

**conference**

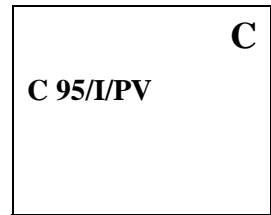
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**conférence**

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'AUMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

**conferencia**

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION



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Twenty-eighth Session  
COMMISSION I

Vingt-huitième session  
COMMISSION I

28° período de sesiones  
COMISION I

**Rome, 20-31 October 1995**

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PROCÈS-VERBAUX DES SÉANCES DE LA COMMISSION I  
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ACTAS TAQUIGRAFICAS DE LAS SESIONES DE LA COMISION I  
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(23 October 1995)

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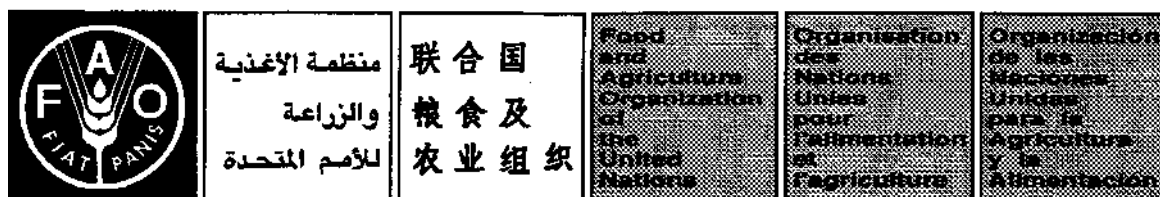
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(30 October 1995)

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23 October 1995



CONFERENCE

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Twenty-eighth Session • Vingt-huitième session • 28° período de sesiones

**FIRST MEETING OF COMMISSION I**  
**PREMIERE SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION I**  
**PRIMERA SESION DE LA COMISION I**

23 October 1995

**The First Meeting was opened at 09.30 hours**  
**Mr Thomas Yanga,**  
**Chairman of Commission I, presiding**

**La première séance est ouverte à 9 h 30**  
**sous la présidence de M. Thomas Yanga,**  
**Président de la Commission I**

**Se abre la primera sesión a las 9.30 horas**  
**bajo la presidencia del Sr. Thomas Yanga,**  
**Presidente de la Comisión I**

**LE PRÉSIDENT:** Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs, nous entamons ce matin la première séance de la Commission I de la vingt-huitième session de la Conférence générale de la FAO. Avant d'entrer dans le vif du sujet, vous me permettrez de faire quelques remarques d'ordre personnel. Avant tout, je voudrais vous remercier sincèrement et très profondément de la confiance que vous avez placée en ma modeste personne et de l'honneur que vous m'avez fait ainsi qu'à mon pays en m'élisant à la tête de cette Commission. Tout naturellement, je voudrais aussi saisir cette occasion pour exprimer ma profonde gratitude à mon gouvernement et au groupe africain qui ont respectivement présenté et soutenu ma candidature. Je vous promets que je n'épargnerai aucun effort pour ne pas décevoir les attentes que vous avez placées en moi et mener à bien la délicate mission que nous avons à accomplir. Je sollicite humblement et avec insistance votre contribution et votre collaboration pleines et entières. Je sais que je pourrai compter sur vous et je vous remercie vivement à l'avance.

Je voudrais aussi féliciter les deux vice-présidents de notre Commission qui ont été désignés, à savoir M. Mohamed Said Harbi du Soudan et M. Jan Bielawski de la Pologne. Comme vous l'avez certainement remarqué, nous avons un ordre du jour qui comporte huit points et qui est sensiblement le même que lorsque la Conférence avait une durée de trois semaines. Donc nous devons gérer efficacement le temps imparti et nous avons huit séances pour achever l'examen de ces différents points. Je vous invite donc pour pouvoir respecter ce délai qui nous est imparti à ce que vous puissiez être aussi brefs que possible dans vos interventions et suggère que les interventions ne puissent pas aller au-delà de cinq minutes. A ce titre, je vous rappellerai qu'hier à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, les chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement qui assistaient à l'anniversaire des Nations Unies n'ont eu que cinq minutes pour leurs interventions. Donc nous aussi, ici, essayons de limiter nos interventions autant que possible à cinq minutes maximum et pour ce faire je vous rappelle que pour chaque point de l'ordre du jour le Secrétariat a préparé soit des projets de décision soit des projets de résolution et je souhaiterais que vos interventions puissent se concentrer, si possible, exclusivement sur ces projets de décision ou projets de résolution. A cette fin, j'aimerais attirer votre attention sur les différents points de l'ordre du jour et des décisions qui sont attendues de notre Conférence sur le Sommet mondial de l'alimentation qui sera notre premier point, il y aura un projet de résolution qui sera discuté et adopté. Sur le point 8 qui concerne l'Ajustement agricole international, à la fin du document au paragraphe 91, nous avons un projet de décision. Sur le point 9, l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques, un projet de résolution plus les annexes qui figurent aux pages 4 et 8. Sur le point 10 concernant les normes phytosanitaires, nous avons aussi un projet de décision qui figure dans les paragraphes 3 et 4 du document C 95/22-Rév. 1 et au paragraphe 2 du document C 95/22-Sup. 1 au paragraphe 7, du document C 95/22-Sup. 2 et au paragraphe 3 du document C 95/22-Sup. 3. Sur le point 11 concernant le Code de conduite sur la pêche responsable, nous aurons à examiner deux projets de résolution. Sur le point 12 concernant le Plan d'action révisé de la FAO sur l'intégration des femmes, nous avons un projet de décision à examiner qui figure au paragraphe 25 du document correspondant. Sur le point 13, à savoir Objectifs de contributions du Programme alimentaire mondial, nous avons un projet de résolution qui figure à la page 2 du document de base et au point 14 qui est le dernier point de notre ordre du jour sur la situation du criquet pèlerin, il est question que les délégations qui ont sponsorisé l'inscription de ce point de l'ordre du jour nous présentent un projet de résolution qui sera examiné. Je vois des mains qui se lèvent, laissez-moi terminer s'il vous plaît, je voudrais aussi vous donner lecture des membres du Comité de rédaction de notre Commission qui ont été désignés. Le Président du Comité sera M. Houtman des Pays-Bas; les membres sont: le Canada, la Nouvelle-Zélande, le Japon, la France, la Syrie, l'Iran, la Malaisie, Sri Lanka, l'Ethiopie, l'Algérie, le Panama et Haïti. Au point 6 de notre ordre du jour aussi sur les normes phytosanitaires. Ceux qui en ont suivi les travaux se rappelleront que le Conseil a recommandé la constitution d'un groupe de travail pour examiner les amendements proposés par différentes délégations sur ces normes en vue de parvenir à un consensus sur le projet de décision, au plus tard au moment où la Commission examinera ce point de l'ordre du jour. A cet effet, le Président a mené des consultations qui ont abouti à la création d'un groupe de travail composé des membres suivants: Japon, Union européenne, Malaisie, Uruguay, Maroc, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Chine, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pays-Bas et Ouganda.

Le Président de ce groupe de travail sera M. Sakira de l'Ouganda. Le Président et les membres seront informés des dates et lieux des différentes réunions. La première pourrait avoir lieu aujourd'hui dans la salle du Liban. Je précise qu'il s'agit d'un groupe de travail informel, donc il n'y aura, à priori, pas d'interprétation, les travaux seront conduits dans une seule langue, en anglais.

Je voudrais aussi vous rappeler qu'aujourd'hui, nous devons arrêter nos travaux à 10 h 45, pour permettre à ceux des délégués qui assisteront à l'audience papale de s'y rendre, et nous les reprendrons dans l'après-midi.

Le document que j'ai lu, qui récapitule les différentes actions attendues de notre Comité sur les divers points de l'ordre du jour, n'a pas été distribué. Nous avons seulement récapitulé pour chaque point à l'ordre du jour l'action qui est attendue du Comité, lequel devra se prononcer soit sur le projet de résolution qui figure dans le document, soit sur le projet de décision qui est dans le document. Donc, ce que j'ai indiqué ne fait pas l'objet d'un document officiel distribué.

**Nasreddine RIMOUCHE (Algérie):** Monsieur le Président, je souhaiterais une clarification sur deux points. Tout d'abord, je voudrais savoir quel rôle sera attribué au groupe de travail informel que vous venez de mentionner.

Ensuite, mon pays ayant l'intention de présenter un projet de résolution, je voudrais avoir des informations ou des précisions sur la marche à suivre. Pourrions-nous le présenter immédiatement ou devons-nous attendre le moment opportun pour ce faire? J'aimerais que vous m'indiquiez, Monsieur le Président, la procédure à suivre. Je vous remercie.

**LE PRÉSIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable délégué de l'Algérie.

Concernant votre première question, le groupe de travail aura précisément pour tâche d'examiner les amendements qui auront été proposés par écrit par les différents pays sur les normes phytosanitaires et de voir dans quelle mesure on pourrait les prendre en considération. Il fera rapport à la Commission lorsque nous examinerons ce point de l'ordre du jour, laquelle examinera le rapport ou les propositions qui lui seront faits en vue de parvenir rapidement à une décision sur ce point.

Le groupe de travail n'a pas pour rôle d'entamer des négociations ou de se substituer à la Commission, mais seulement d'examiner les différents amendements qui auront été suggérés pour voir dans quelle mesure ceux-ci sont compatibles entre eux et nous faire des propositions pour que nous puissions parvenir à un consensus sur cette question.

Sur votre deuxième question, certains pays ont déjà annoncé qu'ils ont un projet de résolution à soumettre sur le point 14, relatif au criquet pèlerin. Donc vous pourriez transmettre votre projet de résolution au Comité des résolutions pour un avis sur la forme et la conformité avec les règles générales de l'Organisation et lorsque nous aborderons cette question, nous l'examinerons en détail.

**I. MAJOR TRENDS AND POLICEES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

**I. PRINCIPALES TENDANCES ET POLITIQUES EN MATIERE D'ALIMENTATION ET D'AGRICULTURE**

**I. PRINCIPALES TENDENCIAS Y POLITICAS EN LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION**

**7. World Food Summit**

**7. Sommet mondial de l'alimentation**

**7. Cumbre Mundial sobre la Alimentación**

**LE PRÉSIDENT:** Le point 7 est relatif au Sommet mondial de l'alimentation. Encore une fois, je vous renvoie à la Session du Conseil qui vient de s'achever, au cours de laquelle celui-ci a pris note du projet de résolution sur la tenue du Sommet mondial de l'alimentation en novembre 1996. Les conclusions du Conseil sont contenues dans le document C 95/LIM/10 qui a été distribué ce matin.

Pendant le Conseil, certaines délégations avaient informé qu'elles avaient des commentaires à faire concernant le texte de la résolution, donc nous espérons recevoir ces commentaires et suggestions d'amendements à apporter au cours de notre débat, ici.

Nous avons toute la journée pour examiner ce point de l'ordre du jour et pour débattre de cette question. Les documents que nous avons devant nous, en particulier le document C 95/17, contiennent les informations nécessaires pour un débat très riche qui pourrait nous permettre de conclure.

Etant donné le temps limité qui nous est imparti, le Secrétariat ne fera pas d'introduction sur ce point de l'ordre du jour qui a été déjà débattu longuement lors des différentes Sessions du Conseil et du Comité de la Sécurité alimentaire mondiale, aussi, nous entrerons directement dans le vif du sujet.

A la lumière des discussions qui auront lieu, la Commission décidera de la suite à donner pour l'examen de cette question.

Le calendrier de nos travaux prévoit que nous achevions l'examen de cette question aujourd'hui, donc nous allons en commencer l'examen maintenant pour arrêter à 10 heures 45 et reprendre l'après-midi. Si, à la fin de la séance de l'après-midi, nous n'avons pas pu conclure, il est prévu que nous ayons une séance de nuit après la réception du Directeur général qui aura lieu de 18 heures 30 à 20 heures, afin de terminer aujourd'hui l'examen de cette question.

Il dépend de vous que nous ayons ou non cette séance de nuit et j'espère bien que nous pourrons l'éviter. Mais si besoin est, nous aurons cette séance de nuit pour terminer nos travaux.

Encore une fois, vous êtes invités à faire vos déclarations, vos commentaires et vos suggestions, si vous en avez, sur le projet de résolution qui figure à la fin du document, en fonction de quoi nous déciderons de la suite à donner pour achever ce point de l'ordre du jour.

**Carlos ARANDA MARTIN (España):** Señor Presidente, tengo el honor de intervenir en nombre de la Unión Europea y sus Estados Miembros. Durante el período de sesiones de verano del Consejo de la FAO, la Presidencia de la Unión Europea le hizo saber que la iniciativa del Director General de organizar una Cumbre Mundial de la Alimentación para el próximo año contaba con el apoyo europeo. Tengo el placer de confirmar nuestra posición y de expresar de nuevo los dos deseos que quisiéramos ver cumplidos en esta Cumbre. El primero de ellos es garantizar que en los programas de los gobiernos de todos aquellos países en vías de desarrollo en que el hambre y la malnutrición es general, así como en los programas de los organismos donantes, la seguridad alimentaria a largo plazo vuelva a ser un objetivo prioritario. La Cumbre debería suscitar en los responsables políticos y en la opinión pública la voluntad de obrar en favor de la seguridad alimentaria mundial. Esto sería garantía de un compromiso de carácter global y duradero y contribuiría, además, a paliar este problema básico de tantos países en el mundo.

Nuestro segundo deseo es que este importante acontecimiento permita alcanzar resultados prácticos, mediante políticas más eficaces en materia de seguridad alimentaria y de lucha contra el hambre y la pobreza. Para ello, los Programas de Acción que se elaboren deberían, como requisito previo a su ejecución, resultar operativos y pragmáticos. Los responsables políticos de los países afectados por la inseguridad alimentaria deben adoptar una visión a largo plazo para romper el círculo vicioso que representa el creciente número de medidas de emergencia a las que se desvían los escasos recursos de que disponen los programas de desarrollo sociales y económicos.

La Cumbre debería concentrar su atención en la capacidad de cada hogar de acumular los recursos necesarios para superar los períodos en los que el suministro o la producción de alimentos no estén asegurados, así como en las políticas y programas nacionales al efecto. No cabe duda de que hay que tener en cuenta la gran importancia que revisten a este respecto la estabilidad de los países y el rápido crecimiento de la población, sin embargo reconozco que la Cumbre Mundial de la Alimentación no es el lugar más adecuado para abordar estos factores que, sin embargo, constituyen las condiciones previas para alcanzar con éxito los objetivos de la seguridad alimentaria.

Querría también recalcar que debe asegurarse la plena participación de los principales actores de la seguridad alimentaria, así como de las instituciones financieras internacionales y del resto de las agencias de las Naciones Unidas en el proceso preparatorio de la Cumbre. En la reunión ministerial celebrada en la ciudad de Quebec se han puesto de relieve una serie de conceptos importantes que quiero señalar: la corresponsabilidad y el rol de los distintos actores del desarrollo; la necesidad de reformas del marco institucional de los países beneficiarios, de forma que se permita la participación de los distintos grupos afectados, empezando por el de las mujeres, en el proceso de decisión y el acceso de estos grupos a los circuitos económicos básicos, como son el crédito rural, las infraestructuras de base, la gestión colectiva, etc. La intervención del Estado debe concentrarse en la creación de las condiciones necesarias para ello, como por ejemplo, un marco jurídico adecuado que regule el acceso a la tierra, las infraestructuras de transporte, la investigación y la vulgarización, así como las condiciones favorables para la utilización del ahorro y para la intervención tanto de origen interna como externa.

Por otro lado, he tomado buena nota de que durante las reuniones del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial, que se celebrarán a principios de 1996, podrá ultimarse el contenido definitivo de la Cumbre. Me permito insistir, señor Presidente, en la importancia de disponer en tiempo útil de los documentos de base que facilitarán nuestra ulterior reflexión.

Todos los elementos aquí expuestos me permiten augurar que la Cumbre será realmente un acontecimiento internacional de importancia para la seguridad alimentaria en el mundo y para todos aquellos hogares que pasan hambre hoy en día.

**Michael TABONG KIMA (Cameroon):** Thank you very much, Mr Chairman, for giving me the floor on this very important topic of our agenda. First of all, permit me to congratulate you on your election to preside over this very important Commission I of the Conference.

Knowing you better than anyone else here, I am very certain that with your qualities and your abilities, we will make a success.

The Cameroon Government has expressed already in many fora its strong support for the convening by the Director-General of the World Food Summit in November 1996 in Rome. I will reiterate that support again in this 28th Session of the Conference. In that regard we are pleased to see that that support is now worldwide and that the preparation is progressing satisfactorily.

Cameroon attaches a great importance to the preparation of the Summit. In respect to this, we have set up a national Preparatory Committee headed by a national secretariat and with the overall objective of arousing and coordinating the contribution of the various ministries and para-statal agencies concerned, the research and the private sectors and the NGOs also.

My delegation welcomes the Director-General's intention to hold the costs of that Summit at the minimum possible and the measures envisaged in this regard. That is why my delegation feels that the budgetary provision in the PWB 1996-97 for it is acceptable to us. We also appeal to all the governments in a position to do so, and other international and regional institutions, to provide the extrabudgetary resources needed for the Summit.

Finally, my delegation gives its general support to the draft resolution contained in the document C 95/17.

**Nasreddine RIMOUCHE (Algérie):** Qu'il me soit permis tout d'abord de vous exprimer les chaleureuses félicitations de la délégation algérienne pour votre élection unanime à la Présidence de notre Commission dont les travaux bénéficieront assurément de votre direction avisée et de votre expérience éprouvée. Dans l'accomplissement de votre tâche à laquelle les autres membres du bureau ont tenu à associer leur dévouement et leur compétence, soyez assuré du plein appui et de l'entière coopération de ma délégation. Monsieur le Président, les années 1995-96 resteront indéniablement inscrites dans les annales de notre Organisation comme des années de lutte contre la faim et la pauvreté, des années qui connaissent des entreprises d'envergure, des années tournées vers un avenir plus prospère pour toute l'humanité. En 1995, la FAO a célébré son cinquantième anniversaire sous le signe de "nourrir le monde". En 1996, la FAO organisera un Sommet

mondial de l'alimentation. Ce Sommet mondial se veut un début de réponse à la grave préoccupation de la communauté internationale face à la dégradation continue des conditions de vie de l'écrasante majorité de l'humanité. Cette entreprise se veut être aussi une claire manifestation de la ferme détermination de la FAO à ne ménager aucun effort pour lutter contre la faim, la pauvreté et la malnutrition. Nous sommes en effet interpellés par le fait qu'à l'aube du vingt et unième siècle, la famine décime plus de 18 millions d'êtres humains et plus de 800 millions de personnes souffrent de sous-alimentation protéinique et énergétique. Ces chiffres alarmants sont éloquentes et justifient pleinement cette grave préoccupation. Partant, toute politique sérieuse de préservation et d'amélioration de la situation alimentaire mondiale ne saurait avoir d'autres conditionnantes que celles de la croissance de la production agricole et du développement de la capacité de produire, dans la perspective de l'élimination du fossé économique et social entre ce qu'il faut bien appeler les pays en voie de surdéveloppement et les pays en voie de réappauvrissement. Relever ce défi mondial, c'est garantir l'avènement sur notre terre d'un seul monde uni et préparer le seul avenir possible de l'humanité qui ne peut être qu'un avenir commun, solidaire et prospère pour tous. La lutte contre la malnutrition n'est pas une affaire exclusive des pays riches comme la lutte contre la pauvreté et le combat contre la faim ne sont pas l'affaire exclusive des pays pauvres. Ils sont l'affaire de l'humanité toute entière. La délégation algérienne adhère pleinement à l'importance du projet de résolution dont notre Commission se trouve aujourd'hui saisie. Par conséquent, ma délégation juge inopportun d'inclure, dans le paragraphe 2 de la page 4 (version française) sur la prise de parole des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement ainsi que des ministres, une déclaration aussi importante que celle-ci. A cet effet, elle propose la suppression totale de ce paragraphe du projet de résolution. Pour ce qui est du paragraphe 6 de la même page, donc page 4 (version française) et notamment en ce qui concerne la proposition du Directeur général d'inviter au Sommet des représentants et des personnalités des institutions et notamment en ce qui concerne l'alinéa D où il est dit "plusieurs observateurs de l'Organisation de libération de la Palestine", nous proposons d'élargir ce champ et d'inclure d'autres mouvements de libération, y compris le front Polisario. Le front Polisario est invité à titre d'observateur à toute manifestation organisée par le système des Nations Unies. J'en veux pour preuve sa participation en qualité d'observateur au Sommet de Copenhague et à la Conférence des femmes de Pékin. Enfin, la délégation algérienne se félicite de la convocation d'un Sommet mondial de l'alimentation qui aura lieu en 1996. Cette rencontre offre l'occasion idoine à la communauté internationale d'adopter des plans d'action concrets pour la lutte contre la faim, la malnutrition et la pauvreté. Je vous remercie pour votre attention.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je remercie l'honorable délégué et surtout de ses propositions concrètes sur le projet de résolution.

**Manuel José DIAS SOARES DA COSTA (Portugal):** Thank you very much for giving me the floor to speak on point 7 of our agenda. Our comments and remarks should be considered as complementary to the statement just made by the distinguished delegate of Spain on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, which my delegation fully endorses. In particular, we would also like to stress our hope that the Summit should provide the grounds to ensure that food security issues will, in fact, be placed as high priority objectives in the agendas of the governments of those developing countries where hunger and malnutrition are widespread. Building up the adequate level of food security in every country of our planet is a rather complicated puzzle. Not only does it require the technical skills and the correct use of the existing potential resources in a sustainable way, but there is also a need for a framework in which the financial, macro-economic and political dimensions are essential to create the proper environment for the implementation of food security-aiming policies. These later dimensions are, after all, the responsibility of the Heads of State and governments of those countries in highest need.

Because of the complexity of the issues involved in food security, it must be placed in a long-term prospective. As a matter of fact, during the last years we have witnessed a rapid increase in the requirements of emergency food aid actions to offset the striking effects of natural and man-made catastrophes, particularly the latter, which should have been avoided. These have, of course, diverted scarce resources away from economic and social development programmes, which should be the core of international food aid.

Probably the most important objective of the Summit must be the raising of a greater and long-lasting consciousness in political leaders and the right awareness of public opinions in regard to food security problems.

Right from the beginning of his term in office, the Director-General, Dr Jacques Diouf, has put food security as a priority item in his working agenda. He formally proposed the initiative of organizing a World Food Summit, focusing on food security, during the 107th Session of the FAO Council in November 1994. Since then he has pursued the initiative with great courage and faith and has paved the way for what we all expect to be a very successful event. My delegation wishes to take this opportunity to congratulate the Director-General for his efforts and the provisions he is making in guiding the Secretariat in the organization of the Summit.

We have taken note and appreciate the policy announced by the Director-General assuring us that, in spite of the high quality of the technical background being prepared by FAO, the costs of organizing the Summit will be kept to a minimum. In this context, my delegation announces our support of the Draft Resolution proposed in document C 95/17 on page 3.

The CFS will be used as a focal point for the convergence of contributions from national delegations and for comments regarding the 15 background technical documents being prepared and distributed by the Secretariat. For this purpose the CFS will hold a meeting in January 1996 and later on, hopefully in early September, another one to synthesize the conclusions of the Regional Conferences and to prepare a uniform text for the Summit, which must be discussed and endorsed by the Council in October 1996. Due to the fact that up until now, only four of the 15 background technical documents have been distributed, I am afraid that only a partial discussion of the Member States' contributions can be taken up at the CFS meeting in January 1996. This being so, the Regional Conferences of FAO during the spring summer of 1996 will be the most likely fora for these debates. Therefore, we strongly suggest that provision is made during the organization of the agenda for the Regional Conferences to allow enough time for delegations to avail themselves of the opportunity to debate those important technical documents in the draft form before they go to the Summit.

In his opening statement to the Ministerial Conference last week in Quebec City, Dr Diouf said, and I quote: "Our only salvation is to win the race between food production and population growth in developing countries". The Director-General was certainly right.

Beginning in 1945 with our founding fathers' hopes and dreams of eradicating hunger and malnutrition on earth, through the 50 years of successful work and efforts of our Organization, we have reached the point when "Food for all" must be the firm goal to be achieved. However, the current situation is certainly more complex than that of 50 years ago.

Achieving "Food for all" is not just a matter of increasing food production in an overall global perspective, or aiming at a demographic balance. We all know that agricultural production on a world-wide basis has responded to the challenge of demographic expansion and, although at a reduced pace, the potential still exists for continuing growth. At least, this is what statistics and prospective studies clearly show. However, the fact is that statistics, however good and encouraging they are, do not give any comfort to the many millions of people who are going hungry to bed every day.

Food security should be looked at from both sides of the coin: firstly, from the side of the offer of food in relation to our technical capacity and political will to produce more and better quality food and to overcome food shortages in certain areas of the world; secondly, of course, from the point of view of the demand. This is not only a matter of confirming the offer by means of distribution and access. What it really means is creating effective demand. This is alleviating the poverty and increasing people's purchasing power through sustainable economic development.

In rural areas, particularly, where most of the poor of our planet live, our new dream, our responsibility and commitment 50 years later, must be that of promoting sustainable agricultural development, which should at one time provide for increasing local food production and the increasing income of the rural population. This strategy holds particularly true for the increasing number of low-income food-deficit countries. This is what building up food security is all about.

**James SCHROEDER (United States of America):** As Secretary of Agriculture Glickman indicated at the FAO ministerial meeting in Quebec last week, the United States feels that it is appropriate that Director-General Diouf has called for a Summit on World Food Security to focus international attention on the

deplorable fact that 800 million people in developing countries still suffer from chronic malnutrition. While the United States believes that global conferences are not the most effective vehicle for promoting change, we are committed to working towards making this Summit a relevant, cost-effective, and productive event. To that end, we would like to make a few general and hopefully brief comments and suggestions.

First, we feel the Summit itself would be more aptly named the "World Food Security Summit", rather than just the World Food Summit, in order to state more clearly the nature of the meeting.

Second, the preparatory process leading up to the Summit, as expressed in Annex 2 of Conference document C 95/17, can and should be streamlined. We recommend, for example, that the January meeting of the Committee on Food Security be reduced from the proposed five days to only four days, and devoted to an intensive review of the Summit documents. These revised documents could then be discussed at the meetings of FAO's five Regional Conferences between March and July 1996. We applaud the Secretariat for making use of the normal FAO meetings as indicated in paragraph 3 of that document. To avoid unnecessary duplication and reduce the cost of Summit preparations, we would propose that the September session of the Committee on Food Security report directly to the Summit. With that change, the Summit issue would only be an information item at the 111th Session of the FAO Council in October. FAO could therefore reduce the length of the Council to five working days, rather than the proposed eight days.

Third, with respect to Summit activities, we feel that the two-fold arrangement is unnecessary and could lead to some confusion. We suggest the Summit should be organized in the usual manner as a single meeting. Appropriate protocol, of course, would be observed in terms of speaker precedence and we suggest that the Summit consists, of three days and not the five days currently proposed.

Fourth, as to the objectives of the Summit, we believe these should clearly encourage food-deficit countries to take the necessary actions to increase their food security. These include: (1) correcting domestic policies that have an urban bias; (2) implementing market-oriented reforms to maximize the economic benefits for developing countries from increased world economic growth and trade under the Uruguay Round; (3) creating a climate of political stability that would encourage foreign private and public investment; and (4) improving research and infrastructure to reduce waste of food, including post harvest technology, and to improve plant varieties. FAO's role in support of specific objectives should be well targeted and limited. We do suggest that the draft declaration be amended specifically to invite representatives of the Rome food agencies and the international financial institutions to the Summit.

Fifth, we support a clear and transparent budget for the Summit. This should reflect the full costs of the Summit to FAO Members.

Sixth, with respect to the technical papers, we believe that the role of the non-governmental organizations, private voluntary organizations, the private sector, and women should be identified in each paper. We believe these groups have a vital role to contribute to World Food Security.

When our discussion turns to the specific language of the Draft Resolution, my delegation will be prepared to make some additional specific suggestions.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Pourriez-vous peut-être nous faire part de vos commentaires sur le projet de résolution dès maintenant. Je crois qu'il serait utile pour l'ensemble des membres de la Commission de prendre note de vos suggestions sur le projet de résolution et éventuellement de réagir en conséquence. Cela permettra à la Commission d'envisager la manière la plus adéquate de traiter de ce projet de résolution après avoir entendu toutes les suggestions relatives à ce projet. Donc Monsieur le Délégué des Etats-Unis, je voudrais, si possible, que vous puissiez faire part à la Commission des observations que vous avez sur le projet de résolution afin que toute la Commission puisse en prendre note.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** If you wish to turn this into a drafting session, we are prepared to do that, of course. Most of the specifics deal with the implementation of the general points that were made by the Under-Secretary of Agriculture.



Beginning with the title of the Conference, it should be the World Food Security Summit'. In the preamble we would suggest that the quotation from the universal declaration is best described as "stated" rather than "enshrined".

Going down to the paragraph that begins with "Conscious of the fact", in the third line of that paragraph, after the words "responsibility for", we suggest deleting the words "guaranteeing a nation's" and substituting instead "establishing the environment necessary for the achievement of national and household", and the sentence would then continue as written. So the entire phrase would be: "...that responsibility for establishing the environment necessary for the achievement of national and household food security belongs to the highest level of political leadership."

We would propose dropping the next sentence "World leaders have many times addressed the issue of food security", as this really is not necessary to the resolution.

In the next paragraph that begins "Taking note" simply insert the words "food security" into the title of the meeting.

In the operational section of the Resolution, paragraph 1, again put in the full title "World Food Security Summit", and the dates would be changed to 15 to 17 November. To make it clear that there is only a single summit meeting and not a two-segment meeting, the second paragraph could be dropped totally.

In paragraph 5, at the end of that single sentence, the United States proposes adding these words "through already scheduled meetings in order to reduce the cost". These meetings are listed in an annex to this Resolution.

In paragraph 6, we suggest that the first sentence reads "approves the proposal of the Director-General to invite to the Summit and to preparatory meetings".

We believe paragraph 7 and 8 could be eliminated. It is up to sovereign governments to decide who will be members of their delegation.

Paragraph 9 in the English version at least, the word "the" should appear before "focal point".

In paragraph 10 as presently written, the Regional Conferences would be asked to address only region-specific problems. We think that is a much too narrow focus for the Regional Conferences. They will have before them a draft declaration and a draft global plan of action. We believe their input on those documents would be extremely useful and therefore suggest the following change in this paragraph: after the words "to address" eliminate the word "those" and then the sentence would read "to address food security issues and especially those concerns which are region-specific". We suggest the elimination of the phrase "through their contributions to lend the needed regional dimensions" and in its place insert "to prepare regional annexes to".

To avoid confusion, Mr Chairman, let me read the entire sentence as we propose it: "Calls upon the Regional Conferences in 1996 to address food security issues and especially those concerns which are region-specific in nature, and to prepare regional annexes to the draft summit documents".

In paragraphs 12 and 13, just a correction of the title "World Food Security Summit" in both paragraphs.

In paragraph 14, let me read what would be an entirely new sentence. The first line simply drops the word "further" and everything after the word "report". The sentence would then read "Requests that the Committee on World Food Security report the results of its September 1996 meeting to a November 13-14 meeting of Senior Officials in Rome".

Finally, a new paragraph 15 which states "Requests further that the 112th and 113th Sessions of the Council report to the 29th Session of the Conference in 1997 on follow-up to the World Food Security Summit".

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je tiens tout de suite à préciser que la Commission ne se transformera pas en Comité de rédaction. Mais, comme je l'ai dit au début de l'examen de cette question, il serait bon que nous puissions

écouter vos réactions et vos suggestions sur le projet de résolution et à la fin de notre débat nous prendrons une décision sur la manière de traiter ces suggestions. Je vous remercie donc pour les suggestions que vous avez faites sur le projet de résolution. Je vois le délégué de l'Egypte qui a levé sa pancarte. Je crois qu'il veut prendre la parole pour réagir à ce que vient de dire le délégué des Etats-Unis.

**Adel Mahmoud ABOUL-NAGA (Egypt) (Original language Arabic):** On behalf of Egypt and the Group of 77, thank you very much for your comments. I thank the United States for the suggestions made and the very determined fashion in which the delegate has just spoken but, considering how important the suggestions are and the impact they may have on this very important event, I would like to suggest that we defer proposals of this kind until later so that they may all be taken into account in a global fashion and so that this Plenary Session does not turn into a drafting committee. I think we should be given time to discuss and review all the suggestions made and come up with a clear text.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je remercie l'honorable délégué de l'Egypte. Il nous reste cinq minutes avant de clore la séance de ce matin. Ensuite, les délégations auront le temps de réfléchir et de réagir à la proposition faite par les Etats-Unis.

Nous souhaitons ici que vous puissiez faire vos commentaires et propositions si vous en avez, sur le projet de résolution et nous verrons, à la clôture du débat la manière la plus appropriée pour étudier ces différentes questions. Ces suggestions, à mon avis, devraient être d'ordre général, mais pas aussi détaillées que celles des Etats-Unis. Toutefois, nous souhaitons que vous vous exprimiez sur le contenu du projet de résolution, de façon que l'on puisse avoir une idée sur le sentiment de la Commission sur ce projet et voir comment il devra être examiné pour pouvoir être adopté.

Le prochain orateur sur ma liste est le délégué de la France qui sera le dernier à intervenir à la séance du matin.

**Paul LUU (France):** La France s'associe pleinement à la déclaration de l'Union Européenne, en particulier pour ce qui concerne le soutien à l'initiative du Directeur général de convoquer ce sommet l'année prochaine.

En outre, la délégation française voudrait rappeler brièvement l'annonce faite en séance plénière par notre Ministre de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche et de l'Alimentation concernant, d'une part, l'acceptation du Président de la République française de faire partie du Comité de parrainage du Sommet mondial de l'alimentation, d'autre part, en sus d'un Secrétariat national, la mise en place d'un groupe de réflexion présidé par le Médiateur de la République, ancien Ministre de la Coopération, M. Jacques Pelletier, et composé de personnalités de la société civile française tels que professionnels, universitaires, chercheurs et ONG. En complément, cette délégation confirme que la France mettra un cadre associé à disposition du Secrétariat du Sommet.

**The meeting rose at 10.45 hours.**

**La séance est levée à 10 h 45.**

**Se levanta la sesión a las 10.45 horas.**



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

CONFERENCE

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Twenty-eighth Session • Vingt-huitième session • 28° período de sesiones

**SECOND MEETING OF COMMISSION I  
DEUXIEME SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION I  
SEGUNDA SESION DE LA COMISION I**

**23 October 1995**

**The Second Meeting was opened at 15.00 hours  
Mr Thomas Yanga,  
Chairman of Commission I, presiding**

**La deuxième séance est ouverte à 15 heures  
sous la présidence de M. Thomas Yanga,  
Président de la Commission I**

**Se abre la segunda sesión a las 15.00 horas  
bajo la presidencia del Sr. Thomas Yanga,  
Presidente de la Comisión I**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Mesdames, Messieurs, bon après-midi. Nous reprenons nos travaux avec la deuxième séance de la Commission I. J'espère, pour ceux d'entre nous qui étions au Vatican que la bénédiction du Pape nous inspirera dans nos travaux et nous permettra de finir dans les meilleures conditions la tâche qui nous est assignée. Nous allons poursuivre le débat sur le point 7 de l'ordre du jour à savoir le Sommet mondial de l'alimentation mais avant cela je voudrais faire une ou deux annonces. La première étant que, ce matin, j'ai oublié d'informer les délégués de remettre au Secrétariat leurs interventions afin qu'elle soient publiées dans le verbatim sans que l'on ait à les lire en plénière. Je crois que c'est une possibilité qui est donnée aux délégués. Si vous constatez que ce que vous avez à dire a déjà été dit par d'autres, vous pouvez toujours remettre votre intervention au Secrétariat et elle sera publiée dans le verbatim afin de permettre de gagner le temps qui est très précieux. La deuxième chose, c'est que nous allons vous proposer une légère modification dans le calendrier. Il est prévu que notre séance de demain commencera par l'Ajustement agricole international et que dans l'après-midi nous aborderons le point sur l'Elargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques. Je sou mets à votre considération la proposition d'inverser ces deux points de l'ordre du jour, de commencer demain matin par l'examen du point sur l'Elargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques dans la mesure où il y a une présentation qui sera faite demain après-midi sur les ressources génétiques à partir de 15 h 30 et les responsables qui devraient notamment nous assister dans l'examen de ce point sont les mêmes qui devront organiser et effectuer cette projection.

Donc je voudrais vous proposer de modifier le calendrier en prenant le point sur les ressources génétiques et l'ajustement agricole international dans l'après-midi. C'est donc cela la proposition qui vous est soumise. Je vois que l'Argentine demande la parole sur cette question. Argentine vous avez la parole.

Srta. María Cristina **FERRARI** (Argentina): Argentina no tiene inconveniente en el cambio del calendario pero querría advertir que hay dos documentos que deben ser considerados en la ampliación del mandato de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos, que hasta hoy a medio día no habían salido, no habían sido publicados. Yo querría preguntarle si entonces este tema se consideraría sin esos dos documentos.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci honorable délégué de l'Argentine. Vous venez de soulever un point extrêmement important. Effectivement il y a deux documents qui ne sont pas encore disponibles. Il s'agit des projets de résolution relatifs à cette question que le comité de résolution n'a pas encore eu le temps d'examiner, mais le Secrétariat m'assure que demain matin ces deux projets seront disponibles. C'est la réponse que je peux donner à votre question. Je vois que le Danemark soulève sa pancarte. Danemark voulez-vous prendre la parole? Non. Alors s'il n'y a pas d'autres observations, la Nouvelle-Zélande veut prendre la parole. Nouvelle-Zélande.

Neil FRASER (New Zealand): I have just come from the Resolutions Committee right now and we have just completed examination of that resolution so we have done our job on that. I should point out that there are a couple of matters in the resolution that this Commission will be invited to comment on, or make decisions, whatever, but we have taken it as far as the Resolutions Committee.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je crois qu'après vos travaux au Comité des résolutions lorsque le document sera traduit et pourra être disponible; il y a une possibilité que les documents soient disponibles peut-être en fin d'après-midi aujourd'hui ou certainement tôt demain matin. Donc s'il n'y a pas d'autres observations sur cette proposition, nous modifions notre calendrier selon la proposition que je vous ai faite. Il en est ainsi décidé. Je crois que toutes les informations sont terminées.

Donc nous allons reprendre la liste de nos différents intervenants. J'ai sur ma liste la Malaisie, qui sera suivie du Gabon, lequel a fait une requête spéciale pour pouvoir intervenir compte tenu de certains engagements. Le délégué du Gabon a une réunion ici avec sa délégation à partir de 15 h 30 et avec votre indulgence nous lui permettrons de prendre la parole juste après la Malaisie et avant la Tunisie. Ma liste se poursuit comme suit: Malaisie, Gabon, Tunisie, Canada, Ethiopie, Venezuela, Egypte, Indonésie, Jamaïque, Malawi, Algérie, République de Corée, Suisse, Mexique, Suède, Italie, Allemagne, Autriche, Tanzanie, Angola, Trinidad-et-Tobago, Belgique, Nouvelle-Zélande, Japon.

**I. MAJOR TRENDS AND POLICIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** (continued)**I. PRINCIPALES TENDANCES ET POLITIQUES EN MATIERE D'ALIMENTATION ET****D'AGRICULTURE** (suite) **I. PRINCIPALES TENDENCIAS Y POLITICAS EN LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION**

(cont.)

**7. World Food Summit** (continued)**7. Sommet mondial de l'alimentation** (suite)**7. Cumbre Mundial sobre la Alimentación** (cont.)

**Dato' Zaharuddin JAAFAR (Malaysia):** My delegation wishes to join other members in reaffirming our commitment and support to FAO to convene the World Food Summit in November 1996. The decision is timely and is long overdue.

My country's interventions at FAO fora before this on this subject are firstly to emphasize the need for food security to remain in the fold of the agriculture sector, though the sector itself should accommodate the wider economic and social issues in its policy and programme formulations.

The second issue which Malaysia raised at the 108th Council was the need to look at agriculture, particularly for food production, in a balanced manner. While it is wise to look at it from the standpoint of economics, ' politics and environmental considerations, it may also be wiser to constantly regard it as a maintainer of human life, which has its final objective in feeding the human beings of a nation and consequently the world. Thus a philosophical thrust should be included in the policy document on Universal Food Security that is to be presented to the Heads of Government. It should also be supported by a statement on rights and will of nations to produce food to feed their own people as well.

A third point which Malaysia raised was that although the Road to Rome World Food Summit is the same as the Road from Rome, it believes that the Road from Rome is much harder. The Road from Rome eventually ends in the producers, whether big or small, having to mobilize their resources to produce food with a fair return on their investments. In developing countries food production is primarily in the hands of smallholders. To increase efficiency, in many cases, would also mean restructuring the small-farm holdings so that economies of scale could be achieved. This may lead to displacement of small-farm holders. Thus it becomes necessary for government to weigh carefully the socio-economic cost of restructuring against the benefits of having food production totally dominated by commercial enterprises.

Malaysia acknowledged the need for higher investment in agriculture for food production. At the same time it shared the opinion of the Secretariat that relationship between investment in agricultural infrastructure and food output is not clear, although, however, agricultural infrastructure is necessary for its lesser developed areas. Malaysia shall give greater focus on research and development in new technologies, farm restructuring towards commercialization, and human resource development, as vehicles for higher food production.

Mr Chairman, the myriad of issues and problems associated with food security compounded with adjustments to conform with GATT Multilateral Trade Agreements, in particular the Agreement on Agriculture, need special focus in order that the objective of achieving adequate food supplies can be reached. In this context, my delegation suggests that each member country pursue a definite food security policy, whether domestic self-sufficiency, trade orientated self-sufficiency, or home production with transitional food aid. Member countries, especially in the LIFDCs which need to pursue domestic self-sufficiency in order to feed their population, should be supported by the international community, so that in the long run they can eventually help themselves to produce food. In this respect, the FAO programme, Food Production in support of Food Security for LIFDCs Countries, could serve as an example of world programmes that should receive the higher political support at the World Food Summit.

Food security involves two major elements, that of availability and access. While greater attention has been given on the question of supply availabilities, it is necessary also to look at the question of how to provide and maintain the access or income for people to get food. In this respect my delegation suggests that sufficient attention should also be given to the income generation and poverty alleviation policies necessary to be

instituted in order to stimulate production of food in the rural areas. While the benefits in creation of employment in the urban sector are well understood, rural employment generation is not sufficiently explored. Rural and cottage industries provide to some extent some employment, and consequently income for people to purchase food, but the markets for those products are limited.

Mr Chairman, before I leave the floor, on behalf of the Malaysian delegation, I would like to wish the Director-General and FAO every success in their preparations for the World Food Summit of 1996. This is an important summit, and every Member Nation should be able to express its ideas so that the problems of food security could be minimized if not eradicated. Having given our point, we hope some of the issues could be included in the draft resolution.

**Jean Robert GOULONGANA (Gabon):** Monsieur le Président, le Chef de la délégation gabonaise a, dans sa déclaration en plénière, déjà appuyé chaleureusement l'initiative du Directeur général de convoquer un Sommet mondial de l'alimentation. Il l'a fait au nom du Gabon, mais également au nom de l'ensemble du Groupe africain. Je me bornerai donc à indiquer, au cours de nos débats ici, que notre appui à cette rencontre est motivée par deux éléments fondamentaux.

Le premier est la conscience que les Chefs d'Etat africains ont conscience du problème aigu de la faim dans le monde et en particulier dans notre continent. C'est la raison pour laquelle, dès l'origine, le sommet des Chefs d'Etat de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA) a appuyé par une résolution la convocation de ce sommet. Je pense donc que nos pays, le Gabon en tout cas pour ce qui me concerne, sont fortement engagés dans l'organisation de ce sommet et la volonté politique ainsi exprimée ne s'est pas démentie jusqu'à présent. Nous n'avons pas eu d'éléments nouveaux qui remettent en cause l'opportunité de cette rencontre et c'est la raison pour laquelle nous réaffirmons notre appui à la convocation de ce sommet.

Le deuxième élément est que nous sommes ici, à Rome, associés depuis l'origine à cette idée dans la mesure où le Directeur général nous réunit régulièrement pour nous présenter l'état d'avancement des préparatifs. Nous sommes donc tout à fait au courant et jusqu'à présent, je n'ai pas, pour ce qui me concerne, noté d'opposition formelle aussi bien sur l'intitulé de ce sommet que sur ses dates ou son contenu, donc je suis un peu surpris par les positions qui sont actuellement exprimées dans la mesure où nous avons été associés. J'ajoute que le Conseil, pour sa part, a déjà approuvé chaleureusement l'idée de ce sommet et je crois que les étapes normales de préparation d'un tel forum ont été respectées. Jusqu'à présent et encore à Québec il y a quelques jours, nous n'avons entendu aucune voix opposée à la convocation de ce sommet. Au contraire, je crois que Québec a été caractérisé par l'unanimité sur l'opportunité de la convocation du sommet. Voilà ce que je tenais à dire, Monsieur le Président.

Dans ces conditions, ma délégation appuie le projet de résolution tel qu'il est. Naturellement, s'il y a quelques problèmes de rédaction concernant des aspects secondaires, nous sommes tout à fait disposés, dans le cadre du Comité de rédaction, à examiner ces amendements de forme, mais pour ce qui concerne le fond, l'intitulé de la réunion, les dates de sa tenue, les différentes composantes de ce sommet, à savoir le niveau des participants, tels qu'arrêtés, tout ceci rencontre notre agrément.

J'ajoute que nous saluons également la proposition du Directeur général et du Secrétariat de prévoir la possibilité d'un fonds fiduciaire alimenté par des contributions volontaires pour assurer le succès et le suivi de ce sommet.

**Badr BEN AMMAR (Tunisie):** Puisque c'est la première fois que la délégation tunisienne prend la parole, permettez-moi, Monsieur le Président, de vous adresser les félicitations de la Tunisie pour votre élection à cette importante Commission de la Conférence, en sa vingt-huitième Session.

Le Sommet mondial de l'alimentation, proposé par le Directeur général en vue de sensibiliser la communauté internationale au plus haut niveau politique sur les questions intéressant la sécurité alimentaire mondiale et sur les moyens d'y parvenir, a fait l'objet de consultations avec les groupes régionaux et d'examen au sein du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire dont les conclusions ont été approuvées par la cent huitième Session du Conseil, laquelle a appuyé l'initiative du Directeur général et recommandé à la Conférence d'approuver la convocation du Sommet pour le mois de novembre 1996.

Le processus de préparation du Sommet par le Secrétariat ad hoc créé à cet effet semble suivre son cours normal et les invitations officielles des chefs d'Etat ont été lancées.

Le projet de résolution proposé par le Secrétariat dans le document C 95/17 constituera l'acte officiel par lequel la Conférence manifesterà son approbation de l'initiative du Directeur général, tel que recommandé par le Conseil en juin dernier.

La Délégation tunisienne réitère son approbation à la proposition du Directeur général et exprime son appui au projet de résolution.

Plus particulièrement, la Tunisie appuie la tenue d'un Sommet mondial de l'alimentation tel qu'il est intitulé et je rejoins l'orateur du Gabon qui m'a précédé pour maintenir l'intitulé tel qu'il a été arrêté, tout en mentionnant qu'il l'est depuis déjà un an.

Ma Délégation appuie aussi l'appel à la participation des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement à ce Sommet.

Nous approuvons par ailleurs la proposition relative à l'ouverture d'un fonds fiduciaire spécial pour la mobilisation des contributions, à l'instar des autres sommets et conférences, ces contributions étant, bien sûr, volontaires.

Enfin, Monsieur le Président, la Délégation tunisienne saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Gouvernement italien ses remerciements et sa gratitude pour l'accueil du Sommet et l'appui apporté à son organisation pour en garantir le succès.

**Lyle VANCLIEF (Canada):** On behalf of Canada, I am pleased to be able to share with delegations gathered here today a few of our thoughts on the World Food Summit.

Over the past 50 years, we have made some progress in the realm of food security. Whereas nearly 35 percent of the world's population was starving or undernourished in 1945, we have reduced that percentage figure to 20. But the absolute number of people in the world who are undernourished continues to rise steadily. This fact, combined with the constant increase in the world's population, raises very serious concerns about the future of our food security.

However, quite apart from the statistics, in which we can so easily be trapped, we must think of the hungry, one hungry person at a time, and try to imagine explaining to him or her why it must be so.

In this context, Canada welcomes the prospect of a Summit to address the issues of food security. More than 20 years have passed since the World Food Conference of 1974, and it is high time for the international community to take another look at the issues involved and to determine how best to address them.

While nutrition was the subject of a major conference in 1992, the World Food Summit will be particularly significant in helping to focus the international community on all four aspects of food security, namely: production, stability, nutrition and access. Since its founding, FAO has addressed primarily the production issue, while also doing some useful work on nutrition. It has built up valuable expertise in these two areas, especially in terms of policy development.

However, partly because it would exceed FAO's area of special expertise, the same cannot be said with respect to stability and access. This gap could be bridged by close, ongoing cooperation between FAO and other organizations active in these areas. The access component of food security - the need to overcome poverty so as to enable individuals and households to purchase food - is recognized as one of the main areas for improvement. This clearly involves a very broad set of economic and social issues. Indeed, it is development, written large. The Summit would benefit from the involvement of other organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, with in-depth and practical knowledge of poverty eradication.

We believe that only a complete examination of the complex and multi-dimensional nature of these four facets of food security will allow the world community to make progress towards achieving food security. It is for this reason that we support some suggestions to clarify and strengthen document C 95/17, in particular to

insert in the title the word 'Security' so that it would be the 'World Food Security Summit'. Also we support an amendment to operative paragraph 6 of the proposed resolution, which would ensure that such organizations play a full partnership role in the various preparatory meetings leading to the Summit.

For years it has been governments that have held discussions on food security. I agree that governments have accomplished a great deal, whether within international organizations or through their own countries' policies and programmes. However, I sincerely believe that a debate on a subject as important as food security should be open to a wider audience, one that is more representative of all the economic, social and intellectual forces of the international community. By wider audience, I mean an audience made up of governments, universities, non-governmental organizations, and representatives of the fisheries, agriculture, agri-food and forestry industries. This would allow all organizations concerned with food security to contribute to the discussions and the development of clear, effective and concrete solutions.

Finally, I would like to support several of the amendments to the draft resolution which have been submitted today. In particular, it seems to me that the title 'Summit' indicates clearly enough the desired level of representation, as does, even more precisely, the first operative paragraph. The second operative paragraph, which sets up an invidious distinction among the very valid messages of sovereign states according to the title of the messenger, and the seventh operative paragraph which would have governments calling upon themselves, as though they do not otherwise speak to themselves, should be dropped.

I also agree that it would be most efficient to have the second meeting of the Committee on Food Security, provided a wide range of intergovernmental and non-governmental partners are invited to it, report directly to the pre-Summit meeting of senior officials.

**Gebrehiwot REDAI (Ethiopia):** Like the previous speakers, may I congratulate you on your election to the chairmanship of this important Commission. I would also like to congratulate the Secretariat and the World Food Summit, as they have always provided us with documents which are brief and informative.

The rationale for convening a World Food Summit in November 1996 is provided in a comprehensive manner in the documents of the Secretariat issued in August 1995.

Therefore, we have no intention of going over that again. Nevertheless, we are convinced that the convening of the Summit is timely and cannot be put aside in this world of paradox where poverty and affluence coexist. Contrary to this, the available information on the global food demand-supply situation indicates that our planet earth is capable of providing adequate and nutritionally balanced food under fair and equitable use of existing resources and technological means. But what is lacking is the will that gives rise to the means for access. Of course, access in the midst of poverty is increasingly difficult. The rural poor of the world lacks the necessary resources to produce their own food because of political, economic and social factors. As a result, millions of people in developing countries, and especially in sub-Saharan Africa, still live under persistent hunger and malnutrition. Many children have stunted growth due to lack of basic micronutrient deficiencies.

What makes the situation more grave is that the vulnerable groups are women and children. Profound rural poverty then resulted in urban migration and social dislocation. Due to these outstanding problems, food security is a prime global concern. The magnitude, dimension, complexity and above all the urgency to address food security makes the convening of the World Food Summit in November 1996 very timely. Should this problem be left unabated, the world will continue to have more instability, less production and degradation of the environment.

It is very true that the preparation for the Summit, and the realization of food security, requires the active participation of all segments of society. In this connection, FAO had approached international organizations, financial institutions, the academic and scientific centres and national governments in both developing and developed nations. We have learned that the responses were encouraging. We hope all the partners renew their commitments for action-oriented plan with the necessary financial means lest the preparatory works end up on the shelf.



Unlike the modest success of the 1974 World Food Conference, the forthcoming World Food Summit should come with concrete commitments and measurable outputs.

In summary, Ethiopia supports the draft resolution and will work to contribute to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition. Furthermore, we would like to draw the attention of all actors that the task of handling food security is challenging, gradual and, above all, needs a multi-dimensional approach encompassing political, economic and social aspects to come up with sustainable remedies.

Allow me to touch upon document C 95/18, which is the Agricultural Adjustment, which we found to have some relevance as concerns food security and, naturally, the World Food Summit. In this document, page 17, Table 6 indicates the level of estimated and projected chronic undernutrition in developing countries up to the year 2010. The figure for sub-Saharan Africa is not only the highest but constitutes 43 percent; that is of the 730 million to be undernourished, 302 million will be in this region by the year 2010. It is then worrying to note that our children will go hungry and will not be supplied with nutritious food, even ten years after the closing of this century. We ask who other than the international community has the responsibility to curb this embarrassing scenario. We are convinced of the need for collective action to defeat hunger, otherwise mankind cannot rest assured when members of its community are not able to meet basic needs at this period in time.

In conclusion, our delegation is of the view that the national secretariats, established in many nations for preparation of the Summit, be further strengthened as a focal link between FAO and Member Nations. In this connection, FAO, with its comparative advantage in the field of food and agriculture, takes the lead role to ensure the sustainability of the programme and periodically makes the necessary review of national efforts to forward it to its Governing Bodies for further coordinated action.

**Alberto BELZARES (Venezuela):** Venezuela, señor Presidente, en ocasión de la visita que realizó a nuestro país el señor Jacques Diouf, Director General de la FAO, brindó su apoyo a la realización, en 1996, de la Cumbre Mundial de la Alimentación, por cuanto estamos convencidos que una Conferencia de esta naturaleza, en los actuales momentos, significa concientizar a toda la comunidad internacional y sobre todo a los países de mayores recursos, a colaborar con la Organización, en la búsqueda de soluciones prácticas al problema de seguridad alimentaria, que si bien, actualmente constituye un grave problema para gran parte de la humanidad, puede revestir, si no se aunan esfuerzos, situaciones realmente catastróficas.

