO Audited Accounts 2014

THE CONFERENCE,

Having considered the Report of the 153rd Session of the Council, and

Having examined the FAO Audited Accounts 2014 and the External Auditor's Report thereon

Adopts the FAO Audited Accounts 2014.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Resolution 17/2017

FAO Audited Accounts 2015

THE CONFERENCE,

Having considered the Report of the 155th Session of the Council, and

Having examined the FAO Audited Accounts 2015 and the External Auditor's Report thereon

Adopts the FAO Audited Accounts 2015.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Scale of Contributions 2018-19⁴⁹

84. The Conference noted that at its 156th Session the Council had recommended that the FAO proposed Scale of Contributions for 2018-19 be derived from the UN Scale of Assessments established for those years in force in 2017.

85. The Conference then adopted the following Resolution:

Resolution 18/2017

Scale of Contributions 2018-19

THE CONFERENCE

Having noted the recommendations of the Hundred and Fifty-sixth Session of the Council;

Confirming that as in the past, FAO should follow the United Nations Scale of Assessments subject to adaptation to the composition of FAO membership;

Decides that the FAO Scale of Contributions for 2018-19 should be derived directly from the United Nations Scale of Assessments in force during 2017;

⁴⁸ C 2017/5 A; C 2017/5 B; C 2017/6 A; C 2017/6 B; C 2017/LIM/3; C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

⁴⁹ C 2017/INF/7; C 2017/LIM/6; C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

Adopts for use in 2018 and 2019 the Scale set out in *Appendix M* to this report.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Payment by the European Union to Cover Administrative and other Expenses Arising out of its Membership in the Organization⁵⁰

86. The Conference set the lump-sum payment due by the European Union to cover administrative and other expenditures arising out of its membership in the Organization at EUR 573,823 for the 2018-19 biennium.

87. As in previous biennia, it was proposed that the sum due by the European Union be paid into a trust or special fund established by the Director-General under Financial Regulation 6.7.

Other Administrative and Financial Matters⁵¹

88. The Conference considered and approved Resolution 19/2017, set out in *Appendix N* to this report, submitted by the 167th Session of the Finance Committee regarding the revised funding mechanism proposed for the Staff Welfare Fund (SWF).

Appointments and Elections

Appointment of the Independent Chairperson of the Council⁵²

89. The Conference had before it six nominations for the office of Independent Chairperson of the Council.

90. The Conference appointed Mr Khalid Mehboob (Pakistan) to the office of Independent Chairperson of the Council.

Resolution 20/2017

Appointment of the Independent Chairperson of the Council

THE CONFERENCE,

Taking into account Rule XXIII of the General Rules of the Organization regarding the Independent Chairperson of the Council and Resolution 9/2009 regarding the Independent Chairperson of the Council⁵³;

Having regard to the need to safeguard the independence and accountability of the role of the Independent Chairperson of the Council:

1. **Declares** that Mr Khalid Mehboob is appointed Independent Chairperson of the Council until the Forty-first Session of the Conference (June 2019);
2. **Decides** that the conditions of appointment attached to the office of the Independent Chairperson of the Council will be as follows:
 - a) The Chairperson is required to be present in Rome for all sessions of the Council, the Conference, the Finance Committee and the Programme Committee and will normally be expected to spend at least six to eight months of the year in Rome;
 - b) An annual allowance equivalent to USD 23 831 will be paid to the Chairperson;
 - c) A *per diem* allowance equivalent to the applicable standard daily subsistence allowance (DSA) rate at 140% will be paid to the Chairperson [while in Rome] and when travelling in the performance of his functions;
 - d) The travel expenses of the Chairperson will be covered by the Organization when he travels in the performance of his functions;

⁵⁰ C 2017/LIM/7; C 2017/LIM/23; C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

⁵¹ C 2017/LIM/19; C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

⁵² C 2017/9; C 2017/LIM/18; C 2017/LIM/23; C 2017/PV/7; C 2017/PV/8

⁵³ Basic Texts, Volume II, Section E

- e) [In the performance of his functions, whether in Rome or while travelling, the Chairperson will be enrolled as a participant in the Basic Medical Insurance Plan (BMIP) and that the cost for such medical insurance coverage will be borne by the Organization for a total amount of USD 3,336.48 per annum;]
- f) Secretariat services will be made available to the Chairperson to assist him in the performance of his functions;
- g) Interpretation services will be made available to the Chairperson, at his request, depending on the availability of resources;
- h) Office space, equipment and supplies required by the Chairperson in the performance of his functions will be made available to him;
- i) Assistance will be provided to the Chairperson in carrying out the necessary administrative formalities for the acquisition of the documents required for his stay in Rome and for his travels in the performance of his functions.

3. **Decides** that the implementation modalities of this Resolution will be agreed between the Chairperson and FAO.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Election of Council Members⁵⁴

91. The Conference elected the following Member Nations as Members of the Council:

Period from the end of the 40th Session of the Conference (July 2017) to 30 June 2018

Region (Seats)	Members
Europe (2)	1. Estonia 2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Latin America and the Caribbean (1)	1. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Period from the end of the 40th Session of the Conference (July 2017) to 30 June 2020

Region (Seats)	Members
Africa (4)	1. Algeria 2. Cabo Verde 3. Cameroon 4. South Africa
Asia (3)	1. India 2. Pakistan 3. Thailand/Malaysia ⁵⁵
Europe (4)	1. Bulgaria 2. Finland 3. Italy 4. Spain
Latin America and the Caribbean (1)	1. Ecuador
Near East (3)	1. Afghanistan 2. Egypt 3. Saudi Arabia
North America (0)	
Southwest Pacific (1)	1. Australia

⁵⁴ C 2017/11 Rev.1; C 2017/LIM/18; C 2017/LIM/23; C 2017/PV/7; C 2017/PV/8

⁵⁵ Thailand would occupy the seat from the end of the 40th Session of the Conference (July 2017) to 31 December 2018. Malaysia would replace Thailand for the remainder of the term of office (from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2020).

Period from 1 July 2018 to the end of the 41st Session of the Conference (June 2019)

Region (Seats)	Members
Europe (2)	1. Austria 2. France

Period from 1 July 2018 to the end of the 42nd Session of the Conference (June 2021)

Region (Seats)	Members
Africa (3)	1. Congo 2. Equatorial Guinea 3. South Sudan
Asia (6)	1. China 2. Japan 3. Philippines/Myanmar ⁵⁶ 4. Republic of Korea 5. Sri Lanka 6. Viet Nam/Indonesia ⁵⁷
Europe (3)	1. Estonia 2. Russian Federation 3. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Latin America and the Caribbean (3)	1. Chile/Peru ⁵⁸ 2. Nicaragua 3. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Near East (1)	1. Jordan
North America (0)	
Southwest Pacific (0)	

Appointment of Representatives of the FAO Conference to the Staff Pension Committee⁵⁹

92. In accordance with Article 6(c) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Conference appointed four members and two alternate members to the Staff Pension Committee as follows and for the periods specified below:

For the period 6 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Member Ms Saadia Elmubarak Ahmed Daak
Alternate Permanent Representative of the Sudan to FAO

For the period 6 July 2017 - 31 December 2019

Member Mr Anton Minaev
Alternate Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to FAO

⁵⁶ Philippines would occupy the seat from 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2019. Myanmar would replace Philippines for the remainder of the term of office (from 1 January 2020 to the end of the 42nd Conference Session (June 2021)).

⁵⁷ Viet Nam would occupy the seat from 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2019. Indonesia would replace Viet Nam for the remainder of the term of office (from 1 January 2020 to the end of the 42nd Conference Session (June 2021)).

⁵⁸ Chile would occupy the seat from 1 July 2018 to the end of the 41st Conference Session. Peru would replace Chile for the remainder of the term of office (from the end of the 41st Conference Session to the end of the 42nd Conference Session (June 2021)).

