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The International Treaty
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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Item 12 of the Provisional Agenda
SIXTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY
Rome, Italy, 5 – 9 October 2015
Report and Review of Submissions on the Implementation of Article 9, Farmers' Rights

Executive Summary

This document reviews the submissions received by the Secretary since the entry into force of the Treaty on the implementation of Article 9, Farmers' Rights. A comprehensive overview of the submissions is contained in document IT/GB-6/15/Inf.5. This document also reports on other activities relating to Article 9 during this biennium and on relevant discussions within FAO fora.

Guidance Sought

The Governing Body is invited to consider the reports and reviews contained in this document and to adopt the draft Resolution on Farmers' Rights contained in the *Appendix*.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its Fifth Session, the Governing Body, through Resolution 8/2013, *Implementation of Article 9, Farmers' Rights*, requested the Secretary
 - “...to review the knowledge, views, experiences and best practices that have been submitted since the entering into force of the International Treaty and to date, including those submitted by farmers' organizations, in order to derive examples, in a systematic way, as options for national implementation of Article 9 on Farmers' Rights, as appropriate and according to national legislation, to be presented at the next session of the Governing Body”
 - “to report on relevant discussions that related to Farmers' Rights within FAO fora including the Committee on Food Security”; and
 - “to invite UPOV and WIPO to jointly identify possible areas of interrelations among their respective international instruments.”
2. The present document provides relevant information within this structure as a basis for the decision of the Governing Body on next steps for the implementation of Article 9.

II. CONSIDERATIONS BY THE GOVERNING BODY RELATING TO ARTICLE 9

3. Farmers' Rights have been discussed at each Governing Body session resulting in a resolution from each. From the consultations prior to the Governing Body sessions as well as from the Resolutions of the Governing Body, certain issues can be recalled:
 - The need for information sharing among and between the Contracting Parties;
 - The need for guidance from the Governing Body to assist Contracting Parties in their implementation of Article 9 and related provisions;
 - The recommendation to develop voluntary guidelines for this purpose in a transparent, participatory and inclusive manner, with the effective involvement of farmers' organizations and other relevant organizations;
 - The proposal to establish an ad hoc working group to facilitate the development of such guidelines;
 - The recommendation for the Governing Body to study options for provisions in national seed legislation of Contracting Parties, with a view to providing recommendations for the improvement of national legislation in order to allow for a balanced regulation for all types of seeds.
4. Recalling Resolutions 2/2007, 6/2009, 6/2011 and 8/2013, the Governing Body :
 - invited to submit views and experiences, to be collected by the Secretary as a basis for an agenda item at the following session of the Governing Body;
 - requested proposals for ways and means through which these views, experiences and best practices can be exchanged between and among Contracting Parties and relevant stakeholder groups;
 - invited each Contracting Party to consider reviewing and, if necessary, adjusting its national measures affecting the realization of Farmers' Rights as set out in Article 9 of the Treaty, to protect and promote Farmers' Rights;

- requested that the Secretary convenes regional workshops on Farmers' Rights, subject to the agreed priorities of the Programme of Work and Budget and to the availability of financial resources, aiming at discussing national experiences on the implementation of Farmers' Rights as set out in Article 9 of the Treaty, involving, as appropriate, farmers' organizations and other stakeholders.

II. REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS BASED ON KNOWLEDGE, VIEWS, EXPERIENCES AND BEST PRACTICES SUBMITTED BY CONTRACTING PARTIES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS AS OPTIONS FOR NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 9

5. Since the entry into force of the Treaty and to date, 17 Contracting Parties¹ and 17 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)² have provided submissions to the Secretariat in respect of their experiences in the implementation of Article 9 on Farmers' Rights.

6. All submissions received have been taken into account in the below review and in document IT/GB-6/15/Inf. 5.

7. As requested by the Governing Body in Resolution 8/2013, the review of the submissions was based on certain categories (knowledge, views, experiences and best practices) and compiled, under the four elements of Article 9, in order to derive examples as potential options for national implementation of Article 9, namely,

- Article 9.2a, protection of traditional knowledge relevant to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- Article 9.2b, the right to equitably participate in sharing benefits arising from the utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- Article 9.2c, the right to participate in making decisions, at the national level, on matters related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- Article 9.3, right to save, use, exchange and sell farm-saved seed/propagating material.