Venezuela, como miembro de la región de América Latina y el Caribe, ha visto con suma preocupación como la pobreza en nuestra región, se ha incrementado hasta alcanzar niveles realmente inhumanos. Es por ello que una Conferencia Mundial sobre Alimentación, pareciera una esperanza válida para todos los países, que pese a los esfuerzos gubernamentales realizados, no han encontrado hasta la fecha una salida para combatir este flagelo.

No quisiera dejar pasar la ocasión, para señalar que nuestro Ministro de Agricultura en la reciente reunión de Quebec para conmemorar los 50 años de la FAO, declaró que Venezuela comparte la convicción de que en la actualidad el problema del hambre y la desnutrición se centran más en la mala distribución de la oferta a nivel internacional y nacional, que en la escasez de alimentos a nivel mundial. Asimismo, sugirió que con ocasión de la Cumbre Mundial de 1996, sería útil disponer de escenarios en una perspectiva de 30 años, que relacionen las futuras demandas con la posibilidad de incorporación de nuevas tierras y con las innovaciones y mejoras tecnológicas posibles y los incrementos de rendimientos esperados, todo ello en el contexto de una agricultura sostenible en armonía con su ambiente. Estas proyecciones no deberán limitarse a valores globales, sino que se desagregarían por regiones y países, así como por grupos de alimentos.

En Quebec se mencionó también la importancia de una adecuada relación entre agricultura y agroindustria, particularmente la industria de alimentos, la cual deberá jugar un importante papel en la oferta agrícola. Existen experiencias cada vez más frecuentes, de convenios agroindustriales que garantizan a los agricultores la colocación y mejores precios para sus productos, así como el financiamiento y la asistencia técnica para su producción, la cual hace factible lograr relaciones de mutuo beneficio.

Nuestro país, vista la importancia que le da al tema y atendiendo la solicitud del Director General de la FAO, designó un Secretario Nacional que servirá de enlace con la Organización para los preparativos de la Cumbre.

Designación que recayó en el Director General Sectorial de Economía y Cooperación Internacionales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

Por supuesto que, para lograr el éxito, se requiere un plan de acción que se concrete en el tiempo, con objetivos precisos y alcanzables, de manera que la Cumbre no concluya en una mera declaración política de buena voluntad. De allí que compartimos la idea que el Proyecto de Declaración sea breve y conciso.

Como se ha señalado en la Cumbre de 1974, el informe "Alimentación, Agricultura y Seguridad Alimentaria, la Dimensión Mundial-Evolución Histórica, Situación Actual, Perspectivas de Futuro", sostiene que, **cito:** "mientras la esencia del problema de alimentación mundial sea la elevada inseguridad alimentaria y la subnutrición, precisamente en los países con escasos suministros de alimentos per cápita y una acusada dependencia de la agricultura, no podrá haber respuestas políticas adecuadas si no se incluye una fuerte dosis de medidas para acelerar la producción de alimentos en esos países, por lo menos en esta fase de su desarrollo", **fin de la cita.**

En relación a la seguridad alimentaria, el Gobierno Nacional busca aumentar y mejorar los niveles de productividad agrícola para poder avanzar hacia un desarrollo sostenible. Las políticas adoptadas están orientadas a favorecer las condiciones actuales de vida de la población y mejorar las expectativas, así como crear el ambiente propicio para que la agricultura aumente su producción y productividad, para lo cual el Gobierno elaboró un Plan de Acción Nacional, que contempla las siguientes medidas:

- Concretar una política donde participen las comunidades agrícolas, que estimule las asociaciones de productores, para que adopten criterios empresariales en sus actividades productivas.
- Identificar las áreas económicamente más deprimidas y asumir la responsabilidad de elaborar, conducir y ejecutar proyectos, dirigidos a atender las necesidades más perentorias.
- Captar recursos financieros nacionales y de los Organismos Internacionales, para ejecutar los planes de desarrollo rural.
- Estimular la creación de microempresas agrícolas, de agroturismo y de otras actividades, localizadas a nivel regional, a fin de fomentar el empleo.
- Coordinar, con los Ministerios e Instituciones pertinentes, acciones de educación, salud, recreación, etc, en las áreas rurales.

Y por último, emprender programas de investigación y desarrollo, para solucionar los problemas del medio rural.

La Delegación de Venezuela, reafirma que el enfoque principal de la Cumbre debería ser la seguridad alimentaria, toda vez que ésta constituya el objetivo, por el cual se creó esta Organización. Nos complace que nuestra sugerencia, referente a que el Órgano más adecuado para preparar la Cumbre debe ser el Comité sobre Seguridad Alimentaria, haya sido adoptada.

Por lo tanto, para que el Plan de Acción tenga efectividad, debe recoger las características de cada región, en este sentido que la región de América Latina y el Caribe debe ser tomada en cuenta en la elaboración de dicho Plan.

Mi Delegación, señor Presidente, apoya en principio el Proyecto de Resolución tal como consta en el Documento C 95/17 Pág. 3 de esta Conferencia.

**Mrs Wafaa Mohamed YOUSSEF (Egypt) (Original language Arabic):** The United Nations from its very beginning considered that it is the right of every individual to have enough food and the United Nations has been trying to obtain this objective. The World Food Conference was convened in 1974 to discuss the question of food production and consumption and this Conference considered that everybody had the right to be free from hunger and malnutrition. Now that we are in 1995 this goal has not been attained yet.

Even now we have 800 million people in the developing countries who suffer from chronic malnutrition and 199 million of them are children under the age of five.

In the circumstances prevailing in the world today and which was discussed at the International Conference my country considers that it is timely to mobilize the technical and political efforts in order to tackle the basic causes of the lack of world food security. Therefore, my country supports the Director-General in his efforts to convene the World Food Summit in the period 13-17 November 1996 in order to have a forum at the international level and at the highest level in order to face the problems of hunger and the lack of world food security as well as to support rural development.

Mr Chairman, Egypt has supported the convening of the World Food Summit in the international and regional conferences where we were represented and these are: the 30th and 31st Conferences of the Heads of States and Governments of the OAN in 1994 and 1995, the meeting of N.A.M. Ministers of Agriculture convened in 1994, the Conference of the Heads of Governments of the OIC Islamic countries convened in 1994 and the 103rd meeting of the League of Arab States Council convened in 1995.

Mr Chairman, I am pleased to say that the President of the Republic supported the convening of the World Food Summit from 13-17 November 1996 and gave his approval to participate in the Council sponsoring this Conference. We hope the summit will achieve the expected results.

We also support the draft Resolution under discussion concerning the World Food Summit and its title which was supported and approved by our Heads of State in the period as suggested, and to invite countries to participate in the Conference at the level of Heads of State and Governments.

**Noer SUTRISNO (Indonesia):** Mr Chairman, I would like to join other delegations in congratulating you on your election to chair this Commission. I would like also to congratulate the Secretariat for providing us with such informative and useful information.

The heads of state or governments of the non-aligned countries in their Summit held in Djakarta in 1992 have expressed their deep concern about the food security situation and problems faced by developing countries. While recognizing that the food security situation in many parts of the world is still far from encouraging, the Conference of the Ministers of Food and Agriculture of the Non-aligned Countries held in Bali in 1994 has adopted the Bali Declaration of Food Security of the Non-aligned Movement and Other Developing Countries. The Ministers called for the movement of efficiency and effectiveness in international cooperation for promoting food security particularly in developing countries, and further stressed the need to reinstate food and agriculture as a priority issue on the international agenda and therefore support the convening of a World Food Summit in 1996.

The Bali Declaration also stressed the importance of formulating food security and nutritional policies and programmes within the framework of socio-economic development taking into account the interlinkage of population with poverty and food production, processing, distribution and consumption patterns. It is also equally important to consider environmental quality, natural resources and proper access to land.

The Indonesian delegation fully support the convening of the World Food Summit and express the earnest hope that the Summit will be able to adopt the policy at international and national levels, and adopt a workable plan of action to redress the pressing problem of food insecurity in many developing countries.

My delegation welcomes the proposed decision that the Committee on World Food Security serve as the focal point for the preparation of the World Food Summit. We do hope that the Committee will be able to produce draft documents for policy and a plan of action.

In closing, I would like to express my delegation's support for the adoption of the Draft Resolution.

**Ms M. McCOWAN (United Kingdom):** I would like to start out by associating the United Kingdom with the comments made earlier today by the European Union representative, and like others mention the fact that the United Kingdom has already started setting up the arrangements for consultation within the United Kingdom

across Whitehall with other government departments, as well as setting up the arrangements for consultation with universities, public sectors, the private sector and NGOs.

Mr Chairman, I am taking your advice when you told us this morning that it would be helpful if we tried to focus our comments on the Draft Resolution. I look forward to hearing further advice from you on how we are actually going to go about making specific drafting points. I fully accept that perhaps this is not the right forum for that so I will just identify those parts of the Declaration or Resolution that we would like to say something about.

In opening those remarks I would like to suggest that in conformity with other parts of the United Nations there is a tendency to try and avoid long preambular paragraphs. There are some points in the preamble with which we might not necessarily agree. These are not great points of issue, but is it actually true that political leadership can guarantee freedom from hunger? It would be nice to think that it could but I doubt it. Is it true that this is the first ever meeting that has focused at head of state level on food security? I wonder if we might not consider whether we need those kinds of preambular sentences.

Looking at the two further parts of the preamble that I think we ought to ask more about, one is about making the necessary provisions within the Programme of Work and Budget. When this was discussed in Council the delegate of Australia raised a number of questions which I was not quite clear had been fully answered by the Secretariat and I was hoping that we might get that sort of response today.

The paragraph that refers to expressing our appreciation to the Director-General in his efforts for comprehensive consultation, we would like to hear more about. A number of delegates ever since the World Summit was proposed, have stressed very much the need for full consultation with all major players to take place, and it would be interesting and useful to find out where we stand on that. The Council before last did stress the need for consultation in relation to preparation as well as technical documentation.

Turning to the more substantive parts of the Draft Resolution, we agree with other comments that we should not be in a position to stipulate to heads of state that they should be involved and that if they are not, then their nominees will not be able to participate in that part of the Summit. We would like to see paragraph 2 removed and we agree with those who suggest that this is subsumed under paragraph 1.

I am not going to go into detail now because of time, but we would have liked to have seen some rethinking of the objectives as set out in paragraph 4, because we are very keen that the objectives of the Summit should be more specific and particularly on poverty focused interventions. I have some proposals in that regard which perhaps we can look at when we look at drafting.

Under paragraph 5 of the Draft Resolution, I join with others who question whether we want to limit it in quite this way. I think it should be the most fully participatory event possible. I would have liked to have seen international financial institutions separately mentioned since we do believe they would have a very important role.

I have already dealt with our concerns about paragraph 7 representation at head of state level. I would also like to mention that paragraph 8 may give some delegations problems. It is very important that all official delegations fully consult from the earliest levels with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, but whether we should be urging governments to include these in official delegations I think is something we might need to reconsider. In my country this is a very big NGO sector and how we would manage that I am not entirely clear.

Turning to paragraph 14, it is not clear to me how the timing here would work. I think the principle is fine but I am not clear when the CFS would meet after the Summit, and whether there would be sufficient progress in the Summit by that time for them to make meaningful input to the Council that year.

With those comments, and looking forward to advice from you of how we go further, I thank you very much, Mr Chairman.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci Madame la déléguée du Royaume-Uni pour la précision de vos observations qui sont concentrées sur le projet de résolution. Je crois que ceci sera très utile pour pouvoir décider de la manière dont on examinera ce projet de résolution et de ce que l'on fera des amendements éventuellement proposés. A la fin du débat, nous essaierons de trouver tous ensemble des solutions pour tous. Je passe la parole au délégué de l'Afrique du Sud.

**Ms Bongiwe NJOBE-MBULI (South Africa):** As part of its own challenge to attain food security at the national as well as at the household level the South African agricultural sector has recognized the importance of making more visible the economic as well as the social role of agriculture in our national, regional and international policy agenda.

Therefore, it follows that we join those who support the Resolution to convene the World Food Summit at the proposed level of heads of state in November 1996.

There is a reality about the conflicting interests within national economies which often leads to a non-deliberate yet negative effect on the availability and accessibility to food. The World Food Summit could therefore contribute significantly in this regard in that the interventions would have taken into account issues which go beyond the agricultural sector.

South Africa in its diversity presents a microcosm of the world's dynamic of food surpluses in food deficit areas, and we have in the past two years focused our efforts on the development of policies, strategies and actions to address the pertinent challenge of food security. Our national policy is to reconstruct and develop; and food security, poverty alleviation, increased incomes and employment generation are some of the goals of that national programme.

Our strategy in agriculture has been to broaden the definition of farmer to include women, small and part-time producers and at the same time re-examine the role of government in the provision of agricultural support services, as well as incentives currently in place in the sector. We find that this necessitates institutional and budgetary reorientation, extensive retraining and improving the image of the agricultural sector, particularly among urban populations. We have therefore put in place programmes to support institutional development, to facilitate access to financial services research reorientation, technology transfer and sustainable natural resource use.

At this point I would like to make a few comments, therefore, with regard to the proposed Summit. It is important to commend the stringent approach adopted by the Director-General on the use of resources to support the preparation process and the actual proposed event. In the light of this we believe the budgetary allocation is appropriate and well considered. Furthermore, the proposed activities present an opportunity for a comprehensive approach to discussing and reaching agreement on the hurdles and issues which require critical attention of the FAO and its Members.

The time required in the month of November to complete the discussions we believe is appropriate. We should be sensitive to the desire to reduce time spent in such meetings yet balance this with the danger of having a purely symbolic event graced by our heads of state. Therefore, full participation on such a matter by the diverse stakeholders is commendable.

A second point of note is the proposed focus on the objectives of the World Food Summit and the associated preparatory process. There is a wealth of experience in the Organization through its staff and its Member Nations on the issues pertaining to food and agricultural policy. The proposed process can capture this experience, we believe. However, it is the hope of the South African delegation that the process leading to and the actual Summit will not only discuss but also, on the basis of available knowledge, single out the concrete actions and the non-tangible elements requiring redress for the purpose of attainment of world food security.

Therefore, the outcome of the Summit should, in addition to raising awareness on food security issues and concerns, bring about an identification of those issues which may require collaborative efforts among Member Nations and separate these from those items that may require a consensus from Member Nations.

South Africa wishes to express its own commitment as a member that has recently rejoined the FAO to making a comparable contribution of experience and prospective on the matters on the table for debate.

Finally, we would wish to support the identification of the need for active participation of youth in the process leading to the World Food Summit. Indeed, it is a concern for food security now and in the future against the wave of increasing populations that needs the attention of current as well as future world leaders.

We would suggest therefore that in the observer groups we allow, if not even encourage, participation from the youth sectors of our society.

**Chrysanthos LOIZIDES (Cyprus):** Mr Chairman, The FAO Council, in its 108th Session last June, has already expressed its support to the Director-General's initiative to propose the World Food Summit. It also hoped that the Summit would lead to concrete, immediate and effective action at the international and national levels, as stated in paragraph 4 of document C 95/17.

The procedure to be followed until the World Food Summit in November 1996, gives the opportunity to all Member States for an in-depth consideration of the issue and for providing guidance for the preparation of such a Declaration and Plan of Action that could lead to concrete measures and activities for alleviating human suffering due to hunger and for achieving food security.

The problem of food security, securing food for all, is surely a complex one, which, unfortunately, year after year, is becoming more acute and more tragic. Presently, some 800 million people continue to suffer from chronic undernutrition and notwithstanding the expected technological advances in agriculture, about 730 million will remain undernourished in the year 2010.

On many occasions and in various international fora, it has been stated that the available resources of this planet can produce enough food to satisfy the nutritional requirements of a much greater number of world population.

Additionally, the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign during the sixties, the World Food Conference in 1974 and the establishment of the World Food Council that followed, as well as the establishment of the Committee on Food Security in 1975 by the Eighteenth Session of FAO Conference, have led to the broad internationalization of the food issues.

However, due to various constraints, in particular, political and socio-economic constraints, the nutritional situation for almost 20 percent of the developing countries' population is deteriorating as mentioned earlier.

Obviously, the eradication of hunger and undernutrition requires not only increase of food production, but also better distribution of the produce. The incomes of the poor need to be raised so that their basic food requirements can be translated into effective demand. Therefore, the fundamental right of "access to food" continues to be the key element of the food security problem. In view of the fact that poverty is considered as one of the root causes of food insecurity, it is imperative, in our view, to define, in this perspective, the possible actions and concrete measures for ensuring access to food and sustainable progress towards the target: Food for all.

Likewise, the widely desired conditions of peace and political stability should be considered as prerequisites for sustainable progress towards food for all, having in mind the dramatic conditions of food insecurity under the state of wars and political instability, as currently happens in many parts of the world.

We do share the view that the problem of food security is a complex issue of national and international dimensions and, similarly as in the case of the protection of the global environment, it cannot be effectively faced without the cooperation and the political will of all Member States.

Finally, referring to the relevant resolution in document C 95/17, we wish to underline the vital role of FAO not only in the preparations of the World Food Summit but also in the follow-up activities that will derive from this Summit, namely on aspects of policy advice, information and the further expansion of international dialogue and cooperation.

**Moussa Bocar LY (Sénégal):** Merci, Monsieur le Président. Permettez-moi de vous féliciter. Nous sommes sûrs que vos qualités, que nous connaissons, vous permettront de nous conduire à des résultats satisfaisants pour cette importante Commission. Le Ministre de l'agriculture du Sénégal, lors de la 18ème session du Conseil, a déjà apporté le soutien des plus hautes autorités de mon pays à la tenue du Sommet mondial de l'alimentation en novembre 1996, soutien qui s'ajoute d'ailleurs aux regroupements régionaux et transrégionaux de solidarité auxquels il est partie. Il y a comme une logique entre notre programme spécial de production agricole à l'appui de la sécurité alimentaire qui vise à l'accroissement de la production agricole dans les pays à faible revenu et à déficit vivrier dont la plupart, malheureusement, se trouvent dans notre continent et la tenue de ce sommet mondial de l'alimentation. Soyons brefs, avez-vous dit, et n'étant pas membre du Comité de rédaction, notre délégation, prenant avantage de la prise de parole, tient à indiquer certaines considérations sur le projet de résolution. Il nous semble que le titre de ce sommet, comme l'a dit du reste quelqu'un, a été convenu depuis plus d'un an déjà et que le Directeur général, en tenant ses consultations périodiques, a bien dit aux différents groupes régionaux qu'il s'agit d'un sommet mondial de l'alimentation axé sur les problèmes de sécurité alimentaire. Je ne sais pas ce que l'on veut de plus à allonger encore le titre. Mais en tout cas le titre pourrait demeurer tel qu'il est et, si certains insistent, ils pourraient encore l'allonger en mettant, ce qu'avait dit le Directeur général, l'accent sur les problèmes de sécurité alimentaire. Mais, à notre avis, cela serait superflu.

Deuxième observation, au niveau du préambule, la déléguée du Royaume-Uni a parlé des recommandations du Conseil à sa cent neuvième Session. Il me semble qu'il y a une méprise, il s'agit des recommandations du Conseil à sa cent huitième Session et non à la cent-neuvième qui vient juste de se terminer. Madame Killingsworth, Secrétaire général du Sommet mondial, a déjà dit le montant prévu au niveau du Programme de travail et budget 1996-97; je crois donc que ce préambule se suffit à lui-même.

S'agissant du paragraphe 4 du dispositif, je suis d'accord avec la Représentante du Royaume-Uni. Je crois que nous avons déjà dit au niveau du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale que l'éradication de la pauvreté et de la misère doit être un objectif du Sommet mondial de l'alimentation, sinon on ne concevrait pas comment on pourrait arriver à lutter contre la faim et la malnutrition.

Egalement, il a été convenu - peut-être le paragraphe 4 pourrait-il en tenir compte - qu'il faudrait qu'il s'agisse d'un objectif devant aboutir à des engagements quantifiables et réalisables, sinon comment assurerait-on le suivi de ce Sommet mondial ? Je crois que le paragraphe 4 devrait pouvoir tenir compte de cette préoccupation, déjà admise d'ailleurs, au niveau du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale, dans les conclusions de son Président, lors de la dernière Session.

Au paragraphe 6, il me semble que nous nous répétons inutilement, car enfin, ce n'est pas la première fois que nous préparons un sommet; les Nations Unies sont riches de sommets - le Sommet de l'enfance, le Sommet de Copenhague, pour ne citer que ceux-là - et le Secrétariat devrait pouvoir nous aider en puisant dans l'expérience que constitue la préparation de ces sommets. Je crois qu'il ne serait pas difficile pour lui de se référer à la préparation de ces divers sommets qui se sont tenus il n'y a pas longtemps pour nous donner des libellés nous permettant d'aller de l'avant.

J'en viens au deuxième point. Le Directeur général a associé les institutions internationales, notamment celles qui sont à Rome, et cela se reflète dans la préparation des documents techniques. Je crois qu'au niveau du paragraphe 6 du dispositif, le e) et le f) permettent, dans leur formulation globale, d'englober toutes les institutions que l'on veut inviter car il y est dit: "des représentants de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de ses institutions spécialisées" et, plus loin, "des observateurs d'Organisations non gouvernementales intéressées".

Je ne vois pas ce que l'on veut de plus, parce que l'on ne peut pas aller dans le détail pour une résolution de ce genre. Ceux qui parlent devraient aussi se référer à la pratique de la convocation des divers sommets. Ils ont leur délégation à New York et dans tous les sièges où l'ONU a une représentation et on devrait pouvoir s'y référer, pour ne pas alourdir inutilement et pour ne pas retarder nos débats.

J'en viens, Monsieur le Président, au paragraphe 7 du dispositif. Quelqu'un nous disait que la présente Conférence est une réunion ministérielle et que si l'on disait "engage les Gouvernements", en fait, les ministres engageraient leurs pays à se faire représenter au niveau des chefs d'Etat, mais je voudrais faire remarquer qu'au niveau de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies à New York, les chefs de délégation sont les ministres, et pas n'importe quels ministres, les ministres des Affaires étrangères, et je crois que c'est sous

l'égide des Nations Unies que ce sont tenus aussi bien le Sommet sur l'enfance que le Sommet du développement social à Copenhague. Cela nous confirme donc dans l'idée qu'il faudrait revenir à l'expérience accumulée dans la préparation de ces divers sommets.

Le libellé pourrait peut-être être revu, mais je crois que le fait qu'on prie les Gouvernements de se faire représenter au niveau des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement n'apporte aucun dommage, d'autant plus que l'Assemblée générale l'a déjà fait à plusieurs reprises. Aussi, je crois que le Secrétariat pourrait, ici également, nous aider à trouver un libellé qui permette d'apaiser ceux qui pensent qu'ils seront engagés par je ne sais quelle obligation juridique.

S'agissant du paragraphe 8 du dispositif, au niveau des Nations Unies également, il y a eu plusieurs réunions où l'on a invité les Gouvernements à inclure dans les délégations des représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales nationales intéressées, tout étant - je le reconnais avec la Représentante du Royaume-Uni - une question de consultations internes, mais la Conférence, à mon avis, ne peut pas entrer dans le détail de la Consultation interne des Etats Membres. Il s'agira pour chaque Etat Membre de voir, en fonction de ses mécanismes de consultation et de régulation internes, comment le paragraphe 8 pourrait s'appliquer dans son contexte national.

Tel que libellé, le paragraphe 8 ne devrait pas poser de problèmes outre mesure.

Pour ce qui est du paragraphe 10 du dispositif, les conférences régionales, je crois que devant par nature se pencher sur les problèmes régionaux propres aux Etats Membres, ces conférences régionales ne peuvent apporter qu'une contribution régionale au document d'orientation international qui leur sera présenté.

Je crois qu'il est inutile ici également d'essayer d'entrer dans des détails qui risquent de compliquer. Une conférence régionale est une conférence régionale. Cette conférence régionale doit examiner un document de portée internationale et y induire la participation, la contribution régionale. Mais je crois que c'est compris de tous et je ne vois pas pourquoi on alourdirait cela en disant aux conférences régionales ce qu'elles auront à faire.

Monsieur le Président, s'agissant du paragraphe 14 du dispositif, il me semble que, ces derniers jours, la FAO est en train de connaître une sorte de bouleversement peut-être parce que certains délégués ne sont pas au courant. Il y a des organes directeurs au niveau de la FAO dont le plus important est la Conférence que nous vivons, sans oublier le Conseil de la FAO et je crois que le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale - dont on a dit qu'il était l'organe intergouvernemental de préparation de ce sommet - a fait rapport au Conseil et continuera de lui faire rapport à toutes ses sessions successives. Il faut bien comprendre qu'il y a une articulation entre les organes directeurs et les organes subsidiaires de cette organisation qu'est la FAO. Le Conseiller juridique est ici présent. Je crois qu'il pourrait, si besoin était, le confirmer. Donc le paragraphe 14 doit se lire dans ce contexte de l'articulation entre les différents organes directeurs et organes subsidiaires, ces derniers faisant rapport au premier. Je crois que c'est ainsi que devrait être lu ce paragraphe 14, et, en tout cas, c'est ainsi que notre délégation l'a compris.

Pour finir, Monsieur le Président, je crois que tout le monde a reconnu que la réunion ministérielle de Québec était la première réunion ministérielle préparatoire du Sommet mondial de l'alimentation; donc la question toute logique qui me vient à l'esprit en direction du Secrétariat est de pouvoir avoir une indication sur la manière dont il compte utiliser les conclusions et les travaux de la réunion ministérielle préparatoire du Sommet mondial dans le cadre du processus préparatoire de ce sommet. J'aimerais donc, si vous le permettez, avoir une indication.

Telles sont, Monsieur le Président, les quelques observations, sans pour autant entrer dans le détail, que ma délégation tenait à faire en disant que nous devons nous en tenir à l'essentiel car tout a été dit depuis la Session du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale.

**Zahir Shah MOHMAND (Pakistan):** I would like, Mr Chairman, first of all to congratulate you on your election as a chairman to this prestigious and responsible body.



The World Food Summit which is scheduled to be held in November next year will provide the highest forum to address the most important theme of World Food Security. The World Food Conference held in 1994 no doubt ended with high sounding and lofty ideals, but as most ideals they could not come out of the world of ideas, no efforts were made in right earnest to address its stipulations sincerely, and the result is that we still have hunger and poverty spread all over the world, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Director-General's efforts to convince the world leadership and obtain their agreement to the proposed summit are laudable. The new grounds struck in connection with preparations for the Summit are just an example. Emphasizing that the Summit will have the technical underpinning of highest quality, and at the same time not raising any additional bureaucracy or structure indicates the sincerity and matter of fact approach of the Director-General.

We must realize that now it is high time that old, hackneyed and fashionable jargon are dispensed with in favour of something concrete and matter of fact. We fully believe and trust the Director-General's intention to hold the Summit to review the commitment at the national as well as the international levels to eradicate hunger, poverty and malnutrition. However, similar keenness would be essential on the part of national leadership, especially in the donor countries, otherwise this Summit will be an exercise in futility.

My delegation hopes that this Commission will also play its due role, examine the preparatory process carefully and come out with practical suggestions and recommendations.

The draft resolution to be passed and agreed to by all the delegations will be a landmark in preparation for the Summit. Nevertheless, a little more specific and objective oriented resolution would be very desirable. However, my delegation does not have problems with the title of the Summit. We may also wish to seize this opportunity to inform the Commission that my country is taking great interest in the Summit and is ready to play its due role in its preparation and in making a big success. We have nominated a national secretary to coordinate and liaise with the Summit Secretariat. We intend to review the food security situation afresh at the national level.

Our Prime Minister has agreed to lead the Pakistan delegation to the Summit. She is also seriously considering accepting the membership of a position on the Board of Patron, as desired by the Director-General.

In the end I assure the Commission that our Government is fully cognizant of the need to ensure food security. The food situation in the country is fairly satisfactory. The Summit will no doubt go a long way in renewing our resolve and sharpening our focus on this most important issue of human concern, i.e. food security.

**Joseph Kong'onheli MHELLA (Tanzania):** Mr Chairman, my delegation would like first of all to congratulate you for your election to the chair of this Commission and the Secretariat for preparing excellent documents for this agenda item.

The purpose of the World Food Summit is to enable the Organization's Member Nations to address at the highest practical level the issue of world food security. The Summit will offer an appropriate forum to Heads of State and governments who are also the highest decision-makers in their countries to exchange views and lay the foundation for the preparation of policies and strategies that will lead to enhancement of efforts for eradication of food insecurity in the world.

As has been pointed out in the documents, there are still some 800 million people in the world who continue to suffer from chronic undernutrition, and 199 million children under the age of five who suffer from chronic protein and energy deficiencies. Tanzania believes that the World Food Summit will boost awareness among the international community of the problems of hunger and food insecurity, as well as discuss and broadly agree on policies, strategies and a Plan of Action to be adopted for implementation towards achieving universal food security. The world needs to increase food production faster than the increase in population, and this we can easily do if all Heads of State and governments are fully involved in the struggle from the very start.

Tanzania is one of the low-income food-deficit countries, has people suffering from food insecurity and is looking for ways and means to improve their conditions. The Government is supportive of the World Food Summit and has already informed the Director-General that it supports the resolution on the World Food Summit and is looking forward to participating in the Summit.

We however would now like to support the suggestion by one delegation that the name of the Summit be changed to World Food Security Summit. This will reflect well the thrust of the Summit and will enhance the efforts to boost awareness of the unanimously agreed steps by the world leaders.

We also support the suggestions to keep the cost of the Summit to the minimum during this period of financial constraints facing the Organization and welcome the Director-General's suggestions to use regional conferences and committees to prepare for the Summit and chart national and regional strategies.

Finally, we call upon the Director-General to extend his invitations to include all intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and other interested bodies to participate in the World Food Summit in addition to member countries. This will give the opportunity to a much wider range of the international community to come and make their contribution.

**Shil KWAN LEE (Republic of Korea):** First of all, I want to congratulate you on your election to chair Commission I.

The Korean delegation, along with other delegations and FAO, shares the concern about the present problems and the future problems concerning world food. In spite of global, regional and national efforts since the World Food Conference in 1974, there remain a substantial number of people facing malnutrition in the developing countries. We all know that food insecurity and malnutrition are not problems that can be solved by one country. In order to solve the problems, the initiative of the international society and the cooperation of its governments is essential. In this context the Korean delegation welcomes the Director-General's proposal to convene the World Food Summit in 1996.

In supporting FAO's various activities to achieve world food security, Korea will cooperate with the Secretariat and participate in the preparatory discussions, especially since Korea imports a large proportion of food from international markets.

My delegation believes that long-term stability of the world's markets, by stabilizing supply and demand for food, is necessary. My delegation expects that the Summit meeting will help to solve these issues and will help us to take prompt action to improve the situation with regard to world food security. In order to have a successful meeting, my delegation believes that the cooperation of all relevant international organizations is very important.

Finally, in relation to the details of the level of participation and the cost of the Summit, we share the views of many other member countries; that is that they should be determined on the basis of a broad consensus.

**Kenji SHIMIZU (Japan):** I will be as brief as possible, as you suggested. I would like to make a few comments.

Firstly, Japan also wishes to stress here again that Japan supports the convening of the World Food Summit and wishes to contribute actively and constructively to the important event, in addressing the World Food Summit.

Secondly, my delegation also underlines the importance of a balanced outcome to provide an effective instrument for all Member Nations, irrespective of whether they are developing or developed countries, however rich or poor, because the world food security issue will be a global one in the coming century, given the current worsening trend of the food situation under the pressure of population growth, deteriorating environments, rapid economic development and so on.

Finally, my delegation notes with appreciation that; "The Summit is not a pledging conference, nor is it aiming to create new financial mechanisms, institutions or bureaucracy", as contained in the Appendix to the document before us.

My delegation has some difficulty with the proposed draft resolution contained in the document, and my delegation has some suggestions in relation to the resolution. For example, in the preamble to paragraph 1, it may be better to refer to the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Food and Agriculture Organization just completed in Quebec.

Also, we have a suggestion in relation to the preamble for paragraph 4: perhaps it would be better to refer also to some important recent conferences.

In relation to operative paragraphs 2 and 7, we have some difficulty, in particular with regard to the level of flexibility and participation in the Summit meeting, and we particularly dislike the exclusiveness among the representatives of each Member Nation.

We also have some suggestions in relation to paragraph 4: it may be better to make some reference to the causes of malnutrition.

In addition, my delegation associates itself with the suggestion made by Australia to provide us with some information on the Trust Fund, which is now proposed in the draft resolution. In particular, there is no list of the events or activities expected under this Trust Fund. We would very much appreciate it if the Secretariat would spell out what the presumed activities will be for this Trust Fund.

**Emile DETRAUX (Belgique):** Tout d'abord, nous souhaiterions vous féliciter pour votre élection. L'exposé de la Belgique se divisera en deux parties:

la première, si vous le permettez, serait plutôt une question posée à la délégation des Etats-Unis. Nous aimerions en effet savoir ce que les Etats-Unis entendent réellement par le terme "sécurité alimentaire" lorsqu'ils proposent de modifier le titre du Sommet;

la seconde partie de notre exposé sera donnée à présent par notre expert.

Nous souhaitons appuyer la déclaration du Représentant de l'Espagne, parlant au nom de l'Union européenne, lorsqu'il apporte son soutien au Sommet mondial, et je souligne, de l'alimentation. C'est un sujet que nous prenons très au sérieux, Monsieur le Président.

En ce qui concerne sa préparation, nous nous trouvons actuellement, comme l'a dit notre Ministre en séance plénière, en possession de toute une série d'éléments très utiles: la déclaration de Québec renouvelée, les résolutions prises lors de la Conférence internationale sur la nutrition et la Conférence de Rio qu'il ne faut pas oublier également. Il s'agit donc de mettre ensemble les pièces d'un puzzle compliqué, et ce, afin que le résultat soit tangible. Il ne peut donc souffrir l'omission d'une seule pièce. Or, Monsieur le Président, il nous apparaît que, dans les discussions qui ont eu lieu jusqu'à présent, on considère d'une manière un peu trop exclusive le quantitatif. Notre délégation estime dès lors qu'il ne faut pas négliger l'aspect qualitatif des choses. Nous sommes confortés dans notre opinion par les déclarations mêmes de Monsieur le Directeur général Diouf qui, non seulement met l'accent à juste titre sur les millions de personnes qui souffrent de la faim, mais souligne également l'aspect qualité nutritionnelle et les conséquences nocives d'une alimentation carencée en vitamines et en minéraux. C'est dans ce droit fil que nous pensons qu'il faut dûment tenir compte du rôle parfois négligé d'un secteur de la production, à savoir l'horticulture, Monsieur le Président, et ce, dans la problématique générale de la faim.

Monsieur le Président, je devrais dire des rôles de l'horticulture car, selon nous, ce secteur offre toute une série d'avantages non négligeables: productivité accrue avec maximalisation de l'utilisation de l'eau, possibilité d'une augmentation de l'emploi, étant donné le fait qu'il y a besoin dans ce secteur d'un travail manuel très important et, par ce biais, accroissement des revenus pour toute une frange de la population dans des zones où ils font cruellement défaut, valorisation également du rôle des femmes, effets sur la durabilité de

l'économie, étant donné la mise en oeuvre sans grands problèmes de lutttes intégrées dans ce secteur, et ce, au niveau sanitaire et phytosanitaire.

Enfin, l'horticulture peut également être le moteur de la diversification alimentaire et jouer un rôle non négligeable à l'avenir dans le contexte développé par l'accord conclu au sein de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce et ses conséquences prévisibles dans les pays en développement.

Un des objectifs souhaitables à retenir dans le cadre du Sommet mondial de l'alimentation devrait être donc de développer et d'organiser l'horticulture dans les zones urbaines et péri-urbaines dans les pays en développement.

Pour rencontrer cet objectif, nous pensons qu'il serait utile d'apporter deux amendements mineurs au projet de résolution et notamment dans le préambule troisième alinéa, "in fine", on pourrait ajouter: "cette problématique doit être envisagée tant d'un point de vue quantitatif que qualitatif".

D'une façon similaire, dans le corps même de la résolution, nous souhaitons amender le c) du paragraphe 4 qui se lirait de la sorte: "adopter des politiques et stratégies ainsi qu'un plan d'action visant à améliorer constamment la sécurité alimentaire tant du point de vue quantitatif que qualitatif" (et on suivrait).

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable délégué de la Belgique. Je passe la parole au délégué de l'Australie. On me signale que le délégué de l'Australie n'est pas dans la salle. Nous passons à l'orateur suivant qui est le délégué de l'Allemagne.

**Ms Goenke ROSCHER (Germany):** Since the initiative of the Director-General, the debate on the World Food Summit started, over a year ago, an intense and substantive discussion on the Summit's objectives as well as its preparation which is continuing to which the recent Quebec Symposium and Ministerial Meeting have added substance. We, as numerous Member States, endorse the initiative. We hope it will bring renewed political awareness to the problems of food security and poverty and put food security objectives high on the policy agendas again as well as renewing commitment to fight poverty, hunger and malnutrition. That is why we must make sure the Summit will warrant the considerable effort and cost which is required to prepare and hold the Summit.

This forum should help to improve operational results of policies and programmes which address the increasing insecurity problems. The impulse given should be strong enough to reverse the general trend of insecure food countries. A necessary pre-condition for achieving this aim will be that the Summit addresses all aspects contributing to food security with particular emphasis not only on food production but, equally importantly, on access to food for the poorest and most vulnerable groups.

Another important pre-condition for a successful World Food Summit is to ensure that not only earlier action plans are reiterated but should be innovative and produce fresh ideas on how to solve the problem of food insecurity.

Looking at the problem of food insecurity in such an innovative manner implies hope on the part of the needy that there is global commitment translated into action which can yield the required sustainable results. In addition this requires the preparatory process to include all major partners in food security and should be coordinated among all relevant international organizations including the international financial institutions and especially those based in Rome.

As regards the draft resolution as outlined in C 95/17, we feel that the considerations in paragraph 2 should be altered, and I would be happy to hand to you and the Drafting Committee our suggestions.

With regard to paragraph 6, the German delegation wishes to support the proposals made by the US delegation. With respect to operative paragraphs 1 and 2 which refer to the duration and dates on which Heads of State and Government and Ministers will be invited to make their statements, my delegation proposes, as others before us, not to divide the Summit into two parts. Instead, all participants, whether they

are Heads of State or Government or Ministers who speak on behalf of Heads of State or Government, should make their statements in the same part of the Summit.

We also propose, as suggested by the US delegation, the duration of the Summit should be limited to November 15-17 1996.

For operative paragraph 8, we propose that it either be deleted or altered in order to address directly nongovernmental organizations to encourage them to participate actively in the preparations of the World Food Summit.

**Vernon DOUGLAS (Trinidad and Tobago):** My delegation wishes to express the support of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for the convening of a World Food Summit at the level of Heads of State or Government. This support has already been expressed to the Director-General of FAO by the highest level of government in my country.

In addition, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has joined with other CARICOM Member States in affirming support for a World Food Summit at the meetings of the Standing Committee of the Ministers of Agriculture and the Annual Conference of Heads of Government held in June and July of this year.

Finally, Mr Chairman, my delegation supports generally the draft resolution as it appears in Document C 95/17.

**Ms Faith INNERARTTY (Jamaica):** I would like to state, like the delegate from Trinidad and Tobago, that the Government of Jamaica is in full support of the hosting of a World Food Summit and so, as previously indicated, at the meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers of Agriculture of CARICOM a resolution was passed endorsing the Summit.

In addition though, Mr Chairman, there are some specific points concerning the Summit which I want to bring to the attention of this Commission. The first is links with the ICN convened in 1992. It is clear that some central issues dealt with in the ICN will also be critical to the Summit, for example, household food security and access for vulnerable groups such as women and children to adequate food supplies.

It is important, therefore, to note whether there are any lessons of experience to draw from the ICN that can be brought forward to the World Food Summit. The ICN resulted in a Plan of Action which was to be translated into National Plans of Action. In paragraph 4 of the draft resolution for the World Food Summit there is also a reference to a Plan of Action for implementation by governments. Although the period for implementation for the ICN has been relatively short, is there any measurable progress to date? What are the major difficulties in implementation? These issues need to be examined, Mr Chairman, as we move forward to the planning for the World Food Summit.

It is the intention that this will not be just a summit, not just a conference, but that concrete actions should result. Consequently, we need to relate the Summit to previous activities which are similar and to see how they link together.

Another issue which the Jamaican Delegation wishes to address is that of the objectives of the Summit as set out in paragraph 4 of the draft resolution. It is our view that there need to be more specific points stated here. This was mentioned also by some other delegations.

In section 3, for example, there should be some direct mention of issues relating to poverty and other development problems such as population which are integral parts of any policies or strategies for food security.

In addition, in respect of the general approach to attaining food security there are some focal points which are not clearly identified there. What is the role of food aid for developing countries? Will this be a focus of the World Food Summit? The possibility for expansion of food production in food-deficit countries within the context of sustainable development, the impact on the environment - how will these issues be treated?

I think with regard to paragraph 4, in dealing with the objectives of some of these points, these linkages between broader issues of poverty, development and the environment should be clearly stated.

**Edward S. KABUYE (Malawi):** In the first place, Mr Chairman, on behalf of the Malawi delegation and on my own behalf, I extend to you congratulations on your election to Chairman of this important Commission.

The Government of Malawi supports wholeheartedly the initiatives taken by the Director-General, Mr Jacques Diouf, in proposing to hold a World Food Summit in 1996.

As we are all aware, Mr Chairman, although great strides have been made since the inception of the FAO 50 years ago, it is noted with regret that there are up to this day 800 million people still suffering from malnutrition. The Summit is therefore going to be held at an important time.

I would also add that the Malawi delegation is in agreement with the Director-General that preferably participants to the Summit should be Heads of State and Government. Several conferences on the topic have been held in the past involving lower level participants and therefore perhaps with the attendance of the Heads of State and Government this would be a way of reviewing the sensitization strategy of the world community on the plight of the millions of people who are still suffering from hunger and malnutrition.

Mr Chairman, back home in Malawi we have already started preparations for the Summit. The participation of the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development at the 50th Anniversary celebrations in Quebec, Canada a few days ago is a manifestation of Malawi's interest in this issue.

For now and the future, Malawi has plans in place to form a task force that will coordinate preparations for the November 1996 World Food Summit.

Lastly but not least, Mr Chairman, the Malawi delegation wishes the Director-General of FAO and all those concerned every success in their preparations for the November 1996 World Food Summit.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je remercie le délégué de la Malaisie. Je voudrais rappeler que nous avons encore 17 orateurs et moins de 60 minutes d'interprétation. Je peux vous annoncer une bonne nouvelle, c'est qu'il n'y aura pas de session de nuit aujourd'hui, mais en retour, il va falloir finir et écouter tous les 17 orateurs. Donc à ceux qui restent, je vous prie d'être brefs pour nous permettre d'écouter tous ceux qui sont sur la liste. Ceux qui le souhaitent pourraient donner au Secrétariat leur intervention qui sera publiée intégralement dans le verbatim et sera prise en considération par le Comité de rédaction pour la préparation du rapport.

**Anton KOHLER (Switzerland):** During the visit of the Director-General to Switzerland in July 1995, the President of the Swiss Confederation as well as the Minister responsible for agriculture supported the initiative taken by FAO to organize a World Food Summit in November 1996 in Rome. Document C 95/17 represents a good preparatory step in the process towards the Summit.

Switzerland would not like to repeat all of the valid agreements which prove the need for a Summit. The Spanish delegation, representing the European Community and many other delegates, have already done so. Let me make a short comment with regard to the draft resolution.

We welcome the proposal of point 6 to invite the most important parties. We suggest, however, that the international research network, CGIAR, should also participate in the preparation and in the Summit.

With regard to the changes suggested by the delegate of the United States, we agree with suggestion 3 to organize a three-day Summit in the form of a single meeting, with suggestion 5 for a clear and transparent budget, with the suggestion to change points with regard to the regional conferences, and with the suggestion to add point 15.

We do not agree in regard to further streamlining the further preparatory process, especially concerning the shortening of the January meeting of the CFS from five to four days. Neither do we think that the name

World Food Summit should be changed for simple public relations reasons. World Food Security might sound fine in English. What about translations into other languages? Just listen to the German translation which sounds like: Welt Ernährung-Sicherheit gipfel. It would be very difficult to explain in advance what Sicherheit/Security really means. This is one of the tasks of the Summit.

My third and last point is with regard to the technical papers which we would like to receive much earlier than scheduled.

Again, Switzerland welcomes the Summit and wishes to everyone involved in its preparatory phase not only a lot of work - we know that - but the courage and motivation for all active participation.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je remercie la Suisse et je passe la parole aux Pays-Bas mais, pour son absence de tout à l'heure dans la salle, je lui retire une minute de temps de parole. Pays-Bas, vous avez la parole.

**J.B. METERS (Netherlands):** When the Director-General launched the idea of a World Food Summit there was an immediate support from several sides. At the same time concerns were expressed as well: concerns about the so-called inflation of summits, concerns about the costs involved and the time available for the preparation of a successful summit. All these concerns, however, do not outweigh the importance of having food security again on the international agenda at the highest level.

We appreciate the cost awareness of the Director-General. He decided that preparations should take place in existing fora. We, therefore, support in particular the proposal that the Committee on World Food Security be made the focal point for the final draft of the policy document and plan of action, as well as the intention that at the regional conferences regional specifics are to be dealt with for enclosure in the Summit documents.

However, the crucial question remains: When do we consider the Summit a success?

The Summit should not only be a forum for global commitment to redress food insecurity or a forum for raising global awareness. The Summit should go beyond that. The Summit should produce an operational plan of action, a plan of action that gives clear responsibilities to all participants and defines their role in the process towards food security. This plan of action should be based upon an integrated approach, focusing on the following policy fields: sustainable agriculture to increase food production; sustainable use and management of natural resources; improving market access and promoting fair trading conditions on international markets.

With such a approach the Netherlands would like to emphasize its view that food security is a priority item and should be considered in a broader framework, namely, sustainable agriculture. We could imagine that such a plan of action would follow a design similar to Agenda 21.

The programme should also focus on the role of FAO in the process and the rules and responsibilities of the international financing institutions, the donor community and especially non-governmental organizations.

The plan of action should furthermore give answers to the following questions: What objectives should we reach in what span of time? Should we not define task managership for the various international organizations that have a dominant role to play in various fields or sub-fields.

This brings me to some specific suggestions with regard to the proposed resolution:

The Netherlands finds it essential that in the preamble of the resolution reference is made to Agenda 21. Therefore, we propose the following new sentence after the first sentence: "Recognizing that activities to ensure food security should be embodied within the framework of Agenda 21".

Furthermore, the Netherlands proposes a new item 4a, that reads as follows: "Decides that the Summit will adopt a plan of action in which item 4 mentioned objectives are translated into concrete activities on the international and national level".

As a consequence of this, we support the suggestion of the United States for an item 15 concerning the follow-up of the Summit.

If these issues will be addressed properly, the Summit will be even more successful. Within this light the Netherlands will support the proposal to hold a World Food Summit and, of course, the Netherlands is willing to cooperate with the FAO.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** We would like to do two things, to comment briefly on the text of the draft resolution and, secondly, to raise what we believe are some of the substantive questions that need to be considered for the Summit.

As we have indicated on previous occasions in the lead-up to this Conference, Australia has been pleased to give its in-principle support to the Director-General's proposal to convene a World Food Summit in November 1996.

While we note the intention for the Summit to convene at Heads of Government level, we are conscious of the very heavy demands on leaders' schedules around that time. We would join with others in suggesting there should be some flexibility for Members to determine the highest possible level of representation to ensure that the Summit is a success. We also believe the draft Summit resolution should not be so prescriptive as to limit our capacity to address the issues of poverty and malnutrition in a comprehensive and constructive way. We would prefer to see a more general statement for consideration that takes account of the concerns we raised in Council.

We wish to turn to the substantive issue of the focus and direction of the proposed World Food Summit. We believe the Director-General has shown considerable foresight in recognizing the primacy of the challenge to address food security issues. At the recent Ministerial Meeting on Food Security held in Quebec, we were pleased to review those measures which the founders of this organization identified as necessary to deliver a world free from want and to address the fundamental causes of hunger and malnutrition. These include: action to promote full employment of human and material resources; a progressive increase in the purchasing power of consumers to sustain economic growth and development; sound expansion of industrial activity, as a prerequisite for any comprehensive programme for the advancement of agriculture; the reduction of barriers to trade of every kind, and effective collaboration among all nations.

These needs are no less relevant today than they were 50 years ago.

Regrettably, past actions by governments have not always assisted our ability to address food security issues. Too often, major developed countries have focused on narrower, more limited prescriptions at the expense of developing countries and the international community, largely under the guise of full self-sufficiency. There is a danger, we believe, that the World Food Summit could be seen as an opportunity to justify inappropriate behaviour and to continue these inequities.

There have been many critical stages in this Organization's history, none perhaps as critical as when the FAO was established 50 years ago. Even during such difficult times, our founders were blessed with a sense of vision, a keen insight into the challenges that lay ahead for humanity and, importantly, a common and concerted wish to tackle these issues for the good of all mankind.

We must share the vision of our founders, both to recognize the challenges facing individuals, nations and the world at large in addressing the problems of hunger and malnutrition, and to focus our minds on constructive solutions and the future directions this organisation should take. We trust Member Nations today share an equal sense of commitment and collaboration to undertake this process, focusing on food for all, not just in their own countries.

While our founders recognized it is first and foremost the responsibility of each and every nation to ensure that its own people have the basic necessities for an active and healthy life, they had remarkable insight when they insisted that each country can only achieve its potential to the full if nations are prepared to work together for the common good.



The key to the success of the proposed Summit, we believe, lies in our ability to identify a common goal and a common purpose to guide international and national decision-making on food security issues. That goal, and the principal focus of this Organisation's activities in future, we believe, should be the pursuit of universal food security.

Universal food security is about giving all peoples of the world physical and economic access to a nutritionally adequate and reliable supply of food. It is not enough for individual nations to be food secure domestically while others face severe food shortages and deprivation, nor is it enough for a nation as a whole to be regarded as food secure whilst smaller groups or regions within it are chronically food insecure.

Food security must be universal and apply down to the individual family or household level. Adequate availability of, and assured access to, food was recognized as the inalienable right of each and every individual by the World Food Conference in 1974.

The concept of universal food security provides a comprehensive framework for national governments, the FAO and other international agencies to address the political, economic, environmental and social dimensions of this challenge. It is also fully consistent with the trend towards increasing globalization of world markets.

For FAO's part, the goal of universal food security will assist in implementing the directions our leaders set at the proposed Summit in November 1996, and in providing an appropriate focus to implement its core mission in future years. FAO's mission to improve the efficiency of production and distribution processes for food and agricultural products, to better the conditions of rural populations and to contribute to an expanding world economy should become completely synonymous with the goal of universal food security.

To achieve this goal, the focus for the Summit must extend beyond the adequate security of food production processes. We recognize that efforts to increase production remain a critical need in many developing countries, but this alone will not be enough to achieve their objective. Experience has shown that the problem lies not so much with the capacity to produce food but with the ability to come to terms with the distribution, marketing and income constraints that restrict its availability to all people.

More comprehensive action is needed to generate national income growth and to safeguard the purchasing power of consumers. Both elements are essential to guarantee sufficient consumer demand and to provide adequate markets and remunerative outlets for the food and agriculture products we seek to produce.

To be successful, therefore, the World Food Summit should aim at helping nations to better comprehend the critical linkages that exist between food security and the destructive impacts of civil war and social and political upheaval, between food security and the macro-economic and micro-economic policy settings necessary to allow a market economy to prosper and between food security and the legal, regulatory and financial frameworks essential to guarantee the massive capital investments required for infrastructure development and for nation building. Individual nations and the international community at large, with the full support of the FAO, also need to be conscious of the critical linkages that exist between food security concerns, national policy settings and a more open and predictable world trading system, and between food security and the policy choices they seek to make to develop and support their agricultural sectors.

We believe that in some presentations there is confusion between the broader, more concerted actions that Member Governments and international organizations need to take to have to address these issues and the responsibilities that FAO itself can pursue in its areas of special competence. Equally, we believe that the technical papers prepared for the Summit process, while valuable in themselves, do not necessarily embrace the range of considerations we have identified. A vast number of these refer to "Food Production and ..." but they do not cover the other sides of the equation. We recognize that the efforts to increase food production will remain a critical need in many developing countries but this alone, we suggest, will not be sufficient for them to achieve their objective. We can have little confidence for the future if actions to address food security concerns continue to be constrained by national boundaries, by variable allocations of national resource endowments, by unsustainable food production systems or by the use of arbitrary national policies that restrict the free flow of goods, capital and labour between nations.

The compelling vision for an international food and agriculture organization, presented as far back ago as 1935, was based on the premise that we needed more effectively "to marry health and agriculture". This

reflected the desire to achieve an adequate diet for all. In words reminiscent of this original inspiration for FAO, we would therefore call for a more effective "marriage between development and agriculture" to address this most fundamental of concerns. The World Food Summit should examine how we can more effectively explore the links between economic development and sustainable agricultural activity, consistent with the trend to a more open international trading environment. Such a marriage needs to involve contributions from all major and relevant international organizations and agencies. We suggest a priority in the coming months should be to seek the support of these agencies to the proposed World Food Summit.

FAO itself has a key role to play, both in guiding our preparations for the Summit and subsequently, in implementing actions within its special area of competence. For our part, we would have some uncertainty about its capacity to contribute effectively to this process should the current funding debate lead either to a continuation of present inefficiencies or result in changes to programme priorities for 1996-97 that are inconsistent with comprehensive implementation of the goal of universal food security.

We well understand the enormity of the task we are suggesting. Only by advocating a concept of universal food security and by promoting a more effective marriage between agriculture and economic development, consistent with a more open international trading environment, do we believe a World Food Summit could hope to address the chronic problems of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Only by gaining the commitment of international agencies to the Summit process, do we believe the fundamental constraints to improving food security, evident over the past 50 years, can be satisfactorily addressed. Only on this basis can FAO hope to retain its position as the pre-eminent international organization for food and agricultural issues.

**Sra. Veronique DELI (México):** Gracias Señor Presidente. La Delegación mexicana ha expresado ya anteriormente su apoyo a la iniciativa de celebrar la Cumbre. En esta ocasión reiteramos el apoyo.

Compartimos muchas de las opiniones aquí expresadas en relación al estado alarmante del hambre y la malnutrición que prevalece en muchas regiones del mundo, México no es ajeno a esta situación.

Tenemos ante nosotros el desafío de combatir el hambre y la malnutrición, ante este desafío la realización de la Cumbre constituye un paso adelante para evaluar la situación a nivel global y renovar nuestros compromisos en la materia.

En este sentido refrendamos que la seguridad alimentaria siga constituyendo una de las prioridades de la Organización, así como que el Comité en la materia se constituya en el Comité preparatorio de la Cumbre.

Como la mayoría de las delegaciones que nos han precedido, apoyamos en principio el proyecto de resolución propuesto por la Secretaría. No obstante, nos gustaría que el texto tomara en consideración en su parte preambular, la importancia de la dimensión regional de la seguridad alimentaria.