⁵⁹ C 2017/10 Rev.1; C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

For the period 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2020

Member Mr Antonio Otávio Sá Ricarte
Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to FAO

Alternate Mr Vlad Mustaciosu
Deputy Permanent Representative of Romania to FAO

For the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2021

Member Ms Alice Gisèle Sidibe-Anago
Deputy Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to FAO

Alternate Mr Shahin Ghorashizadeh
Chargé d'affaires *a.i.*
Alternate Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to FAO

Other Matters**Date and Place of the 41st Conference Session⁶⁰**

93. The Conference decided that its 41st Session should be held in Rome from 22-29 June 2019.

Review of the FAO Awards Ceremony⁶¹

94. The Conference took note of the review of the arrangement regarding the FAO Awards Ceremony, previously a standing item on the Provisional Agenda of the FAO Conference, following the first edition of the event held in November 2015, and recommended that the new arrangement be maintained.

⁶⁰ C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

⁶¹ C 2017/34; C 2017/PV/6; C 2017/PV/8

Appendix A

Agenda for the 40th Session of the Conference

Introduction

1. Election of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons
2. Appointment of the General Committee and Credentials Committee
3. Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements for the Session
4. Admission of Observers

Appointments and Elections

5. Appointment of the Independent Chairperson of the Council
6. Election of Council Members
7. Appointment of Representatives of the FAO Conference to the Staff Pension Committee

Substantive and Policy Matters

8. Review of the State of Food and Agriculture

A. Regional Conferences

9. Regional and Global Policy and Regulatory matters arising from:
 - 9.1 Report of the 29th Session of the Regional Conference for Africa (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 4-8 April 2016)
 - 9.2 Report of the 33rd Session of the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Putrajaya, Malaysia, 7-11 March 2016)
 - 9.3 Report of the 30th Session of the Regional Conference for Europe (Antalya, Turkey, 4-6 May 2016)
 - 9.4 Report of the 34th Session of the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, Mexico, 29 February-3 March 2016)
 - 9.5 Report of the 33rd Session of the Regional Conference for the Near East (Rome, Italy, 9-13 May 2016)
 - 9.6 Input from the Fourth Informal Regional Conference for North America (Ottawa, Canada, 21-22 March 2016)

B. Technical Committees

10. Global Policy and Regulatory matters arising from:
 - 10.1 Report of the 25th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (26-30 September 2016)
 - 10.2 Report of the 71st Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (4-6 October 2016)
 - 10.3 Report of the 32nd Session of the Committee on Fisheries (11-15 July 2016)
 - 10.4 Report of the 23rd Session of the Committee on Forestry (18-22 July 2016)

C. Committee on World Food Security

11. Reports of the 42nd (12-15 October 2015) and 43rd (17-21 October 2016) Sessions of the Committee on World Food Security

D. Other Substantive and Policy Matters

12. Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
13. Progress Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition and Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)
14. Progress report on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System
15. Report of the 16th Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (30 January-3 February 2017)
16. Outcome of the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity: Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors
17. International Years and Days:
 - 17.1 Evaluation of the International Year of Soils 2015
 - 17.2 Evaluation of the International Year of Pulses 2016
 - 17.3 Proposal for an International Year on Plant Health 2020
 - 17.4 Proposal for an International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022
 - 17.5 Proposal for an International Year of Camelids
 - 17.6 Proposal for a World Bee Day
 - 17.7 Proposal for an International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing
 - 17.8 Proposal for a World Pulses Day
 - 17.9 Proposed establishment of a World Food Safety Day
18. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme
19. Biennial Theme 2018-19

Programme and Budgetary Matters

20. Programme Implementation Report 2014-15
21. Programme Evaluation Report 2017
22. Reviewed Strategic Framework
23. Medium Term Plan 2018-21 and Programme of Work and Budget 2018-19 (Draft Resolution on budget level)

Governance, Legal, Administrative and Financial Matters

A. Governance Matters

24. Implementation of FAO Governance Reform Actions
25. Independent Assessment of the Technical Capacity of the Organization at Headquarters and in Decentralized Offices

B. Constitutional and Legal Matters

26. Amendments to the Basic Texts
 - 26.1 Amendment to Paragraph 2 of Conference Resolution 9/2009 concerning qualifications for the Independent Chairperson of the Council (Draft Conference Resolution)

- 26.2 Amendment to Rule XXV, Paragraph 6(a) of the General Rules of the Organization
- 27. Other Constitutional and Legal Matters
 - 27.1 FAO Constitution – Request from the United Nations Treaty Section for filing and recording

C. Administrative and Financial Matters

- 28. Audited Accounts 2014 and 2015 (Draft Resolutions)
- 29. Scale of Contributions 2018-19 (Draft Resolution)
- 30. Payment by the European Union to Cover Administrative and other Expenses Arising out of its Membership in the Organization
- 31. Other Administrative and Financial Matters
 - 31.1 Commissary Accounts – Staff Welfare Fund (Draft Resolution)

Other Matters

- 32. Date and Place of the 41st Session of the Conference
- 33. Any Other Matters
 - 33.1 McDougall Memorial Lecture
 - 33.2 Review of FAO Awards Ceremony
 - 33.3 In Memoriam

Appendix B

List of Documents

C 2017/1 Rev.1	Provisional Agenda
C 2017/2	The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate change, agriculture and food security
C 2017/3	Medium Term Plan 2018-21 and Programme of Work and Budget 2018-19
C 2017/3-WA11	Web Annex 11: Results Frameworks, comparing 2014-17 to 2018-21
C 2017/3-WA12	Web Annex 12: Scheduled sessions
C 2017/3 Inf. Note 1	Information Note No. 1 - Priorities and resource allocations for technical capacity including opportunities for voluntary contributions
C 2017/3 Inf. Note 2	Information Note No. 2 - Areas of programmatic de-emphasis
C 2017/3 Inf. Note 3	Information Note No. 3 – Language Services at FAO
C 2017/3 Inf. Note 4	Information Note no. 4 - Proposal to carry over any unspent balance of the 2016-17 budgetary appropriation to replenish on a one-time basis the Special Fund for Development Finance Activities
C 2017/4	Programme Evaluation Report 2017
C 2017/5 A	Audited Accounts - FAO 2014
C 2017/5 B	Audited Accounts - FAO 2014 - Part B - Report of the External Auditor
C 2017/6 A	Audited Accounts - FAO 2015
C 2017/6 B	Audited Accounts - FAO 2015 - Part B - Report of the External Auditor
C 2017/7 Rev.1	Reviewed Strategic Framework
C 2017/8	Programme Implementation Report 2014-15
C 2017/8 WA3	Web Annex 3 - Unscheduled and Cancelled Sessions
C 2017/8 WA4	Web Annex 4 - Regional Dimensions Results
C 2017/8 WA5	Web Annex 5 - Achievements against Outcome and Output Indicators
C 2017/9	Appointment of the Independent Chairperson of the Council
C 2017/10 Rev.1	Appointment of Representatives of the FAO Conference to the Staff Pension Committee
C 2017/11 Rev.1	Election of Council Members
C 2017/12	Arrangements for the 40 th Session of the Conference
C 2017/13 Rev.1	Admission to the Session of Representatives and Observers of International Organizations
C 2017/13 Add.1	Admission to the Session of Representatives and Observers of International Organizations - Addendum
C 2017/14	Report of the 29 th Session of the Regional Conference for Africa (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 4-8 April 2016)