8. An additional issue "Miscellaneous" was added to include all information from the submissions that could not be subsumed under the above elements of Article 9 of the Treaty.

Article 9.2a, Traditional Knowledge

9. Traditional Knowledge (TK) in certain countries is not protected by means of a special system or by any legal standards. In those countries, the holders of such knowledge have no legal rights in respect of the benefits that arise from such knowledge.³

10. In other countries, farmers are recognized as holders of local varieties and TK related to them.⁴ The recognition of collective rights is considered as important and therefore measures to

¹ Australia; Canada; Czech Republic; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK); Ecuador; France; Germany; Italy; Madagascar; Mali; Niger; Norway; Pakistan; Poland; Syria; Uruguay; Zambia

² Asocuch; Berne Declaration; Biowatch; Centre for Genetic Resources (CGN); Centre for Sustainable Development (Cenesta); Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT); Development Fund; European Seed Federation; Fridtjof Nansen Institute; Green Foundation; International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED); International Seed Federation (ISF); La Via Campesina; Let's Liberate Diversity-Coordination of the European Forum; LI-BIRD; Practical Action; The Global Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation Network.

³ Germany

⁴ Mali

protect TK including prior informed consent should also be collective.⁵ The National Biodiversity authority in India recognizes the rights of the communities over their TK.⁶ Few countries have developed laws to protect TK of indigenous peoples (e.g. Peru and Panama), but these laws do not necessarily protect the rights of farmers and communities over genetic resources.⁷

11. The need for facilitating documentation of TK has been pointed out, recognizing the difficulty in documenting knowledge that has passed on from generation to generation.⁸ Several examples of intents to document TK were mentioned, such as the potato catalogue project in Peru, farmers' registers for farmers' varieties in the Philippines and the use of regional catalogues of local varieties in Italy.

12. Generally a need is expressed for the development of an overall strategy and coherent national policies for the protection of TK related to genetic resources and the rights of farmers and local communities.⁹

Article 9.2b, Benefit-sharing

13. Most submissions recognize the importance of rewarding farmers for their contribution to the conservation, improvement and availability of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.¹⁰ Giving farmers an effective right to participate in sharing benefits includes both monetary and non-monetary benefit sharing.¹¹ One country states that equitable participation in sharing benefits is ensured through its intellectual property system over plant varieties.¹²

14. Several submissions present positive experiences, which include the community level and which can be linked to both benefit-sharing and TK protection under Article 9 of the Treaty, such as:

- reward and support systems in the form of community seed banks, seed fairs, or seed registries;
- dynamic conservation coupled with participatory plant breeding and farmers' field schools; as well as
- various forms of capacity-building and marketing activities.¹³

15. Amongst others, the following examples were presented in the submissions: the potato park (Peru), community seed fairs (Zambia), community gene banks and on-farm conservation (India), dynamic conservation and participatory plant breeding (France), participatory plant breeding to add value to farmers' varieties (Nepal), capacity-building for seed potato selection (Kenya) and the Plant Heritage Prize (Norway).

16. Continued access to PGRFA remains vital and different policies are required to regulate different kinds of use. There is recognition to strong customary rights, need for prior informed consent, and the use of incentives and agreements to enable equitable benefit sharing.¹⁴ Equitable

⁵ International Institute for Environment and Development

⁶ Green Foundation

⁷ International Institute for Environment and Development

⁸ Norway

⁹ Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea; BIOWATCH; International Institute for Environment and Development.

¹⁰ Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea; Germany; Australia

¹¹ LI-BIRD

¹² France

¹³ Australia; Canada; Germany; Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Norway; France; Zambia

¹⁴ BIOWATCH (South Africa)

sharing of benefits at the community level is important to ensure conflicts over benefits are minimized.¹⁵

Article 9.2c, Decision Making

17. Countries provide for participation of farmers in the decision making process by means of public consultations¹⁶ or through their relevant agricultural representative at the national level¹⁷.