**Ms Hedwig WÖGERBAUER (Austria):** Subsequent to the statement of the European Union, which Austria fully supports, let me state the following on document C 95/17: the Austrian Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry has already welcomed the initiative for the World Food Summit, which is scheduled for November 1996, in his keynote address on 21 October 1995 in front of the Plenary Session of the 28th Conference.

With interest Austria has taken note of the fact that FAO is going to hold this Summit to discuss the problems of the world food security at a time which makes it easy to foresee that the nutrition situation will reach a level which can no longer guarantee food security or food reserves. This causes a problematic situation which is often characterized by a reduction of the produce and consumer-oriented subsidies, especially for low-income food-deficit countries, so that governments will have to show a lot of solidarity towards them in order to overcome hurdles anticipated.

Furthermore, Austria welcomes the intensive participation in the preparation for the World Food Summit which made a statement on the occasion of the meeting of the Committee on World Food Security possible already in 1995 and which continued a constructive debate at the 108th Meeting of the FAO Council. It is the

wish of the Austrian delegation that next year the Summit will make a decisive solution to the problems of hunger and malnutrition for many countries of the world.

Last but not least, I would like to thank Mrs Killingsworth for all the efforts she has made to prepare this Summit.

**Kiala Kia MATEVA (Angola):** Puisque c'est la première fois que je prends la parole, laissez-moi vous féliciter, Monsieur le Président, ainsi que les deux autres membres du Bureau, pour votre brillante élection. Ma Délégation est convaincue que sous votre direction, notre Commission, avec la collaboration de tous, comme vous l'avez souhaité, atteindra des résultats positifs.

Nos félicitations s'adressent également au Secrétariat qui nous a élaboré un document bref et concis.

Ma délégation appuie d'une part, la résolution contenue dans le document C 95/17, d'autre part, la déclaration de la Délégation gabonaise qui a parlé au nom du Groupe africain, sans oublier certaines observations pertinentes faites par le Sénégal.

Monsieur le Président, l'Angola a connu la guerre pendant trente ans. La base économique de nos populations rurales, qui représentent plus de 70 pour cent, a été détruite. Cela a provoqué l'exode rural pendant ces trente années, la mort, l'apparition de plusieurs maladies, la pauvreté, la malnutrition et la sous-alimentation. Mon pays fait partie des 44 pays africains à déficit alimentaire. Conscient de ses responsabilités, le Gouvernement de la République d'Angola ne ménage aucun effort pour que la paix élise domicile au sein des populations angolaises. C'est pourquoi il a organisé, avec l'appui du PNUD, la table ronde de Bruxelles, en septembre 1995. Pour démontrer l'importance de cet événement, l'Unita y a pris part.

Nous profitons de cette occasion pour remercier le Royaume de Belgique qui a accepté sa réalisation en terre belge et les autres pays donateurs qui ont fait part de leur participation au programme de développement communautaire.

Monsieur le Président, il y a quelques jours, nous avons eu le privilège de participer à la réunion ministérielle de Québec, du 14 au 16 octobre 1995, sur l'alimentation.

Un consensus s'est dégagé puisque les Ministres et Chefs des délégations des pays membres de la FAO présents à Québec ont adopté la déclaration de Québec et, par ricochet, ont accepté la réalisation du Sommet mondial de l'alimentation.

Toutes les délégations qui nous ont précédés, sont unanimes à reconnaître l'importance de ce sommet. De ce fait, elles ont appuyé l'initiative prise par le Directeur général, le Dr Jacques Diouf, pour organiser ce grand événement à la fin du siècle: réunir nos Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement.

L'Angola apporte aussi sa modeste contribution en soutenant la résolution telle que contenue dans le document C 95/17.

Un aspect a retenu l'attention de ma délégation. S'il est vrai que le budget à voter est à croissance zéro et que le Secrétariat doit faire de son mieux pour que l'Organisation absorbe le moins de ressources possible, il est vrai aussi, c'est impérieux, qu'il faut fournir au Directeur général des fonds supplémentaires ou, si vous voulez, des fonds fiduciaires. C'est pourquoi, nous profitons de cette occasion pour remercier la France dont le Président de la République a décidé de faire partie du Comité de parrainage du Sommet.

Ma délégation lance un vibrant appel aux autres pays, riches et en développement, pour qu'ils contribuent au fonds fiduciaire et/ou suivent l'exemple de la France.

**Neil FRASER (New Zealand):** The aim of the World Food Summit to be held just over one year from now is directed at the eradication of hunger and malnutrition. There can be no argument at all with such a basic and pressing need. There is no doubt, either, that there does not exist one single or simple answer to achieving that aim. That is reflected in the range of background documents that the Secretariat proposes to

prepare for the Summit. Accordingly, we look forward to receiving additional documents to those we have already received, to aid us in our own preparations for the Summit.

Food security is not only about production of agricultural products; it must also consider the means of access to food, at the national and at the household level.

Increased production, in a world of increasing population, is one basic element in the total picture. Among other intertwining factors is the important question of the free movement of food and access to food, taking into account the consideration of economic development in its broader sense.

My country is, for its size, a significant producer and trader of food products, but does not, and never will, produce the full range of food requirements of the populace. In the light of this, we fully understand the value of a free and open world trading environment that reflects the expression of the comparative advantage of nations which in turn contributes to maximising the multilateral benefits that accrue from allocating resources in an optimal and sustainable manner.

Let me now turn as others have done to the draft resolution that we have before us. This draft resolution raises for us some concerns and unanswered questions.

Operative paragraph 2 could have some unfortunate outcomes. In allocating two days to Heads of State or Government, and two different days to Ministers and all others, including observers, this reduces the Summit to an A team/B team approach. It is easily foreseeable that for a range of legitimate and practical reasons, many countries will not be in a position to be represented at Head of State or Government level. That seems to us to relegate their considered views and contribution to some lesser order.

In operative paragraph 5 this Conference is asked to approve the arrangements made by the Director-General for the preparation of the Conference. Does this refer only to the arrangements so far undertaken, or does it include all arrangements up to and including the Summit? With all respect to the serious and sincere manner with which the Director-General has approached this task we find such a blanket approval rather too far reaching. Is it possible, Mr Chairman, for us to have further information about the detail and scope of the arrangements referred to?

Operative paragraph 7 calls upon governments to be represented at the level of Heads of State or Government. I have already said that, for practical reasons, universal compliance with this call will not be possible. My country, for example, has a general election at or around the time of the Summit. If we sign on to this resolution we are implicitly committing ourselves to representation at a level which we may or may not be able to fulfil. We prefer not to be put in that position, and it will not be until next year when the date of the elections is announced that we will be able to seriously address this important question.

Finally, we share with others a desire to have further details about the Trust Fund announced in operative paragraph 13. What is the proposed level of this account? What aspect of the preparations is it designed to facilitate? On what basis will funds be disbursed? How will the Fund operate, and who will have responsibility for managing and assigning funds?

In short, we have concerns about the level of representation - heads of government and Ministers - approval for the arrangements, and the establishment of a trust fund.

We look forward, Mr Chairman, to further explanations of aspects of the draft resolution which, as has been stated by others, was received only very recently.

**Ms Lena KLEVENAS (Sweden):** The Ministers' meeting in Quebec has emphasized the acute need for accelerated global actions in order to achieve the highest possible degree of food security for all.

The Swedish Government welcomes this approach and repeats its full support for a World Food Summit for the next year.

A summit must be carefully prepared through intergovernmental negotiations. We welcome, therefore, that the FAO Committee on World Food Security will serve as the preparatory committee for the World Food Summit.

Regarding the financing of the Summit, my delegation considers it important that the costs for the Summit be kept as low as possible. We would highly welcome detailed information about a suggested budget, especially the Trust Fund.

The governments must be entitled to choose their own level of representation, as it has already been pointed out by several delegations.

The members of FAO, as it was latest witnessed by our Ministers at our Organization's 50th Anniversary in Quebec, have agreed to fight for food security for all people.

It is a tall and important task. FAO has the sector responsibility within the United Nations system to assist governments in this work, which has to be carried out in close collaboration with other United Nations bodies, as well as other relevant international organizations, in order to be fully successful. It is also important that NGOs take part in this combat.

My country strongly believes that a global striving towards food security also includes:

- recognizing that women must be granted an active part in the combat. Women have an important role in this respect, within the family, nationwide and globally;
- securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of products from some of the major sectors of the world economy, from agriculture, fisheries and forestry;
- ensuring that the resource base of these sectors' productive ecosystems, upon which human life on earth depends, will continue to serve future generations;
- ensuring that the work towards these interconnected goals must be carried out both nationally and through international cooperation. Solidarity must be the lodestar; and
- recognizing an urgent need for the developing of low-cost technologies, which are compatible with sustainable development and which have to be used globally.

Finally, turning once more to the preparation of the World Food Summit, I will again stress the importance of well-prepared intergovernmental negotiations in order to enhance concrete decisions on targeted actions to achieve world food security. In the preparations of the World Food Summit, my Government welcomes the involvement of all relevant international organizations, including NGOs. The Summit must be seen in the context of other conferences and summits, such as the Women's Conference in Beijing, the Social Summit in Copenhagen and the Conference of Population and Development in Cairo.

My delegation believes that this is the only way to make it possible for Heads of State and Governments to take part in a "Summit with a Difference", as the Summit was described in the information note distributed to the 108th Council last June.

This statement has been prepared in consultation with the Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway.

**Horacio MALTEZ (Panamá):** Permítame, señor Presidente, expresarle en nombre de la Delegación de Panamá y en el mio propio, nuestra complacencia por verle presidir esta importante Comisión. Usted estimado amigo, Dr. Yanga, conoce la gran opinión que tenemos de su persona, y nosotros sabemos que su presencia en el estrado es garantía de equidad y de éxito en nuestros trabajos. Aprovechamos la ocasión para hacer extensiva nuestras felicitaciones a la Secretaría por el largo trabajo que viene realizando para la celebración de la Cumbre. Siguiendo su solicitud, señor Presidente, vamos a ser muy breves y trataremos de ser lo más conciso posible.

Al referirnos al tema en examen, deseamos reiterar nuestro apoyo a la celebración a la Cumbre Mundial sobre la Alimentación. Para nuestra Delegación es importante e inclusive indispensable que en la Cumbre se logre la participación de todos los sectores involucrados, no sólo aquéllos inherentes a la alimentación, sino también a aquéllos que tienen ingerencia en el desarrollo. Asimismo estimamos que la participación en la Cumbre debe realizarse al mayor nivel posible, pues es indispensable que en la misma participen sobre todos los niveles de la más alta decisión.

Por otra parte, la Delegación de Panamá aprecia todos los esfuerzos destinados a reducir al mínimo posible los costos de la Cumbre, pero siempre y cuando se garanticen los recursos suficientes para un buen resultado de la misma así como la implementación de estos. Apoyamos pues todo el mecanismo que sirva para este propósito.

Para terminar, señor Presidente, deseamos manifestar que apoyamos en términos generales el Proyecto de Resolución sobre la Cumbre Mundial de la Alimentación, anexo al documento en análisis.

**Franco GINOCCHIO (Italy):** First of all, the Italian delegation would like to underline the great importance that the Government of Italy attaches to the full success of the World Food Summit, which will take place in Rome in November 1996.

We express our appreciation for the drafts of the Declaration and the Plan of Action which will be submitted to the Summit, and for the technical documents already prepared, or underway, which will certainly contribute to holding a summit with well defined objectives.

However, we share the view expressed in the statement made on behalf of the European Union and its member states, that the final text of the declaration and of the plan of action could be further improved by taking into account the suggestion made in the recent Ministerial Meeting in Quebec and the results of the regional conferences to be held next year.

Moreover, we have appreciated the analysis contained in the document "Investments in Agriculture, Evolution and Prospects", which gives indicative figures of the additional private and public investments which are necessary, each year, for the next two decades, in order to allow food production in developing countries to cope with the population growth and market demand.

In the last decades, the world agricultural production had a sustained strong growth. However, the increase in the availability of food at a global level did not appear to be sufficient to solve the food security problem in a number of countries.

In particular, the sub-Saharan countries continue to have difficulties both in giving food access to the rural and urban poor and in having a sufficient domestic food aggregate supply.

The internationalization process of the world economy is involving the agriculture very strongly. The Uruguay Round agreements are a significant step of that process.

The agreement could likely have effects on the position of the food-deficit developing countries: some countries could have some advantages in having easier access to the market; others will have to cope with increasing problems.

In this context, FAO has a fundamental role in giving assistance to the food-deficit and low-income countries.

The efforts aiming at increasing the food supply in the short- to medium-term could imply a risk of increasing the pressure on fragile resources. We have to avoid irreversible environmental damages, securing both survival and development for future generations. We have to choose sustainable strategies for agricultural development and food security.

So, the renewed engagement of FAO for improving food security in the world is particularly meaningful. The Special Programme in support of food security can represent a very important contribution coping with one of the core components of the food security problem.

The Special Programme supplies both a methodology and proposals of intervention that can stimulate a more articulate interaction among FAO, beneficiary and donor countries. This interaction will make possible some improvements of the specific actions and a validation of the overall approach.

Some improvements can be related to a more explicit attention to the macroeconomic and sectoral conditions needed for attaining the general objectives of the Programme. In other words, the Special Programme will have to increase food production but also will have to improve access to food.

The cooperation between FAO and Italy has a very solid and long tradition: Italy is one of the most important donors, having contributed and collaborated with FAO in implementing more than one hundred and fifty development projects, from 1979 up to date. The projects were carried out in Africa, Latin America and Asia, employing a total of US\$400 million.

Many of the above-mentioned projects aim at alleviating the food security problem by implementing both integrated and rural development projects and early warning systems.

For the Italian delegation, the Special Programme represents a very stimulating engagement in following and deepening, since the earlier formulation in 1994, its methodology and contents applied in 15 of the low-income food-deficit countries out of a group of 80.

The Italian delegation, agreeing with the objective of the Special Programme, started an open dialogue with FAO in order to give more emphasis and detail to some specific themes and components. Such a process of joint study and revision demonstrates the importance of the Special Programme, in particular when it stresses:

- the priority that must be given to the coordination and validation of the local experiences; and
- the role of the participatory approach.

The Italian delegation thinks that the philosophy and methodology of the Special Programme, without using a relevant amount of financial resources, can be adopted as a frame of reference for improving the food security problem.

These choices are, on the other hand, in line with Italian cooperation policy, which gives priority to interventions in support of the more vulnerable groups, because their marginal position in economic terms is a source of social and political instability.

What is a clear option and policy line for the Italian cooperation is the continuing support, preferably through the UN specialized agencies, to the poorest sectors of populations, particularly in the countries of the Mediterranean area, in eastern and southern Africa. Along these lines, cooperation with FAO has been fruitful so far, and this relationship has been strengthened during the recent Quebec Ministerial Meeting in preparation of the World Food Summit.

Italy will provide substantive support to the preparatory phase, also as Chairman of the European Union during the first half of 1996, and will try to perform in the best way the role of host country of such an important gathering.

As regards the organizational aspects, the Italian Government wishes to confirm its political, diplomatic and financial support to the organization of the World Food Summit, as was announced during the Hundred and Eighth Session of the Council in June 1995.

In this connection, we are pleased to inform you that the Italian Government is committed to undertake works of restructuring, in order to provide FAO with additional premises, which are indispensable for the holding of the Summit.

Furthermore, we have started the procedures for the approval of a bill concerning the financial support to the Summit, which includes the financing of travel and accommodation expenses of delegations coming from least-developed countries.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable délégué de l'Italie, pour votre longue mais très intéressante intervention.

Mesdames, Messieurs, nous allons arrêter pour ce soir nos travaux. Il nous reste, sur la liste des orateurs, le Chili, la Chine, la Roumanie, l'Inde, Cuba, la République populaire et démocratique de Corée, la Thaïlande, le Maroc et un observateur. Je crois que nous allons arrêter là la liste des orateurs. Nous reprendrons demain matin. Nous espérons consacrer une trentaine de minutes pour écouter les orateurs qui restent, écouter les réponses du Secrétariat et prendre une décision sur la procédure que nous suivrons pour l'examen de la résolution.

Je voudrais vous rappeler que demain matin, après avoir terminé ce point 7, nous passerons au point 9 qui est l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques.

Je crois également que le Secrétariat a une annonce à vous faire concernant le groupe de travail sur les zones phytosanitaires.

**W.A. LAMADE (Secretary, Commission I):** I would like to announce that the Chairman of the Contact Group on the proposed standard for pest-free areas would like to hold a meeting tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Mexico Room.

I will just read out again the list of the countries which are the members of the Contact Group: Japan, the European Community, Malaysia, Uruguay, Morocco, the United States of America, China, New Zealand, Cuba and Uganda, which holds the chairmanship. As not all of these countries are represented here, perhaps those delegates who are the friends of delegates from those countries would pass on the message, because all this was arranged at a rather late moment this afternoon.

**LE PRESIDENT:** J'espère que vous avez pris note de toutes ces informations. Nous allons arrêter ici cette deuxième séance de la Commission I et nous reprenons demain matin à 9 h 30. J'espère que nous serons tous à l'heure pour pouvoir rattraper le temps que nous grignoterons en continuant le point 7.

**The meeting rose at 17.45 hours.**

**La séance est levée à 17 h 45.**

**Se levanta la sesión a las 17.45 horas.**



24 October 1995



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

CONFERENCE

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Twenty-eighth Session • Vingt-huitième session • 28° período de sesiones

THIRD MEETING OF COMMISSION I  
TROISIEME SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION I  
TERCERA SESION DE LA COMISION I

24 October 1995

The Third Meeting was opened at 10.00 hours  
Mr Thomas Yanga,  
Chairman of Commission I, presiding

La troisième séance est ouverte à 10 heures  
sous la présidence de M. Thomas Yanga,  
Président de la Commission I

Se abre la tercera sesión a las 10.00 horas  
bajo la presidencia del Sr. Thomas Yanga,  
Presidente de la Comisión I

- I. MAJOR TRENDS AND POLICIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** (continued)
- I. PRINCIPALES TENDANCES ET POLITIQUES EN MATIERE D'ALIMENTATION ET D'AGRICULTURE** (suite)
- I. PRINCIPALES TENDENCIAS Y POLITICAS EN LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION** (continuación)
- 7. **World Food Summit** (continued)
- 7. **Sommet mondial de l'alimentation** (suite)
- 7. **Cumbre Mundial sobre la Alimentación** (continuación)

**LE PRESIDENT:** Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles, Messieurs, bonjour. Nous commençons ce matin notre troisième séance. Nous avons un certain nombre d'orateurs sur la liste qui vont intervenir sur le point 7, à savoir le Sommet mondial de l'alimentation. Et je voudrais dire qu'à ce stade, j'arrête la liste des orateurs, personne ne pourra plus s'inscrire. Le Maroc a demandé à prendre la parole dès maintenant pour réagir à une déclaration qui a été faite hier par un délégué.

**Abdesselem ARIFI (Maroc):** Monsieur le Président, ma délégation souhaite tout d'abord vous adresser ses vives félicitations à l'occasion de votre brillante élection. Nos félicitations s'adressent également aux Vice-Présidents élus.

Je voudrais par la même occasion, au nom de mon pays, appuyer aujourd'hui - et on l'a déjà fait auparavant au cours d'autres occasions - l'idée du Sommet mondial de l'alimentation telle qu'initée par le Directeur général et rendre hommage à l'organisation ainsi qu'au dévouement de l'équipe qui a été mise en place pour la préparation de ce Sommet.

Monsieur le Président, surpris par l'amendement proposé par la délégation algérienne à l'alinéa d) du paragraphe 6 du texte de la résolution objet de notre examen, ma délégation estime que cette proposition est inopportune pour les deux raisons principales suivantes:

L'invitation des mouvements de libération en tant qu'observateurs dans les différentes réunions et conférences de la FAO et des Nations Unies en général se fait conformément aux dispositions des résolutions et décisions pertinentes de la Conférence de la FAO et de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. Ces institutions ont par ailleurs établi des critères bien définis et bien précis pour ce qui est de l'octroi du statut d'observateur à ces mouvements.

Deuxièmement, ma délégation estime que ce n'est ni le moment ni l'endroit d'avancer des propos de nature à nuire au caractère technique de cette enceinte en politisant ses débats, sachant que la référence faite au Sommet sur le développement économique et social de Copenhague constitue une information inexacte. Et nous sollicitons à cet effet un avis juridique de l'Organisation.

Monsieur le Président, au sujet du texte de la résolution, ma délégation souhaite faire les amendements suivants:

S'agissant du paragraphe 2, texte de la résolution, ma délégation estime que ce paragraphe est inutile et que les dispositions qui sont prises ici, dans le cadre de ce paragraphe 2, peuvent bien être couvertes dans le cadre de ce qui est prévu au paragraphe 9, au sujet duquel j'ai un amendement à proposer.

S'agissant du paragraphe 3, j'ai un petit amendement qui se lirait exactement comme suit: "reconnait l'offre

généreuse du Gouvernement italien d'accueillir ce Sommet" etc ....., sans mentionner le bout de phrase qui se

lirait: "accepte avec reconnaissance", puisque l'acceptation est déjà faite.

Au sujet du paragraphe 9, ma délégation souhaite apporter le rajout suivant à ce paragraphe qui finit par "le cas échéant": "ainsi que pour tout autre aspect concernant la préparation de ce Sommet", sachant qu'il y a d'autres dispositions à prendre et d'autres aspects préparatoires du Sommet bien sûr.

Au sujet du paragraphe 14, nous estimons que ce paragraphe est incomplet et nous proposons un paragraphe 15. Mais avant de passer au nouveau paragraphe 15, ma délégation souhaite biffer la deuxième partie. Elle souhaite que le paragraphe 14 soit lu comme suit: "demande que le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire fasse rapport, par l'intermédiaire du Conseil, à la Conférence à sa vingt-neuvième session en 1997 sur tous les aspects du Sommet mondial de l'alimentation". Et là, il y a le paragraphe 15, qui constitue une sorte de complément à ce paragraphe 14. Le paragraphe 15 se lirait comme suit: "demande en outre que le Comité sur la sécurité alimentaire fasse rapport par l'intermédiaire du Conseil aux prochaines sessions de la Conférence sur le suivi du Sommet mondial de l'alimentation". Nous estimons que la question du suivi s'étalera sur les prochaines Conférences.

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** The delegate of Morocco has asked a question regarding the status of certain liberation movements in connection with possible invitations to the World Food Summit. I should state first of all that in matters regarding invitations to liberation movements and other matters involving political considerations, FAO follows strictly the practice of the United Nations as being the competent political body for such matters.

I understand yesterday that the delegate for Algeria raised a specific question regarding the Polisario Front. I have consulted with the UN Legal Office on this matter who have informed me that the Polisario Front has no legal status before the United Nations, other than that of petitioner before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, that is the committee dealing with matters of trusteeship and non self-governing territories. The Polisario Front is thus invited to UN meetings as an observer. I should add, according to our information and the information given to us by the United Nations Legal Office, the Polisario Front was not in fact invited to the Copenhagen Summit for Social Development, nor indeed to the 50th Anniversary celebrations of the United Nations which are now taking place.

In view of the above, I would not advise that the Polisario Front be included on the list of invitees to the FAO Summit.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci M. Moore et j'espère qu'avec votre intervention le débat sur cette question est clos. Je passe tout de suite au prochain orateur en invitant ceux qui prendront la parole à être aussi brefs, précis et concis sur les propositions qu'ils ont sur le projet de résolution, comme le délégué du Maroc et d'autres.

**Pedro Alfonso MEDRANO ROJAS (Chile):** Gracias, señor Presidente. En relación a la propuesta de resolución que se remite para aprobación por parte de la Conferencia para convocar a una Cumbre Mundial sobre alimentación a nivel de Jefes de Estado o de Gobierno que se celebrará en Roma del 13 al 17 de noviembre de 1996 quisiéramos hacer algunos comentarios.

En primer lugar queremos reafirmar nuestra convicción de la necesidad de una Cumbre Mundial sobre la alimentación por las razones que se señalan en el documento, y porque estamos firmemente convencidos que enfrentamos un nuevo orden alimentario mundial que requiere de la atención de nuestros líderes políticos y responsables de Gobierno.

Asimismo, estamos de acuerdo en que esta Cumbre Mundial utilice para su preparación, las reuniones normales de la FAO, asegurando una alta calidad técnica de la documentación y la reducción al mínimo necesario de los gastos.

Pero junto a la calidad técnica debe asegurarse el necesario respaldo político. Al respecto mi Delegación desea señalar la importancia que reviste la más plena participación posible de los Estados Miembros en las diferentes etapas preparatorias, debe ser una participación útil y permanente. A nivel nacional deben constituirse las secretarías nacionales o Comités preparatorios que integren efectivamente al sector público, privado, ONGs instituciones públicas, iglesias, sindicatos, etc. y que el trabajo de estos Comités tenga indicaciones o términos de referencia comunes de manera que la información que se prepare pueda ser comparable y complementaria.

La FAO podría proporcionar la información y estudios que dispone para facilitar estos trabajos.

El Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial podría en su próxima reunión precisar con mayor detalle el tipo de antecedentes o documentos que debería o podrían preparar los Comités Nacionales.

El documento del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial sobre "elementos que podrían incluirse en un proyecto de declaración y plan de acción sobre la seguridad alimentaria universal" podrían servir de guía.

Del mismo modo, los documentos que preparen las Conferencias Regionales, deberían orientarse al esquema que finalmente sirva para la elaboración de la declaración y del plan de acción.

Asimismo, debe especificarse la contribución que se espera de los organismos internacionales del Sistema de Naciones Unidas y particularmente de las que operan en Roma, lo mismo del sector privado y las ONG.

Se trata de que los aportes sean útiles y no se malgasten esfuerzos.

Para ello, repito, hay que indicar claramente la información y antecedentes que se necesitan.

El Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial podría como ya hemos señalado, determinar los términos de referencia o guías para la cual la Secretaría podría preparar sugerencias para la próxima reunión de Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial en enero próximo.

El rol del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial es de suma importancia para la participación de los Estados Miembros en el proceso preparatorio de la Cumbre, a través de las representaciones en Roma, el Comité podría interactuar con la Secretaría en aspectos de importancia para la preparación de la Cumbre. En lo que respecta al Proyecto mismo de Resolución, mi Delegación quiere hacer algunas observaciones de fondo y de forma.

De fondo: en lo que se respecta a los objetivos de la Cumbre contenidos en el numeral 4 del Proyecto de Resolución, nosotros quisiéramos hacer algunas observaciones. Nos parece que el propósito original y así aparece en el documento, era posibilitar un debate al más alto nivel político sobre la cuestión de la Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial, teniendo justamente en cuenta los considerandos, esto es el número de pobres, efectos en el medio ambiente, el problema de la seguridad, la paz mundial, etc.

Dos: era justamente sensibilizar a la opinión pública mundial sobre el problema del hambre y la malnutrición procurando una mayor toma de conciencia de la trascendencia que tienen para la estabilidad política, la paz, etc; y tres era, adoptar una declaración que refleje un compromiso político y un programa de acción, que contendría ciertamente indicaciones sobre la cooperación internacional, plan de acción, metas, indicadores de seguimiento, etc. La forma en que está redactado el número 4 del Proyecto de Resolución, nos parece que podría ser mejorado, ya que en su forma actual utiliza los propósitos de la Cumbre con la importancia de la seguridad alimentaria, que son dos cosas distintas, repito, una cosa es los objetivos de la Cumbre Mundial y otra cosa es la importancia de la seguridad alimentaria mundial.

En otro aspecto de fondo está igualmente la propuesta de Estados Unidos sobre el título de la Cumbre. Lógicamente Estados Unidos tiene razón. En toda la Resolución y a lo largo de toda la Resolución se habla de la seguridad alimentaria, del problema de la seguridad o inseguridad alimentaria, etc, incluso en el considerando número 10 del Proyecto de Resolución se habla de la Cumbre Mundial de la Seguridad Alimentaria. Nuestra Delegación podría acoger positivamente esta propuesta, sin embargo, hay dos problemas que nos complican; uno, conceptualmente seguridad alimentaria puede ser más restrictivo que el término alimentación, más específico. Nuestra Delegación cree sin embargo, que podrían sostenerse argumentos en el sentido contrario, pero el punto dos al cual me quiero referir como argumento final es que este proceso ya empezó, que las invitaciones ya han sido cursadas y que muchos Jefes de Estado están respondiendo a la invitación de la Cumbre Mundial de la Alimentación, en consecuencia, a esta altura del proceso no nos parece aconsejable cambiar el título, y repito, simplemente por razones ya de tipo práctico.

Sobre cuestiones de forma, en la resolución misma se señalan en diferentes partes la terminología seguridad alimentaria, seguridad alimentaria mundial, seguridad alimentaria universal, inseguridad alimentaria, creo que los términos habría que simplificarlos. Esto como consideración general a cuestiones de forma.

Temas específicos, la consideración número dos. La forma en que está redactada, al menos en español no es adecuada. Pareciera que los recursos naturales fueran capaces de crear conflictos armados. Proponemos eliminar toda la frase que dice: "en los conflictos armados que tienen por origen los alimentos de recursos naturales" y dejarla, "reconociendo el hecho de que el hambre y la malnutrición constituyen una amenaza para la seguridad", etc., etc.

En el considerando 6, nuestra Delegación concuerda con la propuesta hecha por los Estados Unidos.

En el considerando número 7, se señala conscientes de que los dirigentes de todo el mundo no se han reunido nunca con anterioridad, etc., etc. Nosotros quisiéramos colocarla en términos positivos, que sería; "conscientes de la importancia de que los dirigentes de todo el mundo se reúnan para evaluar el estado de la seguridad alimentaria mundial", etc., etc.

En el considerando número 10, donde se señala acogiendo con satisfacción las manifestaciones de apoyo, en lugar de la parte final donde se señala "Cumbre Mundial sobre la Seguridad Alimentaria", creo que habría que colocar "Cumbre Mundial de la Alimentación".

Yendo a la resolución específica en el numeral 2, mi Delegación considera que este numeral 2 debería eliminarse. Hay una sola Cumbre, la forma que está planteado indicaría que habrían simultáneamente dos Cumbres; una para Jefes de Estado y de Gobiernos y otra para Ministros. Nos parece que esto atentaría al éxito mismo de la Cumbre. Hay una sola Cumbre Mundial, otra cosa es como la Secretaría hace los arreglos para que los Jefes de Estado puedan participar adecuadamente.

En el numeral 4, he señalado que nuestra Delegación considera que podría reformularse; propongo un texto nuevo que diría lo siguiente, uno: los objetivos de la Cumbre, "examinar y debatir al más alto nivel político mundial las cuestiones relacionadas con la alimentación y la seguridad alimentaria"; dos, "sensibilizar y procurar una mayor toma de conciencia por parte de la Comunidad Mundial del problema del hambre y la malnutrición"; tres, "lograr un compromiso y voluntad política de los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno en torno a un programa de acción que permita erradicar el flagelo del hambre y la malnutrición".

En lo que respecta al numeral 7, nuestra Delegación considera que este párrafo podría eliminarse, ya en el numeral uno, se señala que se decía convocar a una Cumbre Mundial sobre Alimentación a Jefes de Estado o de Gobierno.

En lo que respecta al número 9, estando de acuerdo con la propuesta de Marruecos, quisiéramos, sin embargo, agregar al final del párrafo 9 la frase que diga y que presente su informe a la Cumbre Mundial de la Alimentación.

En el numeral 11, proponemos el siguiente cambio, se redactaría de la siguiente forma: "insta a los gobiernos a constituir comités nacionales preparatorios de la Cumbre Mundial en que se asegure la participación de organizaciones nacionales, públicas, del sector privado, del sector social, político, económico, etc., a fin de preparar la contribución nacional a las conferencias regionales y a la Cumbre Mundial, e invita a los países a que participen activamente en los preparativos y las actividades a todos los niveles apropiados". Esa es la observación que queríamos señalar.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci Monsieur l'Ambassadeur pour vos différentes propositions. J'espère que vous avez un texte écrit pour pouvoir remettre au Secrétariat les différentes propositions que vous venez de faire.

**ZUO CHANGSHENG (China):** The preparations for the World Food Summit have been going on for a time, and we would like to offer our thoughts on this. The Chinese delegation believes that to convene such a world food summit is highly necessary at present. Although great progress has been made in world food and agricultural production, and the food security situation has been improved in many of the regions of the world, we still clearly see the prevalence of hunger and malnutrition in the world. We are far from attaining the basic goal of Food for All. The access to food is a basic right of human beings, and we hope all Heads of State will be fully aware of this. We agree with the objectives of the summit contained in document C 95/17. In general, we hope that the convening of this World Food Summit will attract more international attention on

the issue of food security and, in the meanwhile, enhance awareness that this is not only a matter of production but also a matter of circulation and distribution. We are glad to note that the Secretariat will prepare a series of technical documents for this Summit. Up until now we have received some of the documents, but the majority of the documents have not been obtained yet. We hope the preparation of these relevant documents can be accelerated so that the member nations can get prepared as soon as possible. Finally, the Chinese delegation would like to reiterate its support for the convening of this Summit.

**Tibenu VASIESU (Romania):** Thank you for giving me the floor, so as to convey and express the position of our country regarding this important event, the World Food Summit. But I'd like first to congratulate you, Mr Chairman, and the Presidium for your being elected to this position for Commission I. I would also like to congratulate the Secretariat for the papers presented. Romania agrees with the programme proposed by the FAO Council in June 1995 and will support the draft resolution for convening of the World Food Summit in Rome in November next year.

We consider that in order to make a good report for the Summit, updated information is needed and in this respect, for the evaluation of the situation of food and nutrition, we shall provide the necessary data when requested. We also agree with such a Conference, as it cannot be but beneficial for the setting up of some programmes regarding the development of the agricultural and food industry sectors.

This initiative of the World Food Summit has had a positive echo since the meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture of Central and Eastern Europe in Warsaw in 1994, and it will surely be backed up at the next meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture that will be held in Prague in November 1995.

**Bhag MAL (India):** First of all, on behalf of the Indian delegation, I would like to congratulate you on your election as the Chairman of this important Commission.

It is well known that the problem of food insecurity still exists in many parts of the world. It is unfortunate that even today there are almost 800 million people suffering from chronic undernutrition and that amongst them are 192 million children under the age of five, who suffer from acute or chronic protein and energy deficiencies. It is obvious that we still have a long way to go and there is a greater need for the international community to step up its efforts in this direction.

The FAO has done commendable work towards addressing the problems of food and agriculture in general, and food security in particular. My delegation would like to congratulate the Director-General of FAO, for bringing the issue of food security to the forefront of international agenda and initiating several measures to mitigate the problem of food insecurity.

A well-directed and mission-oriented approach needs to be adopted to ensure the food security at the global level. Therefore my delegation fully supports the World Food Summit.

Regarding the draft resolution for the World Food Summit, the Indian delegation feels that the proposed resolution should be called the "World Food Security Summit".

In paragraph 6 of the preamble of the document C 95/17, it has been stated that policies in many sectors have important impacts on national food security and that responsibility for guaranteeing a nation's food security belongs to the highest level of political leadership. The word "guaranteeing" should be replaced with "establishing the environment necessary for achieving national and household food security".

Paragraph 7 states that never before have the world's leaders come together to assess the state of global food security, and to focus their attention especially on securing the most basic of human needs, that is food. Since the world leaders have discussed the issues relating to global food security at earlier occasions also, the Indian delegation would like to suggest that this particular clause may well be deleted.

On page 4 of the document, Item 5 indicates the approval of arrangements to be made by the Director-General for the preparation of the World Food Summit. It would be appropriate if the details are appended with the resolution.

Regarding those invited to the Summit, our delegation feels that although larger participation gives the benefit of more meaningful discussions, the costs involved, however, need to be taken note of.

Item 10 needs to be modified. It should read as: "... calls upon the FAO Regional Conferences in 1996 to address food security issues, and especially those concerns which are region-specific in nature and to prepare regional annexes to the draft summit documents".

My delegation suggests that the governments be represented at the level of Heads of State or Government to make the delegations more effective. Finally, the Indian delegation feels that the resolution should also include a separate item, number 15, which should read: "Requests further that the Hundred and Twelfth and Hundred and Thirteenth Sessions of the Council Report to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Conference in 1997 on the follow-up to the World Food Summit".

**Marcos I. NIETO LARA (Cuba):** Permítame felicitarlo a usted y a los demás miembros de la Mesa por su elección para dirigir estos debates. Conocemos perfectamente su experiencia en las labores de la Organización y sabemos que llevará a buen término las deliberaciones de esta Comisión. Quisiéramos felicitar, igualmente, a la Secretaría por los documentos que nos ha presentado, que consideramos de gran utilidad.

En beneficio de la brevedad, diré que respaldamos plenamente la iniciativa del Director General de convocar una cumbre sobre la alimentación, una cumbre sobre la seguridad alimentaria, una cumbre para adoptar decisiones políticas del máximo nivel en el combate permanente contra el hambre y la malnutrición. Mi Delegación considera que la cumbre, a estas alturas, es ya un hecho. Tengo ante mí un documento que refleja que 13 importantes reuniones de carácter regional, inclusive la última 21ª Sesión del SELA, del Sistema Económico Latinoamericano, ha refrendado la celebración de esta cumbre. Igualmente, otros foros importantes y de alto nivel han brindado el apoyo a la FAO para celebrar la Cumbre Mundial sobre la Alimentación. En esta serie de reuniones que han tenido lugar en los últimos tiempos, si hubiera algo que mencionar, diríamos que esta Cumbre se realiza con un cierto atraso, es decir, con posterioridad a otros foros tan importantes como fue la Cumbre sobre el Medio Ambiente, la Cumbre sobre Desarrollo Sostenible y otros foros de igual magnitud. Esta, señor Presidente, consideramos que es una cumbre muy urgente porque estamos en el umbral del siglo XXI y nosotros tenemos que asumir la responsabilidad histórica de garantizar que las generaciones futuras no tengan que enfrentar la vergüenza de vivir en un mundo plagado de hambre, de pobreza y de miseria.

Refiriéndonos a algunos aspectos particulares de la resolución que se encuentra en debate, quisiéramos apoyar en toda su extensión la declaración formulada por la distinguida Delegación de Chile, y, de manera específica, queremos abundar sobre dos o tres aspectos que consideramos de capital importancia. El numeral 2 de la parte resolutive de la resolución debería ser modificado, porque no podemos crear alternativas ni confusiones, y debemos ser explícitos, específicos en esto: o es la Cumbre de Jefes de Estado o no es una cumbre. No debe haber lugar a alternativas posibles.

El numeral 7 nos parece que debería ser suprimido porque es un tanto redundante. La sugerencia formulada por el numeral 11 consideramos que debe ser ampliada al máximo. ¿Qué quisiera la Delegación cubana en esto? Que no solamente se celebre una reunión más como la Cumbre Mundial sino que exista un movimiento universal en torno al problema de la seguridad alimentaria, y para eso se requiere un proceso de amplia animación social, un proceso de gran actividad a nivel de todos los países, a nivel de los gobiernos, a nivel de la sociedad civil, a nivel del sector privado y de todos aquellos que están verdaderamente interesados en solucionar los problemas del hambre y la malnutrición.

También quisiéramos apoyar la declaración de la distinguida Delegación de la India en cuanto a ciertas reformas o agregaciones que se están proponiendo a la resolución. Considero, naturalmente, que tal vez sería necesario establecer negociaciones directas en algunos grupos oficiosos para ultimar una redacción de esta resolución que convenga a todas las delegaciones y que la iniciativa del Director General de convocar esta cumbre quede plenamente refrendada por la voluntad de las delegaciones aquí presentes.

**Yun Su CHANG (Democratic People's Republic of Korea):** It is my great pleasure to see you in the Chair of this important Commission I.

At the 1974 World Food Conference, the governments examined the global problem of food production and consumption, and solemnly proclaimed that everyone has the right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop their physical and mental faculties. However, more than 20 years later, the goals of eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition within a decade, as expressed by that Conference, have not been reached.

Among a total world population of 5.7 billion, 800 million people are still chronically undernourished and 192 million children, under the age of five, suffer from hunger and malnutrition.

The Director-General of FAO has proposed the initiative to convene a World Food Summit in November 1996 in Rome, with the aim of renewing the commitment of world leaders at the highest level to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition, and the achievement of food security for all through the adoption of concerted policies and actions at global, regional and national level.

The Director-General and Secretariat of FAO have made a good plan for the preparation of the Summit and have taken all necessary measures and actions to carry out successfully the preparation work, including the formulation of draft texts of the Summit, emphasizing that the technical underpinning would be of high quality, while expenditure would be kept to a minimum.

I think that the Summit initiative was both timely and pertinent in light of the challenges facing individual countries and international communities in the field of food and agriculture.

We have no doubt that the Summit will be a most significant event and a milestone in the history of FAO, ensuring food security for all.

Therefore, in the name of my government, my delegation welcomes and fully supports the proposal to convene the World Food Summit initiated by the Director-General of FAO and the draft declaration and plan of action of the Summit, which will be completed for consultation in the preparatory stages.

My Government deeply appreciates the efforts of the Director-General and the Secretariat of FAO for all the hard work involved in preparations for the Summit. I would like to say that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will cooperate with FAO and will make their own contributions and efforts in the fight for global food security for all.

**Pisan LUETONGCHARG (Thailand):** I shall be brief, Mr Chairman. As stated to the Plenary by the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Head of my delegation to this session of the Conference, Thailand fully supports the initiative of the Director-General of FAO in convening the World Food Summit. We are looking forward to active participation in this very important Summit.

Turning to the draft resolution for the World Food Summit contained in document C 95/17 before us, Mr Chairman, Thailand would like to support countries who have spoken before us that paragraph 2 on page 4 of this document should be deleted.

We are of the view that it is quite difficult to anticipate the number of Ministers and Heads of State or Government who will participate in the Summit.

**César Augusto André MONTEIRO (Cap-Vert):** Monsieur le Président, la lutte contre la faim et la sous-alimentation exige l'engagement décisif et concerté de la communauté internationale et le renforcement de la coopération internationale dans cet important domaine. A cet égard, la délégation du Cap-Vert appuie et félicite l'initiative opportune et très intéressante du Directeur général de convoquer le Sommet mondial de l'alimentation à Rome, en novembre 1996, qui permettra aux Etats Membres de l'Organisation représentés au plus haut niveau d'analyser la complexe question de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale et de trouver des solutions adéquates à ce problème.

Ma Délégation exprime aussi son appui aux objectifs contenus dans le projet de résolution, notamment d'adoption de politiques et stratégies et d'un plan d'action visant à améliorer constamment la sécurité alimentaire mondiale, en vue de leur exécution.



Nous apprécions aussi la qualité et l'état d'avancement des préparatifs et tous les efforts de l'Organisation pour que cet important forum de réflexion réponde aux attentes, maintenant les coûts à leur strict minimum, tel que le prévoit le projet de résolution qui mérite notre soutien général.

**Ms Razane MAHFOUZ (Syria) (Original language Arabic):** On behalf of my country's delegation I would like to congratulate you on your election to lead our deliberations here and I would also like to thank the Secretariat for the excellent documents submitted to us. The Government of the Arab Republic of Syria does indeed accord great importance to the question of food security. We believe that the right to food is one of the basic human rights.

We fully support the initiative which has been taken by the Director-General, i.e. the convening of the Summit on food security which is going to be held here in Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996. We believe it is going to be the ideal forum to deal with the greatest problem facing humanity which is food security.

My country's delegation would like to reiterate that this question of food and world food security is one of the enormous responsibilities which all leaders of the world have to bear. This Summit is going to provide an ample opportunity to look at present circumstances and concentrate on basic needs.

Once again, Mr Chairman, we would like to express our approval of the draft resolution submitted in C 95/17 and again we congratulate the Director-General on his initiative. Our President has expressed personally to the Director-General his commitment to support the Summit.

**Ms Barbara DINHAM (Observer for Consumers International):** In having the privilege of speaking last, I have been rewarded by hearing very many delegates call on their interest in NGO involvement in the World Food Summit.

The informal meeting of representatives of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) who are attending this Conference as observers was convened on Saturday, 21st October 1995, where the World Food Summit was discussed.

There is much support among NGOs for the initiative of the Director-General in holding the World Food Summit and very much welcome for the FAO commitment to involve a broad spectrum of NGOs in the World Food Summit and in the dialogue on food security and development issues. Over 200 NGOs attended the Global Assembly in Quebec held before the FAO's 50th Anniversary celebration and the Assembly endorsed the need for an NGO meeting in Rome immediately before, and overlapping with, the World Food Summit.

Participants at the International NGO meeting indicated their strong commitment to providing an input to all levels of the World Food Summit in the preparatory proposals through local, national and regional participation. The international NGO meeting stressed that it is most important to ensure that organizations of farmers, peasant farmers, indigenous people, rural women and other rural communities have a voice at the World Food Summit and recognized the role of consumer organizations in defending the need for healthy food and healthy environment as well as the role of trade unions and professional organizations.

The meeting requests Conference to consider innovative structures for achieving a dialogue between NGOs with governments and Heads of State during the World Food Summit rather than conforming to the established pattern of making statements as observers at the end of government statements. NGOs and governments need to collaborate as partners though with different responsibilities in solving the problems of world food security.

The meeting also welcomed FAO's invitation to governments to include NGOs in national delegations and hopes that governments will take measures to make this possible. We feel that as many avenues as can be explored for including NGOs in the dialogue will really have a positive outcome.

In the preparatory phases NGOs will be providing written comments and elements for possible inclusion in policy documents as well as in technical papers and will participate in other ways. Already, many national and regional meetings are being planned by NGOs.

The federation of Italian development NGOs have undertaken a commitment to hold a meeting in Rome immediately before and overlapping with the World Food Summit with the particular aim of bringing to Rome the voices of farmers and indigenous people's organizations and NGOs with a history of supporting concrete local development food security initiatives. The meeting requested FAO to consider ways of supporting the Italian NGO initiative to ensure a full civil voice at the Summit. A strong alliance between governments, international agencies and civil society could truly tackle the problems of food insecurity.

The international NGO meeting also identified many issues and approaches which it will bring to the discussions during the preparation for the World Food Summit through the technical meetings and at the Summit itself. These are elaborated upon in the report of the meeting which should be available to delegates tomorrow.

I would also like to draw attention to an FAO initiative within the development exchange - education papers which have been prepared by NGOs as a contribution to the debate. These are available outside the Conference room.

We look forward very much to working together within FAO and with the international agencies in the struggle to achieve food security for all.

**LE PRESIDENT:** C'est moi qui vous remercie, Madame, de votre importante contribution.

Avec cette intervention, nous en avons fini avec les déclarations des délégués et observateurs sur ce point de l'ordre du jour.

Je voudrais passer la parole au Secrétariat pour répondre aux questions qui ont été posées et fournir des éclaircissements sur certains points.

Il y a une question qui a été posée hier par une délégation à l'adresse de la délégation américaine. Je ne sais pas si la délégation américaine est disposée à lui fournir une réponse sur ce qu'elle entendait par le mot "sécurité alimentaire", notamment au sujet de sa proposition de modification du titre du Sommet qui devrait s'appeler "Sommet de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale". Si la délégation américaine est disposée à répondre à la question belge, je pourrais lui donner la parole avant que le Secrétariat ne fournisse les éclaircissements nécessaires ou, si elle veut, elle pourrait peut-être répondre après l'intervention du Secrétariat.

Délégation américaine, si vous avez quelque chose à dire, je vous passe la parole sur cette question qui vous a été posée hier par la délégation belge.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** I assure you the United States of America is not defining food security any differently than this Organization has defined food security for many, many years. Our concern is that this very important meeting which will be held here next year should not be confused with a convention of gourmets or restaurateurs. The Rome Convention on Food will not look very good to our public. It would not help the image of the Organization. A concentration on food security is what this meeting is about and I certainly see no reason why the title should not accurately reflect our concerns.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable Délégué, de ces explications. Sur ce, je passe la parole au Secrétariat, en commençant par M. Hjort pour répondre aux différentes questions et demandes d'éclaircissements qui ont été posées pendant les débats. M. Hjort, vous avez la parole.

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:** First of all on behalf of the Director-General I wish to express deep appreciation for the universal support for a World Food Summit at the level of Heads of State or Government that has been expressed yesterday and today. Next, I wish very briefly to address the many positive and helpful suggestions referring to the substance or perhaps the scope of the Summit.

Those suggestions, according to my ears, were fully in accord with those that we have received from the Committee on Food Security, the Council, the Quebec Ministerial and the Plenary that we are hearing these

days, and at this Commission. In other words, I heard no suggestion that was at odds with the recommendations and suggestions that have been made for content and scope. Therefore, I will simply again express appreciation for your suggestions.

Let me turn to the statements that have been made with respect to the objectives of the Summit, in most cases those in reference to paragraph 4 of the Resolution.

Firstly, I wish to note that that statement of objectives was drawn from the guidance you provided at the Committee of Food Security and the Council. It is obvious that that paragraph can stand some fine tuning, and I would assume that the Drafting Committee will have received appropriate guidance from the Commission to engage in that effort. I wanted in this context to stress two points that were made, one concerning the importance of the Plan of Action and then to speak briefly about the comments on poverty alleviation.

It is essential to have the Heads of State and Governments embrace the set of policies that are most likely to ensure food for all, but perhaps it is even more essential that there be agreement on a Plan of Action to implement those policies. Those policies, of course, cannot be implemented by government alone nor by intergovernmental organizations. They can only be implemented if they have the full support of the non-governmental community, including the private sector.

With respect to poverty, there is an obvious relationship between food for all and the alleviation or elimination of poverty. However, as I have stated at the Council and at the Committee on Food Security, there is evidence that nations have been able to ensure food for all before they have been able to eliminate poverty.

I would hope that at the World Food Summit the focus would continue to be on food and food security. You have engaged upon a large effort concerning poverty alleviation at the Social Summit. The Social Summit was where you focused your attention on poverty alleviation and made certain commitments thereto. Those commitments as implemented will make easier the task of ensuring food for all, but let us make certain that we keep the focus here on universal food security, and to keep in mind that we need not wait for poverty to be eliminated before we ensure universal food security.

There were a number of comments about the involvement of intergovernmental organizations. Several delegations recognized their importance, and in this manner again it appeared to me that those views were fully in accord with those of the Director-General. As you know, he has taken extraordinary measures to involve all the concerned and relevant intergovernmental organizations in the preparation of the substantive documents. That appears to me at least to be the necessary way to involve those organizations. Of course, it is up to the Governing Bodies of those organizations to insist that they play their role in the implementation of the Plan of Action that will come out of the Summit.

There were comments about extra-budgetary resources. As you have heard at these sessions, the Director-General has received a number of offers and enquiries from governments and non-governmental sources that wish to ensure a successful World Food Summit. I am confident that the Conference will wish to welcome such offers of assistance. The purposes for which these funds will be used will be specified by Ms Killingsworth.

I do not wish to go directly into the many proposed amendments to the Resolution. Some parts of it will have to be addressed by Ms Killingsworth, but I did want to recall that we have been involved in preparing for this Summit for a greater number of months than we have from now until the conclusion of the Summit.

With regard to the point that was made about the title of the Summit, the title has been used for at least 18 months, World Food Summit. It may be confusing, to say the least, to make a change in mid-course.

A final comment on suggestions that were made about the length of the 1996 Committee on Food Security and Council Sessions. I would simply note for the Commission that the length of these meetings will, of course, be determined in accordance with the Rules and Procedures of the Organization. There are matters other than the World Food Summit that must be attended to by the Committee on Food Security and, of course, the Council at its 1996 Session and, as you are aware, there are clear Rules and Procedures with respect to the establishment of the agenda and the time that it will take to handle those matters.

Ms **K. KILLINGSWORTH (Secretary-General, World Food Summit)**: I have one comment and some responses to some of the questions that have been raised during the debates.

I would like to say how pleased the Secretariat has been to hear the reports from a number of delegations on the preparations they are undertaking at national level and their support of initiatives taken by the Director-General, including the establishment of a Board of Patrons and the request to designate national secretaries. When the Conference began a few days ago we had counted 86 total countries that had already named national secretaries or had established national committees. As a result of this debate we have a number of additional countries who have done so. The Secretariat hopes that all of those countries that have not done so will consider establishing national committees in the near future and notifying us so that we can be in close touch with them as the preparatory process evolves. I know that a number of delegations have made specific suggestions as to how we should do that and we will be taking these suggestions into account.

A number of questions have been raised concerning the preparatory process for this Summit, as well as with regard to specific provisions of the Draft Resolution.

I think the first that I should deal with is the question of the Trust Fund which is mentioned in the Resolution. As you know, it is a normal practice for the Director-General to establish trust funds to receive voluntary contributions of an extrabudgetary nature for various purposes. This has always been done for conferences. We had significant contributions for the International Conference on Nutrition, for instance. The main purposes of the Trust Fund proposed here would be to help defray the participation costs of some of the poorer countries. The Director-General's proposal to use meetings already scheduled to prepare for the Summit is, of course, intended to keep the costs to a minimum, not only for the FAO Regular Programme Budget but also for delegations. Still it is recognized that a number of countries may need support to participate in these meetings.

Yesterday the Government of Italy announced that it would be contributing to help defray such costs, as well as to make some very welcome improvements to the headquarters complex which we are confident will also enhance the receptivity of the complex for the Summit.

Now, I believe the delegate of Japan and others wish to know what other kinds of activities might be funded from that Trust Fund. One of the other major types of activity where we could most effectively use voluntary contributions from various sources would be in promoting closer involvement of non-governmental organizations, particularly, I would add, from the developing world and we have been very much encouraged to promote this kind of cooperation. Resources for this purpose would be very welcome. Another area would be information and communication where, as you know, everything that can be done to reach out with the Summit's messages to target audiences of various types all over the world will, of course, enhance the impact and the resonance of the event. We have already approached some countries to ascertain whether they could provide contributions, not only financially but in kind, in terms of high-level expertise, of people who might work with us in the area of communication.

Another area where we feel it would be useful to mobilize some extrabudgetary resources would be for possibly translating some or all of the technical documents we are preparing, to make them available to wider readerships in countries which do not have one of our five official languages.

I mentioned we would be seeking contributions in kind. I also would mention, because I think it is very important to be specific about it, that we have had a number of countries encourage us to look for sponsorship from private sources, including commercial firms. We do expect that we could develop very good cooperation of this type, with the appropriate criteria. That basically I think would cover the types of activities which we hope donors, both governmental and non-governmental would want to cooperate with us in carrying out.

There are some other questions with regard to the Resolution itself. One was with regard to operative paragraph 5 which refers to the arrangements made by the Director-General for the preparation of the Summit. A question was raised as to what are in fact these arrangements. They are all reported in the Annex to the document and they include some of the points I have just made. We are using already scheduled meetings to the extent possible; the ones listed in the note are those which are foreseen, primarily for intergovernmental discussion of the Summit documentation, but other meetings are also mentioned; that includes the Fourth Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources in Leipzig, Germany. I apologize for

the fact that the document says Berlin. That is an oversight, but the conference in Leipzig will obviously deal with a very important aspect of the whole issue and those results will in fact be fed into the Summit process.

We are also canvassing widely for comments and input in the preparation both of the Summit documentation and the technical papers, as already encouraged by the CFS and the Council.