C 2017/15	Report of the 33 rd Session of the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Putrajaya, Malaysia, 7-11 March 2016)
C 2017/16	Report of the 30 th Session of the Regional Conference for Europe (Antalya, Turkey, 4-6 May 2016)
C 2017/17	Report of the 34 th Session of the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, Mexico, 29 February - 3 March 2016)
C 2017/18	Report of the 33 rd Session of the Regional Conference for the Near East (Rome, Italy, 9-13 May 2016)
C 2017/19	Report of the 42 nd Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 12-15 October 2015)
C 2017/20	Report of the 43 rd Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 17-21 October 2016)
C 2017/21	Report of the 25 th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (Rome, 26-30 September 2016)
C 2017/22	Report of the 71 st Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (Rome, 4-6 October 2016)
C 2017/23	Report of the 32 nd Session of the Committee on Fisheries (Rome, 11-15 July 2016)
C 2017/24	Report of the 23 rd Session of the Committee on Forestry (Rome, 18-22 July 2016)
C 2017/25	Report of the 16 th Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Rome, 30 January - 3 February 2017)
C 2017/26	An Independent Assessment of FAO's Technical Capacity
C 2017/26 Sup.1	An Independent Assessment of FAO's Technical Capacity - Management Observations
C 2017/27	Interim Report on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System
C 2017/28	Evaluation of the International Year of Soils 2015
C 2017/29	Evaluation of the International Year of Pulses 2016
C 2017/30	Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
C 2017/31 Rev.1	Implementation of FAO Governance Reform Actions
C 2017/32	Progress Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition and Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)
C 2017/33	Outcome of the 13 th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity: Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors
C 2017/34	Review of FAO Awards Ceremony
C 2017/35 Rev.1	2018-19 Biennial Theme - Climate Change and its impact on the work and activities of FAO

2017 INF Series

C 2017/INF/1 Rev.1	Provisional Timetable
C 2017/INF/2	Statement of Competence and Voting Rights Submitted by the European Union and its Member States
C 2017/INF/3	Statement of the Director-General
C 2017/INF/4	Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Director-General
C 2017/INF/5	McDougall Memorial Lecture
C 2017/INF/6	Notification of Membership of the Committee on Commodity Problems; Committee on Fisheries; Committee on Forestry; Committee on Agriculture; and Committee on World Food Security
C 2017/INF/7	Status of Current Assessments and Arrears as at 26 June 2017
C 2017/INF/8	FAO Policy on Proclamation and Implementation of International Years
C 2017/INF/9	2014 Annual Report of the WFP Executive Board to ECOSOC and the FAO Council
C 2017/INF/10	2015 Annual Report of the WFP Executive Board to ECOSOC and the FAO Council
C 2017/INF/11	Message of His Holiness Pope Francis

C 2017 LIM Series

C 2017/LIM/1	Report of the Fourth Informal Regional Conference for North America (Ottawa, Canada, 21-22 March 2016)
C 2017/LIM/2	Programme Implementation Report 2014-15
C 2017/LIM/3	FAO Audited Accounts 2014 and 2015 (Draft Resolutions)
C 2017/LIM/4 Rev.1	Medium Term Plan 2018-21 and Programme of Work and Budget 2018-19 (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/5	Arrangements for the 40 th Session of the FAO Conference (Recommendations to the Conference)
C 2017/LIM/6	Scale of Contributions 2018-19 (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/7	Payment by the European Union to cover Administrative and Other Expenses arising out of its Membership in the Organization
C 2017/LIM/8	Amendment to Paragraph 2 of Conference Resolution 9/2009 concerning qualifications for the Independent Chairperson of the Council (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/9	Filing and Recording of the FAO Constitution with the UN Secretariat (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/10	International Year of Plant Health (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/11	Observance of World Bee Day (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/12	Observance of the International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/13	International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/14	Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes

C 2017/LIM/15	Amendment to Rule XXV, paragraph 6 (a) of the General Rules of the Organization (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/16	International Year of Camelids (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/17	Observance of World Pulses Day (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/18	Report of the First Meeting of the General Committee
C 2017/LIM/19	Commissary Accounts - Staff Welfare Fund (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/20	Reviewed Strategic Framework
C 2017/LIM/21	First Report of the Credentials Committee
C 2017/LIM/22 Rev.1	Observance of a World Food Safety Day (Draft Resolution)
C 2017/LIM/23	Second Report of the General Committee
C 2017/LIM/24 Rev.1	Second Report of the Credentials Committee

C 2017 Web Documents

Provisional List of Delegates and Observers
Information for Participants
Guide on conduct of Plenary Meetings

C 2017 REP Series

C 2017/REP/1 to 8, 19, 24 and 26 to 33	Draft Reports of Plenary
C 2017/I/REP/9 to 18	Draft Reports of Commission I
C 2017/II/REP/20 to 23 and 25	Draft Reports of Commission II

C 2017 PV Series

C 2017/PV/1 to 8	Verbatim Records of Plenary
C 2017/I/PV/1 to 6	Verbatim Records of Commission I
C 2017/II/PV/1 to 4	Verbatim Records of Commission II

C 2017 DJ Series

C 2017/DJ/1 to 7	Daily Journals of the Conference
C 2017/DJ/Announcements	

Appendix C

Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes

1. Scope and Objective

- 1.1. These Guidelines are voluntary and cover Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS) for wild capture fish caught for commercial purposes in marine or inland areas, whether processed or not.
- 1.2. These guidelines are elaborated recognizing that all available means in accordance with relevant international law and other international instruments, such as, the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU) should be used to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. CDS build on the primary responsibility of the flag state to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. They also constitute a valuable supplement to port state and other measures.
- 1.3. The objective of these Guidelines is to provide assistance to states, regional fisheries management organisations, regional economic integration organizations and other intergovernmental organisations when developing and implementing new CDS, or harmonising or reviewing existing CDS.
- 1.4. States should give full recognition to the special requirements of developing states when implementing CDS taking into account paragraph 7.
- 1.5. States, relevant international organisations, whether governmental or non-governmental, and financial institutions are encouraged, individually or through coordination, to provide assistance and capacity building, including financial and technical assistance, technology transfer and training for developing states in order to achieve the objectives of these Guidelines and to support its effective implementation, especially regarding issuance of electronic catch certificates.
- 1.6. CDS should account for the needs and special requirements of small scale fisheries (SSF).

2. Definitions

For the purposes of these Guidelines:

- 2.1 “Catch Documentation Scheme”, means a system with the primary purpose of helping determine throughout the supply chain whether fish originate from catches taken consistent with applicable national, regional and international conservation and management measures, established in accordance with relevant international obligations, hereinafter referred to as “CDS.”
- 2.2 “Catch certificate” means an official document accompanying a consignment and validated by the competent authority, allowing accurate and verifiable information concerning fish passing through the supply chain.
- 2.3 “Fish” means all species of wild capture living aquatic resources, whether processed or not.
- 2.4 “Consignment” means fish, which are either sent simultaneously from one exporter to one consignee or covered by a single transport document covering their shipment from the exporter to the consignee.
- 2.5 “Fishing vessel” means any vessel of any size used for, equipped for use for, or intended for use for the purposes of fishing or fishing-related activities, including support vessels, fish-processing vessels, vessels engaged in transshipment and carrier vessels equipped for the transportation of fishery products, except container vessels.
- 2.6 “Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing” means the activities set out in paragraph 3 of the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, hereinafter referred to as “IUU fishing.”

2.7 "Landing" means the initial movement of fish from a vessel to dockside in a port or free-trade zone, even if subsequently transferred to another vessel. The offload or transfer in port of fish from a vessel to a container is a landing.

2.8 "Regional fisheries management organization" means an intergovernmental fisheries organization or arrangement, as appropriate, that has the competence to establish fishery conservation and management measures, hereinafter referred to as "RFMO/A."

2.9 "Supply chain" means a sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of fish from catch to the point of import in the end market, including events such as landing, transshipments, re-export, processing, and transport.

2.10 "Transshipment" means the transfer of fish that have not previously been landed, from one vessel directly to another, at sea or in port.