18. Certain submissions reflect the need for more awareness raising for farmers in respect of their rights as well as the limitations and challenges that still exist for farmers to participate in decision-making bodies.¹⁸ Opportunities for farmers to participate in decision-making processes on the conservation and use of PGRFA, particularly in pre-breeding and breeding activities, are still limited.¹⁹ Further challenges exist where farmers are not consulted in a systematic manner nor included in the national decision making on the management of agricultural biodiversity.²⁰

19. In general, the need for a certain level of organization among farmers was expressed, so as to ensure their effective participation throughout decision-making and implementation processes.²¹ This would also allow countries to determine whose participation they should seek and farmers to have control over their representatives.

20. Several submissions expressed a need for establishing strong farmers' institutions in this regard and referred to examples such as the Biodiversity Conservation and Development Committee in Nepal, the Comité Técnico in Guatemala or the Farmer Conservator Association in Ethiopia. In Norway, farmers are represented in the advisory board of the Genetic Resource Centre and take part in political decision-making processes as members of one of the two main unions for farmers and smallholders.

Article 9.3, Farm-saved Seeds

21. Some submissions pointed out that Farmers do not necessarily have the right to offer, sell, market or stock propagating material of patented or protected varieties without the agreement of the holder of the patent or of the title of plant variety protection.²² Regulations therefore influence farmers' possibilities to use, develop, exchange and sell their own seeds.²³ Further consideration is required to allow farmers the flexibility to save, use, exchange and sell farm-saved seeds, as seeds are regarded essential to the survival of farmers.²⁴

22. Community seed banks are considered a viable way for farmers to access their seeds.²⁵ In one submission, materials are within the direct control of the government and farmers as well as plant breeders, scientists and other persons have access to seeds and planting stock in genebanks.²⁶

¹⁵ International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

¹⁶ Poland; Peru; Australia; Germany.

¹⁷ Germany; Norway; Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea; France

¹⁸ International Institute for Environment and Development. (India); Global Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation Network (Philippines), Berne Declaration; CENESTA (Iran); Development Fund (Norway)

¹⁹ Germany

²⁰ CENESTA (Iran)

²¹ Madagascar; CENESTA (Iran); Berne Declaration; Development Fund (Norway)

²² France; Berne Declaration

²³ Norway; Poland

²⁴ Global Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation Network (Laos)

²⁵ Green Foundation (Philippines, India)

²⁶ Germany

23. In Iran the “Act of Plant Varieties Registration, Control and Certification of Seeds and Seedlings” allows farmers to save their seeds and the government is responsible for helping them to improve the quality of farm-saved seeds.²⁷
24. Several submissions state that seed laws, including seed certification acts, should be accommodative to traditional varieties, which would also ensure their enhanced utilization and market access. Norway and India are named as examples of countries, which found an acceptable balance between the implementation of Farmers’ Rights and intellectual property rights of breeders.
25. Some submissions suggested that the DUS criteria of UPOV ’91 are not appropriate for farmers’ varieties, which are always new and rarely homogeneous or stable, for farmers’ informal seed systems and farmers’ TK. In addition they suggested that there is a need for “freedom to operate” for farmers and consequently legal space for farm saved seeds in the form of exceptions to plant breeder’s rights.²⁸
26. Community seed banks (CSB) or other forms of local seed banks managed collectively by farmers, as well as community based biodiversity management (CBM), including community biodiversity registers (CBR), are frequently mentioned as positive approaches. Examples are presented for India, the Philippines, Honduras and Guatemala. Moreover, participatory plant breeding and participative research in farmers’ fields and under the control of farmers’ organizations are considered as further positive approaches to realizing Farmers’ Rights.
27. Further submissions specifically on this subject were received in the context of the identification of areas of interrelations between the Treaty and the relevant instruments of UPOV and WIPO. These are dealt with in Chapter V below.