This, I believe, would be a general summary of what we would consider to be the arrangements so far made by the Director-General and for which we have heard a great deal of support in the last day and a half.

Operative paragraph 8: the purpose of that paragraph was simply to encourage the widest possible representation within delegations both for the regional conferences as well as the Summit, including NGOs and representatives of private sector associations for which we have heard a good deal of support this morning.

That leads me to the question of paragraph 2. First of all, I would like to say that in case there are any misunderstandings of the intention in tabling this text for your consideration, we certainly are talking about one event and I think that comes out clearly in paragraph 1. The Summit will take place from 13-17 November 1996, therefore it is one event. I should perhaps give a short explanation of why the text in paragraph 2 is there. Some guidance is needed from this Conference for the Committee on World Food Security and the Secretariat in preparing the practical aspects of the format of the Summit over the coming year. Now, a question was asked yesterday, had the Secretariat looked at the experiences of other conferences and summits. I would like to reassure you that it is in fact on the basis of the experience we have gained of other conferences and summits that a proposal was made to you to take ministerial participation, as well as the participation of observers, before the part of the Summit at which Heads of State or Government would speak. There is a normal protocol which is followed in all such meetings. In any particular session normally it would be the Heads of State who would speak first, followed by Heads of Government and then other high-ranking officials. This has led in some recent conferences to very unfortunate situations in which those countries which were not able to be represented at the level of State or Government ended up speaking at midnight or 1 am in the morning at the end of the debate, after the Heads of State or Government had intervened. So the proposal here before you was in fact to make it clear that the Conference would agree to a format which would leave open the possibility of allowing observers and countries which might for one reason or another not be represented at the highest political level to intervene at an appropriate early moment in the debate, and to finish, on the days in which Heads of State or Government would be heard, at a reasonable hour on Sunday afternoon, not having an 18-hour marathon on the last day. So that is with regard to the experience of others. I should also say that, in line with the experience of other summits, Vice-Presidents and Deputy Prime Ministers are normally considered to have the rank of Head of State or Government for the purposes of these meetings. So I hope that whatever you decide, you will not feel that this proposal was attempting to designate, as I believe was said, an A-team and a B-team but simply to get a format that we think would work well under the circumstances.

I should also point out that we have heard a lot during this debate about how important it will be to involve other organizations. Mr Hjort has already addressed the issue of how they will be involved during the preparatory process. We have also been very much encouraged to ensure that NGOs can appropriately address the Summit proceedings. I would just like to point out that, if we have the number of countries we expect to have, plus the number of intergovernmental observers and non-governmental observers that we would also expect, three days would not be enough to accommodate them all.

Finally, the actual listing of those to be invited to the Summit as contained in paragraph 6. Again this is based on the resolutions adopted by our own fora (the Conference) and others, but it actually contains the provisions to invite all of the institutions and organizations which have been mentioned during the debate and in the order in which the UN normally recognizes their participation.

I would just point out that under paragraph 6 c) the Bretton Woods institutions which are part of the United Nations system are included while under paragraph 6 f) concerning intergovernmental organizations, you would have the other international financing institutions, such as regional development banks, which are not technically part of the UN system. So I would hope that, although it is very detailed, you would understand that this would be a very valuable piece of guidance to the CFS in determining other arrangements which will need to be made over the coming year for the holding of the Summit in the most appropriate fashion.

I think that that covers all the points on which I can provide some clarification. I hope that has been helpful to the Commission but if I have overlooked anything I would be happy to try and come back and answer it.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci, Madame Killingsworth. Messieurs les délégués, vous avez écouté les réponses et les commentaires du Secrétariat. Est-ce qu'il y a d'autres demandes d'éclaircissement supplémentaires que vous voudriez faire sur notre point 7 de l'ordre du jour auprès du Secrétariat. Je vois que la Belgique lève sa pancarte.

**Christian LEPAGE (Belgique):** Merci, Monsieur le Président. Je voudrais tout d'abord remercier la délégation des Etats-Unis pour la réponse qu'elle a donnée à la question que la délégation belge avait posée hier. Je remercie également le Secrétariat pour ses réponses fournies, et Mme Killingsworth a souligné à juste titre que le point 4 du dispositif a fait l'objet de nombreux commentaires. Voulant combiner les remarques faites ce matin par le Représentant des Etats-Unis et celles formulées par le Secrétariat, je voudrais, si vous me le permettez, apporter un petit amendement supplémentaire ou complémentaire à ce point 4 c).

Vous vous rappelerez qu'hier nous avons déjà apporté un amendement. Je voudrais encore le préciser. Le petit point c du paragraphe 4 du dispositif se lirait de la façon suivante: "adopter des politiques et stratégies ainsi qu'un plan d'action visant à améliorer constamment la sécurité alimentaire mondiale au niveau familial tant du point de vue quantitatif que qualitatif" et je mettrais ici entre parenthèses (nutritionnel) dans le cadre d'un développement durable des économies, en vue de leur exécution unilatérale, bilatérale ou multilatérale par les gouvernements, les institutions internationales et tous les secteurs de la société civile. Cela, c'est pour le dispositif. Dans le préambule, au septième alinéa, je souhaiterais le préciser de la façon suivante: après, à savoir "le besoin de nourriture", j'ajouterais: "dans le cadre d'une garantie de subsistance par l'utilisation de techniques agricoles durables". Voilà, ce sont les commentaires que je voulais formuler. En réalité, comme vous le constaterez, ce qu'il faut bien préciser, à mon avis, dans la résolution, c'est que la sécurité alimentaire mondiale doit être prise dans un sens large et qu'elle doit aussi s'exécuter dans le cadre d'un développement durable. Le développement durable n'a pas été suffisamment souligné dans cette résolution. C'est pourquoi j'estime important de le voir inclure au point que j'ai mentionné.

Enfin je voudrais conclure: en ce qui concerne les secrétaires nationaux, je peux informer le Secrétariat que la Belgique a désigné son secrétaire national pas plus tard qu'aujourd'hui. Vous recevrez la lettre incessamment.

**Anton KOHLER (Switzerland):** I thank Mr Hjort and Ms Killingsworth for their clarifications and explanations. I have just one point to refer to once more. On point 6 of the Resolution, I would like to raise the question once more: under which organization would CGIAR be invited?

**Ms K. KILLINGSWORTH (Secretary-General, World Food Summit):** Sometimes I wish we had the Legal Counsel here for that particular question. As you know, the CGIAR is an unusual animal. However, we would normally invite it under the provision for observers from non-governmental organizations as it is a consultative group, with a unique and specific statute.

**LE PRESIDENT:** J'espère que cette réponse donne satisfaction au Délégué de la Suisse.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, à ce stade, nous avons pratiquement terminé l'examen du point 7. Je vais me lancer dans un exercice très périlleux consistant à vous faire part du sentiment personnel que je retire du long et très riche débat que nous avons eu sur le point 7, qui - je le précise - ne doit en aucun cas se substituer au rapport de Comité de rédaction. Si cela peut lui être utile, j'en serai très heureux.

Je note que nous avons eu un long débat auquel quarante-huit orateurs ont participé. J'en retiens que la Commission a appuyé pratiquement à l'unanimité la proposition pertinente et opportune du Directeur général de convoquer, au niveau des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement, un Sommet mondial sur l'alimentation, en novembre 1996.

La Commission s'est félicitée des efforts déployés par le Directeur général afin que le coût de ce Sommet soit limité au strict minimum.

A cet égard, elle a appuyé la proposition de faire du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale le point focal et l'instance préparatoire privilégiée de ce Sommet.

La Commission a aussi appuyé de façon globale les objectifs assignés au Sommet. Toutefois, il a été suggéré que ces objectifs soient reformulés afin d'être plus concrets et quantifiables dans la perspective d'un meilleur suivi. De même, il a été suggéré qu'un meilleur équilibre soit établi entre les aspects qualitatifs et quantitatifs de ces objectifs.

La Commission est convenue que le Sommet mondial de l'alimentation devait prendre en considération le consensus auquel sont arrivées d'autres conférences internationales sur des sujets se rapprochant des problèmes de sécurité alimentaire, sans avoir besoin d'ouvrir de nouveau le débat sur ces questions.

La Commission a aussi demandé que le Sommet attache l'importance nécessaire à l'aspect multidisciplinaire des problèmes de sécurité alimentaire et à la dualité du défi durabilité et production alimentaire.

La Commission a souhaité - je dirai même recommandé - que la participation de tous les groupes sociaux, en particulier les femmes et les jeunes, et des autres partenaires de la FAO, à savoir les organisations internationales, les ONG, les institutions financières internationales et régionales et le secteur privé, soit assurée à tous les stades de préparation du Sommet.

De même, il a été recommandé qu'un mécanisme de suivi du résultat du Sommet puisse être inclus dans la résolution.

Des suggestions ont été faites concernant le plan d'action et la déclaration qui sera soumise au Sommet, qui normalement devront être discutés par le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale.

La majorité des intervenants se sont prononcés en faveur du texte du projet de résolution tel que proposé dans le document C 95/17.

Certains délégués ont proposé des amendements aussi bien sur le titre du Sommet, que le préambule et les paragraphes 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 et 14 du dispositif de la résolution soumise à la Conférence.

Ces amendements portent essentiellement sur les paragraphes concernant la durée du Sommet, le niveau et la composition de la représentation au Sommet, le rôle et la contribution des conférences régionales dans la poursuite de la préparation et le suivi de résultat du Sommet.

Des éclaircissements ont été demandés sur le fonds fiduciaire volontaire envisagé dans le projet de résolution et des informations ont été fournies par le Secrétariat. Il a été noté qu'un des objectifs de ce fonds fiduciaire serait d'attirer des contributions volontaires pour couvrir les coûts de participation des délégations des pays en voie de développement et d'autres frais tels que - des exemples ont été fournis par le Secrétariat - la promotion de la participation des Organisations non gouvernementales, des activités d'information et de communication, l'éventuelle traduction dans des langues non-officielles des projets de document du Sommet et des textes techniques et les activités au niveau des pays.

La Commission a pris note des contributions en espèces ou en nature qui seraient sollicitées du secteur privé, y compris des promoteurs commerciaux, et des préparatifs que certains pays ont déjà entamés au niveau national. Un nombre considérable de pays ont désigné leur Secrétaire national pour coordonner ces activités. Quelques pays ont annoncé leur intention de fournir un soutien matériel au Sommet, soit sous forme d'appui financier, soit sous forme d'expertise mise à la disposition du Secrétariat pour accomplir les tâches de préparation.

Dans le même ordre d'idée, la Commission a pris note avec plaisir de l'offre généreuse du Gouvernement italien d'accueillir le Sommet, ainsi que de sa contribution envisagée pour la préparation du Sommet.

Tels sont, Mesdames et Messieurs les Délégués, les quelques éléments que j'ai retenus de ce débat. Comme je l'ai dit, ce sont mes sentiments personnels sur ce débat et je ne veux me substituer en aucune façon au Comité de rédaction.

S'agissant du sort qui sera fait à la résolution, qui était le sujet principal soumis à l'examen de notre Commission, je suggère qu'à la lumière des différentes propositions précises et concrètes faites sur les différents chapitres de ce projet, le Secrétariat propose un autre projet de résolution tenant compte, autant que possible, des points de convergence afin de recueillir le consensus le plus large sur les différentes parties de la résolution.

Ce projet sera soumis au Comité de rédaction qui l'examinera et dont j'espère qu'il parviendra à un consensus sur l'ensemble de la résolution. La Commission réexaminera le projet que le Comité de rédaction aura, j'espère, pu fournir, sur lequel il y aurait un consensus et nous espérons que nous pourrions transmettre à la séance plénière de la Conférence un projet de résolution sur lequel il y aura un consensus au sein de notre Commission.

Donc, le Secrétariat préparera un projet de résolution tenant compte, dans toute la mesure du possible, des observations et des amendements qui ont été proposés, afin d'obtenir le consensus le plus large en tenant compte des avis exprimés dans le débat. Le Comité de rédaction l'examinera et essaiera de lever toutes les divergences, ce qui lui permettra, je l'espère, de nous présenter un projet de résolution sur lequel nous aurons un consensus, ce qui nous permettra de le transmettre à la plénière de la Conférence qui l'adoptera.

Je cède la parole à Madame Killingsworth qui va apporter une clarification.

**Ms K. KILLINGSWORTH (Secretary-General, World Food Summit):** Just to clarify, Sir, that I think what we could prepare, which could be of assistance to the drafting committee, would be a summary of the amendments which have been proposed during the session. It would then be up to the Drafting Committee to decide how to handle that summary.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Cette précision étant apportée, je reformule la proposition que je vous ai faite. Le Secrétariat préparera un résumé des différents amendements qui ont été formulés pendant le débat et le transmettra avec le projet de résolution au Comité de rédaction qui les examinera et s'efforcera de parvenir à un consensus sur l'ensemble du projet de résolution, préambule et dispositif, projet qui pourrait être adopté par consensus au niveau de la Conférence.

Le Délégué des Etats-Unis demande la parole, je la lui donne.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** Quite a number of delegations who are not represented on the Drafting Committee had proposed some significant amendments. I wonder if you would permit other delegations, for the purpose of working on the draft resolution, to participate in the work of the drafting group.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, Monsieur le Délégué des Etats-Unis. Je me demande si cela est possible sur le plan juridique. Les membres du Comité de rédaction ont été élus et désignés par notre Commission. Je crois que nous pouvons leur faire confiance. Le Secrétariat a pris note de tous les amendements suggérés et je fais confiance au Comité de rédaction pour les examiner à la lumière des déclarations qui ont été faites ici car, comme vous le dites, un certain nombre de pays ont déposé des amendements, mais d'autres, en appuyant la résolution telle quelle, ont exprimé le sentiment qu'ils n'étaient pas prêts à examiner ces amendements.

Je crois que le Comité de rédaction, dans sa sagesse, pourra examiner ces amendements et voir lesquels pourraient faire l'objet d'un consensus en son sein et probablement au niveau de la Commission. Faisons confiance au Comité de rédaction qui examinera tous les amendements, en espérant qu'il parviendra à un consensus sur ces derniers. Voilà ce que je peux répondre à votre demande, honorable Délégué des Etats-Unis.



**Pedro Alfonso MEDRANO ROJAS (Chile):** Personalmente no sé si hay disposiciones reglamentarias que impidan, a una delegación que no forme parte del Comité de Redacción, participar en ese Comité de Redacción. En todo caso creo que el espíritu de la propuesta que ha hecho el Delegado de los EE.UU. es justamente evitar que al final del trabajo, ante la propuesta que presente el Comité de Redacción, esta Comisión se transforme en un Comité de Redacción, y creo que ahí vamos a perder mucho más tiempo. Creo que es preferible dar la posibilidad a las delegaciones que han hecho sugerencias, de participar en los trabajos del Comité de Redacción en lugar de esperar a que estas propuestas se analicen por la Comisión, en cuyo caso, ciertamente, tendríamos más posibilidades de perder el tiempo.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie honorable Délégué. Je voudrais passer la parole au Conseiller juridique pour qu'il nous éclaire sur cet aspect du problème: des Membres qui n'ont pas été élus au Comité de rédaction peuvent-ils participer aux travaux du Comité pour la discussion d'un point que le Comité aura à examiner?

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** The Drafting Committee has, of course, already been elected. If you were going to suggest that the Drafting Committee be enlarged for one particular purpose, it would no longer be the duly elected Drafting Committee; it would be another body. If you are entrusting the task to the Drafting Committee, then it should be the Drafting Committee as has been duly elected.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Honorable Délégué, vous avez entendu l'avis du Conseiller juridique, mais je suis à votre disposition.

Un certain nombre de délégations se sont inscrites: Japon, Jamaïque, Canada, Algérie et Allemagne. Je prie les orateurs d'être brefs et concis afin que nous avancions car nous sommes déjà en retard d'une demi-journée sur notre programme.

**Kenji SHIMIZU (Japan):** I will be very brief as my delegation is just making suggestions or indications as to our amendments or our difficulties with the drafting resolutions.

My delegation did not spell out specifically our suggestions in the course of the debate. Therefore, my delegation is ready to submit our written suggestions in order to help the Secretariat in drafting the summary.

**Ms Faith INNERARITY (Jamaica):** I believe that once the Drafting Committee has completed its work, the reformulated draft would be presented again to this Commission. Would it not then give an opportunity for those delegations that have suggested substantive changes to give their input at that time?

I believe that the Drafting Committee, as constituted, should go ahead with its work. The reformulated draft should be brought back to the Commission and then additional comments could be made. I think that would be the appropriate procedure.

**Ms Susan MILLS (Canada):** I support the recommendation made previously by the United States and Chile. There were a large number of recommendations made with regard to changes to the various paragraphs of the document, and if Legal Counsel recommends that the Drafting Committee should stay as it is, then perhaps we can constitute another body in order to ensure that we hear the full voice of all those who had comments to make. In such a way, we could save time by avoiding a further Plenary discussion of the Commission.

**Nasreddine RIMOUCHE (Algérie):** Nous sommes d'avis que les propositions d'amendement faites par les délégations soient remises au Secrétariat qui les soumettra au Comité de rédaction. Et il y aurait après un nouveau projet qui serait discuté au niveau de la Plénière pour faciliter la tâche et de la Commission, et du Comité de rédaction. Je vous remercie.

**Goenke ROSCHER (Germany):** My delegation would like to support the suggestion made by the delegate from Jamaica, if there is enough time to discuss the revised draft here in Commission I. Otherwise, we would like to know from Legal Counsel whether the Canadian suggestion would also be a possibility to work on a revised draft resolution.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Avant de passer la parole au Conseiller juridique pour vous répondre, je voudrais dire que la procédure telle qu'annoncée par le délégué de la Jamaïque est celle que nous suivrons en principe. Mais le Conseiller juridique pourra peut-être répondre à la deuxième partie de votre question. Monsieur Moore, vous avez la parole.

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** My comment was merely with respect to the Drafting Committee, which has been duly constituted. Should your Commission wish to set up an additional group with a different composition from the Drafting Committee, this is, of course, entirely open to your Commission. You have the possibility of doing this if, of course, you have sufficient time, because it would then need to go on to the Drafting Committee in any case.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, Monsieur Moore, de cet avis. Avant de passer la parole aux orateurs suivants, je voudrais dire qu'il est évident que, au sein de la Commission, il y en a certains qui sont favorables à une procédure par laquelle le Comité de rédaction pourrait être élargi à d'autres membres, en particulier ceux qui ont proposé des amendements, ou être transformé en un groupe de travail informel pour discuter de cette résolution et également, comme cela a déjà été dit, certains délégués sont opposés à cette procédure-là. Donc voilà la situation que nous avons.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Netherlands):** I am just trying to find a solution to this problem. What has been said is that there will be a list of all amendments given to the drafting group, and from that there will be another draft resolution made.

What I suggest, and could do as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, is this: when we have formulated a new draft resolution, we could informally circulate it between the Commission members here. They all have colleagues in the drafting group to whom they can indicate whether they can agree or not, and we can then see whether further discussion is necessary.

If there is something insurmountable, then we will have to come back here in Plenary and see whether we can deal with it then. However, if there are simply little things, I think it is better and less costly to deal with those in the drafting group.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci Monsieur le Président du Comité de rédaction pour cette suggestion qui, à mon avis, nous permet de sortir de ce dilemme et que je propose à l'intention des orateurs qui suivront afin qu'ils en tiennent compte dans leurs interventions pour permettre de terminer ce point.

**Sra. María Cristina FERRARI (Argentina):** Argentina, no se manifestó durante la discusión del tratamiento de la Cumbre, porque ya otros países habían hecho sugerencias con las cuales nos sentíamos en general identificados. El Representante de Chile, el Representante de Estados Unidos, el Representante de Nueva Zelandia.

De todas maneras, Argentina cualquiera sea el mecanismo que se utilice para la revisión del texto de resolución, apoyará un texto que surja del consenso y que contemple aquellas modificaciones que hagan un texto respaldado por la mayoría de los miembros de esta Comisión.

**Kiala Kia MATEVA (Angola):** Je me limiterai seulement à ce que la délégation japonaise a proposé et celle de la Jamaïque. Merci.

**Christian LEPAGE (Belgique):** La Belgique souhaite confier la tâche de la rédaction des amendements uniquement au Comité de rédaction. Et elle se félicite par ailleurs de la proposition des Pays-Bas qu'elle appuie en totalité. Merci.

**Edward S. KABUYE (Malawi):** My delegation is supporting the view that we should leave it to the Drafting Committee to look into the matter. I advise that the Drafting Committee members should consider all the comments which have been indicated by other members.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je passe la parole à l'honorable délégué des Etats-Unis, en lui rappelant la proposition faite par le Président du Comité de rédaction. S'il peut l'accepter pour nous permettre d'avancer. Je vous remercie.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** Given the Legal Counsel's view on the drafting committee, I withdraw my suggestion that we have the drafting committee expanded to deal with the subject. I appreciate the attempt by Netherlands to try to reduce the amount of work that we have but I really must echo the very wise statement made by the Ambassador from Chile. What we are trying to do is save some time of this Commission and the proposal to have the drafting committee deal with this, in the absence of members who have proposed significant amendments, will make this Commission a drafting committee on the resolution after we get the report from the drafting committee itself.

I would support the recommendation that has been made that a working group be set up to elaborate upon the resolution.

**Neil FRASER (New Zealand):** It seems to me that regrettably the US delegate is correct. It will go to the drafting committee, it will then come back here, and if the views of quite a few are not on the drafting committee, were not taken into consideration, it would certainly be opened up here.

It seems to me, to save the time of this Commission I, to save the time of the drafting committee, if it could be pre-cooked or taken forward as far as possible by some working group where all interests are expressed through the mouth of the proponents, and not through somebody else in the drafting committee acting on their behalf, then that would be the most useful approach.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie. Monsieur Hjort a une précision à faire. Monsieur Hjort, vous avez la parole.

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:** This obviously is a matter for the Commission itself to decide. However, I would wish to point out that the election of a Drafting Committee would ensure regional representation. Over the years I have participated in quite a number of drafting committees. I have observed that members who are not on the Drafting Committee have found a way of getting their amendments before the drafting committee.

What is being proposed here, as I understand it, is that there are more countries which have made amendments than those on the drafting committee. In other words, one wishes to have a larger body; a larger body takes more time and a larger body will cost more. It will not replace the need for a drafting committee and so I would encourage you to follow the normal procedures.

As has been repeatedly stated, the Secretariat has offered to take every comment, every suggested amendment, that has been made by anybody - member of the Drafting Committee or not - and to put them before the Drafting Committee so all of them will be there. I believe that it is reasonable to assume that the members of the drafting committee will be contacted by those who are not on the drafting committee who have proposed an amendment to encourage them to insist upon their amendment.

You would have a smaller body to work with. The views will certainly all be there. You have another chance, when it comes back through the normal process for the report adoption session, to see if your views were not adequately taken into account, and you can at that stage propose amendments, and then the report will go to the Conference. Of course, the Conference will also have the opportunity should it feel necessary to make further amendments, so it does seem to me that instead of making the process more efficient, the proposal to have another group in addition to the Drafting Committee is simply one that will add to the cost and the time that it will take to resolve the matter.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci, Monsieur Hjort, de cet éclairage. Et sur ce, nous allons clore les débats sur ce point 7 sur le Sommet mondial, avec la décision que le Secrétariat fera remettre au Comité de rédaction l'ensemble des amendements qui ont été proposés. Et le Comité de rédaction essaiera de les examiner et de parvenir à un consensus sur ces amendements. Et nous espérons qu'ils pourront nous ramener une résolution acceptable pour tout le monde.

Sur ce, les débats sont terminés sur le point 7. Et nous passons au point 9 qui concerne l'Elargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques.

### **9. Broadening the Mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources 9. Elargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques 9. Ampliación del mandato de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Mesdames et Messieurs, nous entamons notre débat sur le point 9 de notre ordre du jour qui porte sur l'Elargissement du mandat de la Commission des normes phytogénétiques. Je voudrais attirer votre attention sur les documents de base qui soutiendront notre débat qui porte les cotes suivantes: C 95/19, C 95/INF/19, C 95/INF/19 Sup.1, C 95/INF/19 Sup.2 et C 95/LIM/20. Le projet de résolution sur lequel j'aimerais que vous concentriez vos interventions figure dans le document C 95/19 et, à ce propos, je voudrais attirer votre attention sur le document C 95/LIM/20, qui est le premier rapport du Comité de résolution qui a examiné ce projet de résolution qui figure dans le document 19 et qui a fait un certain nombre de commentaires et d'observations dont il serait bon que vous preniez connaissance pour en tenir compte dans vos déclarations et vos observations sur le projet de résolution. Donc, je vous invite à vous concentrer sur le projet de résolution qui figure dans ce paragraphe 19 et à tenir aussi compte des observations formulées par le Comité de résolution. Avant cela, M. Hjort va introduire ce point de notre ordre du jour et nous allons établir la liste des interventions.

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:** In 1983 FAO established the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, the first intergovernmental forum in the United Nations system to deal with plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

In view of the important developments since then, and particularly during the last few years, especially the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity and, by UNCED, the adoption of Agenda 21 and following technical advice from the Committees on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as well as from the Commission itself, the 108th Session of the Council recommend that this session of the Conference "agree to broaden the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to that of a Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture".

The Council advises that subsequent to the broadening of the mandate the implementation should be undertaken through a step-by-step approach beginning with animal genetic resources. It further agreed that the broadened Commission should be assisted by sectoral working groups with appropriate geographical balance.

So far so good! However, the Council did not reach consensus with regard to the nature and composition of the sectoral working groups and it therefore decided to refer that matter to the Conference.

Appendix 2 of Document C 95/19 includes a comparative analysis of various options for the structure and composition of the sectoral working groups and the budgetary implications.

Document C 95/19 also includes a draft resolution to implement the Council's recommendations and an annex giving the proposed statutes of the broadened Commission as an aid to discussion and hopefully to formulate a Conference decision.

As the Chairman has pointed out, the Resolutions Committee has considered this resolution and its findings are reported in Document C 95/LIM/20.

Therefore, I would hope that in view of the long history and the positive recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Forestry, the Committee on Fisheries, the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources and the Council that the task of broadening the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to a Commission on Plant Resources for Food and Agriculture can be adopted quickly and by consensus. The matter has been amply discussed and there is universal agreement on this point I think.

**Alvaro GURGEL DE ALENCAR (Brazil):** Mr Chairman, I shall wait for my turn to make my statement. However, there is a matter of procedure that I would like to address.

I think it would be wise if we could separate the discussion because I think there are some issues that need to be clarified regarding the procedure. Our understanding is that document C 95/19, Supplements 1 and 2 are for information, and although they can be addressed, of course, by Members of this Commission, they should not initiate, they should not be the subject of substantive discussion. Otherwise, we would be here for a much longer time.

The item under discussion in our understanding is broadening the mandate of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources. The other procedural question regards the text of the Resolution and of its Annex.

From our point of view our delegation have substantive suggestions on the text of the Resolution. We would like to have your point of view, Mr Chairman, on whether we should address this during our statement or address this separately in the Commission, or whether it would be wise to establish an informal contact group to examine all possible suggestions for changing the text of the resolution in order to then present it again to the Commission as agreed in the informal contact group. That might save a lot of time in the Commission.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci, Monsieur le délégué du Brésil. Sur le premier point de votre intervention, je voudrais confirmer que vous avez parfaitement raison. Les documents C 95/19/INF/1 et C 95/19/INF/2 sont des documents d'information. Le projet de résolution se trouve dans le document C 95/19. Concernant le projet de résolution, je pense qu'il serait utile que vous fassiez part de vos amendements ici en plénière afin que tous les membres de la Commission puissent en prendre connaissance et, si possible, réagir face à ces amendements, et d'autre part, s'agissant, de l'idée de création d'un groupe de travail, lors du point précédent nous avons essayé autant que possible d'éviter de recourir à ce genre de mécanisme, donc je voudrais vous proposer que nous écoutions tous les amendements que les différentes délégations ont à nous présenter et nous procéderons comme nous l'avons fait pour le point précédent. Je vois le Comité de rédaction qui me regarde. Je pense que nous les transmettons au Comité de rédaction qui pourrait éventuellement trouver un compromis. Car je crois que tous les points de l'ordre du jour ont une résolution ou un projet de résolution. Je crois qu'il faudrait peut-être établir quatre ou cinq groupes de travail. Donc je vous invite à inclure vos propositions et amendements au Comité de rédaction. Ceci dit, nous avons vingt-cinq minutes d'interprétation et la parole est aux orateurs qui sont sur la liste des intervenants. Le premier est le délégué de l'Espagne.

**José Luis MILAS (España):** En nombre de la Comunidad Europea y de sus Estados Miembros presento la siguiente declaración. Estamos en principio, señor Presidente, de acuerdo con la idea de ampliar el mandato de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos siempre que se tengan en cuenta las siguientes consideraciones y condiciones. No han de subestimarse las dificultades políticas, científicas, técnicas y financieras de la ampliación del mandato de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos. En cuanto a las dificultades de orden técnico, convendrá orientar bien las actuaciones dado que los problemas de los recursos fitogenéticos de la ganadería, no son de la misma naturaleza que los que presentan los recursos genéticos vegetales.

En primer lugar, los compromisos futuros sólo podrán materializarse partiendo de la certeza de que será posible movilizar de forma adecuada los recursos necesarios. A este respecto, deberán tenerse en cuenta los

recursos indispensables para los programas en vías de aplicación, en particular la revisión del Acuerdo Internacional sobre los Recursos Fitogenéticos que debe ser simultánea a la ampliación del mandato de la Comisión, para que ésta alcance todo su sentido y a la preparación de la Conferencia Técnica Internacional de Recursos Fitogenéticos de Leipzig 1996. También será necesario tener en cuenta los resultados de esta Conferencia Técnica Internacional, en la que se elaborará un programa mundial de acción en torno a los recursos fitogenéticos. Los resultados serán de gran utilidad para determinar el coste global del programa básico. La Comunidad Europea y sus Estados Miembros se reservan sus posiciones en la materia, tanto por lo que respecta a la financiación necesaria, como en lo referente a una posible participación en la misma.

En segundo lugar, la ampliación del mandato de la Comisión deberá efectuarse por etapas, considerando en un primer tiempo los recursos de la producción animal. En efecto, ya hay grupo de trabajo especializado en los sectores forestal y pesquero que está reflexionando de forma global sobre estas cuestiones y no conviene frenarlos.

La Comisión ampliada deberá basarse en las competencias actualmente movilizadas y en los trabajos sobre los recursos genéticos animales, pesqueros y forestales en curso o ya realizados por otras comisiones o grupos de la FAO, para así evitar duplicidades o repeticiones de estudios ya financiados.

En tercer lugar, por lo que respecta a los trabajos preparatorios para los trabajos de la Comisión ampliada, consideramos por razones de eficacia y economía, que deberían encomendarse en una primera fase a un grupo de trabajo compuesto por expertos técnicos similar al grupo de expertos de recursos genéticos forestales de la FAO, que sería apoyado por expertos adicionales cuando fuera necesario. El grupo de trabajo tendría una edición limitada y debería someter sus conclusiones a la primera reunión de la Comisión ampliada. En una fase ulterior los trabajos se encomendarían a un grupo de trabajo intergubernamental de comprensión limitada, tal como se propone en la opción B, del apartado octavo, del Documento C 95/19.

**Alvaro GURGEL DE ALENCAR (Brazil):** The issue before us of the broadening of the mandate of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources is very important to us and it must be carefully considered and carefully decided upon.

As we have already expressed in the 108th Session of the Council, Brazil considers it premature to discuss the broadening of the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources at a time when that body is very busy discussing complex and delicate questions, namely, preparations for the Fourth International Technical Conference for Food and Agriculture and the revision of the International Undertaking.

The preparatory process for the Fourth International Technical Conference will come to an end, of course, in June 1996 when the conference will be held, but after that the Commission will have the heavy workload on the follow-up process of the Conference of Leipzig, in particular related to the Global Plan of Action, which we fully support.

The revision of the International Undertaking and other important tasks of the Commission still have a long way to go. We are still far from reaching agreement, as it now seems, on some key issues at stake. Given the most optimistic guess, the revision probably will not end before 1997. We may even go beyond that, particularly if some very critical issues that have already been agreed upon and answered and included Convention on Biological Diversity are questioned and put under discussion. In view of the delicate questions discussed on the revision of the Undertaking, it is not possible to speed up this process or establish guidelines for its conclusion.

Mr Chairman, having in mind the current activities of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, it is clear that until 1997 the task before the Commission is huge and the workload very heavy, to say the least.

Bearing in mind that since the first time we discussed the possible broadening of the mandate of the Commission Brazil has expressed its view that the broadening of the mandate would have to be a very cautious one, in a step-by-step manner, possibly beginning with animal genetic resources so as not to disturb or disrupt the current activities of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources.

Bearing in mind also the important aspects that need to be discussed on animal genetic resources, we would then be prepared to accept the inclusion of animal genetic resources in the mandate of the Commission now

and the establishment of an intergovernmental working group for animal genetic resources. However, we feel that this matter should not be brought to the attention of the Commission until we can be sure that the important work under way will not be jeopardized. Therefore, from our point of view the intergovernmental working group on animal genetic resources would bring its decision to the Commission for final views and eventual decisions probably only after 1997, although we can agree with holding meetings of this working group for animal genetic resources starting next year.

Brazil would prefer to approve in this Conference only the inclusion of animal genetic resources in the mandate of the Commission. This is what we understand by a step by step broadening of the mandate. Then in a later conference we might be able to review the situation of the work of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources and then decide upon the inclusion, or not, of fish genetic resources. We think fish genetic resources require a very different approach and will impose a heavy burden on the Commission. We would prefer to postpone a decision on that. The eventual approval of the inclusion of fish genetic resources in the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources as proposed to us now has the reservation of my country. Brazil reserves its position in this matter because we are very concerned about the possible impact of broadening the mandate to include not only animal but also fish genetic resources on the current work of the Commission, as well as the financial and administrative implications of this decision.

It must be clearly understood by all that broadening the mandate of the Commission has absolutely no relation to the scope of the International Undertaking and the revision. In our opinion any attempt to mix these two questions would certainly lead to disaster in the current negotiations of the International Undertaking and possibly throw away all progress already achieved.

Regarding the sectoral working groups to help the Commission to fill its mandate, Brazil favours their establishment. We must emphasize, however, that the nature and composition of these groups have not only budgetary and administrative implications but also political ones. We strongly support an intergovernmental composition of those working groups. Only in such a way can we expect a full and democratic representation and participation of the Member Countries of the Commission who have clear vested interests as governments in the matters under discussion and would like to follow all those discussions closely. We do not see actually other possible solutions since the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources is an intergovernmental body but its working groups should also be intergovernmental. The size and frequency of meetings of these intergovernmental groups might be decided later on after we can review a more detailed report and its possible financial implications.

Turning briefly to the options presented to us in document C 95/19, Appendix II and page 15 of the English version, C 95/19, we have three options A, B and C. That has been explained in appendix 2. We would prefer option A or B due to the intergovernmental nature of the working groups. We have no particular preference for option A or B. However, in option B we will have a limited composition of the working groups and in this case we will favour the possibility of observers participating in the work of this group, maybe upon request, so that all interested countries will be able to listen and follow the discussions underway in these intergovernmental bodies.

Turning to the text of the resolution and of the status, we find it unfortunate that we did not have an opportunity to review this text before. Even an informal group created before the beginning of this Conference might have been very handy and helpful in reaching a consensus on the text of the resolution and the status. In fact, we have never discussed the status before; this is the first time we have an opportunity to do so. That is why we have proposed to you an informal, even a contact group, to review some aspects of the draft resolution.

I have many suggestions to change. I refer to only two aspects in general first. The first general aspect is that we would prefer to have the word "intergovernmental" before reference to "sectoral working groups". This would apply both to the resolution and to the appendix that has the status of the Commission. As we also prefer not to delay the decision on inclusion of fish genetic resources, we would also have to make the necessary amendments if there is an agreement on it in this Commission. In the draft resolution itself, the last preambulatory paragraph that begins by recognizing that the technical approaches to plant, forestry, animal and fisheries are different, etc., we would prefer, for instance, to have a more general statement somewhat along the following lines. Our suggestion for this paragraph would be "Recognizing that plant, forestry, animal and fisheries biological diversity required different approaches best supplied to a number of intergovernmental sectoral working groups".

Turning to the status of the Commission, the annex to the resolution presented to us on point ii) when it says "to negotiate or oversee the development" we suggest to delete the words "as appropriate" and instead replace it with "upon request by the FAO governing bodies" and then the rest of ii) continues as proposed.

On iii) we would also prefer more positive drafting and we would suggest the following amendment "to recommend such measures as would be necessary or desirable to ensure the development of a comprehensive global system or systems on genetic resources for food and agriculture and to monitor the operation of its/their components." And here comes the change "in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international instruments adopted in this area" and it continues.

On iv), still on this item 2, we would suggest to replace the word "including the Conference of the Parties" etc. by "in particular with the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development." The whole text also when it refers to sectoral groups should refer to intergovernmental sectoral groups, although we might be prepared to examine alternatives to those as long as it is clearly stated that they are intergovernmental groups.

On number 5 i), when it says "It may also decide to convene extraordinary sessions as necessary", we would add "subject to the approval of the FAO Council." We think it is important that the FAO Council reviews all extraordinary sessions and bearing in mind all financial constraints and possible interests of other extraordinary sessions of the committees of FAO.

On item 5 ii), we would replace the word "normally", instead of saying "actually", "shall normally hold one session annually." We would prefer to have "should hold no more than one session annually."

On item 7, Reporting, we do not have a specific draft but we would prefer that the Commission submit a report on the text on all its activities. Actually the Commission should submit its report to the FAO Council and not to the Director-General. We do not have a specific draft on this but I am sure we could propose something later on. There are also some other minor changes but they are not really important so I will limit my contribution at this stage to these suggestions that we deem important. Having said that, I wind up my statement now and I may intervene later to respond to some of the other suggestions made.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable Délégué du Brésil, pour votre intervention très détaillée et qui va dans le sens souhaité: faire part à l'ensemble des Membres de la Commission des amendements que l'on a sur ce projet de résolution de l'annexe et des autres éléments sur lesquels l'attention de la Commission est attirée.

Vous êtes le dernier orateur de la matinée car nous avons épuisé notre temps d'interprétation; nous reprendrons cet après midi à 15 heures.

J'annonce que le Président du Groupe des 77 convoque une réunion du Groupe à 13 h 30, dans la Salle de la Malaisie.

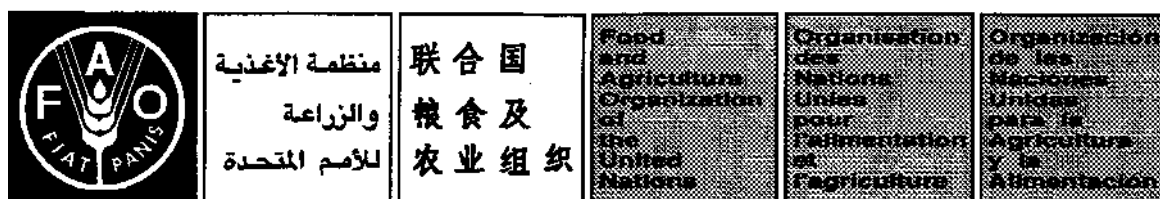
**The meeting rose at 12.45 hours.**

**La séance est levée à 12 h 45.**

**Se levanta la sesión a las 12.45 horas.**



24 October 1995



CONFERENCE

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Twenty-eighth Session • Vingt-huitième session • 28º período de sesiones

**FOURTH MEETING OF COMMISSION I  
QUATRIEME SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION I  
CUARTA SESION DE LA COMISION I**

24 October 1995

**The Fourth Meeting was opened at 15.00 hours  
Mr Thomas Yanga,  
Chairman of Commission I, presiding**

**La quatrième séance est ouverte à 15 heures  
sous la présidence de M. Thomas Yanga,  
Président de la Commission I**

**Se abre la cuarta sesión a las 15.00 horas  
bajo la presidencia del Sr. Thomas Yanga,  
Presidente de la Comisión I**

- I. MAJOR TRENDS AND POLICIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** (continued)
- I. PRINCIPALES TENDANCES ET POLITIQUES EN MATIERE D'ALIMENTATION ET D'AGRICULTURE** (suite)
- I. PRINCIPALES TENDENCIAS Y POLITICAS EN LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION** (continuación)
- 9. Broadening the Mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources** (continued)
- 9. Elargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques** (suite)
- 9. Ampliación del mandato de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos** (continuación)

**LE PRESIDENT:** Excellence, Mesdames et Messieurs, bon après-midi. Nous allons continuer notre débat sur le point 9, à savoir "Elargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques".

Avant de passer la parole à l'orateur qui est inscrit sur la liste, à savoir la France, je voudrais juste vous annoncer que les dispositions ont été prises pour que nous puissions achever ce soir le point 8 de l'ordre du jour sur l'ajustement agricole international aussi. Donc cela dépendra de vous que nous allions jusqu'à 9 heures du soir et je souhaite que nous puissions ne pas aller jusque-là. Mais j'ai l'intention de vouloir terminer ce soir ces deux points qu'il nous reste à l'ordre du jour pour rattraper le retard que nous avons pris sur le Sommet. Alors encore une fois, je vous invite à vous concentrer sur le projet de résolution qui figure dans le document et les annexes et à faire part de vos observations précises et concises sur ce projet de résolution. Et nous allons essayer, autant que possible, de finir le point 9 et le point 8 cet après-midi.

Sur ce, je passe la parole au délégué de la France. Mais avant j'aimerais lire la liste des orateurs et si possible clore cette liste. Donc nous avons: la France, la Malaisie, l'Italie, le Portugal, le Venezuela, la Roumanie, l'Indonésie, l'Inde, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, le Cap-Vert, le Japon, le Mexique, le Canada, l'Iran, la Syrie, le Pakistan, l'Egypte, l'Argentine, le Chili, l'Australie, El Salvador, l'Uruguay, Cuba, le Royaume-Uni, la Tanzanie, la Norvège, Trinité-et-Tobago, la République de Corée, Costa Rica. Le délégué du Panama vient de me signaler qu'il remettra le contenu de sa déclaration au Secrétariat et cette déclaration sera insérée dans le verbatim. J'invite d'autres délégués, notamment ceux qui sont inscrits, à imiter son geste et je vous remercie infiniment, honorable délégué et cher ami du Panama.

Nous continuons dans la liste des intervenants sur ce point. Je sais que certaines délégations ont émis le souhait de pouvoir prendre la parole au cas où le besoin s'en ferait sentir. Mais au moins, nous arrêtons là si possible la liste des intervenants, sauf peut-être pour ceux qui, à la suite du débat ou de certaines interventions, auraient à reprendre la parole pour une deuxième fois.

**Paul LUU (France):** Monsieur le Président, ma délégation confirme que la France est favorable au principe de l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques recommandé par le Conseil lors de sa cent huitième session, dans la mesure où les trois conditions suivantes que je vais énumérer pourront être satisfaites:

Premièrement, comme cela a été souligné par la Présidence de l'Union européenne, il est impératif que la révision de l'Engagement international sur les ressources phytogénétiques accompagne l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques.

Je rappelle que, suite à la Résolution 3 de l'Acte final de Nairobi, l'OAA et sa Commission des ressources phytogénétiques avaient reçu mandat d'intégrer sous une forme opérationnelle le concept relatif aux droits des agriculteurs sur ces ressources dans le cadre de l'Engagement international et dans le contexte de l'agriculture durable.

Il conviendrait donc que la Conférence rappelle à cette Commission ses obligations et le respect du calendrier fixé en 1994 pour ses travaux. Or pour cela, cette Commission ne dispose normalement que d'une session extraordinaire prévue en mars/avril 1996 et d'une session ordinaire en 1997.

Dans cette perspective, il importe que la prochaine session de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques partage équitablement la durée de ses travaux qui devraient être consacrés à la révision de l'Engagement international d'une part, et à la préparation de la 4ème Conférence technique internationale d'autre part.

Je souhaiterais que la priorité qu'il convient d'attacher à la révision négociée de l'Engagement international soit affirmée dans la Résolution de la Conférence sur ce point et je voudrais faire une proposition dans ce sens.

A la fin de l'avant-dernier paragraphe de la Résolution, à la page 5 du document C 95/19, je propose que l'on rajoute à la suite donc des derniers mots du paragraphe "l'Engagement international sur les ressources phytogénétiques" la phrase suivante: "qui constitue une activité prioritaire pour donner tout son sens à l'élargissement de la Commission."

Deuxièmement, la délégation française appuie la déclaration de l'Union européenne concernant la nécessité d'un processus d'élargissement par étapes commençant, en premier lieu, par les ressources zoogénétiques.

Dans les secteurs forestier et halieutique, il me semble utile que les groupes de travail spécialisés continuent à mener leurs travaux en parallèle, jusqu'à leur "arrimage" éventuel à la Commission élargie.

Troisièmement, ma délégation estime que les travaux préparatoires à ceux de la Commission élargie devraient être confiés à des groupes de travail sectoriels composés d'experts nationaux désignés dans le cadre de procédures transparentes et en veillant à ce que la composition des groupes soit représentative des Régions auxquelles appartiennent les membres de l'OAA.

C'est pourquoi ma délégation, prenant en compte les incidences financières de cette question, se prononce en faveur de l'option "C" dans une phase initiale et pour une durée limitée, avec un passage ultérieur à une structure de type "B".

**Che Ani bin SAAD (Malaysia):** Malaysia joins the consensus in supporting the broadening of the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to include other forms of food and agriculture. It also agrees that the new name be Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

As regards the question of the composition of the incoming Sectoral Working Groups, Malaysia maintains its position that it should remain intergovernmental and supports Brazil on this issue. Malaysia, like many other countries, sends its experts to the intergovernmental group meetings, who have a broad knowledge of the sciences. Moreover, they carry the government's mandate. It is unreasonable to think that policies and programmes on genetic resources, which are intended for national governments, should be first examined by a working level of experts, who do not have sufficient knowledge of the governments' intentions in relation to the conservation and management of their genetic resources. For the smooth running and desirable outcome of the Commission, the intergovernmental nature of the Sectoral Working Groups should remain.

My delegation moves that sub-head 3 Annex to the Resolution on the Statutes of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture - the Commission - as found on page 6, document C 95/19, should read as follows: "The Commission may be assisted by Sectoral Working Groups, which are intergovernmental, with appropriate geographical balance, for plant, animal, forestry and fishery genetic resources".

My delegation would like to refer again to the Annex to the Resolution on Statutes of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture as found on page 6 of document C 95/19. Under paragraph 2, Terms of Reference to the Commission, my delegation has difficulty in accepting paragraph 2(iii). My delegation's interpretation of international agreements includes the Convention on Biodiversity, which has been ratified by my government and many other governments as well.

My delegation wishes to remind you that the Commission is in no position to negotiate that instrument, and maintaining this term of reference would be seriously undermining the resolution's fourth consideration, as found on page 4.

My delegation understands fully the best intentions of the Secretariat, but my delegation's understanding of the word "negotiate" is one of the following: (a) to transact business; (b) to conduct communications or conferences with a view to reaching a settlement or agreement; (c) to conclude by bargain, treaty or agreement.

This is not the intention of the member countries, nor is it the intention of the Secretariat. The process so far at FAO is to harmonize, and that is the same word that should be contained in the Annex.

My delegation's first proposal is to change it from "negotiate or" to "harmonize and". Having just registered my delegation's concern on this subject, I would like now to propose that under paragraph 2, Terms of Reference of the Commission, in the Annex paragraph 2(iii) should be moved to paragraph 2(ii) and vice versa. That is our second proposal.

We then suggest the word "other" is added between the words "of" and "international", making the phrase read: "...of other international agreements" in paragraph 2(ii). That is our third proposal.

My delegation hopes that the three suggestions be considered and this would improve the Annex to the resolution tremendously.

My delegation wishes to reiterate the views of the Resolution Committee that all substantive issues covered in the Annex of the draft Conference resolution have not been examined by a previous session of CPGR or the Council. If there is a procedural green light, perhaps my delegation's three suggestions, and the other members' suggestions, should be accepted in order to progress the activities of the Plant Genetic Resources in relation to conservation and utilization.

Having said that, permit us to intervene on this matter at a later stage, as Malaysia, being one of the major centres of genetic resources, considers the issues in the documents to be important and, should the need arise, we ask for additional time to intervene.

**Ms Raffaella ISOPI (Italy):** My delegation has noted with interest the contents of the documents presented to us on the broadening of the mandate of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, to cover all genetic resources relevant to food and agriculture.

The entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the recent important progress in biotechnology have increased the evidence of the need for an integrated approach to agrobiodiversity and makes it advisable and preferable to have a single intergovernmental forum in which to discuss the implementation of UNCED Agenda 21 provisions concerning sustainable agriculture and rural development, utilization of forestry and fisheries, and those matters dealing with conservation of biodiversity.

In the field of plant genetic resources, FAO, through its Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, has gained an important experience. The broadening of the mandate of this Commission was already discussed in 1991, but has not been endorsed yet.

In a deeply modified scenario, the Italian delegation agrees on the opportunity to extend, through a step-by-step approach, the competence of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to include animal genetic resources and progressively to all genetic resources of relevance to food and agriculture.

In this process, the Italian delegation fully agrees with the concerns and reserves expressed by the Presidency of the European Community on the need not to underestimate the technical and, most of all, the financial problems involved in such a process, on the necessity of not interfering with the preparatory process for the Fourth International Conference on Plant Genetic Resources, and the ongoing negotiation for the revision of the international undertaking.

**Manuel José DIAS SOARES COSTA (Portugal):** The Portuguese delegation endorses the statement made by the distinguished delegation of Spain on behalf of the European Union and its Member States. Our contribution and remarks should therefore be understood as a complement.

Having noted the previous recommendation of the Council in its Hundred and Eighth Session; "to broaden the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to that of a Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture" and "that the whole process should be carried out through a step-by-step approach, beginning with animal genetic resources", and recognizing the increased opportunity of that measure with the

entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity because of the recent developments in biotechnology, our delegation has considered the technical and economical advantages of a single intergovernmental body, allowing for coordinated technical guidance on policy on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Therefore, we agree with the need to broaden the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to that of a Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, on a step-by-step approach, beginning with animal genetic resources, of course.

However, following the recommendations of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, and reiterating the views already expressed by the Council at its Hundred and Seventh Session that the broadening of the scope of CPGR "should not interfere with the ongoing negotiations for the revision of the international undertaking, or with the preparation of the Fourth International Technical Conference", and also having noted the insignificant progress until now achieved with the revision of the international undertaking; also taking into account the budgetary implications of the broadening on the performance of the Commission in what concerns its present mandate, and still taking into consideration the short resources available, my delegation fully endorses the need to create Sectoral Working Groups with well-defined mandates in order to prepare the work of the broadened Commission in the four identified areas, beginning with domestic animal genetic resources.

In fact, included in the country statement that I presented on behalf of our delegation at the Regional Conference for Europe held in Ireland, I drew the attention of the Organization to the fact that generally in Europe, and in particular in the Mediterranean region, there are a number of domestic animal breeds at risk of extinction. This, of course, requires urgent action if we really want to protect biodiversity.

Concerning the Sectoral Working Groups, our delegation would like to suggest that in the first stage it is advisable that these working groups should take the form of *ad hoc* expert panels, specifically appointed to define areas of work to be pursued and to design and propose the guidelines and the methodologies to be used.

Then, at a later stage, when working costs could be fully evaluated and the financial resources would be generated or mobilized it is then advisable to transform the *ad hoc* expert panels into intergovernmental expert working groups with specified reference terms and working programmes. Therefore, number 3, the statutes of the Commission annexed to the resolution, be amended to contemplate this two-stage option concerning the nature of the sectoral working groups.

This means that what I am proposing is not either A or B or C but instead a two-stage solution starting with this expert working group and then switching later on to an inter-governmental structure. In that case, we would like to see it contemplated in number 3 of the resolution which should be amended or amplified in that case as you may consider fit.

**Sra. Virginia PEREZ PEREZ (Venezuela):** Respondiendo a su solicitud, señor Presidente, mi Delegación resumirá el contenido de su declaración, sin embargo, nos gustaría que el contenido integral del texto conste en acta.

A nuestro juicio, señor Presidente, el mandato de la Comisión debería ampliarse con el objeto de incorporar todos los recursos genéticos de interés para la agricultura y la alimentación. Pero me permito reiterar la recomendación hecha por mi Delegación en diversas oportunidades, para que el proceso de ampliación, se realice por etapas, de manera que no afecte negativamente las actividades y negociaciones en curso en el seno de la Comisión, por lo tanto, el mandato ampliado de la Comisión debe entrar en ejecución cuando se haya concluido el compromiso internacional y la Conferencia Técnica Internacional.

Pedimos que se considere esta propuesta en el Proyecto de Resolución.

Una Comisión así ampliada, señor Presidente, debería contar con la asistencia de grupos de trabajo sectoriales, que atiendan al principio de la composición geográfica equilibrada.

Mi Delegación considera conveniente, la creación de estos grupos, y que a ellos tenga acceso, y, que la creación de grupos sectoriales de trabajo tengan acceso a la Comisión. Quisiera enfatizar, sin embargo,

nuestra opinión de que la creación de tales grupos no tiene sólo implicaciones financieras y administrativas, sino también políticas. Por tal motivo apoyamos que estos grupos sean intergubernamentales; sólo de esta manera podemos esperar una más amplia participación, mayor transparencia y mantendríamos debidamente el equilibrio regional.

Para la Delegación de Venezuela es de gran importancia que el trabajo de estos grupos sea transparente, tanto en los procedimientos como en los resultados de la discusión.

En cuanto al Anexo de la Resolución, Estatutos de la Comisión, apoyamos firmemente lo dicho por la distinguida Delegación de Brasil, y me disculpo porque tengo que retirarme a Plenaria.

**Tiberiu VASIESIU (Romania):** Thank you for giving me the floor to speak on this important item, Broadening the Mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources.

To begin with I would like to express my appreciation of the paper submitted to us by the Secretariat.

Romania is one of the countries with the largest genetic resources, both plant and animal genetic resources. In this respect we consider this as a good opportunity for an exchange on an international and world level.

Genetic resources are very important in the process of creating new plant cultures or races of animals. Romania is among the few countries which, although it has only limited financial resources, has founded in the town of Suceava, a gene bank which is to be enlarged in the future.

We are of the opinion that the genetic resources are within the patrimony of each country. These resources should then be used in such a way that the greatest percentage of profit achieved is shared by the respective countries that provide these genes.

The governmental bodies as well as NGOs on a national level, and the international organizations alike should urgently take the necessary measures to ensure financial resources for supporting the programmes of inventory, collection and preservation of genetic resources.

We think we are now at a crucial and critical point regarding the matter of genetic resources. Any delay could bring (as has happened so far) the danger of extinction for a series of species. This matter is very acute in regard to the animal genetic resources.

With regard to the options proposed for the broadened Commission, we think that the most efficient and convenient option would be Option A as all countries have (more or less) genetic resources which have to be carefully evaluated, collected and preserved.