3. Basic Principles

The Guidelines are based on the principles that CDS should:

- 3.1 Be in conformity with the provisions of relevant international law;
- 3.2 Not create unnecessary barriers to trade;
- 3.3 Recognize equivalence;
- 3.4 Be risk-based;
- 3.5 Be reliable, simple, clear and transparent; and
- 3.6 Be electronic, if possible.

4. Application of Basic Principles

The application of the principles set out in paragraph 3 should be guided by the following:

4.1 Any measure taken should be in conformity with the relevant provisions under international law, *inter alia* the World Trade Organization agreements, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and should take into account the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;

4.2 To avoid unnecessary barriers to trade, a CDS should clearly define its objective, be the least trade-restrictive measure to achieve its objective, and be designed to minimize the burden on those affected by its requirements. A CDS should be applied on a non-discriminatory basis and notified in accordance with subparagraph 4.5;

4.3 Different CDS could be recognised as equivalent for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the guidelines if they result in equivalent outcomes. In addition, existing schemes should be taken into account; and

4.4 Every effort should be made to ensure that CDS are only implemented where they can be an effective means to prevent products derived from IUU fishing from entering the supply chain. To that end CDS should be implemented from within the context of an effective fisheries management regime. CDS should be designed and implemented based on risk analysis and be proportionate to the risk that IUU fishing poses on the relevant stocks and markets. A risk assessment should include:

- (a) the systematic and transparent identification of risk and the implementation of all measures necessary for limiting exposure to risk. This includes activities such as collecting data and information, analysing and assessing risk, prescribing and taking action, including regular monitoring and review;
- (b) consideration of any IUU fishing activities within, *inter alia*, fish stocks, fleet, geographical area, or fishery that impact negatively on management and control measures, fisher's income and livelihood, markets and other relevant factors;
- (c) consideration of whether the vessels or fleets in question are flying the flag of a state that has not implemented relevant international obligations and guidelines; and
- (d) in the case of CDS to be developed within a RFMO, the RFMO should additionally consider the ability of CDS to address the IUU risk due to potential gaps in its existing conservation

and management regimes, including the effectiveness of current monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) measures.

4.5 To improve the transparency of the supply chain and markets CDS should ensure accurate and verifiable information along the supply chain. To ensure CDS are reliable, simple, clear and transparent:

- (a) catch certificates should be user friendly and contain verifiable information that is relevant, necessary and readily available; and
- (b) a proposed measure should be publicized and a reasonable time for comments should be given before the measure is adopted. Adopted measures should be made available on relevant websites¹. Such notice should include an explanation of how domestic and imported products are treated to ensure even-handedness.

4.6 Secure electronic systems should be used to reduce the risk of falsification. The systems should:

- (a) serve as the mechanism of issuance and, validation of catch certificates by the competent authority and should function as the repository of catch certificate and supply chain data to allow verification of information;
- (b) ensure that accurate and verifiable information is available along the supply chain through cooperation of states involved in it;
- (c) be based on agreed international standards and formats for information exchange and data management, ensuring that its components provide for interoperability;
- (d) be flexible, user friendly and minimise the burden on users. Functions such as routines for uploading of scanned documents, printing of documents, cancelling documents, and data queries should be considered;
- (e) include secure access by use of logins and passwords or by other appropriate means;
- (f) define roles and responsibilities for data inputs and validation and specify which parts, functions and levels of the system the individual user or user group may have access to;
- (g) facilitate the documentation flow;
- (h) provide for greater flexibility in the information requirements; and
- (i) assure support for developing States in the development and implementation of secure electronic systems.

5. Cooperation and Notification

5.1 CDS are most effective when all states involved cooperate in the schemes. States should seek wide multilateral engagements in the development and implementation of CDS, based on the risk assessment approach and cost-effectiveness considerations. Multilateral or regional CDS are preferred.

5.2 States should make every effort to cooperate in the design, implementation and administration of CDS. Such cooperation should aim to:

- (a) ensure that the risk assessment is based on clear objective criteria;
- (b) ensure that imports of fish originate from catches made in compliance with applicable legislation;
- (c) facilitate the importation of fish and the verification requirements of catch certificates; and
- (d) provide for the establishment of a framework for the exchange of information.

5.3 The acceptance of catch certificate should be subject to the notification by the validating state that:

- (a) it has in place national arrangements for the implementation, control and enforcement of laws, regulations and conservation and management measures that must be complied with by fishing vessels; and
- (b) the competent authority is empowered to attest to the veracity of the relevant information contained in catch certificates and to carry out verifications of such certificates on request from the importing state. The notification should also include the necessary information to

¹ For the purpose of these Guidelines, such notifications should, as a minimum, be made available on the website of the State proposing or implementing a measure and on the WTO and FAO websites.

identify and contact the authority. If the information provided in the notification is incomplete, the importing state or RFMO should indicate to the state validating the catch certificate, without delay, which elements are missing and request that it provide a new notification as soon as possible.

All states involved in events in the supply chain in the CDS should designate a competent authority to ensure availability of accurate and verifiable information along the supply chain.

6. Recommended Functions and Standards

6.1 The CDS should be based on a clearly defined objective, enabling determination of the level of traceability and functions required. It should be designed to meet its objective and minimize the burden on users.

6.2 The CDS should clearly specify the species and stocks concerned, wherever applicable, product types, and exemptions associated with the scheme, and list all applicable Harmonized System (HS) classifications.

6.3 In the CDS validation process, different roles of relevant states to authorise, monitor, and control fishing operations and verify catch, landing, and trade should be fully recognized, consistent with relevant national and international law, multilateral measures, instruments and obligations. Validation of the catch documentation information should be done by a competent authority. According to the specific circumstances of the fisheries, all relevant states could take part in the verification of information in the catch documentation. Importing states may request verification by the competent authorities validating the catch documentation.

6.4 The CDS should include requirements for unique, secure document numbers. In the case of split consignments, or processed products, clear links to the underlying catch certificate should be available to facilitate verification by importing states.

6.5 When establishing a CDS, due consideration should be given to:

- (a) applicable monitoring, control and surveillance requirements;
- (b) relevant standards for information exchange and data confidentiality;
- (c) use the operative languages necessary to the efficient and effective function of the CDS; and
- (d) user manuals for various user groups and provide appropriate training, taking into account, the special requirements of developing states.

6.6 Core information elements for CDS are set out in the Annex. To ensure the link between the catch and the products, information along the supply chain should be included as appropriate. In specific instances, CDS may incorporate additional elements as necessary to achieve their objectives.

7. Cooperation with and Recognition of the Special Requirements of Developing States

7.1 States should give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States, in particular the least-developed among them and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), to ensure that they have the ability to implement these Guidelines.

7.2 In this regard, States may, either directly or through international organizations, including RFMO/As, provide assistance to developing States in order for them to enhance their ability to, *inter alia*:

- (a) develop, implement and improve practical and effective CDS;
- (b) develop an adequate legal and regulatory framework for CDS;
- (c) strengthen institutional organization and infrastructure needed to ensure effective implementation of CDS;
- (d) build institutional and human resource capacity including for monitoring and control purposes and for training, at the national and regional levels, for CDS; and
- (e) participate in international organizations.

7.3 States may, either directly or through FAO, assess the special requirements of developing States to implement these guidelines including the needs for assistance identified in subparagraph 7.2.

7.4 States may cooperate to establish appropriate funding mechanisms to assist developing States to implement these guidelines. These mechanisms may be directed specifically towards the needs for assistance identified in subparagraph 7.2.

7.5 States may establish an ad hoc working group to periodically report and make recommendations on the establishment of funding mechanisms.

7.6 Cooperation with and among developing States for the purposes set out in these guidelines may include the provision of technical and financial assistance, including South-South Cooperation (SSC).

