CONFERENCE

Forty-first Session
Rome, 22-29 June 2019
International Tea Day
(Draft Resolution)

Executive Summary
The People’s Republic of China proposed the establishment of an International Tea Day in view of the importance of Tea (*Camellia sinensis*) for poverty reduction and improved livelihoods, food security and overall rural development, especially in the least-developed tropical countries. Tea is the main means of subsistence for millions of smallholder farmers and their families. Its production and trade contribute to reducing extreme poverty (Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1) and achieving the Zero Hunger goal (SDG 2). Tea is also associated with the empowerment of women (SDG 5) involved in the picking, processing and marketing of the commodity. It also represents a good source of export revenues for some of the poorest countries, helping them to cover their food import bills.

*Extract from the Report of the 160th Council Session (3-7 December 2018):*
19. The Council […] endorsed:

   e) the proposal by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, as endorsed by the 72nd Session of CCP, to establish the observance by the UN System of an “International Tea Day” on 21 May of every year.

Suggested action by the Conference
The Conference may wish to approve the draft resolution in Annex and to request the Director-General to transmit it 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 21 May of every year as International Tea Day.

*Queries on the substantive content of this document may be addressed to:*

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Annex

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International Tea Day

THE CONFERENCE,

Noting that tea constitutes the main means of subsistence for millions of poor families who live in a number of least developed countries;

Noting that tea production and processing contributes to the fight against hunger (Sustainable Development Goal (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 tea is a main source of income and export revenues for some of the poorest countries and, as a labour-intensive sector, provides jobs especially in remote and economically disadvantaged areas;

Affirming that tea can play a significant role in rural development, poverty reduction and food security in developing countries, being one of the most important cash crops;

Recalling the urgent need to raise public awareness of the importance of tea for rural development and sustainable livelihoods and to improve the tea value chain to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Reemphasizing the call from the Intergovernmental Group on Tea to direct greater efforts towards expanding demand, particularly in producing countries where per capita consumption is relatively low, and supporting efforts to address the declining per capita consumption in traditional importing countries;

Trusting that such a celebration would promote and foster collective actions to implement activities in favour of the sustainable production and consumption of tea and raise awareness of its importance in fighting hunger, malnutrition and poverty;

Stressing that the costs of activities associated with the implementation of the International Tea Day, and FAO involvement, will be met through voluntary contributions;

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 21 May of each year as the International Tea Day.

(Adopted on … June 2019)