Romania is ready to participate within an FAO programme directed to this evaluation, collection and preservation of genetic resources which should finally materialize in the drawing up of a specific genetic map. We are ready to participate in this programme as we consider we have experts with a high professional expertise.

**Benni H. SORMIN (Indonesia):** I shall be brief, Mr Chairman. First of all my delegation would like to thank the Resolutions Committee for their work and the Secretariat for preparing the excellent documentation under the topic being discussed.

As one main country, and as a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, my delegation attaches great importance to this issue. We therefore consider that the broadening of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to cover all aspects of genetic resources relevant to food and agriculture is very important and timely.

In general, my delegation can support the adoption of the draft resolution as outlined in Document C 95/19.

With regard to the nature and composition of the proposed sectoral working groups, we are of the opinion that maximum participation by countries should be facilitated in the work of the working groups. Therefore, we support Option A which is the "Open-ended intergovernmental working groups".

It is hard for our delegation to endorse Option C "The proposed technical expert arrangements".

Lastly, Mr Chairman, as a major country in terms of forest area and the international timber trade, we would like to urge that the topic of forestry genetic resources be given due attention by the working groups in the future and, whatever the form of the working groups the Conference decides upon, we would recommend that in its future works the working groups work closely with the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

**Bhag MAL (India):** In view of the Convention on Biological Diversity coming into force and also the implementation of the provisions of UNCED's Agenda 21, the field of genetic resources and biological diversity has become more important now than ever before. There is an increasing worldwide awareness of the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture. Many countries are now strengthening their national programmes for conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.

My delegation strongly supports the initiatives being taken by the FAO to broaden the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to include all the genetic resources important for food and agriculture. This means the broadened Commission will deal with genetic resources of plants, animals, fisheries and forestry.

My delegation would like to state that while broadening the mandate of the Commission, the important aspects which need to be taken care of are: (i) current activities on plant genetic resources should not be affected in any way by the broadening of the Commission's mandate; (ii) the entire process of broadening the **mandate** should be in a phased manner beginning possibly with animal genetic resources; and (iii) broadening of the scope should not interfere with the ongoing negotiations for the revision of the International Undertaking or with preparation of the Fourth International Technical Conference.

Regarding the sectoral working groups, our delegation's view is that intergovernmental working groups composed of FAO members elected by the full Commission to represent the regions on the pattern of working groups of the CPGR would be a better option.

There could be different working groups for plant, animal, forestry and fishery genetic resources.

The Indian delegation would also like to suggest that:

1. FAO may like to consider the establishment of regional commissions to effectively monitor the implementation of programmes on genetic resources for food and agriculture in the concerned regions endowed with rich bio-diversity.
2. There is also an urgent need that FAO establishes a separate division at Headquarters to provide the required thrust to the genetic resources for food and agriculture at the global level.
3. FAO may also like to consider establishing an international fund to promote various activities relating to conservation and use of the genetic resources of plants, animals, fishery and forestry, and support national governments in executing their respective programmes.

The step-by-step approach mentioned in the Draft Resolution for broadening the scope should clearly indicate the order of priority, of course beginning with animal genetic resources.

The scheduling of the meetings of the Commission biannually and of sectoral working groups annually seems to be appropriate. However, there should be provision for extraordinary sessions, if considered necessary.

The Commission may also establish subsidiary bodies, if considered necessary, for discharge of its functions.

**E. Wayne DENNEY (United States of America):** The United States has followed the debate on this issue with considerable interest since it was first raised by the Director-General in this address to the May 1994 FAO Council. Since that time, it has received thoughtful debate in subsequent Council sessions, in COFI, COFO, and COAG, and in two different sessions of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources. A number of views and ideas have been put on the table as the discussion has matured. The Secretariat has done an admirable job of considering these views and amending its proposals accordingly. We were particularly fond of the Secretariat's proposal to have the work of the expanded Commission backstopped by small, scientifically-based, technical experts groups that could make a genuinely technical contribution to the work of the Commission, as well as advise the Secretariat on its Regular Programme of Work. Although the Secretariat would have to pay for these experts, as it would for others, the cost of documentation and translation would be far less than if the Group were a larger body.

In these earlier discussions our view on this matter has been clearly in the minority. Others do not see technical competence as the issue. They believe that governments must advise an intergovernmental group, especially one that is dealing with such volatile issues as our Commission is currently addressing. The recent meetings of the working group apparently have made a marked improvement in terms of attendance, familiarity with issues and overall accomplishment than it did just a couple of years ago. All of these are valid considerations. No reasonable views will be discounted as we reach important decisions as to how we move forward. We would like to see a broadened Commission supported by technically competent people, but also by people who are attuned to the sensitive positions of the countries they represent. Cost effectiveness is another key consideration. We must achieve consensus on this matter.

The document before us for adoption by Conference offers new or at least reformulated proposals. Perhaps we will need some sort of friends of the Chair or contact group to accommodate our varied views and concerns. Normally items that come before Conference have been sufficiently discussed and agreed to so that only minor refinements are required. The situation here is somewhat different. The issue has been discussed many times, but new elements now confront us. The implications of the various options are not clear. We need more than a matrix of Xs shown on page 15 to understand the costs involved. Both the differences in the cost involved, as well as the magnitude of the costs, must be presented before we can make any commitment. If we agree to broaden the Commission on a step-by-step process, what is the first step? We believe that the Commission should also have some say on these matters.

The draft resolution needs to be looked at very carefully before we can support it. We are not convinced that the inclusion of biotechnology and biosafety elements, as given on page 4 of the Draft Resolution, are appropriate for a broadened Commission. We suggest that this paragraph be deleted. We would like to see an animal genetic resources discussion at the 1997 Session of the Commission provided that the negotiations and the International Undertaking have been completed.

Regarding paragraph 2 of the Annex, we agree with Brazil that reference to advising the Council must be included.

The reporting reference on page 7 says that the Commission will report directly to the Director-General. Where is the role of the Council in this process? Why does it say that the Secretary of the Commission will report to the Director-General rather than through a Division Director or an Assistant Director-General? We believe that the Secretary should report to the Assistant Director-General for sustainable development, as proposed in an earlier Secretariat document. We need answers to these queries if we are to make an informed decision.

In our view, these issues should have been resolved in other fora. While we are willing to discuss these issues informally with anyone, and would hope to reach an agreement, we are not optimistic that we will be able to do so.

**Mlle Adelaide RIBEIRO (Cap-Vert):** Tout d'abord, nous voudrions remercier le Secrétariat pour la qualité du document dont la clarté facilite énormément notre tâche. Nous remercions également le Comité des résolutions.



L'élargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques pour inclure toutes les ressources intéressant l'alimentation et l'agriculture permettra d'élargir le champ d'application de cette Commission. Cependant, nous partageons l'avis que ce processus devra se dérouler de façon progressive, avec prudence et par étape, en commençant par les ressources génétiques animales et, plus tard, en élargissant à d'autres domaines, de façon à n'influencer ni les négociations en cours pour la révision de l'engagement international, ni les préparatifs de la quatrième Conférence technique internationale.

Nous approuvons l'adoption du projet de résolution sur l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission tel qu'amendé au document C 95/LIM/20 et nous souhaitons qu'elle soit mise en oeuvre dans un proche avenir.

Concernant les groupes de travail sectoriels pour seconder la Commission élargie, l'option B, à notre avis, semble répondre aux nécessités de la Commission et permettra une représentation équilibrée, mais nous sommes d'avis que les délégués nommés par les Gouvernements doivent avoir des compétences techniques pour que la région qu'ils représentent soit bien représentée, et aussi afin que la Commission puisse jouer son rôle avec efficacité.

Pour cela, la mobilisation de fonds extrabudgétaires serait nécessaire pour permettre une représentation appropriée des pays en développement.

Pour terminer, nous pensons que les rapports de la Commission élargie doivent être présentés au Conseil pour qu'il puisse donner son avis.

**Akio YAMAMOTO (Japan):** Japan is of the view that the conservation of genetic resources is very important for the sustainable supply of food for mankind. Japan has participated in the discussions of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, including its working group.

The fruits of these discussions provide us with guidance to facilitate efforts towards conservation and use of plant genetic resources under a FAO global system which is based on a principle that plant genetic resources are a common heritage of mankind.

As we also recognize the importance of other categories of germplasm rather than plants, we would like to refer to the reports of relevant committees and the Council which had focused on this issue.

I have the impression from these reports, particularly that of the 108th Session of the Council, that most of us already share the view that the germplasm of animals, forestry and fishery are also important, which leads us to the common understanding that the mandate of the Common Plant Genetic Resources be broadened.

However, it should be also recalled that most of us are of the opinion that the implementation of the broadened mandate should proceed very carefully in a step-by-step manner, beginning with animal germplasm.

Consequently, regarding germplasm in the field of forestry and fishery we are of the view that they should be dealt with later on. Therefore, further considerations in COFO and COFI are necessary before the Commission takes steps to include these germplasm.

At the same time, any broadening of the mandate should not adversely affect the ongoing process of the negotiation of the revision of the International Undertaking. Japan considers it is most important for us to achieve a successful conclusion from the negotiations on the revision of the Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources.

We would like to stress that FAO is the best forum for discussions related to genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Considering all these, Japan supports the proposal to broaden the mandate of the Common Plant Genetic Resources into the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture assisted by sectoral working groups for plant, animal, forestry and fishery genetic resources on condition that the implementation of the broadened mandate including discussions on the composition of its working groups and their Terms of

Reference, will be further discussed in the broadened Commission. Such detailed issues are more likely to be matters for the new Commission than by the Conference based on specific discussions in such committees as COFO and COFI.

In conclusion, Japan would like to propose some amendments to the draft resolution. The first amendment is to add reference to UPOV and IPGRI in the seventh paragraph of the draft resolution.

The second amendment is on the first paragraph of the second page of the draft resolution. We would like to replace "the process of broadening the scope" with "implementation of the broadened mandate".

The third and last amendment is number 4 of the Annex to the draft resolution, Terms of Reference of the Sectoral Working Groups, and item 3 should be amended as follows: "The Commission may be assisted by Sectoral Working Groups for plant, Animal, Forestry and Fishery Genetic Resources, the composition and the terms of reference of which will be agreed upon at the first regular session of the Commission. "

Mr Chairman, we are ready to submit our proposal in written form.

Finally, with regard to the draft resolution, we associate ourselves with the proposal of the United States to form a friends of the chair or contact group on various amendment proposals.

**Sra. Veronique DELI (México):** México reconoce la importancia que en el mundo se está dando a los recursos genéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura, y el aumento que ello supone para la conservación y utilización sostenible de los mismos. En este sentido, la Delegación mexicana considera conveniente la ampliación del mandato de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos. Esta ampliación debería hacerse paulatinamente, dado que se incorporarán inicialmente aspectos relacionados con la genética animal, lo cual tiende, necesariamente, a la conservación y aumento de la productividad de las especies ganaderas explotadas en el mundo, que contribuyen a mejorar la alimentación de una población que demanda cada vez más proteínas de origen animal.

En este orden de ideas, la Delegación mexicana se une a la sugerencia de otras delegaciones a fin de que se considere el presupuesto necesario para la citada ampliación del mandato, de tal manera que esté disponible lo más pronto posible, tomando en cuenta los trabajos que se realizan actualmente con miras a la Conferencia Internacional sobre Recursos Fitogenéticos a celebrarse en Alemania en junio de 1966.

Finalmente, por lo que toca a la formación de grupos de trabajo, la Delegación de México estima que la opción de los grupos de trabajo intergubernamentales abiertos, en cuyas reuniones pueden participar plenamente todos los miembros de la FAO, es la más adecuada, ya que se propiciaría la participación mayoritaria de los países miembros de esta Organización.

**Ms Susan MILLS (Canada):** This is a very important debate this afternoon, the broadening of the mandate of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources. Whereas the suggestion of such an expansion has been made repeatedly before, this is the first opportunity for us to review such a proposal via a detailed resolution. As we have seen, there have been many suggestions this afternoon that there should be changes to the draft resolution as presented to us. We may wish to take up this discussion within a working group.

In particular, Canada has concerns with regard to the issues of reporting and accountability to the Council itself of a broadened Commission. In particular, again, given the sensitivity of the present discussions regarding the revision of the IUPGR we must be careful as regards the effect of a broadened mandate on the Commission and the discussions presently going on.

However, Canada regards the issues relating to genetic resources and biological diversity in food and agriculture as very important. Therefore, Canada does accept the concept of a broadened Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. However, provided that a step-by-step procedure is followed. As several other delegations have mentioned, we too believe that the draft resolution may go too far at this point in time and also perhaps too fast. The Commission on Plant Genetic Resources itself has warned against premature moves which may have the effect of undermining the revision of the IUPGR. Therefore, as a first

step, Canada suggests that a working group on domesticated animal genetic resources could report to the Committee on Agriculture until it is timely to have it report to a broader Genetic Resources Commission.

In specific consideration of the draft resolution given here, we find that the sixth paragraph of the resolution is too specific in its identification of subjects to be addressed by the new Commission. For instance, some of these topics are being addressed in other inter-governmental bodies. We suggest omitting the phrase "including considerations of biosafety and food security."

In terms of working groups, Canada prefers Option B for the establishment of limited size intergovernmental sectoral working groups. We feel this is the least expensive option and will provide both technical, legitimacy and broad governmental oversight for sectoral genetic resource policies and activities.

Finally, we would like to note that in broadening the mandate and terms of reference of the Commission, we should not put into place a body which will prevent future changes to its institutional status. In particular, the broadened Commission must be available to serve if countries that are revising present undertaking decide to use it eventually as the inter-governmental vehicle to implement a revised undertaking on plant genetic resources.

**Abdolrahman CHERAGHALI (Iran, Islamic Republic of) :** My delegation thanks the Secretariat for the preparation of the excellent document on the agenda item broadening the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to a Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. My delegation emphasizes the following points and urges the Secretariat to pay due attention to their implementation.

First, an intergovernmental mechanism for animal genetic resources is just as important as that for plant genetic resources and is essential to position FAO properly in relation to other current and possible future agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Second, the Islamic Republic of Iran recognizes that a good deal of preparation will be required before any items dealing with animals can be brought before the new Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Third, meanwhile it is critical that the preparation be initiated by the global focus for the programme to ensure that adequate documentation is developed for animals, and the Islamic Republic of Iran calls for this preparation to be initiated as soon as possible in this coming biennium.

Four, since the status of biological diversity for rangelands vegetation is at very high risk of loss especially in the Middle East region and some of the most important species already extinct, we support the idea of conservation to prevent more extinction. The economic importance in this aspect is livestock production for food security and employment, herb medicine production and above all the crucial problems of environment and sustainable development.

**Ms Razane MAHFOUZ (Syria) (Original language Arabic):** Plant genetic resources and animal genetic resources are under threat in all countries throughout the world following on practices: overgrazing, deforestation and the production of high-yielding species. The world is aware of this danger but it has so far been relatively short-term oriented and is now becoming more aware of the need for conserving these very precious biological resources.

Syria is rich in plant genetic resources but these resources are under threat because of overgrazing, drought, human activities and it has great needs for protection. My delegation feels that it is necessary to make considerable efforts, internationally, regionally and sub-regionally, to conserve these resources and to make necessary efforts in this area. Developing countries should be helped to strengthen their plant genetic resources and bases and to help in the training of cadres to make international cooperation more effective and to help in the exchange of information and plant genetic resources. We should also expand this activity so that animal genetic resources should also be covered.

**Zahir Shah MOHMAND (Pakistan):** Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this vital issue having far-reaching bearing on the global food and agriculture sector.

At the onset, we would like to inform this Commission that my delegation agrees to the FAO proposal of broadening the mandate of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to that of a Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

My delegation also agrees to the draft resolution to this effect, set out at the end of the document for consideration and adoption by the Conference.

We also agree in principle to the plan that the Commission with broadened mandate may be assisted by sectoral working groups with appropriate geographical distribution and balance for plant, animal, forestry and fishery genetic resources. However, to economize on cost and also being conscious of the fact that much valuable and quality work can be carried out only in relatively smaller and compact groups, my delegation agrees with the delegate of Canada and would go along with Option B in paragraph 8 of the document. In this way the two considerations, i.e. cost reduction and giving proper representation to the national governments will be adequately balanced and met. Nevertheless any arrangement with regard to the sectoral group should have a built-in flexibility to obtain and seek the services of experts and professionals wherever they may be, of course, including the FAO experts, or expert services arranged by FAO. My delegation, while agreeing with the step-by-step approach advised by the Council would like to know the technical or administrative reason or reasons to begin the process with animal genetic resources.

If there is no tangible reason for beginning the process as suggested, one would venture to suggest, and logic also demands, that as the Commission is presently working on the plant genetic resources it must have made some headway in its work on plant genetic resources, and thus should make a start or continue with that subject which is already in hand.

On behalf of the Pakistan delegation I would like to inform the Commission that we have a wealth of biodiversity and plant and animal genetic variety. For more than 100 years we have been establishing and keeping nucleus herds of important breeds of cattle, small ruminants, buffaloes and horses. The nondescript species are a valuable asset for researchers and scientists. We would like to offer sharing all our expertise and knowledge to the Commission with a broadened mandate. At the same time we would welcome any assistance or initiative from the Commission for preserving and propagating further the resources available in our country.

On the draft resolution my delegation has just one observation, when the Conference arrives at a decision and makes a choice with regard to the three options given in paragraph 8 of the document, that choice should have an appropriate reflection in the draft resolution to be finally cleared by this Commission. Thus paragraph 8 of the resolution starting with the word "recognizing" would need a suitable addition in order to elaborate and specify the composition and structure of the sectoral working groups, which will come into effect with the broadening of the mandate of the Commission. Similarly, the regional balancing consideration with regard to the sectoral working groups should also get appropriate mention in the draft resolution.

**Srta. Maria Cristina FERRARI (Argentina):** La Delegación argentina ha reducido considerablemente su intervención en aras a la verdad y al tiempo.

En el 108° Consejo de la FAO la Delegación argentina destacó, que en principio no hay razones técnicas para no tratar a los recursos genéticos en su conjunto y más bien existen ventajas.

Señalamos que si bien desde el punto de vista técnico resulta ventajoso tratar el tema de los recursos genéticos de manera global, deberían tenerse en cuenta las implicaciones financieras que el abordaje de este tema implicaría, ya que la inclusión de los recursos zoogenéticos en una comisión ampliada demandaría la reemisión de objetivos, mecanismos operativos y articulación logística de las representaciones. En esa oportunidad, Argentina, condicionó la ampliación del mandato de la Comisión de recursos fitogenéticos únicamente a la existencia y disponibilidades financieras de la Organización para afrontarlas.

En aras al consenso, Argentina apoya la ampliación del mandato de la Comisión a los recursos zoogenéticos.

Segundo, relativo al apartado 4 del mismo documento a cerca de la composición de los grupos de trabajo sectoriales de la Comisión para su estructura y composición, Argentina apoya la alternativa "A", o sea, grupos de trabajo intergubernamentales abiertos en cuyas reuniones puedan participar todos los miembros de la FAO.

Igual posición fue sostenida por Brasil y México en el entorno regional. Entendemos y compartimos la preocupación por el costo que esta opción requeriría, pero no apoyamos otra opción en el entendido que una representación regional limitada no siempre representa, valga la redundancia, las realidades e intereses de todos los países que comparten un mismo entorno regional.

Por otra parte, entendemos que la opción "B" contempla no sólo el principio legítimo de cada Estado a defender sus intereses, sino que también respeta una adecuada participación técnica en las delegaciones.

Finalmente, señor Presidente, desearía referirme a un punto levantado por la Delegación de Brasil vinculado al mandato de la Comisión contenido en la página 6 de la versión española del Documento C 95/19, en el punto 2 ii, Argentina comparte lo expresado por la Delegación de Brasil y de Estados Unidos en el sentido que esas iniciativas deberían ser sometidas al Consejo de la FAO y agradecemos una explicación de la Secretaría a ese respecto.

Aún así y como señaló la Delegación de Malasia, el párrafo a entender de la Delegación argentina debería ser modificado.

**Adel Mahmoud ABOUL-NAGA (Egypt) (Original language Arabic):** We have already expressed our views on various occasions and in various different bodies. I see that we have a large number of documents before us and also the draft resolution, so I should have liked the discussion not to have gone on at any great length, but I think we always have a tendency to repeat ourselves on this. There is no doubt that with all the concerns we have and all the importance that we ascribe to plant genetic resources, we should certainly support the broadening of the mandate of the Commission so that it should also cover animal resources and also fisheries. I think that there is a certain degree of concern about broadening the mandate to other activities, but I feel that these perhaps are not soundly based. We have been able to note that we have not made any progress concerning the amendment of the Convention on Plant Genetic Resources. I think that the progress so far on animal resources in the trade and the private sectors can be used as an example in order to apply it to plant genetic resources. There are trade agreements and agreements within the private sector which define an approach to the handling of these genetic resources and their exploitation by the various parties to these agreements. I am sure that plant genetic resources and those who are responsible for them will benefit from the guidance which we now note in the area of animal genetic resources. I fully agree here with the broadening of the mandate in order that it should cover animal resources and production. I would also like to draw attention to the COAG Report, paragraph 43, which covers a series of meetings of the technical groups in order to move these activities forward. We have had the Council discussion, which we have before us, for four years now, that an animal genetic resource centre should be founded, and this has not come about. The resources allocated to it were not enough to carry out this project. At the moment we are rather hesitant, and we do not know whether any guidance is going to be given concerning this centre. We should ensure that the centre has the necessary competence to carry out its activities. As for the other suggestions, we support option B, the limited intergovernmental working groups, because open groups do not always have the hoped for competencies.

**Ricardo LEON VALDES (Chile):** En atención al tiempo disponible me referiré brevemente a la materia que nos ocupa aunque entregaré el texto en extenso a la Secretaría.

En relación al tema en cuestión, mi Delegación confirma la ampliación de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos, teniendo presente las observaciones y condiciones que han hecho presente las distinguidas Delegaciones de Brasil, México y Venezuela.

En este sentido, se considera pertinente que esta ampliación se realice considerando al menos los siguientes criterios:

Que se realice en forma gradual; incorporando en una primera etapa los recursos zoogenéticos domésticos, y, que se configuren grupos de trabajo sectoriales de carácter intergubernamental, de composición limitada, considerando un adecuado equilibrio geográfico, contemplando la asistencia de observadores que puedan dar seguimiento a las reuniones.

Del mismo modo, comparto las apreciaciones manifestadas por Venezuela en cuanto a que el proceso de ampliación se comience una vez concluida la IV Conferencia Técnica Internacional y la revisión del compromiso, a fin que su adecuación no interfiera en estas importantes negociaciones.

Por último, en lo que respecta al Proyecto de Resolución, apoyo en todos sus términos lo expresado por la distinguida Delegación de Brasil, especialmente en cuanto a que sería interesante considerar la posibilidad conforme un grupo informal de contacto, a fin de analizar en profundidad y adecuadamente a este tema que tiene vínculos tan decisivos para la seguridad alimentaria.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** I will try to be brief. We, too, have a number of suggestions to put forward, which we will be pleased to provide in writing.

The proposal to expand the role of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources is aimed at providing an effective mechanism for improved international cooperation on genetic resources in conjunction with the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It is important, we believe, that the work undertaken by the new Commission is consistent and indeed, fully integrated with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its work programme and activities.

This Convention already has a mandate to address issues of access to, and ownership of, genetic resources, including plant, animal and microbial resources. In this context, we would note that in November of this year, as part of its medium-term work programme, the Conference of Parties to the Convention will be reviewing the need for and the modalities of a protocol on biosafety.

It will also be considering a resolution on input to the Leipzig Conference and preparing for its reviews in 1996 of agricultural biological diversity and genetic resources. We consider therefore that the proposed resolution on pages 4 and 5 of the document before us and in the proposed Annex does not give adequate recognition to the need to integrate the work of the new Commission with that of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Paragraph 4 of the draft resolution beginning; "Considering that recent developments..." does not provide for such an integrated approach. Rather, it suggests that the Commission should take an integrated approach to its own activities. It merely notes that the Convention has come into force. We believe this is an important distinction.

We would wish to see this paragraph amended as follows: on the second line to delete the words: "and the entry into force of", and on the third line to delete the words: "the importance of and". The paragraph would then read: "considering that recent developments, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), have increased international awareness of the need for an integrated approach to agrobiodiversity", to which we would add: "including with the Convention on Biological Diversity".

In addition, we believe that the proposed wording in paragraph 6 of the draft resolution commencing: "Considering that recent advances ..." suggests that the expanded Commission would provide "a single forum on agrobiodiversity", which would consider matters including considerations on biosafety. This is clearly not the case. It is not a single forum, and it is not the only forum. We would prefer to see the word "single" deleted and replaced by the word "specialized".

We would also agree with the delegate of Canada that the reference to "including considerations of biosafety and food security" should be deleted.

We support the arrangements proposed in the penultimate paragraph of the draft resolution to proceed on a cautious step-by-step basis, commencing with animal genetic resources in a manner that will not adversely affect negotiations for the revision of the Undertaking on preparations for the Leipzig Conference.

With regard to the last paragraph of the draft resolution, we note the proposal to include animal genetic resources on the agenda for the next regular session of the Commission, which is to be held in early 1997. However, details provided to us in the Table on page 5 of document 19-Sup.I that we have before us, advises us that at this regular session further negotiations on the International Undertaking are expected to be a primary focus. This will make it difficult to place animal genetic resources on the agenda for this same meeting. As members of CPGR have already made it clear at the June Council this year, this issue should not be raised in the Commission until after the Leipzig Conference and the revision of the Undertaking has been finalized. We would suggest, therefore, that the last paragraph of this resolution be amended to add at the end of the proposed words: "(comma) once the revision of the International Undertaking has been finalized".

We note the suggestions of both Brazil and Canada to find some appropriate way to take our considerations forward on the issue of animal genetic resources in the interim, and we would be willing to consider these options.

Turning to the Annex, if I may, we would reiterate that we do not believe the proposed Statutes sufficiently recognize the manner in which the Commission would integrate its work with that of the Conference of Parties to the Biodiversity Convention. We believe that these Statutes need to reflect three things. Firstly, the need for the Commission to take account of the priorities of the Conference of Parties to the Convention. Secondly, to report regularly on progress to both the Conference of Parties as well as to the Council of FAO. We would join with those who have queried the advisability of reporting to the Director-General or the Secretariat. Thirdly, the Statute should make provision for the Secretariat of the Conference of Parties to contribute to the deliberations of any of the working groups under the Commission.

Indeed, given the range of other international processes underway, which could have a bearing on the manner in which the Commission carries out its work, we believe serious consideration should be given to adopting these Statutes only as a draft at this stage, in order to guide the work of the Commission. For example, we do need to take account of the possible outcomes of the negotiations in revising the Undertaking and any proposals that may emerge for new administrative or financial arrangements. We would also need to take account of the review of progress on agrobiodiversity in 1996 by the Conference of Parties to the Convention. In 1997 the *ad hoc* Intergovernmental Panel on Forests is due to complete its work, and the General Assembly will review Agenda 21. We believe these considerations should also be included, and therefore we would suggest that you consider adopting these Statutes only as drafts.

**Eduardo VIDES LARIN (El Salvador):** La Delegación de El Salvador desea manifestar su apoyo a los conceptos expresados por las distinguidas delegaciones de Venezuela, México, Brasil y Chile, sobre todo por lo que respecta a la extensión gradual y paulatina de la ampliación del mandato de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos. Asimismo reiteramos nuestro apoyo a la opción A, o sea, a que los grupos de trabajo intergubernamentales sean abiertos.

Del mismo modo, la Delegación de El Salvador reitera su apoyo a la FAO en el sector de los recursos fitogenéticos.

**Marcos I. NIETO LARA (Cuba):** La Delegación de Cuba expresa su complacencia por la presentación de este tema por parte de la Secretaría. Algunos veteranos en estos menesteres saben que hace más de diez años se discutió en esta sala un proyecto de compromiso sobre recursos genéticos que fue acogido por la comunidad internacional. Hoy, naturalmente, vemos con satisfacción que los esfuerzos de aquellos momentos siguen ampliándose en beneficio de todos. La Delegación cubana desea aprobar el proyecto de resolución en todos sus términos y en la forma en que está planteada, y sugiere también que este trabajo se realice por etapas, como lo han expresado otras delegaciones. Sin embargo, debemos reconocer que los países desarrollados y muchos países en desarrollo, están trabajando simultáneamente los recursos genéticos, los recursos fitogenéticos, los recursos genéticos forestales, los recursos zoogenéticos, e inclusive los recursos pesqueros.

Muchas instituciones de investigación tienen acceso y trabajan en conjunto las diferentes líneas y los diferentes recursos genéticos; esto nos lleva a plantear a esta Asamblea, que si bien hay que trabajar gradualmente, no podemos perder de vista que algunas actividades se pueden llevar simultáneamente si se cuenta con una orientación adecuada en estos trabajos.

La Delegación cubana reconoce que crear un grupo de trabajo abierto para tratar una materia de la naturaleza de los recursos genéticos podría complicar un tanto el debate y el diálogo, por ello se suma a otras delegaciones que han propuesto que se adopte la variante B del párrafo 8, es decir, grupos estrechos, pero siempre bajo el criterio y el carácter de grupos intergubernamentales. Por otro lado considera que se debe evitar por todos los medios interferir en todo lo que se refiere a la revisión del Compromiso Internacional Sobre Recursos Fitogenéticos, e incluso en los preparativos de la 4ª Conferencia Internacional sobre Recursos Fitogenéticos, que tendrá lugar en Alemania por atenta acogida de este país.

Por último, sabemos que todo esfuerzo de nueva acción de la FAO siempre implica una mayor demanda de recursos, por eso nos permitimos saludar muy amablemente a aquellos países, a aquellos donantes que han ofrecido aumentar sus contribuciones en forma de fondo fiduciario para poder apoyar las acciones de los recursos genéticos y las implicaciones financieras que pudiera tener la aprobación de esta resolución. Quiero aclarar y quiero reconocer ante todos que esta contribución sería muy bien recibida, no sólo por nosotros sino por las generaciones futuras, porque sabrán que estamos protegiendo lo que ellos nos prestaron a nosotros.

**R. FOX (United Kingdom):** My delegation would like to associate itself with the statement given earlier by the distinguished delegate of Spain on behalf of the European Union, and in particular with the emphasis placed on this statement on the need for a step-by-step approach to broadening the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, and the emphasis given in paragraph 5 of that statement, in the English text, to a gradual approach to the early stages of any preparatory process.

As part of this preparatory work when it begins, we hope that experience (including costs) of the working group that services the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources will be fully taken into account.

We wish to emphasize that no action should affect the completion of the ongoing important work on Plant Genetic Resources. We do not therefore believe that any substantive work can be undertaken before 1997 at the earliest.

Given this view, Mr Chairman, we are unsure that the wording in the present draft resolution is entirely appropriate in calling for the name of the Commission to be changed at this stage and for the Commission to include animal genetic resources in the agenda for its next regular session. We do agree with the point made by the distinguished delegate from Australia, this last section might more properly refer to the first meeting after completion of outstanding work on Plant Genetic Resources.

Finally, Chairman, the United States delegation and others have suggested a contact group to discuss the number of amendments which have now been proposed, which seems reasonable. Chairman, we agree with that.

**Mohamed Said M. A. HARBI (Sudan) (Original language Arabic):** I would like to thank you, Mr Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to take the floor and to thank the Secretariat for the documents. In our country we do have a Commission on Agricultural Research. Its headquarters is in one of our large cities and their competence is genetic resources.

I am a veterinary surgeon and I would like to see this competence enlarged so that we have animals and fisheries included, but, at the same time, I would say that we have got to pay particular attention to genetic resources as far as some microbes are concerned.

In the city of Quebec I stood in a corner of an exhibition and noted certain types of larvae parasiting leaves of timber trees. Of course as we know timber is an important source of hard currency to Canada. However, these larvae were killed through spraying a certain type of bacteria. This is what we call biological control. Is it not feasible to make use of such technology to combat desert locusts which endanger our countries?

Certainly through genetic resources we can have such bacteria specific for desert locust.

On behalf of my country we are fully in support of expanding the function of the Plant Genetic Resource Committee to incorporate wider scope of agriculture namely animals and fish.



**Joseph Kong'onheli MHELLA (Tanzania):** The Tanzanian delegation takes the floor to support the resolution to broaden the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to that of Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. We are all aware that since the existence of humanity domestic animals and fish have been playing and continue to play a vital role in meeting human food requirements just as plants do.

Their role will be more crucial in future as the world population increases and standards of living rise, particularly in developing countries. It is therefore important that steps are taken to include these genetic resources alongside others and broaden the mandate of the Commission as recommended.

This will enable proper conservation, management and sustainable use of important biological diversity to ensure increased production and availability of adequate food in the future.

The whole process, however, should be carried out through a step-by-step approach beginning preferably with animal genetic resources followed by forestry and fishery genetic resources. Care must be taken not to interfere with the ongoing negotiations for the revision of the International Undertaking or with the preparation of the Fourth International Technical Conference.

Regarding the options on the working groups, Tanzania goes along with the open-ended intergovernmental working group as this will allow all interested experts from Member Countries to participate and make their contributions.

**Haavard ELSTRAND (Norway):** Norway attaches great importance to the issues relating to conservation of genetic resources and sees this as one of the activities relating to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

We support the broadening of the mandate but would, like most of the other previous speakers, emphasize the need that a broadening of the mandate should be carried out on a step-by-step basis and that we must avoid any possible negative effects on the ongoing important work in the current Commission relating to the Undertaking for the Technical Conference in Leipzig next year.

**Vernon DOUGLAS (Trinidad and Tobago):** My delegation supports the broadening of the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources as proposed in document C 95/19.

As regards the sectoral working groups of the Commission, we support working groups composed of technical experts i.e. option C of paragraph 8.

My delegation is prepared to support the resolution presented in C 95/19.

**JungSup CHOI (Republic of Korea):** I am going to be very brief in my intervention on this agenda Item 9. The Korean delegation supports the broadening of the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to cover all components of biodiversity relevant to food and agriculture. We also join other delegations in supporting the establishment of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

In addition, my delegation considers very appropriate the step-by-step approach beginning with animal genetic resources as proposed in the draft resolution. My delegation, however, joins with other delegations in their view that the resolution should be finalized after the scrutinization.

Korea will actively participate in the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture since it is a very important issue to us.

**Sra. Marcela SUNOL PREGO (Costa Rica):** Nuestra delegación apoya la ampliación de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos de la FAO, para que se incorporen todos los recursos fitogenéticos de interés para la alimentación y la agricultura. Este mandato ayudaría a las orientaciones de las políticas de la FAO en materia de recursos fitogenéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura.

Nos sumamos al parecer de que esta ampliación se realice en manera paulatina.

En lo que respecta a la estructura y composición de los grupos de trabajo, nuestra delegación es de la idea que la opción "A", de los grupos intergubernamentales de trabajo abiertos, es la mejor opción, que ya han sido apoyadas por delegaciones como Brasil, Venezuela, Chile, El Salvador y Tanzania y por lo tanto auspiciamos ésta; así será posible creemos la mayor participación de los miembros de la FAO.

Nos mostramos plenamente de acuerdo con el comentario hecho por Brasil en cuanto a que en el párrafo 7, en el que se dice que la Comisión de la resolución claramente al final de sus reuniones presentará sus informes al Director General, debería decir "presentar sus informes a los órganos rectores de la FAO".

**Sra. Graziella DUBRA ((Uruguay):** Quiero disculparme por haber estado ausente, pero en los casos en que las delegaciones son muy pequeñas a veces tenemos que trasladarnos de una sala a la otra.

Señor Presidente, cuando se celebró la primera reunión extraordinaria de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos celebrada en noviembre del año pasado, mi delegación apoyó la ampliación de la Comisión a fin de incorporar todos los recursos genéticos de interés para la alimentación y la agricultura. La recomendación, para convertirla en una Comisión de Recursos Genéticos para la alimentación, la consideramos positiva y necesaria.

En cuanto al proyecto de resolución contenido en el Documento C 95/19 la apoyamos, porque su finalidad es, como dijimos positiva y constructiva. Sin embargo, tenemos algunas reservas en la redacción, que fueron ya mencionadas por la Delegación del Brasil.

En cuanto a los estatutos, creemos que deberían ajustarse criterios por lo que seríamos partidarios de un grupo informal de contacto para armonizar dichos criterios, y de esa manera poder aprobar por consenso la resolución y el estatuto.

**U SEIN WIN (Myanmar):** Mr Chairman, this is the first time my delegation has taken the floor, and I am pleased to congratulate you for being elected as the Chairman for this important Commission.

Food production has been improved to some extent due to a considerable level of technologies and inputs. There remains further potential to promote production of crops and livestock. To fill those gaps, genetic resources available around us should be properly explored and utilized along with the advancement of technology. Conservation and sustainable use of those genetic resources becomes more important in the attempt toward security for mankind.

In Myanmar we have established a gene bank for crops, working in collaboration with international organizations and government institutions of some countries. It is in an initial stage but we believe that it will pay good results in a short time and will be less expensive.

In this light my delegation supports the broadening of the mandate of the Commission. We also wish to congratulate the Secretariat for the preparation of the documents.

**Thanit YINGVANA-SIRI (Thailand):** The Thailand delegation would like to offer some comments.

My delegation agrees to the Draft Resolution for the broadening of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to cover all genetic resources relevant to food and agriculture.

We also agree to the change of name of the Commission to the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

The broadening of the mandate of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to cover all genetic resources relevant to food and agriculture should not have too much impact on the International Undertaking.

Our delegation would like to suggest that the composition of the interim *ad hoc* technical groups should include expertise on planning as well as technical experts.

Lastly, concerning sectoral working groups of the broadened Commission, my delegation is in favour of option A. We are of the opinion that maximum participation of Member Countries will result in the most fruitful outcome.

Thailand is willing to participate in all working groups with both technical and policy expertise.

Harald HILDEBRAND (Alemania): Siendo el último quisiera ser breve y hacer alusión a la intervención de la Delegación de España, hecha en nombre de la Unión Europea y sus Estados Miembros.

Mi delegación se asocia plenamente a lo dicho y propuesto en esta declaración, específicamente en el párrafo 5 dado que no sabemos a que procedimiento vamos a llegar en cuanto a la constitución de la comisión ampliada.

Quería someter a la Secretaría, el texto inglés de nuestra intervención para ser incluido en el Verbatim.

El texto, contiene una variante que combina las opciones "A" y "C". Esta variante se podría considerar en caso de no plasmarse en realidad la propuesta de la Comunidad.

Gracias.

LE PRESIDENT: Je vous remercie, distingué délégué de l'Allemagne. Et je crois que le texte espagnol également peut très bien figurer au verbatim.

Excellence, Mesdames, Messieurs, nous arrivons au terme du débat sur cette importante question qui est l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques. Je voudrais tout de suite passer la parole au Secrétariat pour donner des éclaircissements aux différentes questions qui ont été posées, ou faire les observations sur les remarques qui ont été faites.

M.S. ZEHNI (Director, Plant Production and Protection Division): I shall be very brief, but let me first record my appreciation and the appreciation of my colleagues for the many comments and interest shown by the various delegates.

Most of the interventions consisted of two parts, general comments and observations, which I can assure you we took very thorough note of and they will be reflected in the Commission.

The bulk of the interventions, as your Chairman directed, concerned the Resolution and its Annexes. We have been receiving a number of written comments and amendments from many delegates. Perhaps those who have not done so yet will let us receive their comments shortly. We are going to compile those comments very carefully and make them available to the Drafting Committee. In the process we will try to harmonize wherever possible the effects of the Resolution in the light of these comments. In the process of collecting some of the comments we were able to informally talk to the delegates, and I now understand better the intent of their comments.

There were very few questions directed to the Secretariat and to my recollection the one question which was asked by the delegate of the United States and reflected in different ways in the statements of other delegates was the one relating to the reporting of the Commission to the Director-General and how this relates to its reporting to the Council.

If you agree, Mr Chairman, I will ask Mr Moore to respond to that particular question.

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** I would like to reply to that and to another question regarding the Secretary of the Commission. I think that if I deal with the Secretary of the Commission and his appointment first it may be easier.

A comment was made by the delegate of the United States that the Secretary should not be appointed directly by the Director-General and administratively responsible to him but that he should be responsible to an Assistant Director-General. I should point out that this provision that he should be appointed by the Director-General and should be administratively responsible to him is taken from the original Terms of Reference of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources. It is merely repeated.

The reason for that is that all the staff of the Organization are in fact appointed by the Director-General and are administratively responsible to him. This does not mean to say that they all report directly to him. It is merely a term of convenience to ensure that if there is a restructuring or if the name of the department changes, it will not be necessary to adopt new statutes for the Commission. At present the Secretary of the Commission reports to the Assistant Director-General for the Agricultural Department and I do not believe that will change. In short, I do not think that this provision prevents the Secretary from fitting into the normal hierarchy of the Organization. I hope that explains and clarifies that question.

I turn to the question of the Commission reporting to the Director-General or reporting to the Council. Several delegates have made comments on this. Again, I should say that this is more of a formal requirement. You will note that the present suggested wording in the statutes follows the same kind of wording as in the present Terms of Reference in the Commission.

The reason is the following: we have a number of committees of the Council which are established under Article V of the Constitution, such as the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Fisheries and the Committee on Forestry. These report directly to the Council as they are Council Committees established under Article V of the Constitution.

There are a number of other commissions, bodies, etc., established by the Conference or the Council under Article VI of our Constitution. Traditionally all of these report to the Director-General who then, as the occasion arises, brings their recommendations to the attention of the Council or the Conference through the Council, as the case may be, and as the situation requires. This is the case with all the commissions set up under Article VI.

I hope that clarifies the situation. In fact, what happens is that the report is adopted by the Commission and then the Director-General brings the salient points of the report to the attention of the Council and, if necessary, to the attention of the Conference.

There was one further point I could make a comment on. The delegate of Malaysia made a number of suggestions regarding the Terms of Reference of the Commission. One of them was that the words "to negotiate" were perhaps not appropriate in small paragraph ii of the Terms of Reference of the Commission. His suggestion was to use the words "to harmonize". I think there would be difficulty in using the word "harmonize" when one is talking about codes of conduct or other legal instruments. I understand the reason why he was seeking to use the word "harmonize" since the Commission has been asked to bring the International Undertaking in line with the Convention of Biological Diversity.

May I perhaps suggest, and I did mention it to the delegate of Malaysia, that it may be desirable perhaps to fall back on the words used by the Conference when it adopted Resolution 7/93 regarding the negotiations which it asked to take place in the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources on the International Undertaking and there it used the expression "to provide a forum for negotiations".

**E. Wayne DENNEY (United States of America):** A couple of thoughts; I noticed that no-one acknowledged the frequent reference to establishing an *ad hoc* group and am I to assume, perhaps, that the Chairman will do that. Also I understand especially what Mr Moore was saying about the reporting requirements of the Secretary and the requirements of the Commission going to the Director-General rather than reporting to the Council. I am wondering if that necessarily precludes having language in the Commission Report that we will adopt that suggests, presuming that there is agreement with what the normal course of action might be with regard to reporting, either the Commission's results or who the Secretary might report to. But a more

important omission to me is that we asked about cost information. We suggested that having a series of matrix of Xs is not very definitive in the terms of degree of cost, and for us to agree to any of these options we would appreciate being able to go back to our government and indicate what the relative costs would be, if that was possible. I know it is a difficult thing to do and your little box of Xs is a very convenient mechanism, but not especially helpful.

**M.S. ZEHNI (Director, Plant Production and Protection Division):** I appreciate that the delegate of the United States realizes that it is not easy at this stage to provide the financial estimates of the various options, but in the course of our meetings we would have to discuss this with him and my colleagues and see what we can provide at this stage.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci, Docteur Zehni. Et d'autre part, Monsieur Moore, je me demande si vous pouvez répondre à la question posée par le délégué américain sur la question de l'instance ou de la personne à qui le Secrétaire de la Commission doit faire rapport, parce que je crois que les membres de la Commission ont tous ou presque proposé que la Commission puisse faire rapport aux organes directeurs de l'Organisation. Est-ce que les explications que vous avez données excluent que l'on fasse référence à cette situation dans le mandat de la Commission? Monsieur Moore, si vous pouvez nous éclairer là-dessus.

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** Article VI of the Constitution indicates that the Conference, Council, Director-General on the authority of the Conference, Council shall determine the Terms of Reference and the reporting procedures of the various commissions established under Article VI. It is, of course, for the Conference to determine the reporting procedures. I have merely drawn to your attention that the tradition is to make a distinction between Article V bodies which are Committees of the Council, and Article VI bodies which are commissions established outside the normal hierarchy of the Council Committees. It is up to you to choose your own reporting procedures. I will not say that it is impossible that you choose for the broadened Commission to report directly to the Council. However, I would point out that it would then bring it out of line with the normal reporting procedures that we have adopted for other Article VI bodies who normally would report to the Director-General who brings the report, or the matters requiring attention, to the Council or the Conference. I should point out that it may seem to be more important than it is. It is more a question of form than anything else, because all matters requiring decision by the Council do get brought automatically by the Director-General to the attention of the Council or the Conference. If you wish to force the position, I would not say you could not do so, but I would be a little unhappy with it, as it would be out of line with the rest of the commissions established under Article VI.

**Nedilson Ricardo JORGE (Brazil):** I would like to put a question to Dr Moore since he mentioned that the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources has a different nature from the Committee on Agriculture and other committees established under a different Article. My first question is what other examples could you inform this Commission of of commissions established under the Article VI so that we can at least have a comparison with what other commissions we are talking about, which report directly to the Director-General.

My next question is whether it will be feasible, if this Commission believes that this might be the best way, to change the nature of the Commission instead and from now on establish a broadened Commission under Article V and under Article VI.

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** I am reaching deep into my memory on this one. There is the Commission on Fertilizers. I think I will have to have notice of this question and to provide you later with a full list of those Commissions established under Article VI. There are a number of commissions and other working parties established under Article VI, and we did go into this question recently and look into those reporting procedures, and they do in fact all report to the Director-General who then brings the matters to the attention of the Council and Conference. As I say, I believe the Commission on Fertilizers is one example. I will check the others and I will let you know after the session and give you a complete list of those commissions.

Yes, of course it is also open to the Conference to decide to establish the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources or the broadened Commission under Article V of the Constitution. However, this would entail an

amendment to the Constitution. I believe this matter was discussed at one time in the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources and it was felt not necessary or desirable, if I recall correctly, to do it this way. It would require an amendment to the Constitution. This would then require 120 days notice to be given of the proposal amendment to the Constitution. It would thus have to be done at the next session of the Conference, not this session; we would not be able to meet the time delays.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci, Monsieur Moore, et je dois dire que vos réponses suscitent certainement d'autres questions. Je voudrais demander à l'assistance s'il y a d'autres demandes de clarification au Secrétariat ou sur d'autres questions avant que nous puissions clôturer l'examen de cette question. La délégation du Canada, lève sa pancarte. Canada, vous avez la parole.

**Ms Susan MILLS (Canada):** I wanted to direct a question again to Mr Zehni with regard to the question of the delegate from the United States with regard to an informal working group that was raised by a number of delegations.

**M.S. ZEHNI (Director, Plant Production and Protection Division):** I thought this is a question for the Chairman and the Commission to settle. Should you decide to have a contact group, I can assure you that we would work closely with the working group and contact group and provide all the necessary input needed to it. Obviously there is the constraint of time. If we have to have a working group, it has to work almost immediately and quickly in order to be able to provide the agreed text or agreed compromise to the drafting committee in time.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Y a-t-il d'autres demandes de clarification ou d'interventions? S'il n'y en a pas, je vais essayer de conclure notre débat sur cette question. Je voudrais tout d'abord évoquer la question de ce groupe de contact ou la manière avec laquelle nous comptons procéder pour essayer d'obtenir le consensus sur la résolution. Avant tout, vous comprendrez peut-être ma réserve quant à la création d'un groupe de contact dans la mesure où, sur le point précédent, la même proposition a été faite et n'a pas été retenue. Je crains qu'en la retenant nous puissions avoir des groupes de contact sur tous les points de l'ordre du jour parce que tous ces points appellent une décision de la Commission. Nous avons soit des projets de décisions soit des projets de résolution à examiner. Donc, mis à part le premier point sur les normes phytosanitaires que nous avons examiné hier et pour lequel le Conseil avait expressément demandé à la Commission d'établir un groupe de contact, je voudrais éviter autant que possible de créer des groupes de contact car on risque d'en avoir sur tous les points et je pense que, vu le temps qui nous est imparti et la taille de certaines délégations, il va falloir peut-être ouvrir un débat sur la composition de ce groupe de contact et le mandat qu'il aura à assumer. Donc, à la lumière de ce que je viens de dire et ayant écouté attentivement les débats et notamment les propositions d'amendement faites sur la résolution - peut-être parce que c'est un avis de néophyte - je ne pense pas qu'il y ait des divergences très profondes sur les propositions d'amendement qui ont été présentées, à l'exception de la question sur la nature du groupe de travail. Sinon, personnellement, j'estime que les autres amendements qui ont été proposés peuvent être facilement traités et, à la lumière des explications données par le Conseiller juridique, peuvent être facilement examinés et incorporés dans un texte qui pourra être transmis au Comité de rédaction. Mais toutefois je suis entre vos mains si vous insistez pour avoir ce groupe de travail, nous pourrions éventuellement en discuter et ouvrir un débat sur sa composition, son mandat. Mais je voulais vous proposer que le Secrétariat reçoive donc copie de toutes vos déclarations et des amendements proposés afin qu'il puisse reproduire une nouvelle résolution. Il y a essentiellement un ou deux paragraphes que l'on a demandé d'amender, notamment le dernier paragraphe et, à la limite, c'est surtout le dernier paragraphe qui est important pour la résolution. Sur l'annexe et sur le mandat de la Commission, je crois aussi que les amendements proposés peuvent facilement être incorporés dans la mesure où cela ne soulève pas de problème d'ordre juridique ou n'a pas d'implication financière en tant que telle. Donc je voulais proposer que nous puissions reprendre ces amendements dans un nouveau texte qui sera soumis au Comité de rédaction et je vois déjà le Président du Comité de rédaction qui lève sa pancarte. Le Comité examinera ce nouveau texte. Mais si on ne pouvait pas arriver à un consensus, nous envisageons de mettre sur pied un groupe de travail informel des amis du Président pour examiner ce projet. De toute façon, groupe de travail ou pas, il faut avoir un nouveau texte qui n'incorpore peut-être pas tous les amendements mais seulement les amendements essentiels que vous avez proposés afin de voir si les délégués sont satisfaits ou ont encore des questions ou des objections sur certains libellés. Voilà la proposition que je vous fais: que le Secrétariat

reprenne le texte, notamment le mandat, en essayant d'incorporer autant que possible tout amendement qui ne soulève pas de problème. Il sera transmis au Comité de rédaction. Et si au Comité de rédaction il y a une difficulté, alors nous mettrons sur pied un groupe de travail qui devra s'activer peut-être pendant le week-end pour essayer de parvenir à un consensus. C'est là la proposition que je vous fais et je voudrais avoir votre réaction sur cette proposition. Les Pays-Bas demandent la parole.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Netherlands):** Before you started your statement to the Commission on this issue, I had some different opinions in mind. But I think you made a good suggestion, because I would not exclude the possibility of having a working group because this is a technical matter and I sometimes feel that on technical issues it could be very helpful to have a working group that is very much aware of the issues that are to be dealt with in such a group. So as you say, you can give it to the drafting committee and see whether they can work out a few things, and then we may be going to some members who have had certain amendments and see whether they could live with it. If not, I think then your suggestion is very good to have a working group after it has been proved that the drafting group cannot properly work out a consensus and a resolution.

**Nedilson Ricardo JORGE (Brazil):** We will not oppose your suggestion, although we must stress that we would prefer to discuss the contact group where all interested countries could participate. Of course, we are ready to discuss all amendments during the adoption of the report of Commission I, although that might take a very long time if the Drafting Committee is not able to reflect all the issues at stake. I must express also my reservations regarding the Drafting Committee negotiating the text of a resolution instead of only reflecting what has been discussed in Commission I. We would prefer the Drafting Committee to limit its work to reporting on what has been discussed and not negotiating the text of the resolution that has had many, many different suggestions that unfortunately, at least to my delegation, does not seem that easy to integrate without careful negotiation. Of course, if there is a contact group, we would also prefer to hold its meeting before the Drafting Committee, not after the Drafting Committee, if the Drafting Committee does not reach a conclusion. I think that it would be difficult for those who are not part of the Drafting Committee to follow what is going on in the Drafting Committee and then take up a matter that is sometimes halfway in the wrong direction. So either you trust the Drafting Committee to negotiate and we will spend some time on adopting the report, or we create a contact group before the Drafting Committee meets. We of course, as I said, do not oppose your suggestion which we certainly believe was based on your perception of the discussion. I just wanted to register our position.

**E. Wayne DENNEY (United States of America):** I completely support what Brazil has said. I think that is the best approach. I think that only with a contact group can we make certain compromises and agree to things that may be different from what has been said so far, whereas the Drafting Committee would not have that capability. I would like to second what Brazil has proposed.

**Sra. Graziella DUBRA (Uruguay):** Quiero asociarme a la declaración de Brasil y EE.UU. Creo que de cualquier manera existirían dos grupos de contacto porque el Comité de Redacción no puede negociar sino que tiene que recoger lo dicho en la Comisión. Por tanto, preferiría que el grupo de contacto se constituyera antes, y se elevaran al Comité de Redacción los resultados de ese grupo de contacto.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je voudrais rappeler que le Délégué du Brésil ne s'est pas opposé à ma proposition; tout en acceptant, il nous a fait part de ce qu'il aurait préféré, sans s'opposer à ma proposition. Donc, comme je vous l'ai dit, je n'ai pas de problème particulier avec les groupes de contact. Je vous ai dit que si tel était le sentiment de la Commission, je suis prêt à me rallier à cette idée. Toutefois, je veux souligner déjà que si à chaque point de l'ordre du jour il resurgit, il faudra établir cinq ou six groupes de contact et je crois que ce sera difficilement gérable pour certaines délégations. Et s'il nous faut aller sur cette voie, il va nous falloir maintenant définir qui sera membre de ce groupe et quel sera le mandat, et j'ai peur que cela ne nous prenne encore une heure ou trente minutes, temps que nous pourrions consacrer à l'examen du point suivant afin peut-être de finir assez tôt pour que le Comité de rédaction puisse examiner tous ces projets de résolution rapidement et s'il n'y a pas de compromis, s'il y a des questions en suspens, alors on établira un Groupe de contact sachant exactement sur quels sujets précis il y a problème et on se mettra à négocier.

**Nedilson Ricardo JORGE (Brazil):** I have two brief comments. First, I think that in the future this might be avoided by submitting the text of the resolution, whenever possible, to the Council. Then we may be able to discuss the text of the resolution in the Council and come to the Conference with more or less agreed text, maybe with one or more brackets but an almost agreed text. That would certainly save us time in the Conference and avoid this problem that we face now.