ANNEX

INFORMATION ELEMENTS FOR CATCH CERTIFICATES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ALONG THE SUPPLY CHAIN

1. When considering the data elements to be included in the catch certificates, due consideration should be given to the fisheries concerned, the outcome of the risk assessment, the objective of the CDS and the complexity of the supply chain. Core elements include:

- (a) Unique and secure identification of document
- (b) Information on catch and landing (fishing vessel or vessel group (SSF), species, catch area, landing information etc.)
- (c) Transshipment at sea or in port, as appropriate (donor and receiving vessel, area, date)
- (d) Description of exported product(s) (product type, weight)
- (e) Issuing Authority validating the catch certificate, including contact details
- (f) Exporter identity and contact details
- (g) Importer identity and contact details
- (h) Export and transport details

2. In addition to the core elements, elements unique to re-export and processing:

- (a) Link to originating catch certificate
- (b) Description of imported products(s)
- (c) Description of re-exported or processed product(s)
- (d) Issuing Authority validating the re-export or processing statement, as appropriate, including contact details

Appendix D
Resolution 3/2017
Reaffirming the World's commitment to the
Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources

THE CONFERENCE,

Recalling the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources (Global Plan of Action) and the Interlaken Declaration as key milestones in international efforts to manage and conserve animal genetic resources for food and agriculture and ensure their fair and wise use in order to achieve global food security and sustainable development;

Welcoming *The Second Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* and highlighting its importance in identifying and addressing new and emerging issues and trends in the management of animal genetic resources;

Affirming that the Global Plan of Action is a robust instrument that continues to be the key framework for addressing these new and emerging issues and trends at national, regional and international levels;

Recognizing the important linkages between biodiversity for food and agriculture and relevant global instruments and frameworks, especially the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related instruments and frameworks;

Invites Members to:

- **develop** or **strengthen** national policies, strategies and action plans for the management of animal genetic resources furthering the implementation of the Global Plan of Action;
- **continue** or **strengthen** characterization, surveying and monitoring of animal genetic resources;
- **integrate** animal genetic diversity into national climate change adaptation planning, or other efforts to address climate change, considering both their potential for adaptation to and for mitigation of the effects of climate change;
- **address** the challenge of a shrinking natural resource base available for animal production by undertaking a range of measures, including, as appropriate: improving land-use planning and reducing habitat loss for livestock production and the breeds utilizing such areas, especially locally adapted breeds; strengthening the rights of indigenous peoples and pastoralist livestock-keeping communities over territories, lands and natural resources; strengthening the roles of locally adapted breeds in sustainable land management; and promoting collaboration among stakeholders involved in the management of animal genetic resources and nature conservation organizations;
- **protect** the animal genetic resource base by promoting appropriate breeding and husbandry practices to control factors that contribute to the erosion of animal genetic resources diversity, and by making efforts to improve animal health, with emphasis on reducing mortality of animals;
- **support** the continued provision of ecosystem services by livestock systems, giving special consideration to locally adapted breeds kept by livestock keepers, in particular small-scale livestock keepers and pastoralists, through better articulating and enhancing the economic value of these ecosystem services, and developing results-based incentive systems; and
- **consider** the distinctive features of the subsector of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture in domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation, where appropriate, taking into account international developments in access and benefit-sharing.

Requests the Organization to:

- **continue** monitoring current, as well as new and emerging challenges in the management of animal genetic resources, and to facilitate the reporting process on such issues under the Global Plan of Action, *inter alia*, by further strengthening and developing DAD-IS as the global communication tool and clearing house mechanism for animal genetic resources;
- **review** progress in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action and its relevance and orientation in light of new and emerging challenges and opportunities in the management of animal genetic resources;
- **continue** the development of technical guidelines and tools to support the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including on emerging issues;
- **ensure** that all relevant parts of the Organization, at headquarters, regional and country levels, are actively engaged and coordinated in promoting work on animal genetic resources, within the parameters of the FAO Strategic Objectives;
- **further support** the development and implementation of measures and tools to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the livestock sector, with a view to supporting countries in the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems;
- **support** capacity development, specifically for developing countries, and collaboration in all areas required for the integrated implementation of the Global Plan of Action, particularly in new technologies; and
- **continue** to pursue extra-budgetary funds to support the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and to **encourage** donors to provide support to its implementation.

Calls on all partners and stakeholders, including donors, academic and research institutions, indigenous peoples, pastoralists and other livestock-keeping communities, non-governmental and civil society organizations, animal breeders, private-sector entities and other relevant stakeholders, to collaborate in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Appendix E**Resolution 4/2017****The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Contribution to the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals**

THE CONFERENCE,

Having considered the report of the Sixteenth Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission);

Stressing the important linkages between biodiversity for food and agriculture and relevant global instruments and frameworks, especially the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;

Recognizing the important work of the Commission in the preparation of reports on the state of the world's plant, animal, forest and aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture and their respective follow-up processes;

Further recognizing the importance of the Commission's Global Plans of Action as frameworks for national action to enhance the management of plant, animal, and forest genetic resources for food and agriculture at national, regional and global levels;

Welcoming the preparation of the report on *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* and its follow-up;

Acknowledging the important work of the Commission in the development of targets and indicators on genetic resources for food and agriculture in the context of the implementation of the Commission's Global Plans of Action;

Further acknowledging the competence of the Commission and FAO technical capacity in the field of genetic resources for food and agriculture, and therefore **recognizing** the Commission as an important partner in efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Target 2.5, related to genetic diversity;

Finally recalling the role genetic resources for food and agriculture can play for climate change adaptation and mitigation;

Invites Members to:

- **Include** the implementation of the Commission's Global Plans of Action, as appropriate, among their priorities in their national efforts to achieve SDG 2, particularly Target 2.5, as well as other relevant SDGs;
- **Consider** developing funding proposals on genetic resources for food and agriculture, consistent with their national priorities, as appropriate, when seeking funding from various sources, including the Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Horizon 2020 and other funding mechanisms and modalities; and
- **Mainstream** biodiversity for food and agriculture into policies, programmes and national and regional plans of action on agriculture, climate change, food security and nutrition and other relevant sectors.

Requests the Organization to:

- **Continue** to pursue extra-budgetary funds, including from the private sector, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the Commission's Global Plans of Action, and to **encourage**

donors to provide support to their implementation as part of the global effort to achieve the SDGs, particularly Target 2.5 on genetic diversity;

- **Further integrate** genetic resources for food and agriculture and biodiversity for food and agriculture into its Strategic Framework in order to reflect their contributions to ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture;
- **Support** capacity-development efforts with regard to the conservation and the sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture in developing countries, including through South–South and triangular cooperation;
- **Support** its Members in the development and implementation of country-led, regional or international projects on genetic resources for food and agriculture, including with resources from the Green Climate Fund, GEF and other sources and funding mechanisms, including from the private sector, as appropriate;
- **Mainstream** biodiversity through the promotion of ecosystem services provided by agriculture, agro-ecological practices and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture in its programmes and projects; and
- **Encourage** synergies between relevant stakeholders whose work contributes to achieving the SDGs related to food security and nutrition, sustainable agriculture and biodiversity.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Appendix F
Resolution 5/2017
International Year of Plant Health

THE CONFERENCE,

Noting that healthy plants constitute the foundation for all life on Earth, ecosystem functions, food security and are key to sustaining life on Earth;

Recognizing that plant health is key to the sustainable intensification of agriculture to feed the growing global population by 2050;

Affirming that plant health is critical to addressing the pressures of a growing population and that recognition, advocacy and support for the promotion of plant health is of paramount importance if the international community is to guarantee plant resources for a food secure world based on stable and sustainable ecosystems;

Recognizing that sustaining plant health protects the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests, issues of climate change and supports efforts to reduce hunger, malnutrition and poverty;

Recalling the urgent need to raise awareness and to promote and facilitate actions towards the management of plant health in order to contribute to the agreed United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030;