Miscellaneous

28. Generally Farmers’ Rights are perceived differently in various countries and even the definition of “farmers” varies from country to country.²⁹ Most countries do recognize Farmers’ Rights, although effective protection thereof in many cases is not readily available.
29. The needs of small-scale farmers are considered to differ from those of large industrial farmers.³⁰
30. Many submissions point out that implementation of Farmers’ Rights under the Treaty not only relates to Article 9, but equally to other Articles of the Treaty.³¹
31. Also, the implementation of Farmers’ Rights is considered as being related to various legislative acts, including seed law, plant variety protection laws, seed certification regulations, other regulations regarding seed distribution and trade, patent laws, bioprospecting laws or regulations, laws on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, laws on the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional knowledge.
32. Submissions refer to the need for greater awareness raising and capacity building regarding protection of Farmers’ Rights as well as the necessary financial support to assist farmers to cultivate their own seeds particularly for small farmers.³²

²⁷ CENESTA (Iran)

²⁸ Global Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation Network (Brazil); BIODIVERSITY (South Africa), International Seed Federation; Let’s Liberate Diversity Coordination of the European Forum

²⁹ Madagascar; Poland; Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Ecuador

³⁰ Global Community Biodiversity Development and Conservation Network (Brazil); LI-BIRD; Practical Action

³¹ For example Articles 5, 6, 12, 13, 14 and 18.

³² Norway; Niger; Syria; Let’s Liberate Diversity Coordination of the European Forum; LI-BIRD; La Via Campesina

33. Contributions to the Benefit-sharing Fund to support on-farm conservation are stated to be needed³³, by countries, as well as farmers submissions³⁴. The mobilization of financial partners to specifically develop programmes of participative selection in the field was also raised.³⁵ One submission suggested the establishment of a Special Global Fund to finance some of the small-scale projects for the conservation and protection of the genetic resources held by peasants and farmers.³⁶

III. REPORT ON RELEVANT DISCUSSIONS THAT RELATE TO FARMERS' RIGHTS WITHIN FAO FORA INCLUDING THE COMMITTEE ON FOOD SECURITY

34. In the context of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), a relevant discussion related to Farmers' Rights has been initiated with the High Level Panel of Experts Report (HLPE) on "Food Security and Climate Change", which was presented at the 39th session of the CFS in 2012. At its 41st session in October 2014, the CFS endorsed the "Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems", which include one principle entitled "Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation" (Principle 7): "Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems respects cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and supports diversity, including genetic diversity, and innovation by:

- i. Respecting cultural heritage sites and systems, including traditional knowledge, skills, and practices; and recognizing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in agriculture and food systems;
- ii. Recognizing the contributions of farmers, especially smallholders in all regions of the world, particularly those in centers of origin and diversity, in conserving, improving, and making available genetic resources, including seeds; and, subject to national law and in accordance with applicable international treaties, respecting their rights, to save, use, exchange, and sell these resources, and recognizing the interests of breeders;
- iii. Promoting fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization, including commercial, of genetic resources for food and agriculture, on mutually agreed terms, in accordance with international treaties, where applicable for parties to such treaties. This should be done within applicable systems of access to genetic resources for food and agriculture, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities under national law;
- iv. Promoting the application and use of locally adapted and innovative technologies and practices, agricultural and food sciences, research and development, as well as the transfer."

35. During the 41st session of the CFS, the Secretariat of the Treaty organized a side event on "Food Security and Nutrition through the Sustainable Use and Innovation of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture as Key Elements for Implementing Farmers' Rights" to debate on the contribution of the governance of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture by international institutions, and actions by peasant farmers, to improving food security and nutrition, through the sustainable use of PGRFA as key elements for the realization of Farmers' Rights.

36. At its 15th session in January 2015, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture³⁷ agreed to consider key issues in the preparation of the first report on The State of the

³³ Let's Liberate Diversity-Coordination of the European Forum; LI-BIRD.