My second brief comment was to ask kindly the Secretariat to provide enough hours of interpreters when adopting this part of the report of Commission I so that we may negotiate the resolution calmly in this Commission if it has not been agreed by the Drafting Committee.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie infiniment, honorable Délégué du Brésil, pour votre compréhension et je vous garantis que nous consacrerons le temps nécessaire pour essayer de parvenir à un compromis sur ces résolutions, parce qu'il y en a d'autres et les sujets que nous aborderons aussi comportent pratiquement le même problème.

Je voudrais également appuyer ce que vous avez dit sur la nécessité de disposer à temps, et peut-être pendant la Session du Conseil, des différents projets de résolution, ce qui aurait permis déjà de débayer le terrain et d'arriver à la Conférence avec un minimum de sujets de divergence.

Je voudrais aussi vous assurer que si, au Comité de rédaction, il y avait des difficultés, nous prendrions toutes les dispositions nécessaires, quitte à établir un groupe de contact qui travaillerait autant qu'il le faudrait pour essayer d'aplanir toutes les difficultés.

Je suggère que nous terminions l'examen du point 9. Je ne me risquerai pas à essayer de résumer les débats. Je crois que les différentes interventions ont toutes fait état de l'appui que la Commission apporte à l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission phytogénétique, mais aussi du fait que cet élargissement devra être progressif, en commençant par les ressources zoogénétiques.

Aussi, cet élargissement ne doit pas influencer, de quelque façon que ce soit, la préparation de la quatrième Conférence internationale sur les ressources génétiques et la révision de l'engagement international sur les ressources phytogénétiques, bref, sur tous les importants travaux que la Commission devra entreprendre dans les mois à venir.

Je me limite là, en guise de conclusion principale; je ne me hasarderai pas à d'autres domaines. Nous essaierons, avec le Secrétariat, de reprendre toutes les suggestions qui ont été faites, dans un texte qui sera soumis au Comité de rédaction et si celui-ci ne peut parvenir à un compromis, nous prendrons les dispositions nécessaires pour présenter à la plénière de la Conférence un texte de consensus.

Sur ce, nous terminons l'examen du point 9 et passons au point 8, "Ajustement agricole international".

## **I. MAJOR TRENDS AND POLICIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (continued)**

### **I. PRINCIPALES TENDANCES ET POLITIQUES EN MATIERE D'ALIMENTATION ET D'AGRICULTURE (suite) I. PRINCIPALES TENDENCIAS Y POLITICAS EN LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION**

(continuación)

#### **8. International Agricultural Adjustment 8. Ajustement agricole international 8. Reajuste agrícola internacional**

**H. DE HAEN (Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department):** Distinguished delegates, this is the Eighth Progress Report on the International Agricultural Adjustment since 1977. I would like to give you some brief explanations.



Following the instructions of the Conference in 1991, this Report reviews progress in regard to the substantive themes covered by the 12 guidelines in the International Agricultural Adjustment, and it does so in a selective and flexible manner. It also evaluates the continued relevance of the objectives of the different guidelines.

The Report is much shorter than earlier reports, in keeping with the general objective of reducing the length of documents and minimizing duplication with other documents. I refer, in particular, to other documents available to this Conference or presented to Committees of the Council. On this latter point of documents available to other Committees, the document concludes with a draft decision for the consideration of the Conference to the effect that, in future, the reporting of the progress of International Agricultural Adjustment could be incorporated into the documents for the Committees of the Council or the Conference.

The supplementary document, C 95/18, which is called Sup.I, offers a consolidated picture as to which of these other documents is meant, and the extent to which they are on the agendas of the Committees, the Council or the Conference itself. This supplement was prepared at the request of the informal meeting of Permanent Representatives to FAO, which was held on 19 September of this year in order to facilitate the consideration of the draft decision by the Conference, the draft decision which you find in paragraph 91 of this document, C 95/18.

I might note here that if this decision were to be adopted, the preparation of consolidated progress reports on IAA every four years would be discontinued. Time does not permit me to refer, even in telegraphic style, to the salient aspects of the findings reported in the document before you. Suffice it to say that in relation to the issue of whether the objectives of the International Agricultural Adjustment, as stated in the different guidelines, continue to be of relevance for monitoring progress and in support of the debate on needed policy coordination, we do conclude that all of them continue to be relevant.

The world is so diverse, but there are always sets of countries for whom some, or all, of these objectives continue to be of the utmost importance. That is my introduction.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, Monsieur. Avant d'établir la liste des orateurs sur ce point de l'ordre du jour, je vous rappelle qu'il s'agit de vous prononcer sur le projet de décision qui figure au paragraphe 91 du document C 95/18 et que, comme l'a souligné M. de Haen, le document C 95/18-Sup.I répond à une requête formulée par les représentants basés à Rome qui avaient examiné à titre informel ce projet de décision et avaient requis ce supplément d'information afin d'être en mesure de prendre position pendant la Conférence. Vous avez donc tous les éléments pour vous prononcer sur le projet de décision qui vous est soumis et je crois que nous pourrions le faire très rapidement. Il ne dépend que de vous que nous terminions avant 21 heures.

Nous établissons la liste des orateurs. Je note que s'inscrivent les pays suivants: Madagascar, Espagne, Venezuela, Tunisie, Communauté européenne, Indonésie, Algérie, Tanzanie, Syrie, France, Japon, Malaisie, République de Corée et Nouvelle-Zélande. J'espère que nous avons noté tous ceux qui veulent prendre la parole sur ce point.

**Raphael RABE (Madagascar):** Monsieur le Président, ma délégation félicite le Secrétariat pour la production de documents clairs et précis, ce qui en facilite l'examen. Naturellement, nous remercions M. de Hean d'avoir introduit le sujet.

La Délégation de Madagascar, en tout cas la Représentation permanente, a participé à la réunion du 19 septembre et, à cette occasion, nous avons déjà donné notre position que nous confirmons, bien entendu. Nous pensons que les lignes d'orientation composant l'ajustement agricole international constituent un paquet de mesures que les Etats Membres, les Organisations internationales multilatérales et non gouvernementales, ainsi que le secteur privé doivent prendre, chacun en ce qui le concerne, au moment le plus approprié pour éliminer la faim et la malnutrition et vaincre la pauvreté.

Si on dispersait ces lignes d'orientation, on ne pourrait plus identifier laquelle d'entre elles aurait pu être négligée, donc envisager les solutions qui s'imposent. Monsieur de Haen a confirmé encore que ces lignes d'orientation ont leur raison d'être et doivent donc être suivies de très près.

les terres agricoles, en particulier celles qui ont un grand potentiel de production et celles qui se trouvent dans des régions au climat adéquat.

Il est tout à fait normal que les organes compétents traitent des sujets qui relèvent de leur compétence, mais cela n'empêche pas, loin s'en faut, que la Conférence ait une vue globale et exhaustive de la situation. Nous sommes donc, Monsieur le Président, pour la continuation de la production périodique des rapports intégraux sur les progrès de l'ajustement agricole international.

**Julio LUCINI (España):** Tengo el honor de presentar esta declaración en nombre de la Unión Europea y de sus Estados Miembros. Las directrices de orientación para el ajuste agrícola internacional, definidas en 1975, siguen constituyendo un buen marco de referencia para el análisis de los problemas y de las políticas agrícolas. Ahora bien, dichas directrices no son inmutables, y conviene adaptarlas de una forma continua a la evolución de los problemas y de los enfoques políticos. La complejidad y diversidad de los problemas y de las condiciones de producción agrícola de hoy día dificultan sobremanera el ejercicio de síntesis presentado en el documento que nos ocupa. No pueden, ciertamente, tratarse en un solo documento y con toda la profundidad que cabe esperar de esta Organización, todos los ámbitos abarcados por las directrices de orientación agrícola. No obstante, superando estas dificultades, la Secretaría ha elaborado un excelente documento y debemos felicitarla por ello. Corresponde a los distintos comités y grupos especializados, particularmente al de Situación Mundial de la Alimentación y la Agricultura, efectuar esta labor.

Cabe señalar por otra parte, que se ha iniciado un ejercicio de racionalización de las actividades de los órganos de la FAO con objeto de ahorrar recursos; en consecuencia, debemos evitar duplicaciones y repeticiones de debates. Consideramos que la propuesta de decisión de la Secretaría salvaguarda el valor de las directrices de orientación, y contribuye a racionalizar los trabajos, motivo para el cual apoyamos su adopción por la Conferencia.

**Porfirio PESTANA (Venezuela):** En primer lugar quisiera felicitar a la Secretaría por el excelente documento que nos ha presentado, nos gustaría que en el futuro se continuara utilizando este formato de presentación.

Compartimos lo expresado en el párrafo 3 sobre la pertinencia y vigencia de los objetivos de las orientaciones para favorecer el desarrollo de la agricultura y la alimentación. En adelante me referiré solamente a algunas de estas orientaciones. En cuanto a la orientación 1 nos preocupa de forma especial la reducción del ritmo de crecimiento de la producción de la región de América Latina. Es evidente que el rendimiento agrícola se ve afectado por las políticas concebidas para la agricultura, pero también es cierto y más grave que las políticas macroeconómicas pueden afectar a la agricultura. No se puede prosperar en una situación en la que exista una elevada inflación, tipo de cambios sobreevaluados y condiciones que tiendan a hacer desaparecer los incentivos.

En Quebec, con motivo del Aniversario de la FAO, el Ministro de Agricultura y Cría, Dr. Raúl Alegré, indicó que si se quiere aumentar la producción de alimentos, debe aumentarse la eficiencia productiva, lo que necesariamente coincide con el aumento de los rendimientos físicos y exige una optimización en las relaciones y utilización de los factores de la producción.

Igualmente debe estimularse a los productores de alimentos con precios remunerativos. Las orientaciones 1 y 12 relativas a las corrientes financieras y al aumento de las inversiones en el sector agrícola son igualmente válidas. Mi delegación considera que en los países pobres debe apoyarse la ampliación e intensificación de la producción dando énfasis a productos tradicionales subexplotados o subconsumidos procurando la sustitución de aquellos alimentos no compatibles con las condiciones climáticas del país o que exigen apoyo de tecnología que representan una excesiva dependencia de insumos y equipos de importación que en muchos casos no son adecuados a nuestras realidades.

Las orientaciones 5 y 6 permanecen completamente vigentes.

Mi Gobierno, está convencido que para los estratos pobres en cualquier país no puede establecerse mejor política alimentaria que una más justa distribución del ingreso real, lo cual puede cumplirse tanto por vía de creación de empleo o mejoras salariales como por la disminución de los costos de bienes básicos de consumo masivo, particularmente alimentos.

Para finalizar, señor Presidente, deseo recalcar lo dicho por nuestro país en Quebec; cito "la demanda de alimentos de los pobres no se expresa adecuadamente en el mercado, por lo que toca a la FAO en su evaluación y atención, pero también es indispensable trabajar por la vinculación entre producción y consumo.

Venezuela, sometida como muchos otros países a fuertes influencias comerciales y culturales externas que ha gozado de importantes alzas de ingresos en determinadas épocas, y que se ha urbanizado aceleradamente, ha modificado sus hábitos de consumo de alimentos, incorporando aquellos que no pueden económica e incluso materialmente ser producidos en el país, lo cual contribuye significativamente a deteriorar la balanza de pagos, a establecer dependencia externa y a encarecer la dieta".

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, distingué délégué du Venezuela, bien que vous n'ayez pas pris position par rapport à la décision qui est soumise à la Conférence.

**Badr BEN AMMAR (Tunisie) (Langue originale arabe):** Je voudrais tout d'abord adresser mes remerciements au Secrétariat pour le document qui nous est soumis à l'occasion de la discussion du point concernant l'ajustement agricole international, car ce document est riche en informations et en analyses approfondies et qui concerne toutes les lignes d'orientation et le progrès réalisé concernant les objectifs à atteindre.

Nous nous sommes arrêtés sur ce qui figure à la ligne d'orientation N° 1 que nous considérons parmi les lignes d'orientation les plus importantes pour ce qui est de l'ajustement agricole international, car cette ligne a mis en exergue les devoirs de tous les pays développés et en développement.

Nous considérons que les autres lignes d'orientation concernant l'ajustement agricole international sont une résultante de l'application de ce qui figure à la ligne d'orientation N° 1 ou la non-application de cette ligne. Cette ligne (et je cite) nous dit qu'à cette fin, les pays en développement devraient continuer de renforcer l'élaboration et l'exécution des plans de développement agricole et alimentaire et des stratégies intéressant le secteur alimentaire dans le cadre de leurs priorités et programmes nationaux de développement. Les pays développés, tout en visant dans leur politique agricole l'utilisation la plus rationnelle des ressources, devraient s'efforcer de prendre en compte les besoins et intérêts particuliers des pays en développement, ainsi que la nécessité d'assurer la sécurité alimentaire mondiale (fin de la citation).

J'en conclus que l'objectif principal consiste à assurer la sécurité alimentaire mondiale et ce avec les efforts concertés de tous les pays, chacun selon ses possibilités.

Bien sûr, les pays en développement doivent adopter des plans et stratégies de développement agricole et alimentaire et accorder à ceux-ci la priorité au sein de leurs programmes de développement.

Ce qui figure au même paragraphe concernant les pays développés ne met pas en exergue les obligations de ces pays développés en ce qui concerne l'exploitation des sources de production et la participation de ces pays à l'augmentation de la production mondiale de produits alimentaires et sa participation à la stabilité des marchés mondiaux des produits agricoles.

La ligne d'orientation N° 8 a fait mention de l'élément concernant la stabilité des marchés, car il y figure et je lis "que tous les pays devraient faire le maximum d'efforts et adopter des mesures appropriées et ce pour accroître la stabilité des marchés mondiaux des produits agricoles".

La ligne d'orientation N° 10 fait mention du même élément sous un autre point de vue, car il y figure et je lis "que tous les pays devraient prendre des mesures afin de réaliser la sécurité alimentaire mondiale et devraient participer dans la mesure de leurs possibilités à maintenir des stocks mondiaux de céréales".

Par conséquent, si l'objectif d'assurer la sécurité alimentaire mondiale ne suscite pas de controverse, il est par conséquent nécessaire de concentrer tous les efforts à l'atteinte de cet objectif ainsi que l'exploitation de toutes les terres agricoles, en particulier celles qui ont un grand potentiel de production et celles qui se trouvent dans des régions au climat adéquat.

Et partant, il est nécessaire que tous les pays adoptent des méthodes différentes de celles qui étaient appliquées jusqu'à présent et dans le but de revoir les revenus des agriculteurs et d'assurer l'exploitation de toutes les terres agricoles, et ce afin d'accroître la production pour éviter une situation telle que celle que nous vivons actuellement concernant les céréales par exemple, car les stocks mondiaux ont diminué alors que les prix ont augmenté de manière inquiétante pour les pays en développement et même pour les pays développés à déficit vivrier, et ce à cause de l'augmentation du coût des importations de produits agricoles.

Les efforts déployés par les pays en développement, et ce afin d'accroître la production alimentaire et d'améliorer la productivité de leurs terres, restent insuffisants s'ils ne sont pas accompagnés d'un environnement mondial adéquat comme ce qui figure au paragraphe 11 du rapport concernant les politiques agricoles nationales qui sont influencées fortement par les autres politiques en matière d'environnement économique et macro-économique, comme les phénomènes d'inflation, de taux de change et de taux d'intérêt.

Nous entendons par environnement mondial adéquat les possibilités de commercialisation, les prix à l'exportation, la transparence de la commercialisation. Et par conséquent, le rapport pourrait être élargi par la présentation d'informations concernant tous les éléments que je viens de citer et qui ont une influence directe sur les plans nationaux de développement dans les pays en développement et ce avec l'objectif de réaliser la sécurité alimentaire mondiale.

Monsieur le Président, la délégation tunisienne considère que ce point de notre ordre du jour est particulièrement important. Surtout lorsque nous savons que le secteur agricole doit s'adapter actuellement avec les nouvelles données de l'ordre économique mondial à la suite de la fin de l'Uruguay Round et également les négociations qui en découlent.

Les gouvernements des Pays Membres et en particulier des pays en développement qui font face aux difficultés émanant de cette nouvelle situation et auxquels l'on demande de mettre au point des programmes d'ajustement agricole à long terme, ces pays donc ont besoin de lignes d'orientation et de certaines données et informations afin qu'ils puissent mettre au point ces politiques d'ajustement. Et partant, nous prenons conscience de l'importance de ces rapports concernant l'ajustement agricole international.

Monsieur le Président, la délégation tunisienne voudrait remercier le Secrétariat des efforts consentis pour ce qui est des analyses qui nous sont présentées, ainsi que des conclusions relatives aux différents points soumis à l'étude.

Cependant, certaines lignes d'orientation nécessitent un renforcement et certaines améliorations concernant certains des paragraphes, afin d'affirmer l'importance du suivi de la part du Secrétariat et des organes compétents concernant certaines questions.

A titre d'exemple, la ligne d'orientation N° 7 paragraphe 54 du rapport doit affirmer l'importance du suivi des négociations de l'Uruguay et les conséquences pour les pays en développement sur les plans économiques.

Nous demandons par conséquent au Secrétariat de fournir l'aide technique nécessaire aux pays qui la demandent de façon à leur permettre d'adapter leurs politiques agricoles avec les données de l'après-Uruguay, et ce afin que ces pays puissent mettre en application les conventions de manière optimale et se préparer aux débats qui vont avoir lieu à l'OMC.

La ligne d'orientation N° 8 paragraphe 63 du rapport peut également être améliorée quant à son contenu et ce en affirmant l'importance de la participation de la FAO à la recherche de moyens d'appliquer la partie de la décision ministérielle de Marrakech concernant les effets négatifs possibles de l'accord agricole des PMA et des pays en développement, en particulier les pays d'Afrique et du Proche-Orient.

Monsieur le Président, pour ce qui est du contenu du paragraphe 91 de ce rapport C 95/18 concernant l'objectif et la conclusion de ce rapport, et en se fondant sur les débats informels qui ont eu lieu le 19 septembre, la délégation tunisienne considère ce rapport comme étant très important et pouvant constituer une référence pour les politiques nationales des pays membres, car il contient des orientations générales ainsi que des informations concernant les orientations stratégiques de l'agriculture au niveau international et ce conformément aux nouvelles données de l'OMC.

La délégation tunisienne, tout en tenant compte de la nécessité de réduire les coûts et tout le contenu du paragraphe 91, considère également que l'efficacité des lignes d'orientation peut s'accroître si elles sont présentées dans un rapport unifié, même si cela conduit à un rapport plus succinct.

Pour ce qui est de la périodicité de ce rapport, la délégation tunisienne laisse le choix au Secrétariat quant à cette périodicité tout en tenant compte de la nécessité de maintenir l'efficacité. Permettez-moi, Monsieur le Président, de lire le contenu de la proposition tunisienne contenant les lignes d'orientation 7 et 8 et je vais en présenter une copie par écrit au Secrétariat. Je vous demande de me permettre de bien vouloir lire le texte:

"Lignes d'orientation 7 et 8. Projet de recommandations sur le suivi des effets de l'U.R. sur l'agriculture.

La Conférence,

Vu l'accord sur l'agriculture et les accords connexes touchant aux produits agricoles adoptés dans le cadre de l'acte final du cycle d'Uruguay;

Prenant note des efforts de la FAO pour suivre les effets des accords d'Uruguay sur l'agriculture, notamment à travers les sessions du Conseil, du Comité des Produits, du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire et de la Commission mixte FAO/OMS sur le Codex Alimentarius;

Soulignant le besoin de maintenir cet élan, en matière d'évaluation des implications des accords d'Uruguay sur les produits agricoles, la sécurité alimentaire et le développement agricole durable, en collaboration avec les autres agences concernées, particulièrement l'OMC:

1. Recommande à la FAO d'entreprendre, dans la limite des ressources disponibles, les actions suivantes:

- a) Apporter une assistance technique aux Etats Membres, particulièrement les pays en développement, pour la définition et la mise en oeuvre de leurs politiques d'ajustement agricole en harmonie avec le contexte de l'OMC;
- b) Aider les Etats Membres et notamment les pays en développement à se préparer à la mise en oeuvre des accords d'Uruguay touchant à l'agriculture au moyen de séminaires, stages, fourniture de manuels pratiques et assistance directe, de manière à pouvoir tirer avantage des occasions qu'offre le marché après l'entrée en vigueur de ces accords;
- c) Contribuer, avec les autres agences appropriées, à l'établissement des mécanismes de mise en oeuvre de la décision ministérielle de Marrakech sur les mesures relatives aux effets négatifs possibles sur les pays les moins avancés et les pays en développement importateurs nets de produits agricoles et alimentaires;
- d) Fournir aux Etats Membres, et particulièrement aux pays en développement, l'assistance technique nécessaire pour l'établissement des normes de qualité et de sécurité des produits agricoles dans le contexte du Codex Alimentarius et les aider à améliorer leurs capacités à faire face aux mesures sanitaires et phytosanitaires;
- e) Assister les Etats Membres, et particulièrement les pays en développement, pour se préparer aux prochaines phases de négociations commerciales couvrant l'agriculture ainsi que des domaines nouveaux tels que le développement durable et l'environnement.

2. Lance un appel aux Etats, en mesure de le faire, de contribuer par des fonds extrabudgétaires à la concrétisation de ces actions en vue de permettre à tous les Etats Membres de profiter des accords du cycle d'Uruguay sur l'agriculture et de créer ainsi les conditions appropriées pour atteindre à long terme l'objectif d'une réduction progressive des politiques de soutien et de protection débouchant ainsi sur des réformes de fond."

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie Monsieur le délégué de la Tunisie pour votre longue et conséquente intervention. Nous avons écouté la recommandation concernant le projet que vous voulez soumettre à l'attention de la Commission et le suivi des lignes d'orientation 7 et 8. Je dois dire que cette recommandation ne rentre pas dans le cadre des lignes du Conseil et je crois que les différentes délégations ont pris note de

vosre projet de recommandation et certainement le Secrétariat pourra le présenter et voir comment on pourrait éventuellement en tenir compte. Votre recommandation soulève un certain nombre de problèmes au Secrétariat et aussi il va falloir la distribuer à l'ensemble des délégués dans les différentes langues ou l'adopter en Commission. Je crois que le Secrétariat vous abordera certainement pour obtenir de plus amples informations et pour savoir de quelle façon on peut traiter votre recommandation. Ceci dit, je rappelle à l'attention des délégués que nous allons travailler jusqu'à 21 heures et qu'il a été soumis à notre attention un projet de résolution du paragraphe 91. Je souhaiterais donc que les interventions des délégations se concentrent sur ce projet de résolution. A cet effet, je voudrais remercier les délégations de l'Algérie et du Cap-Vert qui, pour des raisons de temps, ont soumis au Secrétariat le texte de leurs déclarations qui sera inclus intégralement dans le verbatim. Je passe la parole au prochain orateur qui est l'Union européenne.

Raffaele DE SANTIS (CEE): Monsieur le Président, la Communauté européenne tient à remercier le Secrétariat de son effort quant à la présentation plus succincte de ce huitième rapport et à l'intérêt qu'il revêt quant à l'aperçu des faits nouveaux concernant les objectifs énoncés dans les lignes d'orientation.

Je profiterai de l'occasion qui m'est donnée pour vous exposer brièvement les trois grands axes qui sous-tendent la réforme de notre politique agricole: le premier axe concerne la garantie des revenus agricoles non pas liée aux prix. Le deuxième axe revient à prendre en compte les exigences en matière de protection de l'environnement et des spécificités de l'espace rural. Enfin, le troisième axe concerne la disparition des excédents agricoles afin d'établir un nouvel équilibre sur les marchés agricoles et éviter des perturbations sur les marchés mondiaux. Ceci est accompagné du rapprochement des prix de l'organisation du marché de certains produits à ceux du marché mondial.

Concernant le premier axe et sur le plan interne, une des principales caractéristiques de la Politique agricole commune réside dans la réduction des prix agricoles garantis et l'octroi de paiements directs aux producteurs. Nous constatons qu'actuellement, sur le plan des revenus, une certaine stabilisation est acquise. En 1993, le revenu agricole moyen est resté stable, puis il a nettement augmenté en 1994. En 1994, le revenu agricole net de tous les actifs de l'agriculture a augmenté de 8,5 pour cent. Les experts voient dans ces augmentations sensibles essentiellement le résultat direct du nouveau régime de la Politique agricole commune.

Sur le deuxième cas, je tiens à souligner que la Communauté européenne s'efforce d'apporter des réponses satisfaisantes aux problèmes environnementaux et aux risques pesant sur la fertilité des terres agricoles. Nous prenons d'ailleurs très à cœur la promotion d'un développement durable en agriculture, nécessité absolue pour assurer l'alimentation des populations futures. C'est dans cet esprit que notre Politique agricole commune a été modifiée afin de rendre la production plus compatible avec l'environnement et plus adaptée aux besoins des communautés rurales.

Le troisième axe concerne notre effort quant à la maîtrise de la production agricole. Cette maîtrise était et reste l'enjeu principal de l'équilibre et de l'assainissement des marchés. Ainsi, et preuve de notre propre réussite face à ce défi majeur, on peut constater qu'en 1994, les échanges de l'Europe des Douze sont quasi-équilibrés. Les importations en provenance du reste du monde ont augmenté de 10,8 pour cent, tandis que les exportations de l'Union européenne vers le reste du monde ont augmenté de 10,6 pour cent.

Il nous faut cependant admettre que toute la réforme de la Politique agricole commune apporte un ralentissement de l'augmentation de la production et une diminution sensible des stocks des principaux produits. Toutefois, la Communauté européenne, consciente de ses engagements internationaux et du fait qu'elle est un partenaire important sur la scène internationale, tend à compenser cette situation au regard des exigences de la demande mondiale. Aussi, considérant entre autre les exportations prévisibles vers les pays tiers, tenant compte des engagements internationaux de l'Union et de la nécessité de disposer en fin de campagne d'un stock de report suffisant, le Conseil de l'Union européenne par décision du 26 septembre 1995 a convenu que le taux de jachère pour la campagne 1996/97 sera réduit de 15 pour cent à 10 pour cent.

Ces mesures sont une garantie supplémentaire quant à notre volonté de poursuivre nos engagements internationaux dans le respect d'un véritable partenariat. C'est face à l'émergence de ce nouvel ordre mondial issu des négociations de l'Uruguay Round, que nous réitérons notre soutien aux pays en développement, et principalement aux pays à faible revenu et à déficit vivrier.

Monsieur le Président, je vous remercie de votre bienveillante attention.

**Alim FAUZI (Indonesia):** First of all, I would like to express our satisfaction with the Progress Report of the International Agricultural Adjustment, and we are in the position to agree in terms of the substance and its structure. However, let me give some comments concerning the issues related to my country's recent progress.

First, with regard to the status of nutritional development in Indonesia, my delegation would like to inform the floor of our country's achievement during the last decade which has shown a very encouraging performance. In aggregate terms the per capita total availability of food in the form of energy had increased from 2 570 kilo calory in 1980 to 2 701 kilo calory in 1990. Furthermore, from the point of energy availability, it increased again to 2 994 kilo calory in 1992. Therefore, I would like to suggest a minor correction with respect to Indonesia as mentioned on Table 2 of page 7 of the report. Indonesia should have been categorized as the group of caloric availability of 2 700-3 000.

Secondly, concerning the guideline number 8; my delegation is of the view that there will be a continuing instability of the world food market, rice in particular. To address the potential impact of price instability in the world market, my country is adopting a policy to secure food price stabilization, by serving several functions to meet the objectives, such as: one, to maintain fair terms of trade of food commodities related to other products by implementing floor and ceiling price for paddy and rice; two, to minimize fluctuation between seasons within a year as an effort to maintain price stabilization; three, to maintain food price movement around the trend of the target of annual inflation and four, to promote efficient and effective food marketing systems.

To this end, I submit my comment.

**Joseph Kong'onheli MHELLA (Tanzania):** We have read with interest the Eighth Progress Report on the implementation of International Agricultural Adjustment guidelines which we find to be very informative. Tanzania continues to implement these guidelines in its efforts to promote agricultural development and diversify production to improve national food security. Efforts have been intensified to provide the necessary incentives and allow wider and more equitable access by the vast majority of the rural masses, including women to land, inputs, new and improved technology, extension, markets and other services. Distribution of inputs and marketing of agricultural produce are liberalized. Agricultural inputs subsidies are eliminated and producer and consumer prices are determined by market forces. The private sector is now fully involved in the direct distribution of agricultural inputs and in produce marketing.

Regarding the paper under discussion, Tanzania supports the recommended draft decision that future reporting on progress on the International Agricultural Adjustment Guidelines be incorporated into the documents for the committees of the Council, the Council or the Conference as indicated in the concluding paragraphs under each Guideline in order to avoid duplication and associated costs. We believe consideration of the Implementation Report on each guideline will be much more effective if incorporated into appropriate documents.

**F. LEGER (France):** Monsieur le Président, je voudrais tout d'abord dire que nous partageons la position exprimée par la présidence de l'Union européenne sur le projet de décision déposé par le Secrétariat.

Notre Délégation a préparé des commentaires sur les lignes d'orientation rassemblées dans le document et sur leur actualisation à la lumière des évolutions actuelles observées. Le cadre de référence fourni par ces lignes d'orientation s'est montré robuste puisqu'il a pu intégrer l'essentiel des thématiques récentes.

Toutefois, si vous me le permettez, Monsieur le Président, et afin de ne pas retarder le déroulement des débats, je laisserai au Secrétariat le détail de nos commentaires pour inscription au verbatim.

Aussi, je me contenterai de souligner l'excellente qualité des synthèses par ligne d'orientation produites par le Secrétariat.

Nous trouverons opportun, en conclusion, que les rapports futurs sur les progrès accomplis en ce qui concerne les lignes d'orientation soient incorporés dans les documents préparés pour les travaux de la Conférence ou du Conseil.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie beaucoup, honorable Délégué, notamment pour votre coopération afin que nous puissions avancer. L'intégralité de votre intervention sera incluse dans le verbatim.

**Akihiko UDOGUCHI (Japan):** On this item, first of all, my delegation welcomes the Secretariat's efforts to submit this Eighth Progress Report which helps us to understand present situations of agricultural adjustment and the problems which we are facing. As is stipulated in the Conference Resolution 3/83, our basic approach to the Agricultural Adjustment Guidelines is that the actual implementation of these guidelines should be under the responsibility of each country and according to the natural and socio-economic conditions of it.

Having said so, my country, based on the importance of domestic agricultural production, has been assisting, both bilaterally and multilaterally, developing countries to increase food production capacity and to make self-help efforts to resolve food shortage problems. Based on this basic approach, I would like to briefly comment on the progress relative to individual guidelines. However, I will present only the most important parts of my planned intervention here to save time. Therefore, I will submit my whole intervention text to the Secretariat later on.

With respect to Guideline 6, which deals with self-reliance in food through increasing production, we consider this guideline particularly relevant in view of world food security. We are of the view that the enhancement of domestic food production capacity is primarily important for the achievement of world food security. In this regard, we regret that food self-sufficiency ratios in developing countries are continuing to decline, and this trend is likely to continue in the future.

With respect to Guideline 7, which deals with international market access, the recent conclusion of the Uruguay Round negotiations on agriculture is likely to affect greatly the international agricultural market situations. My country, of which the calorie base food self-sufficiency ratio is only 37 percent and cereal self-sufficiency ratio is as low as 22 percent, is the largest net food importing country in the world and has contributed greatly to the expansion of world food trade. In addition, we are committed to faithfully implement the commitments under the WTO agreements on agriculture.

However, Secretariat document para. 53 states that "such changes represent the whole modest movement towards trade liberalization, and it is fair to say that high levels of protection will continue to prevail". As we understand it, the commitments of the Uruguay Round agreements are comprehensive ones and the evaluation of the implementation of those commitments should be made on the whole in the appropriate forum of WTO. Therefore, we consider it is not appropriate for any FAO meeting to make any judgement on the sufficiency of the Uruguay Round Agreement, nor is it appropriate to discuss the necessity of further liberalization of the international agricultural market. Instead, at this moment, we believe we should make our best efforts to faithfully implement those commitments.

We would like to add, at this juncture, that FAO, which is the specialized agency on food and agriculture and is responsible for world food security, would be the most appropriate international organization to analyse the impacts of the WTO agreements relative to agriculture.

With respect to Guideline 8, which deals with the stability of the international agricultural market, we are particularly interested in the analysis of the Secretariat document para. 59. This paragraph says "... stock management is in practice affected by trade liberalization. Under a move towards less government intervention in markets, public stocks will decline and private stocks will probably not replace them fully. This, therefore, tends to reduce the stabilizing impact of global stocks. Whether the positive effects of countries becoming more responsive to international price signals is offset by the decline in stocks is uncertain". My country naturally has a great concern for the stability of the world food market, and we consider it is necessary for us and FAO to fully discuss and analyse the relationship between trade liberalization and the stability of the world food market.

With respect to Guideline 10, which deals with the most important issue of world food security, I would just like to point out that our future world food security is at stake due to various factors, such as rapid population growth, increase in overall food consumption levels and growing constraints to food production from the viewpoint of resource and environment conservation. Therefore, it is necessary for us to consider this issue seriously, and in particular on a global basis and in a longer time frame than ever before.



Finally, Mr Chairman, my delegation endorses the draft resolution which appears in para. 91 of the document C 95/18.

**Che Ani bin SAAD (Malaysia):** My delegation would like to commend the Secretariat for presenting this 4-year review of policies affecting world food and agriculture by using the International Agriculture Adjustment Guidelines. The 11 guidelines used are still relevant and serve as strategic thrusts towards achieving a fair and equitable order on world agriculture. Recent development in world policies such as Agreements on Agriculture of WTO Multilateral Trade Agreements, UNCED, and the International Nutrition Conference should be seen as complementing the elements of the Guidelines. However, there could be adjustments on the quality levels used in the guidelines. In our view, the number and context of these guidelines should be kept as in their original state.

Apart from FAO's Agriculture Towards 2010, the long-term visionary document of the world's food and agriculture, to our knowledge, we do not have any other written text that has been agreed upon. At least for the time being, in the absence of any other agreed upon documents, these guidelines should represent the strategic thrusts, especially at a time when the majority of developing countries are in need of clear guidance on the path of world food and agriculture into the future.

The Secretariat has acknowledged the validity of the 11 guidelines. In particular, Guideline 7 represents a monitoring element on the goodwill of some member countries to refrain from imposing new and non-tariff barriers to the imports of agricultural and agro-based products, especially from developing countries. Article 20 of the Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO's Multilateral Trade Agreement complements Guideline 7 of FAO's International Agricultural Adjustment. The Secretariat of FAO, which is responsible for it and the originator of Guideline 7, should therefore, be commended for its forward-looking idea. A check and balance approach is necessary between the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture and FAO's International Agricultural Adjustment.

Lastly, Malaysia finds some problems in agreeing to the draft decision before the Conference, as reflected in para. 91 of Document C 95/18 and para. 1, document C 93/18/d Sup. 31, that future reporting on the progress of the IAA be incorporated into the diverse documents of the Committees of the Council, the Council itself and the Conference. This would mean that the guidelines would be dispersed in several documents, as a result of which Member Nations attending this Conference would not be able to get a complete picture of the progress of these adjustments. In fact, it would weaken the whole idea of monitoring progress in policies and their interrelationship on food and agriculture for the world as a whole.

My delegation moves that the reports of the guidelines should appear in their entirety before each subsequent Conference until such time when this body feels otherwise. Para. 91 of the document should, therefore, be deleted.

**JungSup CHOI (Korea, Republic of):** After carefully studying the excellent guidelines provided by FAO on the International Agricultural Adjustment, my delegation wants to express the following position. First, Korea will take steps to fulfil its international responsibility which coincides with our economic achievements. In detail, Korea is supporting the efforts of developing countries in economic and agricultural development through expanding the Fund for International Development Cooperation. Also, we would consider the donation of food if it is required.

Since Korea has accumulated a fair amount of agricultural technological know-how we are ready to share our technology with other developing countries; and in order to enhance the technical cooperation, we are expanding the educational exchange programmes.

Supporting Guideline 1 of the IAA, Korea shares the view that the developed countries should exert their best efforts to avoid adverse effects on the economies of the developing countries while formulating and implementing their domestic agricultural policies.

In particular, the adverse impacts of export subsidies of agricultural trade in the developed countries should be concerned seriously. Since the rapid trade liberalization of agricultural products has the risk of destroying the

domestic basis of agricultural production in the developing countries, the Korean delegation considers that we need a careful approach in trade liberalization in basic foods.

Furthermore, for the developing countries that need an increased investment on agriculture infrastructure and agricultural adjustment to secure a stable production system, it is necessary for the international society to provide financial aids. It is also important for the developing countries to have a sufficient flexibility in selecting their own development policies.

**Neil FRASER (New Zealand):** The introduction to document C 95/18 points out that this Eighth Progress Report differs from earlier reports in respect of being shorter and also of changing to a four-year reporting cycle. While we see both of these changes as an improvement, we still hold the view that we expressed here in 1991, that several of the guidelines are somewhat outdated.

I was going to refrain from commenting in detail on most of the guidelines, it would be a long and tedious process if all the countries were to do so but I want briefly to comment on one and that is Guideline 7, trade liberalization. We feel that paragraphs 49 and 52 refer to reform of agricultural policies of developed countries in rather too positive a fashion. Now, it could be pointed out that OECD monitoring of its own members points to the limited and uneven reform efforts and the continuing high levels of assistance to the agricultural sector of its member countries. In fact, the total transfers to OECD agriculture in 1994 were estimated at US\$350 billion. Now, that is a figure that would be very useful if redirected to some of the objectives of the other guidelines in the report we are considering.

I now address myself to the draft decision which proposes that future reporting be directly to the relevant bodies of the Organization by incorporation into the documents for the Committees of the Council itself. For both practical reasons and for efficient resource use reasons, we support the proposal in the draft decision.

**Franco GINOCCHIO (Italie):** La Délégation italienne désire d'abord apporter son soutien à la déclaration faite par le Représentant de l'Espagne au nom de la Communauté européenne et de ses Etats Membres sur ce point à l'ordre du jour, puis faire quelques commentaires additionnels.

Nous voudrions souligner que les lignes d'orientation relatives à l'ajustement agricole international, telles que présentées dans le document C 95/18 demeurent en général valables dans le monde d'aujourd'hui. Elles constituent toujours un important point de référence pour les problèmes concernant la production alimentaire et agricole et l'aide alimentaire.

Nous désirons aussi rappeler l'importance de la ligne d'orientation numéro 11 concernant l'aide alimentaire, parce que nous sommes conscients que les donateurs devraient toujours se conformer à cette ligne, qui recommande d'acheminer une plus grande part de leur aide alimentaire par l'intermédiaire du Programme alimentaire mondial.

En se référant au projet de décision indiqué au paragraphe 91 du document, la Délégation italienne désire appuyer la proposition du Secrétariat d'incorporer les rapports futurs sur les progrès accomplis en ce qui concerne les lignes d'orientation ci-dessus mentionnées dans les documents soumis aux Comités du Conseil, au Conseil et à la Conférence.

Nous considérons que la mise en oeuvre de cette proposition permettra d'éviter les chevauchements des débats sur les mêmes questions et facilitera l'examen des lignes d'orientation dans une approche intégrée avec les sujets soumis à l'examen des organes directeurs et des Comités techniques de la FAO.

Nous voudrions toutefois signaler l'importance de ne pas perdre de vue la valeur globale de toutes les lignes d'orientation.

**Ms Susan MILLS (Canada):** I will not address the Eighth Progress Report in its generality but only paragraph 91, the Resolution. Much has changed since the earlier examination of this Report in 1975 and then again in 1983 and the original rationale for including this item on our agenda has much changed.

One of these changes has been the growth in importance of specialized committees of FAO, and our efforts to bring particular expertise to bear on important individual issues.

Secondly, a change has been made in the increase of information sources and a rapid increase in information dissemination. The increase in availability of information indicates that the information contained in the adjustment paper has, in many cases, become redundant. Given the various reports and publications from other international conferences, such as the International Conference on Nutrition, and various social and economic summits and conferences, the material contained in the International Agricultural Adjustment Report, I repeat, has become largely a duplication of other items.

Therefore, the Canadian delegation would like to endorse the recommendation contained in paragraph 91. We feel that individual guidelines and commentaries can best be considered within the context of their particular committees, in the various Council and Conference documents.

**Noel D. DE LUNA (Philippines):** The Philippine delegation believes that there is merit in maintaining the Agenda item International Agricultural Adjustment.

As the delegate of Spain succinctly stated, the guidelines constitute a good framework of reference, and these guidelines should be adapted dynamically to reflect changing conditions. However, we differ from them on the conclusion, and we feel that it should remain as an Agenda item rather than breaking up the matters and letting the various committees evaluate the guidelines individually as they concern them.

By removing the Agenda item, the savings to the Secretariat will still be small compared to the benefits gained by various delegations who need to have an excellent over-view of the totality of world aggregates or the integration of International Agricultural Adjustment in, perhaps, 20 minutes.

While it is true that there is an element of duplication here, we feel that the duplication may, in fact, be necessary because it reiterates certain developments in agricultural adjustment in a holistic manner.

However, if it is the consensus of this body to incorporate future reporting on the progress of International Agricultural Adjustment under the individual documents of the individual committees, the Philippines would like to recommend that a consolidated chapter, such as document C 95/18, be incorporated in the SOFA as a separate chapter.

In this recommendation we need not discuss this Agenda item during the Conference, but it still provides an excellent framework of reference for our policy-makers and analysts.

**Theoder GLASER (Suisse):** Vu l'heure avancée, je me limite à remercier le Secrétariat pour le rapport fort intéressant qu'il nous a soumis. Ma délégation juge toujours utiles les lignes d'orientation, dont certaines auront également besoin d'être adaptées au développement économique et politique.

J'aimerais surtout soutenir le projet de décision qui nous est proposé au paragraphe 91, qui est une excellente initiative permettant d'économiser des ressources sans perdre la substance. Je vous remercie Monsieur le Président.

**E. Wayne DENNEY (United States of America):** I will also be very brief.

The information provided in the report before us is useful to member countries. Much of it reports trend-line developments. For this reason, there is no need to prepare it on a biennial basis. The Secretariat could suggest the appropriate frequency for having specific guidelines prepared for the Committees of the Council.

While we endorse the draft decision as noted in paragraph 91, we have some sympathy with the views expressed by Malaysia and the Philippines. Therefore, we would suggest that a progress report on the guidelines be periodically provided to the Conference as an informational document.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie beaucoup, distingué délégué, et je pense que vous avez peut-être ouvert la voie à une solution qui pourrait satisfaire tout le monde sur la décision à prendre par la Conférence sur ce projet de décision.

Mais avant d'en arriver à la conclusion, je voudrais passer la parole à M. de Haen pour répondre aux différentes observations ou demandes d'éclaircissement qui ont été formulées dans les interventions. Monsieur de Haen, vous avez la parole.

**H. DE HAEN (Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department):** Mr Chairman, through you, I wish to thank all the delegates who spoke and expressed compliments with regard to the document, which I interpret as being directed towards the team who prepared it, and I would like to make reference not only to the global perspective studies represented by Mr Alexandratos beside me, but to many units in FAO who contributed components to this consolidated report.

On the basic question of whether it should be continued as a consolidated report or not, we tried to count the pros and cons. I must say it is quite balanced, so we have to find a compromise. I think the distinguished delegates of the Philippines and the United States probably hinted at that kind of compromise which, if I read it correctly, would mean that we would continue to have a consolidated report within a certain interval, let us say of three to four years, and to implement that into the SOFA Annual Report on the situation of food and agriculture. I still do not know, Mr Chairman, whether you wish that to be explicitly debated at Conference, but I understood the two interventions, especially the last one by the United States of America, as saying that it would not be tabled on the agenda of Conference, but would be available through this publication to all delegates in the same, or a similar way, as it is now presented to you as a Conference document. I may say, as a member of the Secretariat, that I think we can live with that recommendation.

With regard to the very elaborate intervention by the distinguished delegate of Tunisia, we have made an attempt to interpret it in the way that I wish to explain now, and the distinguished delegate of Tunisia might then confirm whether this is correctly interpreted.

The text of the draft recommendation submitted by the distinguished delegate of Tunisia reflects decisions and recommendations taken by the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Committee on World Food Security in particular, but is also contained in the Medium-term Plan. Therefore, in a sense, what is contained there is already covered in reports adopted by various bodies of FAO. I can be more specific with regard to points 1(a), 1(b), 1(d) and 1(e). These points are contained in the Medium-term Plan at paragraph 114.

Of course, I am aware that the other delegates do not have these documents here in the room, but we have checked and it is fully covered there.

Furthermore, with regard to point 1(c) in the draft recommendation on action to assist countries with the implementation of the Uruguay Round decision to have net food importing in least-developed countries, this text reflects the decision of the FAO Council. The FAO Secretariat is currently working closely with the World Trade Organization Secretariat to make progress in the implementation of this decision. It is therefore already covered by a Council decision.

Specifically, we are currently developing or finalizing a study on the definition of net food importing countries, as requested by the Committee on World Food Security, and we plan to provide this study with various definitions of net food importing countries to the World Trade Organization in the very near future. This is relevant in relation to the definition of countries which would be eligible for specific support in their efforts to cope with impact of the Uruguay Round Agreement on agriculture.

A further point is that point 2 of the Tunisian text represents an appeal for extra-budgetary resources to enable countries to benefit from the Uruguay Round Agreement. Of course, this appeal can be covered in the Report of this Commission.

In conclusion, the Secretariat has taken note of the text of the Tunisian proposal, and sees it as a consolidation of recommendations on the Uruguay Round, plus an appeal for extra-budgetary funding. This consolidation of views is fully covered by previous reports of Governing Bodies of FAO. Therefore, we submit that it would

suffice to record the content of the Tunisian text in the report of this Commission. The Commission could then reconfirm decisions already taken by other governing bodies, in particular CCP, CFS and Council.

They are the main replies to your questions, distinguished delegates. I have only one final remark to make with reference to the intervention by the distinguished delegate of Japan, who emphasized that FAO should analyse the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement on agriculture and monitor the impacts, including in particular the stability of world markets and the underlying factors leading to either more or less stability in future. I would just like to confirm that this is exactly what the Secretariat is proposing to do, and was mandated to do by the recent session of the Committee on Commodity Problems.

I hope I have replied to most of the questions. If not, of course, I am ready to give further explanations.

Badr BEN AMMAR (Tunisie): Monsieur le Président, c'est juste pour exprimer en réalité le fait que je suis d'accord avec la compréhension qui a été faite par le Secrétariat en ce qui concerne mon intervention et mon projet de recommandation, et non mon projet de décision; parce qu'il ne s'agit pas d'un projet de décision que je soumettais à la Commission, mais un projet de recommandation seulement à inclure dans le rapport.

Cette recommandation concerne essentiellement l'évaluation de l'impact et le suivi de la mise en oeuvre des décisions découlant de la conclusion des négociations de l'Uruguay Round particulièrement sur les pays en développement, dans le but de les aider à mieux concevoir et mieux établir leurs propres stratégies d'ajustement agricole.

C'est repris dans le rapport, c'est vrai. Mais comme l'a dit le Secrétaire, j'ai voulu insister et mettre l'accent sur ces points pour leur accorder un peu plus de tonus dans le rapport de la Commission en tant que recommandations. Et je suis fier que le Secrétariat ait bien saisi l'objet de mon intervention.

Akihiko UDOGUCHI (Japan): Thank you Mr Chairman, on this item, first of all, my delegation welcomes the Secretariat's efforts to submit this Eighth Progress Report which helps us to understand present situations of agricultural adjustment and the problems to which we are facing. As is stipulated in the Conference Resolution 3/83, our basic approach to the Agricultural Adjustment Guidelines is that the actual implementation of these guidelines should be under the responsibility of each country and according to the natural and socio-economic conditions of it.

Based on this basic approach, Mr Chairman, I would like to briefly comment on the progress relative to individual guidelines.

With respect to Guideline 1, which deals with food and agricultural production, although the stipulated 4 percent annual production growth rate might be a little higher than actual possible rate, we basically commend the achieved growth rate in developing countries. My country, based on the importance of domestic agricultural production, has been assisting, both bilaterally and multilaterally, developing countries to increase food production capacity and to make self-help efforts to resolve food shortage problems.

With respect to Guideline 2, which deals with resources flow to agricultural development, it is no doubt important to secure necessary resource flow to increase agricultural production capacities of developing countries. In this connection, Japan has been assisting developing countries which lack sufficient supply of agricultural production inputs and helping them to attain self-sufficiency of basic foods. My country is ready to continue these assistances.

With respect to Guideline 6, which deals with self-reliance in food through increasing production, we consider this guideline particularly relevant in view of world food security. We are of the view that the enhancement of domestic food production capacity is primarily important for the achievement of world food security. In this regard, we regret that food self-sufficiency ratios in developing countries are continuing to decline and this trend is likely to continue in the future.

With respect to Guideline 7, which deals with international market access, the recent conclusion of the Uruguay Round negotiations on agriculture is likely to affect greatly the international agricultural market situations. My country, of which the calorie base food self-sufficiency ratio is only 37 percent and cereal

self-sufficiency ratio is as low as 22 percent, is the largest net food importing country in the world and has contributed greatly to the expansion of world food trade. In addition, we are committed to faithfully implement the commitments under the WTO agreements on agriculture.

However, Secretariat document para. 53 states that "such changes represent on the whole modest movement towards trade liberalization and it is fair to say that high levels of protection will continue to prevail". As we understand, the commitments of the Uruguay Round agreements are comprehensive ones and the evaluation of the implementation of those commitments should be made on the whole in the most appropriate forum of WTO. Therefore, we consider it is not appropriate for any FAO meeting to make any judgement on the sufficiency of UR agreement, nor is it appropriate to discuss the necessity of further liberalization of international agricultural market. Instead, at this moment, we believe we should make our best efforts to faithfully implement those commitments.

We would like to add, at this juncture, that FAO, which is the specialized agency on food and agriculture and is responsible to world food security, would be the most appropriate international organization to analyse the impacts of the WTO agreements relative to agriculture.

With respect to Guideline 8, which deals with stability of international agricultural market, we are particularly interested in the analysis of the Secretariat document para. 59. This paragraph says "... stock management is in practice affected by trade liberalization. Under a move towards less government intervention in markets public stocks will decline and private stocks will probably not replace them fully. This, therefore, tends to reduce the stabilizing impact of global stocks. Whether the positive effects of countries becoming more responsive to international price signals is offset by the decline in stocks is uncertain". My country naturally has a great concern on the stability of world food market, and we consider it is necessary for us and FAO to fully discuss and analyse the relationship between trade liberalization and the stability of world food market.

With respect to Guideline 10, which deals with the most important issue of world food security, I would like to just point out that our future world food security is at stake due to various factors, such as rapid population growth, increase in overall food consumption levels and growing constraints to food production from the viewpoint of resource and environment conservation. Therefore, it is necessary for us to seriously consider this issue, and in particular on a global basis and in a longer time frame than ever before.

With respect to Guideline 11, which deals with food aid, my country has been continuing efforts in multilateral food aid such as that through WFP and also in bilateral food aid based on the Food Aid Convention. In relation to this paragraph and specifically on para. 87, we would appreciate some supplementary explanation on the relationship between the reduction of the structural food surpluses in major donor countries and the increase in opportunity cost of food aid.

Finally, Mr Chairman, my delegation endorses the draft resolution which appears in paragraph 91 of the document.

**Harald HELDEBRAND (Germany):** Mr Chairman, the German delegation welcomes and appreciates the precise documentation provided by the Secretariat on this Agenda item. My country has supported the broadening of the mandate of the CPGR from the beginning of the discussion on this issue and also during the considerations on the different fora involved. I am, therefore, pleased to express our satisfaction and agreement on the proposal to broaden the mandate of the CPGR through a step-by-step approach, beginning with animal genetic resources. In our opinion, the process starting now by conference decision, to be successful, it will be crucial in which way the decision will be implemented, in particular which options shall be chosen for the structure and composition of the sectoral working groups. In addition to the options mentioned in paragraph 8 of document C 95/19, we think, there is another option, which can be seen as a combination of A and C and which we suppose might be most appropriate.

To make our proposal clearer, we first would like to point to the existing working group of the CPGR. This working group has a specific function, mainly to prepare the sessions of the CPGR and to review the progress made in implementing the Commission's programme of work between the sessions of the Commission. This facilitating role of the working group, in our opinion, will become more important as more different sectors of genetic resources are included in the mandate, and it will in future have an integrating and coordinating function as well. So, we would appreciate and strongly recommend to keep this function of the working group

unchanged. But, on the other hand, to place the work of the Commission with regard to the different sectors involved on a solid scientific and technical basis in each sector, we think it necessary to have subsidiary bodies encompassing scientific and technical expertise. Therefore, we propose to have a subsidiary scientific and technical body for each different sector of genetic resources for crop, plant, animal, forestry and technical experts nominated by Member States and meet biennially sometime between the sessions of the Commission itself. The participation of the experts should be paid by the Member States. Therefore, this option would not lead to the same budgetary implications for FAO as under option C, but would allow to gather as much technical expertise as possible. At the same time this structure would correspond to the one of the Convention on Biodiversity.

We kindly ask other delegations and the Secretariat to take this further option seriously into consideration. If our proposal could not be supported we would prefer option B mentioned in paragraph 8 of document C 95/19.

In any case, the restructuring should not interfere at all with the ongoing revision of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources and the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action by the **CPGR**.

**Nasreddine RIMOUCHE (Algérie):** Nous sommes heureux de relever que le document C 95/18 sur l'ajustement agricole international a fait justice à certaines préoccupations formulées par les Etats Membres et qui figurent dans le paragraphe I, et notamment en ce qui concerne l'évaluation des progrès et l'analyse des problèmes et aussi l'établissement intérimaire.

Nous avons noté avec satisfaction la qualité de la présentation des lignes d'orientation et qui comportent des aperçus des faits nouveaux et l'évaluation de la pertinence actuelle. Il en est de même pour le rapport et son importance.

Monsieur le Président, s'agissant de la ligne d'orientation N° 1: il est à relever que les pays en développement demeurent toujours en marge de la tendance à l'amélioration de la croissance et voient au contraire leur situation générale se détériorer davantage, atteignant dans de trop nombreux cas des paliers alarmants de décroissance. Dès lors, il ne serait pas réaliste d'escompter un effet d'entraînement du retour à la croissance dans les pays industrialisés sur les économies en développement, tant il est vrai que les facteurs structurels d'ordre interne et surtout international, contraignent les efforts et les sacrifices qu'ils consentent.

De fait, les retombées du retour à la croissance sur les pays en développement risquent d'être illusoire tant que les règles présidant à la structuration des économies et notamment agricoles n'auront pas été modifiées dans le sens d'une meilleure transparence et d'une plus grande équité.

Pour ce qui est des lignes d'orientation 2, 9 et 12, dans la phase cruciale du processus de réforme où les pays en développement ont plus que jamais besoin de ressources de financement stables, garanties et à des conditions préférentielles, le système financier et monétaire doit être aménagé de façon à dégager les ressources financières adéquates pour répondre à ce besoin.