Trusting that such a celebration would establish a platform and encourage actions to promote and implement activities in favour of the preserving and sustaining global plant resources, as well as raise awareness of the importance of plant health in addressing issues of global concern, including hunger, poverty and threats to the environment;

Affirming the urgent need of raising public awareness of the importance of healthy plants for food security and ecosystem functions;

Stressing that additional costs of activities arising from the implementation of the International Year of Plant Health be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

Requests the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider at its next session declaring the Year 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Appendix G
Resolution 6/2017
International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture

THE CONFERENCE,

Noting that fishing and aquaculture are human activities that provide high quality food, social and economic benefits, and contribute to nutrition and food security, poverty reduction and rural development;

Recognizing the importance of the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the world's oceans and their resources;

Affirming the relevant role that artisanal fisheries and aquaculture play in the eradication of hunger, food insecurity, malnutrition, poverty and the sustainable use of fisheries resources, thereby contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2 and 14;

Recalling the 34th Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico, 29 February - 3 March 2016) decision to work towards the establishment of an International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture and the 154th Session of the FAO Council's endorsement;

Further recalling the 32nd Session of FAO Committee on Fisheries endorsement of the proposed "International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture";

Affirming the urgent need of raising public and government awareness of the importance of implementing specific public policies and programmes to promote artisanal fisheries and aquaculture in a sustainable manner, with particular attention to the most vulnerable rural areas;

Requests the Director-General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider declaring the year 2022 as the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Appendix H
Resolution 7/2017
International Year of Camelids

THE CONFERENCE,

Noting that camelids constitute the main means of subsistence for millions of poor families who live in the most hostile ecosystems on the planet, and contribute to the fight against hunger (SDG 2), the reduction of extreme poverty (SDG 1), the empowerment of women (SDG 5), and the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15).

Recognizing that Camelids are a main source of protein, fibre for clothes and fertilizer for agricultural production for indigenous communities throughout South America's extensive Andean highlands as well as in the majority of deserts in Africa and Asia.

Recognizing that camelids are a unique species of indigenous mammals in South America, symbolizing an important element in the cultural identity of ancestral pastoral indigenous communities.

Affirming that camelids can play a key role in addressing the effects of climate change, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands and that recognition, advocacy and support for the promotion of the products and services provided by them is of paramount importance for the livelihoods of the communities depending on them;

Recalling the urgent need to raise public awareness of the importance of camelids for food security and ecosystem functions, and to promote actions that improve the management of camelids in order to contribute to the agreed United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;

Trusting that such a celebration would establish a platform and encourage actions to promote and implement activities in favour of the conservation, sustainable use and development of camelid genetic resources, as well as raise awareness of their importance in addressing issues of global concern, including hunger, poverty and threats to the environment;

Stressing that additional costs of activities arising from the implementation of the International Year of Camelids be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector.

Requests the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider at its next session declaring the Year 2024 as the International Year of Camelids.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Appendix I
Resolution 8/2017
Observance of World Bee Day

THE CONFERENCE,

Considering the urgent need to address the issue of worldwide decline of pollinator diversity and the risks this implies for agriculture sustainability, human livelihoods and food supplies;

Recalling the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on pollination services for sustainable agriculture, and the leading role played by FAO in facilitating and coordinating the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators, established by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2002;

Taking into account the Thematic Assessment of Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production, released in February 2016 by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES);

Noting the dependence of global agricultural systems on pollination services and the significant contribution of bees and other pollinators to improving the production and yields of agriculture worldwide, and therefore their contribution to creating rural employment;

Noting the fundamental role and contribution of bees and other pollinators for sustainable food production and nutrition, thereby promoting food security for the world's growing population and contributing to poverty alleviation and hunger eradication;

Noting the contribution of the ecosystem services provided by bees and other pollinators to ecosystem health by safeguarding the state of biodiversity, species and genetic diversity, thereby promoting ecological and sustainable intensification of food production, and helping adaptation to climate change;

Expressing concern that bees and other pollinators are endangered by a range of factors, in particular due to the effects of human activities such as changes in land use, intensive agricultural practices and the use of pesticides, as well as pollution, pests and diseases and climate change, which threaten their habitat, health and development;

Affirming that bees and other pollinators are relevant to all three dimensions of sustainable development, namely, the economic, social and environmental dimensions;

Cognizant of the urgent need to raise awareness at all levels and to promote and facilitate actions for the protection of bees and other pollinators, in order to contribute to their health and development, bearing in mind that enhancing pollinator services is important for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular the goals to eradicate hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, protect limited natural resources and stem biodiversity loss, as well as many other dimensions of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development;

Recognizing that the observance of a *World Bee Day* by the international community would contribute significantly to raising awareness at all levels of the importance of bees and other pollinators, and promote global efforts and collective actions for their protection;

Stressing that additional costs of activities arising from the implementation of the World Bee Day be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

Requests the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider, at its next session, declaring 20 May each year as *World Bee Day*.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Appendix J**Resolution 9/2017****Observance of the International Day for the Fight against
Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing**

THE CONFERENCE,

Noting that fishing and aquaculture are human activities that provide high quality food, social and economic benefits, and contribute to nutrition and food security, poverty reduction and rural development;

Recognizing the importance of the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the world's oceans and their resources;

Deeply concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing continues to pose a serious threat to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of such resources;

Acknowledging the strenuous efforts by FAO to fight IUU fishing towards sustainable use of fisheries resources in the context of food security and eradication of hunger, thereby contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2 and 14;

Welcoming the entry into force on 5 June 2016 of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, approved by the FAO Conference at its Thirty-sixth Session (Rome, 18-23 November 2009) under paragraph 1 of Article XIV of the FAO Constitution;

Calling upon governments to ratify the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and to commit to its effective implementation;

Affirming the urgent need of raising public and government awareness on the threats posed by IUU fishing activities to the sustainable use of fisheries resources, as well as on ongoing efforts to fight these activities, with particular attention to the negative impacts on the economies of developing countries dependent on fisheries resources;

Recalling the 32nd Session of FAO Committee on Fisheries endorsement of the proposed "International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing";

Taking note of the 2016 resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments", which welcomes the endorsement by the Committee on Fisheries of the proposed International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing while encouraging the Food and Agriculture Organization to take further action in this regard;

Requests the Director-General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider declaring 5 June as the International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Appendix K
Resolution 10/2017
Observance of World Pulses Day

THE CONFERENCE,

Noting that pulse crops such as lentils, beans, peas and chickpeas are a critical source of plant-based proteins and amino acids for people around the globe, as well as a source of plant-based protein for animals,

Recalling that the World Food Programme and other food aid initiatives use pulses as a critical part of the general food basket;

Desiring to focus attention on the role that pulses play as part of sustainable food production aimed towards food security and nutrition;

Recognizing that pulses are leguminous plants that have nitrogen-fixing properties which can contribute to increasing soil fertility and have a positive impact on the environment;

Recognizing that health organizations around the world recommend eating pulses as part of a healthy diet to address obesity, as well as preventing and managing chronic diseases such as diabetes, coronary conditions and cancer;

Recognizing the potential of pulses to further the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and their particular relevance to Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13 and 15;

Believing that such a celebration would create an annual opportunity to encourage pulse research, further global production of pulses and beneficial consumption of pulse-based proteins, better utilize crop rotations, and address the challenges of trade in pulses;

Affirming the need to heighten public awareness of the nutritional benefits of pulses, and further sustainable agriculture;

Requests the Director-General to transmit this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider, at its next session, declaring 10 February as World Pulses Day.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Appendix L
Resolution 11/2017
Observance of World Food Safety Day

THE CONFERENCE,

Noting that there is no food security without food safety and that in a world where the food supply chain has become global, any food safety incident has global negative effects on public health, trade and the economy;

Noting that improving food safety contributes positively to trade, employment and poverty alleviation;