³⁴ LI-BIRD

³⁵ La Via Campesina

³⁶ Syria

³⁷ <http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/cgrfa-meetings/cgrfa-comm/fifteenth-reg/en/>

World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture (the Report) to the Commission's 16th Regular Session. The goal of the Report is to provide a comprehensive description of the state of conservation and use of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture and of its current and potential contributions to human well-being and the maintenance of a healthy planet. One of the main objectives of the Report is to improve recognition of the continuing role of farmers, pastoralists, forest dwellers and fisher - folk around the world in the maintenance of biodiversity for food and agriculture, and of the contribution that it makes to their livelihoods.

37. Some references to Article 9 of the Treaty and to the right to access to seeds have been made during the discussions of the International Symposium on Agroecology for Food Security and Nutrition, International Year of Family Farming in September 2014³⁸ and to the Second International Conference on Nutrition in November 2014.³⁹

IV. UPOV AND WIPO: POSSIBLE AREAS OF INTERRELATIONS AMONG THEIR RESPECTIVE INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

38. The Governing Body requested the Secretary to "*invite UPOV and WIPO to jointly identify possible areas of interrelations among their respective international instruments*". Contracting Party regions and civil society organizations provided their inputs and thoughts on the implementation of this request and the Secretary exchanged views with the Office of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) and with the Secretariat of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

39. Based on these discussions and inputs, the Secretary sought the advice of the Bureau of the Sixth Session of the Governing Body and referred the matter to the *Ad Hoc* Technical Advisory Committee on Sustainable Use (ACSU), which has already dealt with issues related to Farmers' Rights in the past.

40. In preparation for the second meeting of the ACSU in March 2015, the Secretary invited Contracting Parties, stakeholders and others to share any relevant information on the identification of interrelations between the International Treaty, especially its Article 9, and the relevant instruments of UPOV and WIPO. All submissions received were compiled and made available in document IT/ACSU-2/15/Inf.5.

41. The ACSU reviewed a tentative list of some of the issues that were mentioned in these submissions and recommended to forward the entire list in slightly amended form to UPOV and WIPO. It advised to group the issues under the four elements of Article 9 of the Treaty, namely, the rights mentioned in its subparagraphs 9.2a), 9.2b), 9.2c) and 9.3. It also noted that the different instruments recognize and promote different forms of innovation in the use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture by farmers and breeders, including formal and informal systems.

42. The Secretary has accordingly brought to the attention of UPOV and WIPO the list of possible issues and will now, following the advice of the Bureau of the Sixth Session, jointly with UPOV and WIPO agree on a small team of experts to draft a report on the possible areas of interrelations among their respective international instruments.

V. OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATING TO ARTICLE 9

43. Multiple Consultations, workshops and dialogues were held in the past, following the requests of the Governing Body and led by Contracting Parties and Treaty partners:

³⁸ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4327e.pdf>

³⁹ <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/icn2/en/>

- Zambia⁴⁰: an Informal International Consultation on Farmers' Rights, was held in Lusaka on September 2007, which gathered participants from 20 countries and most Regions of the world. They all participated in their personal capacities, coming from various backgrounds, including ministries of agriculture, gene banks, research institutions, farmers' organizations and non-governmental organizations.
- Ethiopia⁴¹: an Input paper was submitted by Ethiopia to the 4th Session of the Governing Body based on the 2010 Global Consultations on Farmers' Rights and on the consultation conference held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, November 2010.
- Ecuador⁴²: The Treaty Secretariat in cooperation with the government of Ecuador and the financial support of the government of Spain, organized a two-day regional workshop for Latin American and the Caribbean on 24 – 25 July 2013 in Quito, Ecuador. Among the issues discussed at the Regional Workshop were the various country-led initiatives in the area of technology transfer. Participants also exchanged experiences, best practices and lessons learnt on the implementation of Farmers' Rights as established by Article 9.