Les politiques d'austérité suivies par les pays en développement, en raison du resserrement de leurs recettes d'exportation, du tarissement des apports financiers extérieurs et de l'augmentation insupportable du fardeau de la dette et de son service, ont imposé des coupes sérieuses dans leurs dépenses tant productives que sociales qui s'avèrent dommageables à leur bien-être et à leur productivité.

Le fardeau de la dette extérieure, les difficultés d'accès aux marchés des pays développés, la hausse des taux d'intérêts, la détérioration persistante des termes de l'échange, la réduction des flux de capitaux et d'investissement, représentent autant d'entraves qui continuent d'hypothéquer toute stratégie ou effort d'ajustement structurel.

A propos des lignes d'orientations 5 et 6: l'environnement économique international défavorable a conduit les pays en développement à adopter malgré eux et aux dépens de leurs ambitions légitimes de développement, un train de mesures préventives pour parer au plus pressé. Dans ce contexte particulièrement défavorable, l'introduction par nombre de pays en développement de réformes audacieuses sur le plan agricole et la mise en oeuvre, souvent aux prix de coûts sociaux extrêmement élevés menaçant leur stabilité interne, des

programmes d'ajustement structurel, particulièrement sévère qu'ils impliquent, ne sauraient avoir de sérieuses chances de succès sans un assainissement rapide et significatif de l'environnement agricole international.

Pour la ligne d'orientation N° 7: il est aujourd'hui vital que des efforts concertés de l'ensemble de la Communauté internationale et des pays développés en particulier soient déployés en vue de traduire rapidement dans les faits les principes et objectifs ainsi que les engagements contenus dans divers accords de l'Uruguay Round.

A cet effet, il serait nécessaire d'apporter une assistance technique aux Etats Membres, en particulier aux pays en développement, pour la définition et la mise en oeuvre de leurs politiques d'ajustement agricole en harmonie avec le contexte de l'OMC et des programmes d'ajustement avec le FMI. Il faudrait également aider les pays en développement à se préparer à la mise en oeuvre des accords d'Uruguay touchant à l'agriculture, de manière à pouvoir tirer avantage des occasions qu'offre le marché après l'entrée en vigueur de ces accords. Egalement, il est important de contribuer à l'établissement de mécanismes de mise en oeuvre de la décision ministérielle de Marrakech sur les mesures relatives aux effets négatifs possibles sur les pays les moins avancés et les pays en développement importateurs nets de produits agricoles et alimentaires.

Nous appuyons les recommandations faites par la délégation tunisienne.

Pour conclure, ma délégation souhaiterait réitérer son appui aux lignes d'orientation telles que celles qui figurent dans le document dont nous sommes saisis aujourd'hui.

Ma délégation trouve des difficultés pour accepter la recommandation figurant à la fin du document et ose espérer que le document soit maintenu en raison de son importance tout en insistant sur la nécessité de le présenter à l'examen de la Conférence du .... période et telle que suivie actuellement<sup>1</sup>.

**Mme Adelaïde RIBERO (Cap-Vert):** Merci, Monsieur le Président. Nous félicitons le secrétariat de la FAO pour la qualité du document.

Nous constatons des améliorations dans la présentation du huitième rapport, conformément aux demandes des organes de la FAO.

Qu'il soit permis à ma délégation de relever et formuler des commentaires sur quelques points que nous jugeons très importants. Concernant la ligne d'orientation 1, on constate que les objectifs tracés n'ont pas encore été atteints, c'est-à-dire que le taux de croissance de l'agriculture dans les pays en développement n'est pas arrivé à 4 pour cent par an. Il s'est maintenu à 3 pour cent.

La croissance agricole s'est ralentie contrairement à l'objectif de cette ligne d'orientation. Pour remédier à cette situation, il est nécessaire de promouvoir des politiques plus efficaces et de les adapter aux différentes réalités, de même que l'investissement dans le secteur agricole, de façon à avoir un effet positif sur la production agricole et d'arriver à la sécurité alimentaire. L'expérience nous montre que les politiques en cours n'ont pas permis la relance de la croissance agricole; alors des plans de développement agricole et alimentaire et des stratégies plus cohérentes et efficaces nous semblent prioritaires si l'on veut changer cet environnement.

Nous partageons l'avis que le renforcement du rôle du secteur privé dans l'agriculture

serait nécessaire. Cependant, nous relevons au paragraphe 12 qu'il est essentiel de mettre en place un cadre institutionnel et d'assurer l'observation des règles nécessaires au bon fonctionnement des marchés.

Il faut investir davantage dans le secteur agricole visant à améliorer la productivité et arriver à la sécurité alimentaire. La FAO devra continuer à mettre l'accent sur l'accroissement de la production alimentaire; le PFRDA témoigne de cette tendance. Il faudrait aussi valoriser les ressources humaines et le personnel de vulgarisation ainsi que l'intégration de la femme dans le processus de développement, surtout dans les zones rurales où vivent la plupart des pauvres.

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<sup>1</sup> Texte reçu avec demande d'insertion au procès-verbal.



Concernant les cours mondiaux des produits agricoles, ils demeurent très instables. Il faudrait donc absolument trouver des solutions durables à cette situation préoccupante pour arriver à l'équilibre des prix du marché. La solution présentée au paragraphe 61 pourra être une voie.

La promotion du commerce agricole entre pays en développement se présente comme une nécessité. Pour cela il est opportun d'élargir le commerce des produits agricoles et alimentaires, l'expansion des arrangements commerciaux régionaux, si l'on veut des échanges commerciaux. La coopération technique entre pays en développement se révèle aussi d'une importance capitale.

L'aide publique au développement destinée à l'agriculture ne cesse de baisser. Si l'on veut atteindre l'objectif de la ligne d'orientation 11, il est primordial que les pays donateurs de l'aide poursuivent leurs efforts pour augmenter l'aide alimentaire aux pays en développement. Nous prions la communauté internationale de continuer à accorder de l'aide à ceux qui en ont besoin.

Pour terminer, nous approuvons le projet de décision qui nous est soumis pour examen et décision décrit au paragraphe 91, pour que les rapports futurs sur les progrès accomplis en ce qui concerne les lignes d'orientation relatives à l'ajustement agricole international soient incorporés dans les documents destinés aux comités du Conseil, au Conseil ou à la Conférence, pour qu'on puisse les examiner et apporter des suggestions et recommandations. Merci<sup>2</sup>.

**F. LEGER (France):** Monsieur le Président, je voudrais tout d'abord dire que nous partageons la position exprimée par la Présidence de l'Union européenne sur le projet de décision proposé par le Secrétariat.

Il me semble par ailleurs opportun d'apporter ici les commentaires de notre délégation sur les lignes d'orientation rassemblées dans le document.

Plus particulièrement, la ligne d'orientation N° 1 paraît, ex post, par trop optimiste, en ce qui concerne les taux d'accroissement de la production alimentaire par habitant dans les PED pour de nombreux pays des régions d'Amérique latine et Caraïbes, et Afrique. La transition démographique est pour bientôt mais la croissance démographique, encore très vigoureuse, est la cause de cette évolution défavorable. Il est donc plus que jamais nécessaire de concentrer l'aide internationale au profit des pays les plus pauvres de ces zones.

Les lignes d'orientation 2 et 12 évoquent les flux d'aide financière qu'il faudrait augmenter. Le niveau annuel de 8,3 milliards de dollars au prix de 1975 a été évoqué avec une concentration sur les pays à faible revenu. Il est regrettable que l'OAA ne dispose pas de données financières sur l'investissement dans un certain nombre de pays pour évaluer les flux de ressources et les comparer à cet objectif.

Le financement public de développement, loin d'augmenter, n'a cessé de baisser au cours des dernières années à la fois en pourcentage et dans l'absolu (50 pour cent seulement de l'objectif a été réalisé).

Il nous semble que la publication sur la situation mondiale de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture pourrait traiter de ces lignes d'orientation.

Les lignes d'orientation 3 et 4 évoquent la participation des communautés rurales, y compris des paysans sans terre et des petits cultivateurs, à la prise de décision, avec les conséquences à en tirer. Nous observons que l'OAA a fort justement mis l'accent sur l'amélioration de l'accès à la terre (avec le principal instrument, la fourniture de services de cadastre) et sur une meilleure connaissance des régimes fonciers, notamment communautaires. La promotion des femmes et les mesures de décentralisation constituent des champs d'intervention majeurs.

Les lignes d'orientation 5 et 6 portent sur la définition de politiques intégrées de production et de nutrition et sur une répartition plus juste des revenus. Plus qu'en Asie du Sud, l'écart croissant en Afrique subsaharienne entre les besoins et la production conduira à un accroissement notable du nombre des personnes sous-alimentées.

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<sup>2</sup> Texte reçu avec demande d'insertion au procès-verbal.

Ainsi, la dépendance, à l'égard des importations nettes de céréales augmentera jusqu'à un point critique.

La ligne d'orientation N° 7 a été amplement commentée par le Représentant de la Communauté européenne.

La ligne d'orientation N° 8 évoque les mesures à prendre pour accroître la stabilité des marchés mondiaux des produits agricoles à des prix rémunérateurs.

Mais l'Organisation démontre que l'efficacité des accords internationaux par produits, dans leur configuration actuelle, reste douteuse. Les moyens nouveaux (options, systèmes compensatoires) ne peuvent constituer que des correctifs limités. De nouveaux instruments (contrats à terme, contrats à livraison différée, recours aux options ou aux "swaps") permettent toutefois de réduire les risques liés à l'instabilité des cours. Ce sont des instruments sophistiqués et les opérateurs économiques des PED auront du mal à y avoir accès. Cette situation devrait être prise en compte et des solutions satisfaisantes devraient être recherchées à cet égard. En outre, les décisions prises à l'issue de la conclusion du cycle d'Uruguay sur l'atténuation des effets potentiellement négatifs de l'ouverture des marchés, c'est-à-dire la hausse de prix des aliments, devraient conduire à un accroissement de l'aide alimentaire pour les pays les plus démunis.

Quant à la ligne d'orientation N° 9, elle encourage les accords de coopération et de libre-échange entre les pays d'une même zone géographique. Mais cela n'a pas toujours entraîné un accroissement des échanges commerciaux en raison des contraintes liées aux infrastructures de transport et de communication.

Le débat reste ouvert en ce qui concerne l'accroissement de ces échanges sur l'intérêt respectif des zones d'intégration économique et des zones de libre-échange.

La ligne d'orientation N° 10 porte sur la nécessité de prendre des mesures d'urgence pour instaurer réellement la sécurité alimentaire. Comme le fait justement observer l'OAA, la situation nouvelle créée par la diminution des stocks fragilise l'équilibre entre l'offre et la demande de céréales. La situation de l'offre est particulièrement critique pour le blé. Le recul des grands pays producteurs ainsi que celui de la CEI ont pour résultat une hausse des prix internationaux. Heureusement, l'accord de Marrakech prévoit que les objectifs de réduction des soutiens à la production ne vont pas à l'encontre de la création de stocks de sécurité alimentaire.

La ligne d'orientation N° 11 porte sur l'aide alimentaire, qualifiée de "moyen provisoire de développement". Notre délégation ne peut que déplorer avec l'OAA la chute en pourcentage de ce moyen d'APD.

En conclusion, je voudrais souligner l'excellente qualité des synthèses par ligne d'orientation produites par le Secrétariat, et nous trouvons opportun que les rapports futurs sur les progrès accomplis en ce qui concerne les lignes d'orientation soient incorporés dans les documents préparés pour les travaux de la Conférence.

Je vous remercie pour votre bienveillante attention<sup>3</sup>.

**Zahir Shah MOHMAND (Pakistan):** Mr Chairman, as in other areas the situation of international agriculture adjustment is in no way better. The situation has further deteriorated as seen against the backdrop of most of the guidelines. The flow of ODA and the international assistance to the agriculture countries is declining.

The least-developed and the developing countries are being increasingly subjected to arbitrary conditionalities from the credit agencies and multilateral assistance-giving agencies. There is an apparent contradiction in policies. Under the adjustment programmes the developing agricultural economies are facing the subsidies cuts, especially the consumer subsidies, producer subsidies, the increase in the cost of production. These cuts and cost increases militate against the productivity in agriculture. The position is not any better than it was in the early seventies. With the fresh decision under the Uruguay Round of negotiations and the WTO, the food importing countries are facing an uphill task of importing food commodities at increased costs. The food and cereal exporting countries are reaping the benefit. The production subsidies in the developing countries are being phased out making it more difficult for them to produce food at a reasonable cost. The developed

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<sup>3</sup> Texte reçu avec demande d'insertion au procès-verbal.

countries are allowing subsidies to the farmers, which are being denied to the developing countries under the system of various conditionalities.

This unjust and anomalous situation can only be addressed when the paradoxes and contradictions existing in the global agricultural system are removed.

Unless, this unequitable system is removed, we will be having these and many more dismal reports<sup>4</sup>.

**Mme SUZE PERCY (Haïti):** Monsieur le Président, la délégation d'Haïti se rallie à l'intervention du Brésil pour confirmer son appui à l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission pour les ressources phytogénétiques. Nous sommes d'avis pour que cet élargissement se fasse par étape et que ce dossier soit confié à des groupes de travail intergouvernementaux. De ce fait, nous appuyons l'option A pour une plus large participation des pays à ces groupes de travail. Cependant, l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission ne doit pas empiéter sur la révision de l'engagement international sur les ressources phytogénétiques ou encore sur les travaux en cours concernant la prochaine Conférence sur les ressources phytogénétiques<sup>5</sup>.

**Horacio MALTEZ (Panamá):** Señor Presidente, siguiendo sus instrucciones y nuestra costumbre, seremos muy concisos y nos limitaremos a efectuar comentarios amplios sobre criterios que consideramos fundamentales.

En este contexto deseamos manifestar que, en líneas generales, la Delegación de Panamá no se opone a la ampliación del Mandato de la Comisión de Recursos Fitogenéticos. Sin embargo, al igual que la distinguida Delegación del Brasil y otras, consideramos que es prematuro discutir dicha ampliación.

Nuestra Delegación opina que estamos muy lejos de un consenso en gran parte de los aspectos básicos, lo que limita la iniciación de la mencionada ampliación.

Creemos que toda ampliación del Mandato debe hacerse en forma progresiva a partir de los aspectos zoogenéticos. Al respecto, estamos convencidos que es éste el único aspecto que podríamos aceptar en lo que se refiere a la ampliación actual del Mandato.

Nosotros aprobamos y apoyamos la creación de grupos de trabajo, siempre y cuando los mismos sean de carácter intergubernamental.

En lo que se refiere a las alternativas incorporadas al documento C 95/19, no tenemos dificultades en aceptar ya sea la alternativa A que la alternativa B.

Para terminar, señor Presidente, mi delegación hace suyas las propuestas efectuadas por el Delegado del Brasil en relación con el texto de la Resolución y sus comentarios sobre los estatutos<sup>6</sup>.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable délégué, et je pense que le Secrétariat en tiendra compte dans les projets qui seront soumis au Comité de rédaction.

Sur cette question, honorables délégués, je ne vois plus d'autres demandes d'intervention.

Je crois que l'on peut conclure nos débats sur cette question en disant très brièvement - et encore une fois, je le souligne, ceci ne remplace pas le rapport du Comité de rédaction - que la Commission a pris note du huitième rapport sur l'ajustement agricole international et a félicité le Secrétariat pour son contenu et sa forme réduite.

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<sup>4</sup> Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

<sup>5</sup> Texte reçu avec demande d'insertion au procès-verbal.

<sup>6</sup> Texto incluido en las actas a petición expresa.

Différents intervenants ont fait part à la Commission des commentaires utiles et constructifs sur l'application de ces différentes lignes d'orientation, ainsi que des recommandations sur le suivi futur de ces lignes d'orientation.

La Commission a réaffirmé l'importance et la pertinence de ces lignes d'orientation de l'ajustement agricole international.

S'agissant du projet de décision qui figure au paragraphe 91 du document C95/18, de nombreux délégués ont appuyé cette recommandation en soulignant les bénéfices, notamment les économies et l'élimination des double-emplois qu'elle engendrerait. De nombreux autres délégués ont été favorables à ce que ces lignes d'orientation puissent être revues globalement de façon périodique par la Conférence.

Aussi, Messieurs les délégués, je voudrais vous proposer que nous puissions examiner la possibilité de parvenir à une décision qui irait dans le sens de la proposition faite par les Philippines et les Etats-Unis, à savoir que la Commission serait en faveur de la mise en œuvre du projet de décision qui figure dans le paragraphe 91, tout en retenant que la Conférence pourrait recevoir périodiquement un document consolidé sur ces lignes d'orientation comme document d'information.

Ce n'est peut-être pas là le libellé définitif de la décision, mais une décision finale pourrait suivre le contour de ce que je viens de dire. Et encore une fois, le Comité de rédaction aura la tâche d'affiner davantage les termes d'une décision finale qui pourrait rassembler le consensus de notre Commission.

Donc nous terminons ici l'examen de ce point 8 de notre ordre du jour. Et s'il n'y a pas d'autres demandes d'intervention, nous clôturons pour ce soir nos travaux et nous reprendrons demain matin à 9 h 30 avec le point 10 sur les normes phytosanitaires, et nous examinerons aussi le document sur le code de conduite pour la pêche responsable, et probablement aussi le Plan d'action sur l'intégration des femmes dans le développement, je le souhaite vivement. J'espère que nous pourrions examiner ces trois points demain, afin de terminer rapidement nos débats et permettre au Comité de rédaction qui a beaucoup de travail de commencer rapidement ses travaux pour que nous puissions avoir le temps de discuter des différentes décisions qui sont soumises à notre Commission.

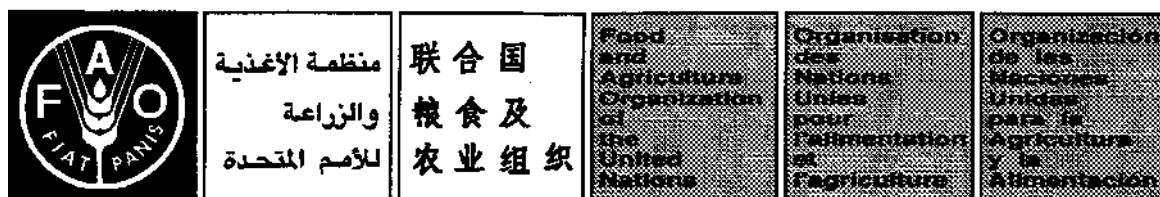
Donc la séance de cet après-midi arrive à sa fin. Et nous nous retrouvons demain à 9 h 30. Merci.

The meeting rose at 19.15 hours.

La séance est levée à 19 h 15.

Se levanta la sesión a las 19.15 horas.

25 October 1995



CONFERENCE

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Twenty-eighth Session • Vingt-huitième session • 28° período de sesiones

**FIFTH MEETING OF COMMISSION I**  
**CINQUIEME SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION I**  
**QUINTA SESION DE LA COMISION I**

25 October 1995

The Fifth Meeting was opened at 10.00 hours  
 Mr Thomas Yanga,  
 Chairman of Commission I, presiding

La cinquième séance est ouverte à 10 heures  
 sous la présidence de M. Thomas Yanga,  
 Président de la Commission I

Se abre la quinta sesión a las 10.00 horas  
 bajo la presidencia del Sr. Thomas Yanga,  
 Presidente de la Comisión I

- I. MAJOR TRENDS AND POLICIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** (continued)
- I. PRINCIPALES TENDANCES ET POLITIQUES EN MATIERE D'ALIMENTATION ET D'AGRICULTURE** (suite)
- I. PRINCIPALES TENDENCIAS Y POLITICAS EN LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION** (continuación)
- 10. Phytosanitary Standards**
- 10. Normes phytosanitaires**
- 10. Normas fitosanitarias**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je voudrais aussi attirer votre attention, comme je le fais depuis le début des travaux de la Commission, sur les projets de décision qui figurent dans ces documents. A cet effet, je vous rappelle qu'aux paragraphes 3 et 4 du document C 95/22 à la page 1, figure le projet de décision relatif aux "Directives pour l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire". De même, dans le document C 95/22-Sup.1 se trouve, en première page, au paragraphe 2, le projet de décision qui porte sur la proposition de nouvelles zones indemnes. Enfin, au document C 95/22-Sup.2 paragraphe 7, nous avons un projet de décision qui porte sur le programme de révision de la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux.

Je vous propose que nous divisions notre débat en deux parties et que nous examinions d'abord tout ce qui a trait aux normes phytosanitaires, c'est-à-dire les projets de décision contenus dans les documents C 95/22 et C 95/22-Sup.1, puis que nous étudions séparément la proposition concernant la mise à jour de la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux.

Je sais que certaines délégations ont prévu de faire une seule déclaration. Ceux qui sont dans ce cas pourront résumer dans une seule déclaration leur point de vue sur les trois projets de décision, mais pour que nous ne confondions pas tous les sujets, nous examinerons d'abord les deux projets de décision relatifs aux normes phytosanitaires, puis le projet de décision sur la révision de la Convention. Si cela vous agréé, nous ouvrons le débat en donnant la parole au Professeur Sawadogo, Sous-directeur général chargé du Département de l'Agriculture, qui présentera ce point de l'ordre du jour.

**A. SAWADOGO (Sous-Directeur général, Département de l'agriculture):** Comme vous l'avez rappelé, Monsieur le Président, ce point de l'ordre du jour porte sur un certain nombre de documents dont vous avez donné la liste. Je souhaiterais pour ma part vous rappeler que le mécanisme de mise en place des normes a été établi pour faire face aux exigences définies dans l'Accord sur les mesures sanitaires et phytosanitaires des négociations du cycle de l'Uruguay. En 1989, suite aux négociations de l'Uruguay, la vingt-cinquième Conférence a décidé de fonder le Secrétariat de la Convention internationale pour la protection des plantes. Le mécanisme de mise en place des normes a été approuvé en 1993 par la vingt-septième Conférence. Une première norme a été endossée par la Conférence en 1993 et vous avez maintenant trois autres normes à étudier pour adoption.

Les normes "Directives pour l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire" et le "Code de conduite pour l'importation et le lâcher d'agents de lutte biologique" ont dû subir une longue période de préparation et sont passés par plusieurs stades de consultation. Le document C 95/22-Rev.1 et son corrigendum 1 incluent les amendements proposés par la treizième séance du COAG et révisés par la deuxième réunion du Comité d'experts sur les mesures phytosanitaires qui a eu lieu en mai 1995. Le COAG et la cent-huitième session du Conseil ont recommandé que ces deux normes révisées soient adoptées par la Conférence. La norme "Directives pour l'analyse des risques phytosanitaires" fournit un support pour une quarantaine végétale rationnelle, alors que le "Code de conduite pour l'importation et le lâcher d'agents de lutte biologique" fournit des réglementations pour une introduction sans risque de ces organismes importants. La troisième norme "Exigences en matière d'établissement de zones exemptes d'organismes nuisibles", concerne également un des principes majeurs de la quarantaine végétale, mais n'a pas pu être soumise au COAG en mars dernier à cause d'un manque de consensus sur le texte. En conséquence, le COAG a recommandé que, exceptionnellement pour ce cas particulier, le Conseil et la Conférence considèrent cette norme sans se référer au COAG, à condition qu'un consensus sur le texte puisse être obtenu par le Comité des experts.

Ce consensus a été dûment obtenu en mai 1995. La cent-neuvième session du Conseil a soumis cette norme à la présente Session de la Conférence pour adoption.

La révision de la Convention internationale pour la protection des plantes a été requise par la treizième Session du COAG. Depuis, l'Organisation a demandé aux autorités concernées par la protection des plantes des pays membres de la FAO de fournir des informations sur les sujets importants devant être considérés dans la révision, et des réponses à cette requête arrivent encore actuellement. Les problèmes principaux sont traités dans le document C 95/22-Sup.3. De plus, un budget pour cette tentative de révision est fourni dans le document C 95/22-Sup.2. Ces fonds ont été inclus dans le Programme de travail et budget, sous le chapitre 2.1.2.4, Protection des plantes. Je voudrais cependant souligner que ces fonds sont limités et que des solutions devront être trouvées pour assurer une pleine et entière participation de tous les membres au processus de négociation. Les fonds limités réduisent également les possibilités de réunions de négociation. En conséquence, il est très important que les membres participent pleinement au processus de préparation en faisant de nombreux commentaires. Ce sera le seul moyen pour soumettre à la Conférence la Convention une fois révisée, et pour obtenir son endossement.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, Professeur Sawadogo, de cette introduction sur les deux sujet, à savoir, les normes sur lesquelles la Commission doit se prononcer et la révision de la Convention.

Le document C 95/LIM/14 rappelle la décision du Conseil qui recommandait à la Commission de mettre sur pied un groupe de contact chargé d'examiner les amendements sur les zones indemnes, en liaison avec la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) sur les mesures sanitaires et phytosanitaires.

Nous avons, au début des travaux de la Commission, mis sur pied ce groupe de contact qui était présidé par M. Sakira de l'Ouganda. Avant d'ouvrir la liste des orateurs, je voudrais, si vous le permettez, lui passer la parole pour qu'il nous rapporte les résultats auxquels est parvenu le groupe de contact.

**Wilberforce SAKIRA (Uganda):** Although the 109th Session of the FAO Council decided to forward the draft Standard on "Requirements for the Establishment of Pest-Free Areas" to the 28th Session of the Conference for adoption, there were some Member Nations and one Member Organization which had reservations about the Standard. Subsequently, the Council recommended to the Conference that a contact group be established by Commission I to consider the amendments which had been proposed so that a consensus could be reached on the text by the time the item would be formally discussed in the plenary.

The contact group consisted of the following Member Nations and one Member Organization: China, Cuba, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Uganda (in the chair), Uruguay, United States of America and the European Community.

The group observed that proposed amendments which had been forwarded to the Secretariat did not address substantive issues but were mainly of a linguistic nature calling for further refinement or brushing up.

Now, owing to the great importance of the proposed Standard, the contact group unanimously decided that it should be left as it was drafted; that is, there should be no changes or amendments whatsoever at the moment. However, it was proposed that:

- (i) The amendments which had been submitted to the Secretariat in writing by Japan and the European Community but had been withdrawn, and those which had been raised by Member Nations during the 109th Session of the Council, should be kept in store or on the shelf so that they could be revisited with the aim of incorporating them in the Standard, at an opportune time in the future;
- (ii) The decision made by the Council to forward the proposed Standard to the Conference based on the recommendation of the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures (without being discussed in the various Committees of FAO, for instance, the Committee on Agriculture (COAG)) should not set a precedent of what will be done in future because here members felt that the whole issue should be discussed in intergovernmental groups and governmental committees.

I would like to report also that some members of the contact group felt that the exact date when the Standard would undergo a periodic review should be indicated in the document so that those responsible for the review may plan for it and do so at an appropriate time. This matter was left to the Secretariat to clarify in Commission I.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the contact group for the cooperation, team spirit and understanding they exhibited. We all worked in a cordial and friendly manner.

**LE PRESEDENT:** Je vous remercie beaucoup, Monsieur Sakira, et je voudrais, au nom de la Commission, vous adresser à vous-même et aux membres du Groupe de contact les félicitations pour le travail que vous avez pu accomplir et qui certainement aidera la Commission dans l'examen de cette norme.

Mesdames et Messieurs, vous avez écouté le rapport du Groupe de contact sur la troisième norme qui concerne l'exigence pour l'établissement des zones indemnes. Donc, nous allons ouvrir une première série de débats sur les trois normes qui sont soumises à notre Commission. Et nous ouvrons la liste des orateurs. Donc levez vos pancartes pour ceux qui veulent parler: Nouvelle-Zélande, Malaisie, Venezuela, Cap-Vert, Chine, Chypre, Iran, Mexique, Japon, Communauté européenne.

Nous arrêtons là la première liste des orateurs sur ces trois normes. Et s'il vous plaît, encore une fois, veuillez vous concentrer à donner votre point de vue sur les trois normes qui sont soumises à l'attention de la Commission. Nous passons au premier orateur qui est la Nouvelle-Zélande. Nouvelle-Zélande, vous avez la parole.

**Neil FRASER (New Zealand):** This area of phytosanitary standards is an important and very functional aspect of the FAO work programme. We would like to thank the Secretariat for their very diligent efforts in this work. New Zealand has participated actively in this work and is very pleased with the results. Briefly, I am pleased to be able to say that New Zealand strongly supports the draft decisions before us. My intervention was, then, to support each of the five, but let me say we support the three standards which are in question at the moment. In relation to the standard on pest-free areas, we are aware that there had been some proposals for the amendments - in fact we were part of the working group - and we appreciate the move by the delegations concerned to withdraw these at this stage for consideration at some other time.

**Mohd. Khairuddin MD. TAHIR (Malaysia):** At the outset, my delegation would like to commend FAO for its standards development programmes, the results of which we are witnessing today in the three standards that are put before us for Conference decision.

As regards two of the standards, i.e., guidelines for Pest Risk Analysis and Code of Conduct for the Import and Release of Exotic Biological Control Agents, they have been discussed at the Committee on Agriculture, and subsequently at the Hundred and eighth Council, which recommended that they be endorsed by the Conference. Malaysia had given its support at the two Governing Bodies, and today we are reaffirming our standard on the two standards.

Malaysia believes that by having these standards, to be used internationally, greater protection of agricultural production against the importation of exotic pests and diseases could be effected. This should lead to a greater efficiency in the trade of plants and plant products.

With regard to the third standard, i.e., Requirements for the Establishment of a Pest-Free Area, my delegation believes there is merit in its consideration. These standards reached consensus at the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures at its second sitting in May 1995. My delegation lauds this achievement of the Committee and shares the views of its Asian-Pacific Representative at CEPF. However, there still remains the question of the role of COAG in standard-setting procedures, as mandated by the Conference.

My delegation, in the interests of reaching international consensus and also due to the urgency of the matter, supports the approval of the standard and the requirement for the establishment of a pest-free area for endorsement by the Conference. However in doing so, my delegation requests that by giving that exemption



of not going to COAG in the first instance, this will not set a precedent, and my delegation would like this fact to be recorded. This is to reiterate the Report of the Chairman of the Contact Group.

My delegation would like to turn now to the issue of updating the International Plant Protection Convention. We believe that it is timely that the Convention be brought into line with the Agreements of the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. While the Convention sees phytosanitary measures as a strictly technical matter, needing technical competence, the SPS Agreement views it from the point of view of phytosanitary measures as related to trade. There is, therefore, a need for harmonization of these areas, but it should not be done in such a manner as to disrupt the technical thinking process on phytosanitary measures which, in related sanitary fields, such as the control of human and animal pests and diseases, have successfully and consistently relied on technical criteria. My delegation hopes there will be no sacrifice of the technical criteria.

In this regard, my delegation commends the recommendations of the Secretariat for the carefully thought-out stages in the harmonizing and updating of the International Plant Protection Convention with the SPS Agreements. In the Secretariat's proposal there is a meeting of a Working Group of Experts, consultation with the contracting parties, and government consultation before submission of draft to COAG, Council and Conference for their consideration and adoption.

Finally, my delegation supports the proposal as found in C 95/22-Sup.2.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, distingué délégué, et je prends note que vous vous êtes exprimé à la fois sur les normes et sur la Convention.

Je voudrais aussi informer la Commission que les délégations de la Hongrie, du Portugal et de El Salvador ont remis le texte de leurs déclarations pour être insérées au procès-verbal.

**Sita. Virginia PEREZ PEREZ (Venezuela):** Mi delegación, señor Presidente, considera que el examen, ajuste y modificación de las normas para la armonización de la cuarentena de plantas y la aplicación del Código Internacional de Conducta para la distribución y utilización de plaguicidas son aceptadas.

Agradecemos la labor de la FAO en este campo. Estamos convencidos, que la norma ayudará a los países, que como el nuestro, no han desarrollado aún una legislación referente a los agentes de lucha biológica ni una reglamentación en lo concerniente al análisis de riesgo de plagas. Agradecemos la labor del Grupo de Contacto, apoyamos ampliamente sus recomendaciones y esperamos que la Conferencia apruebe estas normas.

Las directrices para el análisis de riesgo de plagas, son una excelente contribución para armonizar los estándar internacionales de cuarentena vegetal, percibiéndose importantes beneficios para los Estados Miembros.

**Mme Adelaïde RIBEIRO (Cap-Vert):** Monsieur le Président, je voudrais tout d'abord, au nom de la délégation du Cap-Vert, présenter nos remerciements au Secrétariat de la FAO pour les excellents documents. Il s'agit de documents très clairs et bien présentés, avec un souci de transparence.

Mon intervention va se centrer sur le document C 95/22-Rev.1. Comme l'on a déjà eu l'opportunité de s'exprimer sur ce point de notre ordre du jour pendant la cent huitième session du Conseil, nous serons très brefs.

A notre avis, cette question a déjà été débattue suffisamment. Donc son adoption par la Conférence semble opportune. La délégation du Cap-Vert approuve l'adoption du projet de décision "Directives pour l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire" et "Le code de conduite pour l'intégration et le lâcher des agents exotiques de lutte biologique" tel que présenté au document, et entérine également la suppression de l'étape 9 des "Étapes successives de l'élaboration des normes et directives internationales harmonisées". Merci Monsieur le Président.

**ZHANG XIGUI (China) (Original language Chinese):** With regard to the establishment of a pest-free area, the Chinese Government, at the Hundred and ninth Council, put forward our comments in relation to this standard. I think the Secretariat has given full consideration to the third area and the Chinese Government's attitude in relation to this area.

The member countries have had useful discussions on this. Therefore, when this document goes forward for the approval of the Secretariat, I ask that the position of the Chinese Government be taken into consideration.

**Stelios PAPACHRISTODOULOU (Cyprus):** The aim of the proposed phytosanitary standards is to enable countries to take the necessary restrictive measures in order to safeguard their agricultural production against the introduction of new pests and diseases and, at the same time, to ensure that such measures do not constitute unjustifiable barriers to international agricultural trade. In order to achieve these two rather contradictory goals, the proposed standards require national plant quarantine services to adopt and implement a series of rather complicated and costly procedures, aiming to provide scientific evidence that particular pests are indeed "quarantine pests". Although in theory very useful, the burden of scientific proof may also have negative effects, as it may not allow small and developing countries to institute the necessary phytosanitary measures against major pests that "are not known to occur" in their territories.

Cyprus, being a small island, is naturally protected against the introduction of exotic pests and diseases by means other than imported plants and plant products. Despite the recent introduction of several major exotic pests and diseases, there are still a number of important pests that are absent from the island, e.g. the Colorado beetle, the grapevine phylloxera, the greenhouse whitefly and others. Naturally, we are strongly interested in maintaining our freedom from these pests. This, however, may prove a difficult task in view of the liberalization of international agricultural trade and the obligation of Cyprus resulting from its association with the European Union, the SPS Agreement of the World Trade Organization and the adoption of the proposed phytosanitary standards.

Recognizing the great importance of promoting the international agricultural trade, Cyprus is willing to adopt the proposed standards. At the same time, however, we urge FAO to find the ways and means to effect national plant quarantine services that would be able to cope with the problems and obligations arising from the adoption and implementation of the proposed standards.

**Abdolrahman CHERAGHALI (Iran, Islamic Republic of):** My delegation thanks the Secretariat for the preparation of the excellent document, agenda on Phytosanitary Standards.

I would like to inform this august meeting that the Islamic Republic of Iran in its second five-year development plan, using biological and integrated pest management methods for plant protection, has decided to reduce the use of insecticides and other agricultural chemicals by 40 percent.

As we all know, this would be most effective if all neighbouring countries harmoniously participated in a global programme. Therefore, we urge the need for the cooperation of all the countries of the West Asian and North African regions in participating in this vital programme.

The Islamic Republic of Iran needs FAO's assistance and support for the design and implementation of the biological control methods. This assistance would also be very useful for the WANA region, especially in helping it to increase its technical knowledge on this issue.

**Sra. Veronique DELI (México):** En opinión de la delegación mexicana, el Documento que presenta la Secretaría de la FAO, C 95/22, así como sus suplementos, normas propuestas para las zonas libres de plagas C 95/22-Sup.1 y actualización de la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria, C 95/22-Sup.2, son particularmente importantes para el comercio. En este sentido, la delegación mexicana desea expresar su apoyo respecto a los documentos, toda vez que después de una revisión de los mismos, se considera que su contenido está de acuerdo a los términos y principios de la Organización Norteamericana para la Protección de las Plantas, que ha planteado a la FAO para este tipo de estándar.

**Yukio YOKOI (Japan):** Japan would like to associate itself with other countries in fully supporting the development of a series of standards for phytosanitary measures.

My delegation wishes to endorse what was reported by Mr Sakira and offer congratulations on the emerging consensus so that we are about to adopt the standard regarding the proposed draft standards in pest-free areas.

With regard to the review date, I would like to see some clarification from Legal Counsel on how to deal with the date. Japan is of the opinion that we cannot leave a blank in the standard with regard to that issue. Instead we would like to have a specific date or a sentence inserted, for example, the review process will be commenced at some specific date or as required by certain members.

In addition Japan would like to support the adoption process of the standards on the Pest Risk Analysis and Code of Conduct.

With regard to the IPPC process, Japan fully supports the initiation of the work reviewing the current International Plant Protection Convention. Recently we have seen a lot of development take place changing the environment of the Convention. As the Secretariat describes in the background paper, the WTO/SPS Agreement entered into force at the beginning of this year and subsequently intensive work is going on for the development of International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures within the framework of IPPC.

Japan believes it is our urgent task to update the Convention in accordance with those recent developments because it is the Convention which is supposed to provide the framework for international plant protection.

In addition, Mr Chairman, let me recall that there are further issues to be sorted out in the review exercise. For example, I would like to refer to the gap between the Convention and the reality in terms of the institutional aspects such as the fact that there is no provision in the Convention referring to the IPPC Secretariat. I am sorry for the people who have been making a tremendous contribution to the Secretariat.

Given a list of those issues to be addressed, Mr Chairman, the review process proposed here is satisfactory suggesting a series of steps. It is Japan's view that we should start the exercise as soon as possible and take up the issues as broad as practically possible in the course of examination.

In conclusion, I would like to express Japan's strong wish to make a contribution through this process, including the active participation of the working group as a start.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci. Nous prenons bien note de votre appui pour les normes et pour la décision sur la révision. Je crois que nous n'en sommes pas encore au processus de révision et le moment venu, je vous ferai part de toutes les remarques que l'on a commencé à mentionner ici.

**Raffaele DE SANTIS (CE):** Monsieur le Président, je fais remarquer que je présente cette déclaration au nom de l'Union européenne.

L'Union européenne a pris note du consensus dégagé par le Comité d'experts sur les mesures phytosanitaires et confirme son approbation quant aux deux normes internationales soumises pour adoption soit: "Les directives pour l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire" et "le Code de conduite pour l'importation et le lâcher des agents exotiques de lutte biologique".

De même, l'Union européenne se félicite qu'en ce qui concerne la norme sur "les exigences en matière de zones exemptes d'organismes nuisibles", le Comité d'experts sur les mesures phytosanitaires ait abouti à un consensus. En effet, l'Union européenne attache une importance particulière quant au développement de cette norme et estime que les exigences qu'elle contient sont un cadre raisonnable pour l'établissement de "zones exemptes d'organismes nuisibles". En outre, l'Union européenne considère que ces exigences sont d'une importance considérable au regard de l'Accord sur l'application des mesures sanitaires et phytosanitaires de l'Acte final des négociations de l'Uruguay Round. Cette dernière version - soumise actuellement à la Conférence - représente une amélioration sensible, surtout étant donné qu'elle accepte le principe selon lequel les exigences sont applicables autant pour les pays exportateurs qu'importateurs, et qu'elle fait une référence

appropriée à l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire. De manière générale, l'Union européenne est satisfaite de la révision de cette norme et fait, dans un esprit de compromis, retirer les propositions de modifications que nous avons soumises au Conseil la semaine dernière, comme d'ailleurs cela a déjà été dit par M. Sakira, Président du groupe de contact.

Monsieur le Président, nous partageons le point de vue selon lequel, lors de cette Conférence, soit examinée la question de l'amendement de la Convention internationale sur la protection des végétaux (CIPV).

L'Union européenne reconnaît qu'il est nécessaire de réviser la CIPV, à propos des domaines et des points mentionnés dans la liste soumise à la Conférence sur ce thème. De plus, l'Union européenne est d'avis, en particulier:

- que les règles concernant la délivrance des "certificats phytosanitaires" et "certificats phytosanitaires pour la réexportation" devraient être clarifiées;
- qu'il faudrait considérer jusqu'à quel stade la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux devrait être amendée afin de prendre en compte les nouvelles exigences de l'Accord sur les mesures sanitaires et phytosanitaires issues des négociations de l'Uruguay Round, telle la norme sur l'analyse scientifique et le risque phytosanitaire;
- que la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux devrait inclure, où il s'avère nécessaire, les éléments d'une norme préalablement approuvée sur les principes de la quarantaine végétale comme relatif au commerce international;
- que la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux devrait être révisée pour établir une procédure telle que celle suivie par le Comité d'experts sur les mesures phytosanitaires ou un successeur;
- que la mise à jour et la définition des termes soient réalisées en conformité avec celles du glossaire de la FAO sur les termes phytosanitaires, surtout en ce qui concerne la définition de la "quarantaine végétale";
- et finalement, que la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux soit modifiée afin de faire en sorte que l'Union européenne puisse en devenir partie contractante.

Monsieur le Président, je vous remercie de votre bienveillante attention.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie honorable délégué de la CEE pour votre esprit de consensus qui nous a permis de parvenir à un compromis sur la troisième norme ainsi que des remarques que vous avez faites sur la révision de la Convention internationale qui est également soumise à notre Commission. Je crois que le Secrétariat a pris aussi bonne note de vos remarques.

**Sra. Ileana NUÑEZ MORDOCHE (Cuba):** La delegación cubana apoya la gestión que ha venido realizando la FAO para el establecimiento de un Código Internacional de Conducta para la producción, comercialización, distribución y manejo de los plaguicidas.

Nuestra delegación quiere felicitar a la Secretaría por el documento que se nos ha presentado, y, creemos que la aplicación de estas normas beneficiarán a los países en desarrollo, protegiéndonos de las políticas de producción y comercialización de plaguicidas que aplican los países desarrollados y las compañías transnacionales.

Sobre este tema, nuestro país ha participado en la revisión de las normas y ha contribuido con información muy valiosa para la FAO.

Por tal motivo, apoyamos las normas que en esta ocasión nos ha presentado la Secretaría.

**E. Wayne DENNEY (United States of America):** It is a pleasure to deal with an item where we appear to be achieving consensus and where I think the conclusion of our discussion here this morning will be substantially different, and we have heard some recent items.

The United States is pleased with the important progress made during the current biennium in developing new phytosanitary standards. We look forward to seeing more standards presented for adoption at the next conference.

The Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures is to be commended for their untiring efforts through our involvement in the North American Plant Protection Organization in collaboration with Canada at various sessions of the CEPM; we are pleased to have played an important part in this process.

Regarding the Standard of Pest-Free Areas, the United States was pleased to participate in the contact group and we believe the outcome of this session was very satisfactory. We are indebted to the guidance given by our Chairman from Uganda and the cooperation exhibited by all members and especially Japan and the European Union. We believe some of the proposals they have to offer merit further consideration and in light of this we would suggest that those be considered by the next meeting of the CEPM and, in general, we believe the CEPM should be reviewing proposed amendments that are forwarded by members.

In terms of a specific timetable, I think just being current and trying to respond to revisions and amendments that are proposed in a timely fashion would seem like the most logical process. What would be helpful to us is that we have some mechanism of determining what these amendments were prior to the meeting of the CEPM so that all members might be able to contribute to that discussion.

If I may now turn to some brief comments on updating the International Plant Convention, the United States concurs with the overall procedure for updating the IPC as outlined in the document. This is a high priority activity and deserves Regular Programme funding. Updating the IPPC is essential for obtaining language comparable to that agreed during the Uruguay Round of negotiations.

The IPPC's phytosanitary standard-setting role will be strengthened after the Convention is modernized. Failure to update it could result in FAO being less responsive to the needs of the World Trade Organization.

Additional information on the cost of updating the IPPC would also be helpful. Our preference is that a group of experts be kept small and include representation from each of the regional plant protection organizations. This permits balanced geographic representation while not being too costly.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Avec cette intervention nous en avons fini avec les orateurs de la première partie de notre ordre du jour et s'il n'y a plus d'orateurs qui demandent la parole, je passerai la parole au Secrétariat qui va faire quelques commentaires ou répondre à un certain nombre de questions ou d'observations, en particulier sur celui concernant la période de révision de la norme N° 3 sur les zones indemnes.

**M.S. ZEHNI (Director, Plant Production and Protection Division):** Let me first say that my colleagues and I were very encouraged by the support and the interest of the Members. I would like to assure you that this development of Standards is an area where we attach great importance, echoing your interest and the importance that you attach to it.

We will be pursuing the developing of the Standards and, as just said by the delegate of the United States of America, obviously, the turnover of the Standard will continue at the same rate perhaps or at an accelerated rate and next time we will be seeing some of the new standards introduced for your adoption.

We, too, attach great importance to revision of the IPPC, the Convention. As you have seen from the document, we intend to do that, but I must say that it is at some cost of adjustment in our programme, in our priorities, and that work and approximately US\$250 000 we have for this purpose will be at the expense of other activities that we would have undertaken.

This is a reflection of your instruction that we should look into our priorities and make some adjustment of those priorities. Saying this, the fact remains that the money we were able to obtain by redeployment of resources remains insufficient for this process to be a country participation process, particularly the participation of countries in these meetings. While I cannot give you an accurate estimate of the needs for this, obviously, we will look for some extra resources to support the participation of developing countries and others, and for making the consultation as efficient and equitable as possible.

There was a question raised concerning the timing of the revision of the Standard. While Mr Moore will give you some precise language for your consideration, I would like to make three points: one, obviously, we need some time for the Standard to be into practice and, obviously, we cannot just adopt a Standard and then proceed its revision immediately. However, we are aware of the need for continually looking into these Standards for revision and perfecting them.

The second point is that I am sure you have noticed from our report how long it takes to develop a Standard. It is a long period of gestation. The third point I would like to bring to your attention is that we have about eight Standards in the pipeline at various stages of maturation. Therefore, the need for the Standard to be tested and the fact that it takes time to develop Standards, as well as the fact that we have other Standards to develop within the limitation of our resources, both human and financial, I think in our view a cycle of five years for such revision is not unreasonable.

May I turn to the Legal Counsel to respond to the specific question addressed to him by Japan in this regard.

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** The question has been raised regarding the date for the review. As you will note, in paragraph (iv) of the Standard concerned, there is a paragraph dealing with the date for the review but the date is left blank.

I understand that there is a suggestion that there should be a fixed date but at the same time there should be a certain amount of flexibility allowed for an earlier review if this is considered necessary. Perhaps a formal wording, following the wording set out in paragraph (iv) of the Standard, could be "the next review date for this Standard is December 2001 or such other date as may be agreed upon by the FAO Committee on Agriculture or by the FAO Council."

I suggest the FAO Committee on Agriculture because this is the appropriate inter-governmental body to which the CEPM will report. I think this is a matter that perhaps you would wish to be in the hands of governments. However, since the COAG meets only once every two years and the FAO Council meets more often, should you wish for the Council to take action this would allow for that additional flexibility, as the Council meets at least every year.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, Monsieur Moore. J'aimerais avoir vos réactions sur cette dernière proposition concernant la date de révision de la norme sur les zones indemnes.

**E. Wayne DENNEY (United States of America):** We have two comments, and taking the easier one first, I think because of what Malaysia said earlier and we agreed in our contact group yesterday, the option of going to the Council and skipping COAG is not a method that should be used. Clearly, we should not mention anything in our report that suggests that COAG should be bypassed.

Also, I am concerned about waiting until the year 2001. I think that in the spirit of very difficult compromise that we achieved in the contact group yesterday, Japan had given a lot of thoughtful consideration to many possible amendments and basically agreed they could be satisfied if some of their concerns would be considered. Although the timing was not specifically discussed, I think the assumption was it might be sooner than six years from now. Our own feeling is that we owe it to Japan because of the number of suggestions that they had, and I might add that some of them we are sympathetic with, that that initial review be expedited.

**Ms Malgorzata PIOTROWSKA (Poland):** Poland strives to maintain and even strengthen its position as an important partner in world trade in high quality agricultural products. There is a direct relation between high yields and quality of farm produce and application of plant protection practices. Poland, therefore, follows thoroughly the work of the FAO Secretariat for the International Plant Protection Convention in the field of developing international phytosanitary standards.

A particular breakthrough in the area of plant protection occurred in Poland in 1995. The International Plant Protection Convention was ratified. Moreover, Parliament passed a new law concerning crop protection. An act will enter into force on 9 February 1996. This act establishes a uniform plant protection organization, the State Plant Protection Service.

This Conference is a forum for approving the Phytosanitary Standards. These Standards are extremely important since they introduce an international orderly market for plant products.

A Code of Conduct for the Import and Release of Exotic Biological Control Agents introduces many legal regulations concerning the use of biological methods which is a basic element of integrated environment-friendly programmes for plant protection.

Guidelines for Pest Risk Analysis ensure uniform principles used to select organisms being subjected to quarantine. This will eliminate practices of the unjustified use of international trade barriers. This is also a fundamental goal of the GATT Agreement and World Trade Organization.

Poland, therefore, will support these documents. However, we realize that their implementation takes and demands preparation of adequate regulations.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Messieurs les délégués, vous avez écouté les observations faites par la délégation des Etats-Unis concernant la date de la révision. Je crois que nous pouvons retenir que le COAG sera de toute manière impliqué, donc qu'on enlèvera la référence "ou le Conseil", et qu'on écrira: "ou toute autre date convenue par le COAG".

Les Etats-Unis souhaitent une date plus rapprochée et le Secrétariat a proposé l'an 2001. J'aimerais avoir le sentiment des autres membres de la Commission et savoir si d'autres délégués ont un avis à partager avec la Commission sur cette question, sinon je vous ferai une proposition. Personne ne demandant la parole, je vous propose que l'on retienne la date de "2001 ou toute autre date convenue par le COAG". Il semble que cela vous agrée, donc nous reformulerons ce paragraphe du document C 95/22-Sup.I de cette façon.

Nous terminons ici l'examen des normes phytosanitaires. En une seule phrase, on peut retenir que la Commission, tout en félicitant la FAO pour les efforts qu'elle a déployés pour l'élaboration de ces normes, et en relevant une nouvelle fois l'importance de ces normes, notamment sur le commerce des produits agricoles, a recommandé à la Conférence l'adoption des trois normes qui lui étaient soumises.

Le Secrétariat a pris bonne note de toutes les observations que vous avez faites dans vos interventions, notamment sur la nécessité, dans la mesure des ressources disponibles, que la FAO apporte une assistance aux pays en développement qui en ont besoin pour la mise en oeuvre et l'application de ces normes et la mise en place de mécanismes pour la révision de ces normes, et de toutes les autres suggestions que vous avez faites. Donc nous arrêtons que la Commission recommande à la Conférence l'adoption de ces trois normes.

J'ouvre le débat sur la révision de la mise à jour de la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux. Je retiens que de nombreux délégués ont déjà exprimé leur sentiment sur la décision qui est soumise au paragraphe 7. Si d'autres délégués veulent faire part de leur point de vue, le débat est ouvert et nous enregistrons les orateurs qui voudraient s'inscrire.

**Neil FRASER (New Zealand):** In my first intervention I followed your instructions and confined myself to the Standards, so for the record I would just like to say we support the updating review as proposed by the Secretariat.

**ZHANG XIGUI (China) (Original language Chinese):** A short while ago I heard a proposal that the three Standards be submitted to Conference for adoption. Now on behalf of the Chinese Government I should once again like to reassert the need to include in the document before us, and before Conference, the reservation which we marked on the third type of areas which are an uninfested part of a country situated within a generally infested area. We refer to this sentence.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous prenons note de votre réserve qui sera dans le rapport de la Commission.

**Ms Maria GALVÖLGYI (Hungary):** The version of this International Standard circulated to FAO members in 1995-08, having been examined by the Plant Protection Services of the EPPO Member Governments, was reviewed and discussed by the 45th Session of EPPO Council in 1995-09.

The EPPO Council declared itself satisfied in general with the revision of this standard made by the CEMP in 1995-05. It noted, however, two specific points where it proposes that it is of great importance to make modifications. Hungary as Member State of EPPO therefore endorses these modifications.

### **1. First proposed modification**

In Section 1.3 documentation and Review (last paragraph):

**Delete the words "based on a bilateral agreement".**

Reason: the service responsible for a PFA should be perfectly competent to develop an operational plan without subjecting it to approval by bilateral agreement. Such approval lies outside the scope of this standard.

### **2. Second proposed modification**

In Section 2.3.4 Documentation and Review (last paragraph):

**Delete the sentence "As this type of PFA is likely to involve an agreement between trade partners, its implementation would need to be reviewed and evaluated by the NPPO of the importing country" and replace it with "This evidence should be subject to regular review and evaluation and should, on request, be available to the NPPOs of importing countries."**

Reason: as above, the service responsible for a PFA should be perfectly competent to ensure regular review and evaluation without subjecting it to agreement with a trade partner. The evidence should be available, on request, multilaterally and not only bilaterally.

It was resolved that these proposals should be addressed to the IPPC Secretariat of FAO and recommended that the EPPO Member Governments should give them their support in FAO Council and Conference.

The full text, with the modifications, is appended below.

## **REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST-FREE AREAS**

In the text below, the two suggested EPPO proposals are indicated in bold.

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **SCOPE**

This standard describes the requirement for the establishment and use of pest-free areas (PFAs) as a risk management option for phytosanitary certification of plants, plant products and other regulated articles exported from the PFA, or to support the scientific justification for phytosanitary measures taken by an importing country for protection of an endangered PFA.



## REFERENCES

- FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, FAO Plant Protection Bulletin 38 (1), (1990): 5-23.
- International Plant Protection Convention, 1992. FAO, Rome.
- Principles of Plant Quarantine as related to International Trade. 1995. FAO, Rome.
- Guidelines for Pest Risk Analysis. FAO (in preparation).
- Guidelines for Survey and Monitoring systems. FAO (in preparation).
- Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, 1994. World Trade Organization, Geneva.

## DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Area	An officially defined country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries
Buffer zone*	In preparation
Delimiting survey	A survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest
Detection survey	A survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present
IPPC	Abbreviation for the International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended
Monitoring survey	Ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population
National Plant Protection Official	Protection Official service established by a Government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or plant products
Pest-free area	(PFA) An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests
Phytosanitary regulation	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, by regulating the production, movement or existence of commodities or other articles, or the normal activity of persons, and by establishing schemes for phytosanitary certification
Survey	Methodical procedure to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area.

## OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

A pest-free (PFA) is an area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained.

The establishment and use of a PFA by an NPPO provides for the export of plants, plant products and/or other regulated articles from one country in which the PFA is situated (the export country) to another country (the importing country) without the need for application of additional phytosanitary measures when certain

requirements are met. Thus, the PFA status of an area may be used as a basis for the phytosanitary certification of plants, plant products and other regulated articles with respect to the stated pest(s). It also provides, as an element in pest risk assessment, the confirmation on a scientific basis of the absence of a stated pest from an area. The PFA is then an element in the justification of phytosanitary measures taken by an importing country to protect an endangered area.