Recalling the leading role of the FAO/WHO *Codex Alimentarius* Commission in setting international food standards to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade and the leading role of FAO and WHO in providing capacity building to countries to implement food safety systems;

Recalling the Rome Declaration on Nutrition of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (November 2014) which reaffirmed that improvements in diet and nutrition require relevant legislative frameworks for food safety and quality, including for the proper use of agrochemicals, by promoting participation in the activities of the FAO/WHO *Codex Alimentarius* Commission for the development of international standards for food safety and quality;

Taking into account the WHO report on estimates of the global burden of foodborne diseases by the Foodborne diseases burden epidemiology reference group (FERG) 2007-2015, which found that the global burden of foodborne diseases is considerable, and affects individuals of all ages, particularly children under five years of age and persons living in low-income regions of the world;

Noting the need for countries to be pro-active, to remain vigilant and regularly update technical capacities in national food safety control systems, as well as to be kept informed, to identify new challenges that will impact on food safety, including technological advances in analysis and detection, the impact of food adulteration and the consequences of climate change;

Cognizant of the urgent need to raise awareness at all levels and to promote and facilitate actions for global food safety, bearing in mind that “ending hunger and ensuring access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round” is the first target of Sustainable Development Goal 2;

Mindful that the observance of a World Food Safety Day by the international community and supported by FAO and WHO would contribute significantly to raising awareness at all levels on the importance of food safety and promote global efforts and collective actions to improve public health and promote fair practices in food trade

Stressing that additional costs of activities arising from the implementation of the World Food Safety Day be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

Invites FAO Members to liaise with delegates to the relevant governing bodies of WHO so that a resolution supporting establishment of a World Food Safety Day can be passed;

Requests the Director-General following the passing of a relevant resolution in the appropriate WHO governing body to liaise with the Director General of WHO in transmitting this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to having the General Assembly of the United Nations consider, at its next session, declaring 7 June each year as World Food Safety Day.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

Appendix M
Scale of Contributions 2018-19

(2016-2017 Scale shown for comparative purposes)

	Proposed Scale ¹	Actual Scale ²
Member Nation	2018-19	2016-17
Afghanistan	0.006	0.005
Albania	0.008	0.01
Algeria	0.161	0.137
Andorra	0.006	0.008
Angola	0.01	0.01
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.002
Argentina	0.892	0.432
Armenia	0.006	0.007
Australia	2.337	2.074
Austria	0.72	0.798
Azerbaijan	0.06	0.04
Bahamas	0.014	0.017
Bahrain	0.044	0.039
Bangladesh	0.01	0.01
Barbados	0.007	0.008
Belarus	0.056	0.056
Belgium	0.885	0.998
Belize	0.001	0.001
Benin	0.003	0.003
Bhutan	0.001	0.001
Bolivia	0.012	0.009
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.013	0.017
Botswana	0.014	0.017
Brazil	3.823	2.934
Brunei Darussalam	0.029	0.026
Bulgaria	0.045	0.047
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.003

¹ Derived directly from the UN Scale of Assessments for 2016-2018 as adopted by General Assembly Resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015.

² Derived directly from the UN Scale of Assessments for 2013-2015 as adopted by General Assembly Resolution 67/238 of 21 December 2012.

Burundi	0.001	0.001
Cambodia	0.004	0.004
Cameroon	0.01	0.012
Canada	2.921	2.985
Cape Verde	0.001	0.001
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001
Chad	0.005	0.002
Chile	0.399	0.334
China	7.922	5.149
Colombia	0.322	0.259
Comoros	0.001	0.001
Congo	0.006	0.005
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001
Costa Rica	0.047	0.038
Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	0.011
Croatia	0.099	0.126
Cuba	0.065	0.069
Cyprus	0.043	0.047
Czech Republic	0.344	0.386
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	0.006
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.008	0.003
Denmark	0.584	0.675
Djibouti	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.046	0.045
Ecuador	0.067	0.044
Egypt	0.152	0.134
El Salvador	0.014	0.016
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	0.01
Eritrea	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.038	0.04
Ethiopia	0.01	0.01
Fiji	0.003	0.003
Finland	0.456	0.519
France	4.86	5.594
Gabon	0.017	0.02
Gambia	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.008	0.007
Germany	6.39	7.142
Ghana	0.016	0.014

Greece	0.471	0.638
Grenada	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.028	0.027
Guinea	0.002	0.001
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.002	0.001
Haiti	0.003	0.003
Honduras	0.008	0.008
Hungary	0.161	0.266
Iceland	0.023	0.027
India	0.737	0.666
Indonesia	0.504	0.346
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.471	0.356
Iraq	0.129	0.068
Ireland	0.335	0.418
Israel	0.43	0.396
Italy	3.748	4.449
Jamaica	0.009	0.011
Japan	9.681	10.834
Jordan	0.02	0.022
Kazakhstan	0.191	0.121
Kenya	0.018	0.013
Kiribati	0.001	0.001
Kuwait	0.285	0.273
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.003	0.002
Latvia	0.05	0.047
Lebanon	0.046	0.042
Lesotho	0.001	0.001
Liberia	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.125	0.142
Lithuania	0.072	0.073
Luxembourg	0.064	0.081
Madagascar	0.003	0.003
Malawi	0.002	0.002
Malaysia	0.322	0.281
Maldives	0.002	0.001
Mali	0.003	0.004
Malta	0.016	0.016
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001

Mauritania	0.002	0.002
Mauritius	0.012	0.013
Mexico	1.435	1.842
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.01	0.012
Mongolia	0.005	0.003
Montenegro	0.004	0.005
Morocco	0.054	0.062
Mozambique	0.004	0.003
Myanmar	0.01	0.01
Namibia	0.01	0.01
Nauru	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.006	0.006
Netherlands	1.482	1.654
New Zealand	0.268	0.253
Nicaragua	0.004	0.003
Niger	0.002	0.002
Nigeria	0.209	0.09
Niue	0.001	0.001
Norway	0.849	0.851
Oman	0.113	0.102
Pakistan	0.093	0.085
Palau	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.034	0.026
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.004
Paraguay	0.014	0.01
Peru	0.136	0.117
Philippines	0.165	0.154
Poland	0.841	0.921
Portugal	0.392	0.474
Qatar	0.269	0.209
Republic of Korea	2.039	1.994
Republic of Moldova	0.004	0.003
Romania	0.184	0.226
Russian Federation	3.088	2.438
Rwanda	0.002	0.002
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001
Samoa	0.001	0.001

San Marino	0.003	0.003
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	1.146	0.864
Senegal	0.005	0.006
Serbia	0.032	0.04
Seychelles	0.001	0.001
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.447	0.384
Slovakia	0.16	0.171
Slovenia	0.084	0.1
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.364	0.372
South Sudan	0.003	0.004
Spain	2.443	2.973
Sri Lanka	0.031	0.025
Sudan	0.01	0.01
Suriname	0.006	0.004
Swaziland	0.002	0.003
Sweden	0.956	0.96
Switzerland	1.14	1.047
Syrian Arab Republic	0.024	0.036
Tajikistan	0.004	0.003
Thailand	0.291	0.239
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	0.008
Timor-Leste	0.003	0.002
Togo	0.001	0.001
Tonga	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.034	0.044
Tunisia	0.028	0.036
Turkey	1.018	1.328
Turkmenistan	0.026	0.019
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001
Uganda	0.009	0.006
Ukraine	0.103	0.099
United Arab Emirates	0.604	0.595
United Kingdom	4.464	5.18
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	0.009
United States of America	22	22
Uruguay	0.079	0.052

Uzbekistan	0.023	0.015
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.571	0.627
Viet Nam	0.058	0.042
Yemen	0.01	0.01
Zambia	0.007	0.006
Zimbabwe	0.004	0.002
	100	100

Appendix N
Resolution 19/2017
Commissary Accounts - Staff Welfare Fund

THE CONFERENCE,

Having considered the report of the 167th Session of the Finance Committee held from 29-31 May 2017,

Recognizing that, in consideration of the commercial nature of the Commissary operations, undertaken at no cost to the Organization, and the intrinsic risk that Conference resolution 18/93 *alinea* 3 on the funding of the Staff Welfare Fund pose to the financial health of the Organization

Decides that:

1. the authority to determine the amounts for distribution to funds and reserves, as well as the transfer of part of the annual net profits of the Commissary to the Staff Welfare Fund, shall be vested in the Director-General who will report on such matters to the Finance Committee;
2. accountability for respective decisions shall be preserved by continuing to present the annual accounts to governing bodies, with particular reference to the Finance Committee without delaying their presentation for audit; and
3. the present Resolution supersedes Resolution 18/93.