44. In the current biennium as well, Contracting Parties and Treaty partners have expressed interest in organizing a global consultation on Farmers' Rights and requested the Secretariat in partnership with relevant institutions to facilitate the initiative. The global consultation would aim at identifying measures and actions needed to strengthen the promotion and realization of Farmers' Rights at the international and national levels; as well as exchanging knowledge, views, experiences and best practices to promote the realization of Farmers' Rights, including by deriving examples as options for the implementation of Farmers' Rights. Due to capacity limitation it was not possible for the Secretariat to facilitate a global event before the Sixth Session, but the global consultation is tentatively scheduled for 2016.

45. Within the capacity and resources available to the Secretariat, the Secretariat has also organized or facilitated dialogues on farmers' rights on the margins of meetings, events and activities already taking place and involving a significant presence of farmers' representatives and other relevant stakeholders. In particular, the Secretariat organized farmer and stakeholder dialogues and side-events on the margins of the 41st Session of the Committee on World Food Security, at the deposit of seeds by farmers resulting from the Benefit-sharing Fund projects at the Svalbard Seed Vault, and on the margins of second international learning exchange of the International Network of Mountain Indigenous People in order to facilitate discussions of stakeholders on farmers' rights.

VI. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

46. The Governing Body is invited to review and adopt the draft Resolution on the implementation of Farmers' Rights contained in *Appendix 1*.

⁴⁰ http://www.fni.no/doc&pdf/farmers_rights_lusaka_consultation_final_report.pdf

⁴¹ <http://www.planttreaty.org/sites/default/files/gb4c01e.pdf>

⁴² IT/GB-5/13/Circ.03

*Appendix I***DRAFT RESOLUTION **/2015****IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 9, FARMERS' RIGHTS****The Governing Body,**

Recalling the recognition in the International Treaty of the enormous contribution that the local and indigenous communities and farmers of all regions of the world have made, and will continue to make, for the conservation, development and use of plant genetic resources as the basis of food and agriculture production throughout the world,

Recalling its Resolutions 2/2007, 6/2009, 6/2011 and 8/2013,

1. **Invites** Contracting Parties and relevant organizations to take initiatives to gather information at regional and global levels for exchanging knowledge, views, experiences and best practices on the implementation of Farmers' Rights;
2. **Invites** each Contracting Party to consider developing national action plans for the implementation of Article 9, as appropriate, and subject to national legislation, in line with the implementation of Articles 5 and 6;
3. **Invites** each Contracting Party that have not already done so, to consider reviewing and, if necessary, adjusting its national measures affecting the realization of Farmers' Rights, as set out in Article 9 in the International Treaty, to protect and promote Farmers' Rights;
4. **Invites** each Contracting Party to engage farmers' organizations and relevant stakeholders in matters related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and consider their contributions to awareness raising and capacity building towards this aim;
5. **Requests** the Secretary to facilitate such initiatives upon request and depending on available resources;
6. **Requests** the Secretary to prepare a study on best practices as options for national implementation of Farmers' Rights, based on such information gathering, as well as on the knowledge, views, experiences and best practices that he has received since the entering into force of the Treaty;
7. **Requests** the Secretary to launch a Joint Capacity Building Programme with GFAR and , if available, with other organizations, on Farmers' Rights;
8. **Requests** the Secretary to further develop the Educational Module of the Treaty on Farmers' Rights;
9. **Requests** the Secretary to continue engaging with UPOV and WIPO to jointly identify possible areas of interrelations between their respective instruments and the Treaty, considering in particular the development of a pilot project on complementarity/protection of formal and informal seed systems
10. **Appreciates** the participation of farmers' organizations in its work and invites them to continue to actively participate in its sessions and in relevant inter-sessional processes, as appropriate and according to the Rules of Procedure;

11. **Invites** Contracting Parties and development cooperation organizations to consider providing financial and technical **support** for the implementation of Farmers' Rights as set out in Article 9 of the Treaty in developing countries, and to enable farmers and representatives of farmers' organizations to attend meetings under the International Treaty;
12. **Requests** the Secretary to report on relevant discussions that relate to Farmers' Rights within FAO fora;
13. **Requests** the Secretary to report to the Governing Body, at its Seventh Session, on the implementation of this Resolution.