(Adopted on 7 July 2017)

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

(July 2017 - June 2019)

Chairperson

Mr Hans Hoogeveen
(Netherlands)

Members

Argentina (Ms Maria Cristina Boldorini)
Canada (Ms Jennifer Fellows)
Congo (Mr Marc Mankoussou)
Côte d'Ivoire (Mr Kanga Kouamé)
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (Mr Shahin Ghorashizadeh)
Japan (Mr Toru Hisazome)

Jordan (Mr Fiesal Rasheed Salamh Al Argan)
Malaysia (Mr Muhammad Rudy Khairudin Mohd Nor)
New Zealand (Mr Matthew Hooper)
Peru (Ms Claudia Elizabeth Guevara de la Jara)
Switzerland (Mr François Pythoud)
United Kingdom (Ms Terri Sarch)

FINANCE COMMITTEE

(July 2017 - June 2019)

Chairperson

Mr Lupiño Lazaro, Jr.
(Philippines)

Members

Angola (Mr Carlos Alberto Amaral)
Australia (Ms Cathrine Stephenson)
Bangladesh (Mr Mafizur Rahman)
Brazil (Mr Antonio Otávio Sá Ricarte)
China (Mr Xie Jianmin)
Egypt (Mr Khaled El Taweel)

Equatorial Guinea (Mr Mateo Nsogo Nguere Micue)
Germany (Mr Heiner Thofern)
Mexico (Mr Benito Santiago Jiménez Sauma)
Russian Federation (Mr Vladimir Kuznetsov)
Sudan (Mr Sid Ahmed Alamain Hamid Alamain)
United States of America (Mr Thomas Duffy)

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS

(July 2017 - June 2019)

Chairperson

Mr Godfrey Magwenzi
(Zimbabwe)

Members

Fiji (Mr Luke Daunivalu)
Indonesia (Mr Royhan Nevy Wahab)
Jordan (Mr Ali Albsoul)
Lesotho (Ms Lineo Irene Molise Mabusela)

Nicaragua (Ms Monica Robelo Raffone)
San Marino (Ms Daniela Rotondaro)
United States of America (Ms Emily Katkar)

WFP EXECUTIVE BOARD 2017

Term of office expiring

31 December 2017

Elected by FAO Council

Australia (D)
Brazil (C)²
Denmark (D)
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (B)³
Libya (A)
Poland (E)

Elected by ECOSOC

China¹
Hungary (E)
Japan (D)
Lesotho (A)⁴
Panama (C)⁵
United Kingdom (D)

31 December 2018

Afghanistan (B)
Benin (A)⁶
Kuwait (B)
Peru (C)⁷
Switzerland (D)⁸
United States of America (D)

Bangladesh (B)
France (D)
India (B)
Liberia (A)
Netherlands (D)
Russian Federation (E)

31 December 2019

Argentina (C)
Canada (D)
Congo (A)
Germany (D)
Pakistan (B)
Zimbabwe (A)

Egypt (A)
Finland (D)
Mexico (C)⁹
Saudi Arabia (B)
Spain (D)
Sudan (A)

¹ The Republic of Korea resigned effective 31 December 2015 and the ECOSOC Council elected China to fill the seat from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017.

² Guatemala stepped down on 31 December 2016 and Brazil was elected to fill this seat from 1 January to 31 December 2017.

³ This seat rotates between lists A, B and C as follows: List B (2015-2017) held by Iran (Islamic Republic of), List A (2018-2020), List C (2021-2023).

⁴ At the ECOSOC Coordination and Management Meeting on 19 April 2017, Swaziland stepped down and Lesotho was endorsed to complete the remainder of the term from 20 April 2017 to 31 December 2017.

⁵ Guatemala stepped down from this seat on 31 December 2015 and Panama was endorsed to complete the remainder of the term from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017.

⁶ Mauritania stepped down on 31 December 2016 and Benin was elected to fill this seat from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018.

⁷ Mexico stepped down on 31 December 2016 and Peru was elected to fill this seat from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018.

⁸ Sweden stepped down on 31 December 2016 and Switzerland was elected to fill this seat from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018.

⁹ Mexico and Colombia reached an agreement to share an ECOSOC-elected seat with Mexico serving in 2017 and Colombia in 2018 and 2019.

FAO MEMBERS

194 Member Nations
2 Associate Members
1 Member Organization

Afghanistan	Georgia	Papua New Guinea
Albania	Germany	Paraguay
Algeria	Ghana	Peru
Andorra	Greece	Philippines
Angola	Grenada	Poland
Antigua and Barbuda	Guatemala	Portugal
Argentina	Guinea	Qatar
Armenia	Guinea-Bissau	Republic of Korea
Australia	Guyana	Republic of Moldova
Austria	Haiti	Romania
Azerbaijan	Honduras	Russian Federation
Bahamas	Hungary	Rwanda
Bahrain	Iceland	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bangladesh	India	Saint Lucia
Barbados	Indonesia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Belarus	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Samoa
Belgium	Iraq	San Marino
Belize	Ireland	Sao Tome and Principe
Benin	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Bhutan	Italy	Senegal
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Jamaica	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Japan	Seychelles
Botswana	Jordan	Sierra Leone
Brazil	Kazakhstan	Singapore
Brunei Darussalam	Kenya	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Kiribati	Slovenia
Burkina Faso	Kuwait	Solomon Islands
Burundi	Kyrgyzstan	Somalia
Cabo Verde	Lao People's Democratic Republic	South Africa
Cambodia	Latvia	South Sudan
Cameroon	Lebanon	Spain
Canada	Lesotho	Sri Lanka
Central African Republic	Liberia	Sudan
Chad	Libya	Suriname
Chile	Lithuania	Swaziland
China	Luxembourg	Sweden
Colombia	Madagascar	Switzerland
Comoros	Malawi	Syrian Arab Republic
Congo	Malaysia	Tajikistan
Cook Islands	Maldives	Thailand
Costa Rica	Mali	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Côte d'Ivoire	Malta	Timor-Leste
Croatia	Marshall Islands	Togo
Cuba	Mauritania	Tokelau
Cyprus	Mauritius	(Associate Member)
Czechia	Mexico	Tonga
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Trinidad and Tobago
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Monaco	Tunisia
Denmark	Mongolia	Turkey
Djibouti	Montenegro	Turkmenistan
Dominica	Morocco	Tuvalu
Dominican Republic	Mozambique	Uganda
Ecuador	Myanmar	Ukraine
Egypt	Namibia	United Arab Emirates
El Salvador	Nauru	United Kingdom
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	United Republic of Tanzania
Eritrea	Netherlands	United States of America
Estonia	New Zealand	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Uzbekistan
European Union (Member Organization)	Niger	Vanuatu
Faroe Islands (Associate Member)	Nigeria	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Fiji	Niue	Viet Nam
Finland	Norway	Yemen
France	Oman	Zambia
Gabon	Pakistan	Zimbabwe
Gambia	Palau	
	Panama	