Although the term pest-free area encompasses the whole range of types of PFA (from an entire country which is pest-free to a small area which is pest-free but situated in a country where the pest is prevalent), it has been found to be convenient to discuss the requirements of PFAs by defining three types:

- an entire country
- an uninfested part of a country in which a limited infested area is present
- an uninfested part of a country situated within a generally infested area.

In each of these cases, the PFA may, as appropriate, concern all or part of several countries.

Three main components or stages are considered in the establishment and subsequent maintenance of a PFA:

1. systems to establish freedom
2. phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom
3. checks to verify that freedom has been maintained.

The nature of these components will vary according to the biology of the pest, the types and characteristics of the PFA and the level of phytosanitary security required, as based on pest risk analysis.

The methods used to achieve these components may include:

- data assembly
- surveys (delimiting, detection, monitoring)
- regulatory controls
- audit (review and evaluation)
- documentation (reports, work plans)

## **1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PEST-FREE AREAS**

### **1.1 Determination of a PFA**

The delimitation of a PFA should be relevant to the biology of the pest concerned. This will affect the scale at which it is possible to define a PFA and the types of boundaries by which it can be delimited. In principle, PFAs should be delimited in close relation with the occurrence of the pest. In practice, however, PFAs are generally delimited by readily recognizable boundaries, considered to coincide acceptably with a pest's biological limits. These may be administrative (e.g., country, province or commune borders), physical features (e.g., country, seas, mountain ranges, roads) or property boundaries which are clear to all parties. For various practical reasons, it may also be decided to establish a PFA inside an area considered to be pest-free, and thus avoid the necessity for exact delimitation of the true limits of the PFA.

### **1.2 Establishment and maintenance of a PFA**

There are three main components in establishing and maintaining a PFA. These are:

- systems to establish freedom
- phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom
- checks to verify that freedom has been maintained.

The nature of these components will vary according to: the biology of the pest including

- its survival potential
- its means of dispersal
- its rate of reproduction
- the availability of host plants, etc.

relevant PFA characteristics including its

- size
- ecological conditions
- degree of isolation
- homogeneity, etc.

level of phytosanitary security required as related to the assessed level of risk, according to the pest risk analysis conducted.

The International Standards for phytosanitary measures: Guidelines for Surveying and Monitoring (in preparation) and Guidelines for Pest Risk Analysis provide further details on general surveillance and specific survey requirements.

### **1.2.1 Systems to establish freedom**

Two general types of systems to provide data are recognized, though variations on or combinations of the two can be used. These are:

- General Surveillance
- Specific Surveys.

#### **General surveillance**

This involves utilizing all sources of data such as NPPOs, other national and local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums and the general public. Information may be obtained from:

scientific and trade journals, unpublished historical data, contemporary observations.

#### **Specific surveys**

These may be detection or delimiting surveys. They are official surveys and should follow a plan which is approved by the NPPO concerned.

### **1.2.2 Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom**

Specific measures can be used to prevent entry, establishment or spread of the pest, including:

- regulatory action such as

listing of a pest on a quarantine pest list specification of import requirements into a country or area; restriction of the movement of certain products within areas of a country or countries (including buffer zones)

- routine monitoring
- extension advice to producers.

The application of phytosanitary measures to maintain pest-free status is only justified in a PFA, or any portion of a PFA, in which ecological conditions are suitable for the pest to establish.

### 1.2.3 Checks to guarantee freedom has been maintained

In order to be able to verify the pest-free status of a PFA and for purposes of internal management, continuing pest-free status should be checked after the PFA has been established and phytosanitary measures for maintenance have been put into place. The strength of the checking systems used should be related to the phytosanitary security required. These checks may include:

- *ad hoc* inspection of exported consignments
- requirement that researchers, advisers or inspectors notify the NPPO of any occurrences of the pest
- monitoring surveys.

### 1.3 Documentation and review

The establishment and maintenance of a PFA should be adequately documented and periodically reviewed.

Whatever the type of PFA, documentation should be available, as appropriate, on the:

data assembled to establish the PFA;

various administrative measures taken in support of the PFA;

delimitation of the PFA;

phytosanitary regulations applied; and

technical details of surveillance or survey and monitoring systems used.

It may be useful for an NPPO to send documentation about a PFA to a central information service (FAO or an RPPO), with all relevant details, so that the information can be communicated to all interested NPPOs at their request.

When the PFA requires complex measures for its establishment and maintenance to provide a high degree of phytosanitary security an operational plan based on a bilateral agreement may be needed **[EPPPO proposal: delete "based on a bilateral agreement". Reason: the service responsible for a PFA should be perfectly competent to develop an operational plan without subjecting it to approval by bilateral agreement, such approval lies outside the scope of this guideline]**. Such a plan would list the specific details of activities required in the operation of the PFA, including the role and responsibilities of the producers and traders of the country where the PFA is situated. The activities would be reviewed and evaluated regularly, and the results could form part of the plan.

## 2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF PFA

The term pest-free areas encompasses the spectrum of all types of PFA. For convenience, the requirements of PFAs are discussed by dividing them into three arbitrary types of pest-free areas:

an entire country

an uninfested part of a country in which a limited infested area is present

an uninfested part of a country situated within a generally infested area.

In each of these cases, the PFA may, as appropriate, concern all or part of several countries. The specific requirements for the three types of pest-free areas are discussed below.

### 2.1 Entire country

In this instance, entire country freedom for a specific pest applies to a political entity for which an NPPO has responsibility.

Requirements may include:

### **2.1.1 systems to establish freedom**

Both data from general surveillance and from specific surveys are acceptable. They are different in that they may provide for different kinds or degrees of phytosanitary security.

### **2.1.2 Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom**

These may include those listed in section 1.2.2

### **2.1.3 Checks to verify freedom has been maintained** These may include those listed in section 1.2.3

### **2.1.4 Documentation and review**

These may include those items listed in section 1.3

## **2.2 Uninfested part of a country in which a limited infestation is present**

In this instance, the distribution of the pest is limited to part of a country as determined by the NPPO. Official measures are applied to contain the pest population. The PFA may be all or part of the uninfested area.

Requirements include:

### **2.2.1 Systems to establish freedom**

Normally PFA status is based on verification from specific surveys. An official delimiting survey may be used to determine the extent of the infestation and, in addition, an official detection survey may be required in the uninfested area to verify absence of the pest.

General surveillance may also, if appropriate, be applied to the uninfested part of a country in which a limited infested area is present.

### **2.2.2 Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom**

These may include those listed in section 1.2.2. With this type of PFA, phytosanitary regulations may also be required on the movement of commodities out of the infested area to the uninfested area to prevent spread of the pest as noted in 1.2.2.

### **2.2.3 Checks to verify freedom has been maintained**

These may include those listed in section 1.2.3. Monitoring surveys are of more significance in this type of PFA than for that involving an entire country.

### **2.2.4 Documentation and review**

Documentation may include supporting evidence describing official controls such as survey results, phytosanitary regulations and information on the NPPO as noted in section 1.3.

## **2.3 Uninfested part of a country situated within a generally infested area**

This type of PFA is an area, within a generally infested area, which has been made (or shown to be) free from the specific pest. It is maintained pest-free so that an exporting country can use this status as a basis for phytosanitary certification of plants and/or plant products.

In certain cases, a PFA may be established within an area whose infestation status has not been based on specific surveys.

The PFA should be adequately isolated in relation to the biology of the pest.

Requirements should include:

### **2.3.1 Systems to establish freedom**

Delimiting and detection surveys would be required for this type of PFA.

### **2.3.2 Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom**

These may include those listed in section 1.2.2. With this type of PFA, phytosanitary regulations may also be required on the movement of host material out of the infested area to the uninfested area to prevent spread of the pest as noted in 1.2.2.

### **2.3.3 Checks to verify freedom has been maintained**

These may include those listed in section 1.2.3. Ongoing monitoring surveys are a likely requirement with this type of PFA.

### **2.3.4 Documentation and review**

Documentation may include supporting evidence describing official controls such as survey results, phytosanitary regulations and information on the NPPO as noted in section 1.3. As this type of PFA is likely to involve an agreement between trade partners, its implementation would need to be reviewed and evaluated by the NPPO of the importing country.

**[EPPO proposal: replace the last sentence with "This evidence should be subject to regular review and evaluation and should, on request, be available to the NPPOs of importing countries."]<sup>1</sup>**

**Manuel José DIAS SOARES DA COSTA (Portugal):** Monsieur le Président, Honorables Délégués, Mesdames et Messieurs. La délégation portugaise ajoute sa voix sur ce qui vient d'être dit pour la Commission de l'Union européenne.

Concernant les deux normes: "Directives pour l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire, et le "Code de conduite pour l'importation et le lâcher des agents exotiques de lutte biologique, soumises pour adoption, nous sommes prêts à les approuver.

Concernant la norme sur les exigences en matière de zones exemptes d'organismes nuisibles, nous félicitons le contact groupe et nous apprécions l'effort qui a été fait pour arriver à un consensus pour que la norme puisse être approuvée par la Conférence, même s'il y avait un certain nombre d'amendements qui avaient été proposés par certaines délégations.

De notre côté, nous estimerions voir introduits, les deux petits amendements qui avaient été proposés par l'Union européenne, mais nous sommes prêts à donner notre accord pour que la norme soit approuvée et que ces petits amendements soient considérés à une phase ultérieure.

De notre point de vue, ce qui est important c'est d'approuver la norme au regard de l'Accord SPS de l'Uruguay Round.

De notre côté, nous considérons cette norme très importante surtout parce qu'elle fait référence appropriée à l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire et qu'elle accepte le principe selon lequel les exigences sont applicables autant pour les pays exportateurs qu'importateurs.

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<sup>1</sup> Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

En ce qui concerne l'amendement de la Convention Internationale pour la protection des végétaux nous approuvons le programme de travail contenu dans les documents CG 5/22-Sup.2 et 3. Merci Monsieur le Président.<sup>2</sup>

**Eduardo VIDES (El Salvador):** Señor Presidente, la delegación de El Salvador en nombre de los países de Centroamérica, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua y Panamá, en general apoyan el texto del documento que estamos examinando, en este contexto manifestamos que por tratarse de una directriz eminentemente técnica, hemos considerado oportuno conocerlo en la reunión extraordinaria del Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria, que se celebrará en la segunda semana de noviembre de este año en Managua, Nicaragua. Muchas gracias.<sup>3</sup>

**LE PRESIDENT:** S'il n'y a plus de remarques, je conclus le débat sur cette question en réaffirmant que notre Commission recommande que la Conférence approuve le Programme de révision de la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux, et nous concluons le point 10 de notre ordre du jour.

**It was so decided**

**Il en est ainsi décidé**

**Así se acuerda**

**11. Adoption of the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries**

**11. Code de conduite pour la pêche responsable**

**11. Aprobación del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable**

**Jaime GARCIA Y BADIAS (España):** Señor Presidente, sabemos que una de nuestras misiones en esta Conferencia es la de agilizar y finalizar nuestros trabajos en horario, a fin de que podamos cumplir con todos los compromisos que se tienen por parte de la Organización y de los Países Miembros, pero en este caso de aprobación del Código de Conducta para una Pesca Responsable, como usted sabe, ha sido un tema debatido durante años, que inició su proceso durante un Comité de Pesca de hace tres años, presidiendo el mismo un representante español, y fue durante su mandato cuando se dio el espaldarazo final para la aprobación de este Código de Conducta, o mejor dicho, para su discusión con la finalidad de llegar a un final feliz como ante el que parece ser que ahora nos encontramos. Por esta razón, y dado que en el programa previsto del día de hoy el tema del Código de Conducta se debía tratar en esta Comisión a partir de las 14.30 como indica el Orden del Día, esta delegación y dada la trascendencia del tema, lo que ha significado, lo que significa y lo que significará en el futuro el Código de Conducta para una pesca responsable para todos aquellos que estamos interesados en que esto se convierta en un hecho cada día más respetado, no sólo sus capturas en alta mar sino por las normas que deben regir y establecerse de común acuerdo entre todos los países, solicitamos que en este caso, y como excepción a aquella demanda que hemos hecho al Director General, este tema sea tratado de acuerdo con lo previsto en el Orden del Día, a primera hora de esta tarde, a partir de las 14.30, no sólo por su trascendencia sino porque ya, si me apura, señor Presidente, nuestra delegación, al igual que otras, está esperando a nuestras autoridades porque hay sumo interés en hacer declaraciones políticas en la línea de apoyo y puesta en práctica del Código de Conducta, por las razones que le he indicado. Por ello le ruego tenga a bien trasladar el inicio de este tema a la hora prevista en el Orden del Día de hoy.

**Sra. Graziella DUBRA (Uruguay):** Es bien conocida la posición de Uruguay en esta materia y lo que hemos intervenido permanentemente y durante muchos años para lograr la elaboración de este Código de Conducta. Mi delegación estaba preparada para hablar hoy a la tarde y además me sumo, a las razones expresadas por el delegado de España por lo cual rogaría a la Presidencia, tuviera a bien, trasladar este tema para primeras horas de la tarde.

<sup>2</sup> Texte reçu avec demande d'insertion au procès-verbal

<sup>3</sup> Texto incluido en las actas a petición expresa.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie. Nous écoutons El Salvador. Et puis nous essaierons de prendre une décision sur ce sujet.

**Sra. Maria E. JIMENEZ DE MOCHI ONORI (El Salvador):** Muy brevemente para apoyar lo planteado por el delegado de España y por la delegada de Uruguay, solicitándole también nosotros trasladar este tema para las primeras horas de la tarde.

**Manuel José DIAS SOARES DA COSTA (Portugal):** Senhor Presidente, em razão de la trascendencia del tema de respaldar el pedido del punto de orden de la delegación de España para trasladar el inicio de esta sesión a primeras horas de la tarde.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Mesdames et Messieurs, j'ai pris note de la requête de l'Espagne pour que nous renvoyions à cet après-midi l'examen de ce point de notre ordre du jour. Et je pense que si nous avons pu l'aborder ce matin, c'est parce que nous avons pu bien travailler sur les autres points et gagner du temps. Et compte tenu de la nécessité pour nous d'achever rapidement nos travaux pour laisser suffisamment de temps au Comité de rédaction et avoir des échanges sur les différentes décisions qui sont soumises à notre Commission sur un certain nombre de sujets, j'avais pensé que nous pouvions, tout en tenant compte du désir de certaines délégations de renvoyer l'examen du point à cet après-midi, commencer avec les délégations qui sont prêtes, et continuer cet après-midi avec celles qui ont peut-être pris des dispositions pour intervenir cet après-midi, pour gagner également un peu de temps, parce que nous avons encore à peu près 1 h 15 d'interprétation.

Je voulais donc vous soumettre une proposition, à savoir de commencer avec les délégations qui sont prêtes. Et nous reprendrons en début d'après-midi avec celles qui voudraient continuer l'après-midi.

Je vois que l'Espagne voudrait réagir à ma proposition. Je passe la parole au délégué de l'Espagne.

**Jaime GARCIA Y BADIAS (España):** Señor Presidente, como usted comprenderá, cuando nuestra delegación le solicita un aplazamiento de este tema, no es por el simple hecho de que nos garantice intervenir, creemos que el intervenir es un derecho que tenemos todas las delegaciones y como tal estamos convencidos de que usted nos lo respeta. En eso no tenemos ninguna duda, pero la razón básica de nuestra solicitud es que el Código de Conducta ha sido un elemento de discusión en este Foro que ha comportado consensos a todos los niveles en anteposiciones muy dispares a lo largo de tres años, con las consiguientes cesiones por todas las partes a fin de alcanzar un acuerdo que permitiera a todas las delegaciones dar su conformidad. Este hecho que es de una trascendencia futura importante y política, sin ningún género de duda, para todos los países, permite a nuestra delegación, no sólo el estar convencida de que vamos a poder hacer nuestra declaración si no que nuestra solicitud está en la línea de que creemos que dada la trascendencia del Código de Conducta deben desde su inicio estar presentes en esta sala todas aquellas delegaciones que en este momento tienen prevista su llegada a la FAO y a Roma en particular, y no dar la palabra a las delegaciones que lleguen con posterioridad con el debate iniciado y en una fase que podríamos definir de desinformación para aquellas delegaciones que llegan tarde.

Creemos que el Código debe empezarse y finalizarse con todas las delegaciones presentes, que su debate y su trascendencia debe ser un inicio y un fin, sin interrupciones intermedias con llegadas de delegaciones a mitad del debate, sin conocer las posiciones de otras delegaciones que pueden ser contradictorias. No lo esperamos, pero sí deseamos que aquellas delegaciones que lleguen esta tarde, asistan al inicio del debate por la trascendencia del mismo, no es un capricho que planteamos por el solo hecho de poder hacer una declaración. Creemos que el inicio y el fin debe ser una sola cosa y todos deben asistir al inicio del mismo y al final del mismo. Por esta razón, señor Presidente, volvemos a rogarle que traslade, y comprendemos sus problemas, pero que traslade el inicio al horario previsto para esta tarde, que permita a todos asistir desde un comienzo al debate y a su finalización y, esperamos y hacemos votos, a su aprobación.



**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable délégué, et je partage entièrement tout ce que vous avez dit.

**Jerónimo Ramos SAENZ PARDO (México):** Mi delegación quisiera expresar el interés en apoyar a las delegaciones que me han precedido en función de que el debate efectivamente, sobre el texto de este documento, fue muy arduo, fue algunas veces complicado y en el cual la participación de todos los países requirió un gran esfuerzo para llegar a esta conclusión de texto. Viendo un poco la agenda que usted ha preparado para esta Conferencia, creo que efectivamente el tema estaba programado para hoy en la tarde y como lo han expresado y pensado varios países y mi delegación, es un tema muy importante por el cual creemos que la presencia de los demás expertos o de otros distinguidos delegados que pudieran enriquecer el debate pudiera ser muy importante para tratar de ver este documento. Creo que en general, señor Presidente, el ritmo de trabajo no se ha afectado, creo que ha sido un buen ritmo para esta Comisión y, bueno, dado que ha sido un debate de un tema que se ha tratado durante más de dos años, valdría la pena considerar la posibilidad de que este tema se pudiera posponer para hoy en la tarde.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie. Nous écoutons la Nouvelle-Zélande. Et je vous soumettrai encore une nouvelle proposition.

**Neil FRASER (New Zealand):** I think you made the correct decision in your first judgement on this. The agenda is an indicative agenda: it is not set in stone. We saw that there was flexibility there when the World Food Summit discussion ran over into the second day, and it was not scheduled to. So we have already departed from the agenda as laid out in the arrangements for the Conference. We have a lot of business at the Conference. We must get on with it. If we defer this item, what do we do now? Nothing for the rest of the morning? Or do we move on? And I note the Secretariat are here to do this. We cannot disrupt them. We either do nothing or we move onto Women and Development, in which case we will hear exactly the same argument that they are not ready for it. It seems to me that people should be ready to take items in sequence and not take the indicative agenda as set in stone.

**David Edwards BORBON (Costa Rica):** Mi país ha seguido con mucha atención y tiene un gran interés en el Código de Conducta Responsable, por lo cual, queremos apoyar la iniciativa presentada por el distinguido delegado de España de postergar esta reunión a la tarde.

**Andrew Keith PEARSON (Australia):** I am just trying to appreciate what is being suggested in the light of the discussion and unanimous endorsement that came from the Council meeting last week. I remember very well that a number of countries represented today, including EU, got up and were very pleased that we had got to the point of agreement on the Code of Conduct on Fisheries and saw it as a major step forward. I cannot see that there is a need to postpone the discussion on the basis that, in fact, there was a unanimous agreement coming out of the Council, that we had managed to strike a balance which involved so many countries' involvement over the last few years on this exercise.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Netherlands):** When we were meeting here last night, at the end of the meeting you announced that we would take up this agenda item this morning, and nobody was opposing that. I am a bit surprised that now that we are in the room this morning, so many countries are supporting what you ruled out yesterday. Also, for the sake of cost efficiency - and everybody is taking about reducing costs here - I would suggest that we just start with this item on the Code of Conduct. I do not think it is a real argument that we would say we should not interrupt the discussion on that because there are many, many items on the agenda that are being interrupted by lunch breaks. So that is not the real reason, I think. I have no idea what the real reason is, but when there were problems today with not starting this morning they should have voiced that yesterday and not this morning when we are about to start.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie. J'espère que ce débat n'est pas le prélude au débat que nous aurons sur cette question. Et, à la lumière de tout ce qui a été dit, je voudrais vous proposer que nous suspendions la séance de ce matin maintenant et que nous reprenions à 14 h 30 précises avec l'engagement que nous achèverons ce soir les deux points inscrits à l'ordre du jour, à savoir le point sur le Code de conduite et l'examen du Plan d'action pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement. Mais je voudrais souligner que c'est, comme on l'a dit, à titre exceptionnel et que l'ordre du jour, comme l'ont souligné beaucoup d'autres délégués, est là à titre indicatif et qu'à tout moment, on peut aborder un sujet afin de pouvoir économiser du temps.

Donc je propose que l'on suspende cette séance et que nous reprenions à 14 h 30 très précises. Et nous terminerons ce soir les deux points inscrits à l'ordre du jour, à savoir le point sur le Code de conduite et le point sur l'intégration des femmes.

Si personne n'a d'objection à cette décision..... Le Panama demande la parole. Panama, vous avez la parole.

**Horacio MALTEZ (Panamá):** Inconvenientes obvios no tengo, señor Presidente, tengo solamente una duda.

Hoy debe comenzar sus trabajos el Comité de Redacción. Muchos de los miembros del Comité de Redacción tienen interés en participar en temas que usted está anunciando, yo creo que si prolongamos demasiado esto, para terminarlo hoy, verdaderamente sería difícil porque sobre todo las delegaciones pequeñas que tenemos un solo miembro o tenemos pocos miembros, no tenemos el don de la ubicuidad, y nos crearía realmente problemas. Yo eso lo presento a su consideración, naturalmente, y me someto a su decisión, pero quería plantearlo, señor Presidente.

**Neil FRASER (New Zealand):** You said that you proposed to complete the Women and Development Programme item today. Does that mean that there is no meeting tomorrow morning, because I see from this indicative agenda that the seventh meeting tomorrow morning will be covering Women and Development?

My second point is that if the discussion on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries goes on all afternoon, does that mean that you will then continue into the night with the Women and Development item, at a time when the Drafting Committee should be meeting? The Drafting Committee should, of course, be present at the session to hear what is said so that they can draft accordingly. Therefore I would like some clarification, please.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je reprends la proposition que j'ai faite, c'est que nous puissions entamer cet après-midi la discussion sur le Code de conduite et le point sur l'intégration des femmes. J'espère que nous pourrions examiner ces points et permettre au Comité de rédaction d'entamer ses travaux cet après-midi.

A la lumière des observations faites par le Panama, l'idée me vient à l'esprit de vous proposer de commencer un peu plus tôt en début d'après-midi pour essayer de gagner quelques minutes et de finir aussi tôt que possible afin que notre Comité de rédaction puisse commencer à travailler. Que diriez-vous de commencer les travaux à 14 heures? Donc je reformule ma proposition: nous suspendons maintenant cette séance et nous reprenons à 14 heures. Essayez d'être là à temps. Nous essaierons de terminer l'examen des points sur le Code de conduite et l'intégration des femmes. Nous essaierons donc d'en finir avec ces deux points pour permettre au Comité de rédaction de commencer ses travaux.

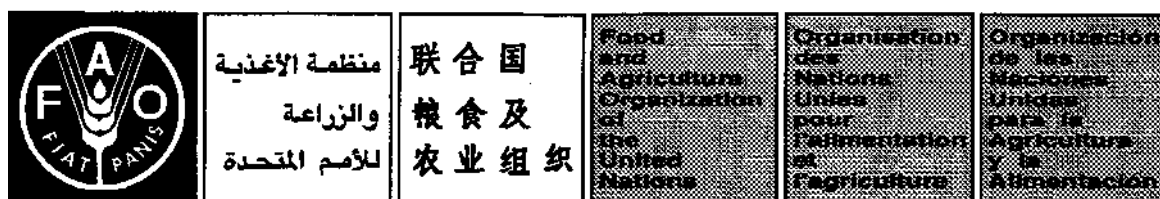
**It was so decided II en est ainsi décidé Así se acuerda**

**The meeting rose at 11.30 hours.**

**La séance est levée à 11 h 30.**

**Se levanta la sesión a las 11.30 horas.**

25 October 1995



CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE

CONFERENCIA

Twenty-eighth Session • Vingt-huitième session • 28° período de sesiones

**SIXTH MEETING OF COMMISSION I  
SIXIEME SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION I  
SEXTA SESION DE LA COMISION I**

25 October 1995

**The Sixth Meeting was opened at 14.15 hours**

**Mr Thomas Yanga,  
Chairman of Commission I, presiding**

**La sixième séance est ouverte à 14 h 15  
sous la présidence de M. Thomas Yanga,  
Président de la Commission I**

**Se abre la sexta sesión a las 14.15 horas  
bajo la presidencia del Sr. Thomas Yanga,  
Presidente de la Comisión I**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Mesdames et Messieurs, nous abordons le point 11 de notre ordre du jour qui porte sur le projet de Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable. Je vais passer la parole à M. Krone qui va introduire ce point de l'ordre du jour. Monsieur Krone, vous avez la parole.

**I. MAJOR TRENDS AND POLICIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** (continued)

**I. PRINCIPALES TENDANCES ET POLITIQUES EN MATIERE D'ALIMENTATION ET D'AGRICULTURE** (suite)

**I. PRINCIPALES TENDENCIAS Y POLITICAS EN LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION** (continuación)

**11. Adoption of the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries** (continued)

**11. Adoption du Code de conduite pour la pêche responsable** (suite)

**11. Aprobación del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable** (continuación)

**W. KRONE (Assistant Director-General a.i. Fisheries Department):** The final draft of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries that you have in front of you is a text to which reference has not only been made by the Council at its recent session but also by many Heads of Delegations in the Plenary and by many speakers in Commission II of this Conference. The Code represents a striking achievement of the goodwill of the international community that has looked actively for solutions to important issues concerning the conservation, management and development of our fish stocks.

Today, the fisheries sector is generally characterized by overcapacity and overcapitalization and this situation has led to the overexploitation of many fisheries resources in both areas of national jurisdiction and on the high seas. In fact, work undertaken by FAO has shown that some 70 percent of world fish stocks are heavily exploited or overexploited.

In addition to unsustainable fishing practices, unsound post-harvest practices have inflicted considerable damage on the environment and, in turn, this has led to the wastage of fish and fisheries products.

Apart from the problems being faced in capture fisheries, also aquaculture is facing difficulties as a consequence of the lack of environmentally safe technological development and transfer.

This situation in fisheries and aquaculture calls for carefully worked out measures that can be incorporated into national laws and regulations. It also requires a change in attitude by those involved in the fisheries sector to ensure that sustainable conservation and management practices are adopted and effectively implemented so as to ensure both intra- and inter-generational equity.

Since March 1991, a series of technical consultations and meetings have been organized within FAO for the elaboration and negotiation of the Code of Conduct. Since that time, FAO members have been kept fully briefed on progress through reports to the various FAO Governing Bodies. As part of this process, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, the so-called Compliance Agreement, was adopted at the last session of the FAO Conference. This Agreement is an integral component of this Code of Conduct.

The Code of Conduct is intended to strengthen fisheries conservation and management and, in so doing, it will contribute towards the implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Agenda 21 of the Rio Summit, and the recently concluded United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

The Code of Conduct consists of 12 articles in total. The introductory articles provide the legal framework. They are followed by one article giving the general principles of the Code, and then follow the six thematic articles dealing with fisheries management, fishing operations, aquaculture development, the integration of fisheries into coastal area management, post-harvest practice and trade, and finally fisheries research. As appropriate, the substantive articles will be supplemented by guidelines that are intended to assist with the application and implementation of the various provisions of the Code of Conduct.

It is anticipated that FAO and non-FAO regional fishery bodies and non-governmental organizations will play a crucial role in implementing the Code of Conduct. The Secretariat has not only made provisions in the 1996-97 Programme of Work and Budget for this task, but it has also elaborated a Technical Assistance Programme for extra-budgetary funding which consists of a variety of projects which will help developing countries in applying the provisions of the Code and in fulfilling their obligations under the Code.

Following instructions from the recent FAO Council, the Secretariat has prepared two draft resolutions for your consideration. These are contained in document C 95/LIM/5. The first resolution concerns the need to have the Compliance Agreement brought into effect and the second explains the need to have the Code adopted brought into effect. At the moment, we have seven ratifications and we require 25 for this Agreement to come into force. You are requested to consider these resolutions, to revise them if you feel it necessary and pass them on, hopefully, to the Plenary for final adoption.

Coming to the end, I have to point out an unfortunate small error which has occurred in the English version of the Code. It is in paragraph 5.2, on the second line where it should read "countries, international organizations, whether governmental or non-governmental and financial institutions", etc. Those who participated in the Technical Committee of the Council will remember that this was the version agreed upon after some considerable discussion. Unfortunately, this was overlooked in the Secretariat but this affects only the English text, not the French, Spanish, Arabic or Chinese text.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles, Messieurs, avant de passer à l'enregistrement des orateurs, je voudrais vous signaler que nous comptons poursuivre nos travaux jusqu'à 18 h 30 à peu près au plus tard, afin de permettre au Comité de rédaction de commencer ses travaux 30 minutes plus tard, c'est-à-dire au plus tard à 19 heures. Et d'ici là, j'espère que nous allons terminer l'examen de ce point et entamer l'examen du point sur l'intégration des femmes.

Pour en revenir à ce point de l'ordre du jour, je voudrais attirer votre attention sur le document C 95/LIM/5 et notamment les recommandations du Conseil, qui a recommandé de considérer le texte du Code comme un tout adopté sous sa forme actuelle. Donc il est recommandé que nous nous prononcions sur les deux projets de résolution qui figurent dans ce même document.

Je sais que ce Code est l'aboutissement d'un long travail de négociations et de consultations entre les Etats Membres et le Secrétariat. Et je sais toute l'importance que les pays ici présents attachent à ce Code. Mais je voudrais émettre le vœu que nous puissions, autant que possible, concentrer nos interventions sur les deux projets de résolution qui nous sont soumis, ou que les projets de déclaration, s'ils sont trop longs, soient ou bien résumés, ou alors soient transmis au Secrétariat qui les publiera dans le verbatim.

Ceci dit, nous ouvrons la liste des orateurs sur ce point de l'ordre du jour: Mexique, Union européenne, Espagne, Portugal, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Venezuela, Uruguay, Pologne, Inde, Cap-Vert, Canada, Cameroun, Hongrie, Chypre, Myanmar, Maroc, Malaisie, Thaïlande, Nouvelle-Zélande, Royaume-Uni, Norvège, Indonésie. Nous avons là une première liste d'orateurs. Et immédiatement, je passe la parole à l'honorable Délégué du Mexique, donc pays qui a présidé le Comité technique ayant négocié ce Code.

**Jerónimo Ramos SAENZ PARDO (México):** En primer lugar quiero agradecer la deferencia de tomar primero la palabra habiendo presidido los trabajos del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable, en el entendido de que esta primera intervención es quizás para enfocar un poco mejor como fueron los trabajos. Quisiera dar una breve introducción sobre como se llevaron a cabo los trabajos de negociación para más adelante poder intervenir respecto a la resolución y hacer algunas observaciones por parte de mi Delegación.

En este entendido, señor Presidente, quisiera ser breve por supuesto ante un tema tan importante para el sector pesquero de nuestro país.

En primer lugar, Señores Delegados, es muy satisfactorio ver como uno de los puntos sustantivos de esta Conferencia, el tema del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable forma como uno de los ejes del tema de esta Conferencia.

Este documento, como lo ha expresado el Señor Krone, es resultado de un largo periodo de sesiones de trabajo en el cual el debate fue sustantivo, propositivo, arduo y en varias ocasiones fue muy acalorado, pero en el cual, siempre estuvo presente el espíritu de cooperación y comprensión, llegándose como lo muestra el documento, a un acuerdo de texto tanto en forma como en fondo.

Quiero mencionar que en este debate estuvieron presentes grandes líderes profesionales y expertos de la pesca, muchos de ellos participaron simultáneamente en grandes temas de negociación internacional como fue la Conferencia de Naciones Unidas sobre Especies Transzonales y Altamente Migratorias. Dado que hace escasamente un mes, fue la última reunión del Comité Técnico, también quisiera mencionar que el trabajo que se hizo por parte del Comité de Redacción por parte del señor Jean Francois Pulverins de Venezuela, refleja también el documento en las discusiones y los análisis que tuvimos en la última reunión.

Considero, Señores Delegados, que en este marco de referencia, el texto del documento representa una fórmula que equilibra el interés de todas las partes en cumplimiento de los objetivos de la Pesca Responsable. Espero, que haya una adopción en bloque, así lo hemos pensado con el señor Krone, y que la resolución que ha sido propuesta sea asimismo aprobada con el objeto de dar a los países miembros de la FAO, a la Secretaría y a todos los que estamos involucrados en la pesca, un instrumento que nos permita instrumentar y dar seguimiento al Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable.

Con esta breve introducción, Señor Presidente, quisiera que esto pudiera servir como referencia de que los trabajos fueron en gran lid un buen ejercicio de llegar a este documento que realmente es como mencioné, de gran equilibrio y enriquece todo un programa hacia la solución y hacia los trabajos en el futuro de nuestro sector pesquero.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci. Je voudrais savoir si vos observations sur les deux projets de résolution sont prêtes et si vous pouvez les communiquer maintenant. Ainsi vous ne reprendrez pas la parole plus tard. Avez-vous d'autres observations à faire sur les deux projets de résolution liés à ce Code?

**Jerónimo Ramos SAENZ PARDO (México):** En este momento no, señor Presidente, quisiera escuchar las próximas intervenciones.

**Luis DELGADO SANCHO (CE):** En nombre de la Comunidad Europea y de sus Estados Miembros, querría expresar nuestra gran satisfacción por la rápida terminación de las negociaciones sobre el Código de Conducta para una Pesca Responsable según el Mandato que me había dado la 27a Sesión de la Conferencia. Permítame, señor Presidente, en este punto mencionar muy en particular aquellos que han jugado un papel determinante a lo largo de este proceso y transmitirles mis felicitaciones. En particular, quiero mencionar a la Secretaría de la FAO que ha efectuado un trabajo remarcado tanto a nivel de la concepción de los principios del Código como de su redacción. Al Gobierno Mexicano que realizó en 1992 la Conferencia Internacional de Cancún, y, que es el origen del concepto de la Pesca Responsable. También a la presidencia mexicana del Comité Técnico que sin desmayo condujo las discusiones de los expertos de una forma eficaz y rápida.

En último lugar, a la presidencia venezolana del grupo informal encargado de la revisión jurídica y lingüística del texto final del Código en sus versiones inglesa, francesa y española.

La Comunidad Europea y sus Estados Miembros han acordado desde el principio de este proceso, una gran importancia a la elaboración del Código de Conducta con un instrumento que, a pesar de su naturaleza voluntaria no vinculante, tendrá, dado su carácter global, una importancia política muy despreciable para el futuro de la pesca mundial.

La Comunidad Europea ha jugado un papel muy activo durante la elaboración del Código de Conducta, expresando su compromiso como una política de conservación coherente basada sobre el concepto de la Pesca Responsable y que pretende una explotación racional y durable de los recursos de la pesca en armonía con el respecto del medio ambiente. El Código de Conducta, es el fruto de un consenso general logrado en largos debates de negociación, a veces muy difíciles y que responden en una medida larga a nuestras preocupaciones

y a nuestra visión del futuro de la pesca mundial. La Comunidad Europea subscribe completamente a su contenido.

Para terminar, señor Presidente, espero que la Comunidad Europea podrá adherir lo más rápidamente posible al acuerdo para promover el cumplimiento por los buques pesqueros que pescan en alta mar de las medidas internacionales de conservación y de ordenación que no debemos olvidar forman parte integral del Código.

En lo que se refiere a los Proyectos de Resolución, en el Proyecto de Resolución B, en la versión española del documento C 95/LIM 5, proponemos suprimir el párrafo que comienza por: "tomando nota", ya que nos parece que es suficiente con el punto número uno del mismo documento en el que se insta a los miembros y no miembros de la FAO a que acepten un acuerdo.

Por otro lado, señor Presidente, hemos transmitido a la Secretaría ciertas modificaciones lingüísticas de la versión española.

**José LOIRA (España):** Señores Delegados, señor Presidente, para el Gobierno Español, que en numerosas ocasiones ha manifestado y demostrado su compromiso con el ejercicio de una pesca responsable (quiero recordar la Conferencia de Ministros de Pesca organizada en la Toja en 1991), el día de hoy, en el que nos vamos a disponer a aprobar el Código de Conducta, representa una gran satisfacción porque se ha culminado una labor que en principio parecía casi imposible realizar.

El Gobierno de México tuvo la sensibilidad, por lo que una vez más le felicitamos, de saber canalizar la inquietud internacional en relación con la situación de los recursos vivos marinos, y, con la asistencia de la FAO, convocó la Conferencia de Cancún, sobre Pesca Responsable, que ha sido la base y la inspiración del Código de Conducta.

A España le cupo el honor, durante su presidencia del COFI en el período 1993-95, de - como si de una olimpiada se tratase - tomar el relevo de la antorcha encendida en Cancún e intentar que llegara a feliz término sin que se redujera o apagara su fuego.

Entendimos en ese momento que el concepto de pesca responsable estaba acuñado, pero que, para llegar a plasmarlo en la realidad cotidiana del sector pesquero, era ineludible formular cuanto antes las premisas del proceso que debía iniciarse, si no queríamos que todo quedase en una declaración de buenas intenciones colectivas.

Con este propósito, solicitamos, tanto al Director General de la FAO como a la Comunidad Europea y a los representantes del Grupo de Países de la OCDE y del Grupo de los 77, que apoyasen firmemente la elaboración del Código de Conducta sobre Pesca Responsable por una vía rápida.

Gracias al esfuerzo y la colaboración de todos, la Conferencia de la FAO, en 1993, aprobó este procedimiento, a pesar de las dificultades técnicas y financieras que entrañaba.

El proceso de elaboración del Código ha tomado dos años, tiempo brevísimo si tenemos en cuenta la duración de otros procesos de ámbito más limitado. No podemos ocultarnos las dificultades y los obstáculos que hemos encontrado en el camino, pero finalmente todo se ha superado, por lo que debemos felicitarnos. Así, de esta manera, se ha conseguido formular un Código Integral que va a abarcar desde la pesca responsable hasta el comercio responsable. Cuando el Código sea aprobado formalmente por esta Conferencia, nos queda la andadura más difícil: asumir el compromiso que la aplicación del Código representa.

Tenemos que tomar conciencia de que habrá ocasiones en que los responsables de la gestión pesquera deberán tomar decisiones difíciles, que en muchos casos no serán bien recibidas por las repercusiones socioeconómicas que conllevarán. Pero también será parte de nuestra obligación saber transmitir a todos los estamentos del sector pesquero la necesidad de estas medidas, que tienen y tendrán un único objetivo: la conservación de los recursos marinos para las generaciones presentes y futuras y su aportación básica a la alimentación humana.

La aplicación del Código nos atañe a todos: países grandes y pequeños, pesqueros y no pesqueros. Cada uno, en la medida que le corresponda deberá asumir su responsabilidad y no podrá hacer recaer en otros el

cumplimiento de sus propias obligaciones. Precisamente por eso el Código está sustentado por dos principios fundamentales: su universalidad y la cooperación internacional, sin los cuales no se conseguirá alcanzar los objetivos fijados.

No quiero finalizar mi intervención sin felicitar a la FAO por los esfuerzos que ha realizado tanto a nivel técnico como financiero para apoyar este proceso. Asimismo, merecen un reconocimiento especial los Presidentes de los diferentes Comités Técnicos celebrados con el mismo fin, que han dirigido los difíciles trabajos de manera eficaz y relevante.

Desde aquí, solicito, al igual que ha hecho la Comunidad Europea en su Declaración, de la que compartimos todos y cada uno de los puntos expresados, el apoyo de todos los países para la aprobación del Código de Conducta que debe ser, aunque tenga un carácter voluntario, la guía de todos los responsables a nivel mundial, del sector pesquero.

Asimismo, hago un llamamiento a la Comunidad Internacional para que, en el menor plazo posible, acepten el primer elemento vinculante del Código de Conducta: el Acuerdo para promover el cumplimiento de las Medidas Internacionales de Conservación y Gestión por los barcos que pescan en alta mar.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je voudrais une nouvelle fois exprimer la reconnaissance de la Commission sur le fait que vous soyez venu vous adresser à nous dans une importante déclaration qui certainement éclairera les travaux de cette Commission et de la Conférence sur ce point concernant le Code de conduite. Votre appel a certainement été entendu par tous et je crois qu'ils en tiendront compte.

**Manuel SOARES COSTA (Portugal):** The Commission of the European Union has already expressed the position of the Union and its member states on this issue. Of course, the Portuguese delegation endorses the statement of the Commission. Nevertheless, and because we believe this is an event of utmost importance and the natural complement for the recent conferences and agreements, from Cancún, through Rio de Janeiro to New York, there is a reason why we would like, on this special occasion and as representatives of an old fishing nation, not only to subscribe to and reaffirm that position, but also to express in a clear way our own feelings on the subject.

We all know that seasonal and acute food insecurity are present in a significantly large area of the world due to several reasons, but mainly as a result of a high level of poverty, soil and water degradation and, not the least of all, a certain irrationality in the way mankind has been looking at the natural environment and exploiting its living resources.

Fishing resources is a crude example of this attitude, and although we know that fisheries and fish farming could be a relevant part of an integrated food production strategy, the fact is that today most of the world's more important fishing grounds have been subjected to a worrisome degradation. If we do not succeed in recovering these natural sources of food and making strong progress in aquaculture it is hard to see how fish and other edible aquatic products can help to sustain minimum animal protein consumption needs.

It is in this context that the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is an element of utmost importance in reviewing strategies for the future, not only avoiding critical situations from a social and economic point of view, eliminating overexploitation, waste and the irresponsible use of juveniles and spawners, but introducing methods for better use of the catch, on board ships and also in the processing industry.

To this end, it is important that all fishing nations, without exception, undertake adequate strategies and measures to improve scientific and technical knowledge, and to regulate fishing activities within their jurisdictional waters. Since resources are not unlimited, and resource vulnerability is the rule, access will be more and more difficult and we should be aware that there will be no easy way in the years to come.

The resulting social problems will not be a specific problem for the developing countries - although in this case they tend to be more difficult to solve in time - but a general one, also affecting more developed nations, particularly those more dependent on fishing and on fish food consumption. This means that national strategies should take into due consideration *inter alia* the sub-regional and regional situation, since the majority of fish



resources ' distribution ignores the artificial limits represented by maritime frontiers and this implies that we should tend to improve sub-regional and regional cooperation between all states concerned.

Most of the fishers in the world are attached to local or small-scale fishing activities; rough estimates point to a number of about 12 million people, which represent 24 times the employment in the industrial fisheries. Their communities, spread in the coast or along rivers and lakes, represent an important element when trying to conceive a sustainable development strategy and, at the same time, adequate solutions for the problem of inequity in the allocation process.

In all these aspects the new Code of Conduct is an unquestionably important instrument for the future and for a completely different and new rationale in our approach to the exploitation of natural living resources, but its success will depend on the effective understanding and will of the aquatic environment and its resources. This is why we stress the importance of the following points, and I summarize:

- 1) First of all, a stronger cooperation, at the different levels; local, national and regional;
- 2) An integrated approach in what concerns the management and use of resources;
- 3) Coherent management and conservation measures inside and outside jurisdictional areas of coastal states;
- 4) The strong responsibilities of coastal states in the future of fishing and fish farming;
- 5) Analysing the situation of existent Regional Fisheries Organizations with all the consequences of this approach;
- 6) Local and small scale fisheries;
- 7) Reducing waste, not only in fishing and keeping catch on board, but in the processing industry, stimulating the increase of the percentage of fish products used as a direct source of human food;
- 8) Finally, avoiding the degradation of coastal waters through pollution.

We tend to believe that along these lines of action, if we follow them, there will be a chance to introduce, in the short term, a drastic modification on present trends, giving a better chance to those countries and regions characterized by a significant economic dependence on fisheries and fish farming.

The entire responsibility regarding the future remains with us, either as individuals, organizations, or states and economic groups of states, and our ability and willingness to build up, in a joint and coherent way, a more optimistic and sustainable perspective for the future.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** As I said in the FAO Council last week, the United States supports the adoption of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. I request that the rest of my statement be inserted in the record as if delivered.

I note that the Report from the Council has left out a key sentence that was included in the draft Report. It was not removed during our discussions but somehow in the printing it has been left out. That sentence, at the end of paragraph 2 of the Council Report, noted that there is no need for an elaboration of technical guidelines by the FAO Secretariat on the trade-related provisions of the Code. I would like to have that noted by this Commission, and if there is discussion on amendments to the draft resolutions later in our session, I would have some suggestions to make at that stage.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable Délégué, mais si vous avez des observations sur la résolution, je vous invite à nous en faire part maintenant car nous n'allons pas engager un deuxième débat sur la résolution et je souhaite d'ailleurs que les délégués interviennent essentiellement sur cette résolution car c'est sur cela que notre Commission est appelée à se prononcer. Donc, si vos observations sont prêtes, je vous

prierai de bien vouloir nous en faire part, et qu'il en soit de même pour les autres délégués. Honorable Délégué des Etats-Unis, êtes-vous prêt à nous faire part de vos observations?

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** I am ready to, Mr Chairman, but I am not going to. If the two resolutions are adopted *en bloc* without change, we are prepared to join the consensus in approving *en bloc*. If there is to be discussion on changes, then I will make some suggestions.

**Porfirio PESTAÑA (Venezuela):** Para mi país es un honor y una responsabilidad hacer algunos comentarios en relación al proyecto de Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable, no sólo por la gran importancia que asignamos al tema sino también por la activa participación de nuestra delegación en todo el proceso negociador.

Señor Presidente, la intensificación descontrolada de las operaciones pesqueras hizo tomar conciencia de la necesidad de definir políticas y desarrollar normas técnicas y legales capaces de preservar y explotar racionalmente los recursos vivos marinos y evitar la depredación de los mares.

La integración de la pesca en el marco de consideraciones ambientales más amplias, como el desarrollo sostenible, y la toma en consideración de la evolución de la explotación de los recursos pesqueros, hicieron pensar en la necesidad de actuar una práctica responsable de la pesca. El avance determinante de estos conceptos fue dado por la Conferencia Internacional sobre Pesca Responsable, convocada por el Gobierno de México, cuyo resultado final fue la declaración de Cancún en la cual se definió la pesca responsable y se emanaron novedosas concepciones que constituyeron el primer paso de un gran movimiento internacional hacia tal fin.

A la FAO le correspondió elaborar y redactar el Código Internacional para la Pesca Responsable, cometido en el cual se ha venido avanzando en forma segura hasta llegar al excelente y coherente documento que está ante nosotros. Este proyecto es producto de numerosas reuniones de consulta y negociación. En este sentido, deseamos agradecer y felicitar a los miembros de los diversos comités que participaron en el proceso de elaboración del Código Propuesto.

Este documento no es el resultado de acciones aisladas de los estados ni de la imposición de la voluntad de unos sobre otros; es el resultado de la labor conjunta, concertada y convenida de los países que al perseguir un fin común para beneficio de la comunidad internacional, dan lo mejor de sí mismos.

Resulta evidente que el código tiene carácter global, pues abarca todos los aspectos de la conservación y utilización de todos los recursos bioacuáticos, marinos y de aguas dulces, incluyendo los cultivados, desde la fase de ordenación y gestión hasta la fase de post-captura, y además todas las entidades involucradas, ya sean gubernamentales como no gubernamentales.

Puede considerarse que este documento, por su carácter universal constituirá en los próximos años un punto de referencia obligado para la adopción, a nivel nacional e internacional, de políticas relativas a la conservación y uso sostenible de los recursos bioacuáticos.

Antes de finalizar, señor Presidente, considero necesario resaltar la extraordinaria labor que ha desempeñado la FAO en este proceso, recordando que la adopción del código es sólo un punto de partida, pues queda aún mucho trabajo por realizar. La Organización deberá presentar el conjunto de directrices relacionadas con la aplicación del código, así como la entrada en vigencia y subsiguiente revisión del acuerdo de 1993 sobre cumplimiento.

Finalmente, a la luz de los planteamientos antes expuestos, mi delegación sugiere que la Conferencia apruebe la resolución tal y como está y por consenso.

**Piotr BYKOWSKI (Poland):** The Polish delegation, from the very beginning, was involved in the elaboration of the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries. Today we have a very pleasant and easy task

simply to fully endorse it, and assure you that the Polish Government will make every effort to implement it efficiently.

I wish to congratulate all Member States for reaching consensus on this important document of historical importance.

I wish to congratulate also the FAO Secretariat, particularly the Fisheries Department, for being able to work on the so-called "fast track" and to bring the code to this Conference for endorsement.

Poland has no problems with both resolutions. We can endorse them.

**H. Pradeep RAO (India):** The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is largely the result of the process initiated in Cancun in 1992. I feel it is entirely appropriate that the list of this afternoon's speakers started with our distinguished colleague from Mexico.

The Code is an extremely significant document that articulates the concerns and aspirations of different Member Nations with respect to responsible fishing. The Code is rooted in the global realization that industrial policy had led to the unsustainable exploitation of marine resources, also to the adverse consequences of overfishing. Certain species have been depleted to alarming levels and many countries have suffered adversities in their fishing industry.

My country has been associated closely with the development of the Code of Conduct, including attendance in the meetings of the Technical Committee. We are happy that we have been able to assist, in our own humble manner, in the finalization of the Code.

We would like to emphasize that the capacity of developing countries to implement the Code should be taken into account, as spelt out in Article 5.1. Measures must be taken to address the special requirements of developing countries, with reference to financial and technical assistance, the transfer of technology and to assist them in developing their fisheries sector.

The Code is also to be seen in the light of national laws, which are paramount within the country, as well as the territorial waters and the EEZ, subject to the provisions of UNCLOS in respect of the EEZ.

**Mme Adelaïde RIBEIRO (Cap-Vert):** Merci, Monsieur le Président. Avant tout, nous remercions le Secrétariat de la FAO pour la qualité du document. Le Comité des pêches, dans sa dix-neuvième Session, a lancé l'initiative de cet instrument international - le projet de Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable, visant le développement durable.

Les organes directeurs de la FAO, l'Assemblée des Nations Unies et la réunion ministérielle des pêches ont réaffirmé l'importance et la nécessité de l'adoption de ce projet de Code.

Ce projet de Code a été préparé en conformité avec la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer adoptée en 1982, et compte tenu d'autres événements importants qui ont eu lieu pendant ces dernières années, notamment la Conférence des Nations Unies sur les stocks chevauchants et sur les stocks de poissons grands migrants, qui constituent des instruments pertinents.

Le Comité technique a bien joué son rôle en nous présentant cette version, la dernière, croyons-nous. C'est là aussi le résultat des efforts conjoints du Secrétariat et des pays membres, surtout le Mexique.

Nous sommes convaincus que le moment de son adoption est arrivé. Aussi, ma Délégation, compte tenu de l'importance du secteur de la pêche au Cap-Vert et de la nécessité de la pratique d'une pêche responsable pour la gestion et l'aménagement durable de ce secteur, approuve l'adoption du projet de Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable qui nous est soumis car il traduit, à notre avis, l'équilibre entre les intérêts. Nous incitons tous les Membres de notre Organisation à l'adopter.

Nous approuvons aussi l'adoption du projet de résolution sur l'accord visant à favoriser le respect par les navires de pêche en haute mer des mesures internationales de conservation et de gestion.

**John AUSMAN (Canada):** The development of a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is an initiative that Canada has supported from the beginning when the idea of the Code was generated at a meeting in Cancun in 1992.

We are very pleased that the text of the Code of Conduct was agreed at the technical meeting held in Rome at the end of September and Canada fully supports, without reservations and especially now that paragraph 5.2 has been corrected, the formal adoption of the code at this meeting.

We also support the resolution dealing with the code that we have before us. We could agree with the European Union regarding deletion of a preamble to the paragraph although we would not insist upon it if the meeting wishes to move to an en bloc adoption. It is simply that we found most of the preamble rather wordy and largely unnecessary.

Our view has always been that the language should accord with the relevant sections of the United Nations Convention on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and we are pleased to see the progress that has been made through the adoption of the new UN Convention of those stocks, and through development of this Code, in addressing through the international framework the important issues relating to the world's fisheries.

Finally, Mr Chairman, Canada would like to underline its strong commitment to the Flagging Agreement mentioned in the second resolution before us and we hope that member states who have not already done so will ratify it so that it can come into force.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je retiens en particulier votre désir de vous associer aux projets de résolution qui sont soumis, notamment s'ils sont adoptés en bloc et je lance un appel à tous les autres orateurs pour qu'ils suivent cette proposition visant à ce qu'à la fois nous puissions recommander l'adoption du Code à la Conférence et adopter les deux projets de résolution par consensus et en bloc, sans modification.

**Zachée YEM YEM (Cameroun):** Monsieur le Président, la délégation de mon pays se félicite de la qualité des documents soumis à notre attention, de leur portée scientifique et de l'esprit de compromis qui a prévalu à leur confection.

En effet, ces documents sont le fruit de longues années de travail, de réflexion, avec la participation de la plupart des pays membres intéressés, dont ceux de notre Région, l'Afrique. Les experts de mon pays y ont contribué modestement à leur façon.

Monsieur le Président, distingués Délégués, mon pays approuve le Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable tel qu'il nous est soumis, ainsi que les projets de résolution soumis à notre attention. Notre appui est d'autant ferme que ce document appelle la communauté internationale à tenir compte des préoccupations de nos pays en développement pour la mise en pratique de ce Code.

La mise en pratique de ce Code, en effet, suppose, qu'entre autres, des moyens de surveillance des côtes soient mis en oeuvre, pour le respect des normes de la pêche dans les eaux territoriales nationales, ce qui n'est pas toujours le cas dans nos pays.

A côté de cet appel à la solidarité internationale, nos pays doivent s'ouvrir plus largement à la coopération sous-régionale afin d'améliorer l'alimentation de nos populations et asseoir chaque jour davantage l'intégration de leur économie.

En ces années de crise économique généralisée, de baisse drastique des pouvoirs d'achat, nos populations ont comme sources de revenus et sources d'approvisionnement en protéines le poisson et les produits halieutiques. Aussi, nous souhaitons que le Code soit adopté, ainsi que les résolutions, pour que les ressources halieutiques

aujourd'hui et demain puissent constituer la source première de production animale et halieutique dans nos pays. Je vous remercie.

**Hans ZANNETIS (Cyprus):** The Code of Conduct addresses a variety of key issues, including the modalities and prerequisites of sound fisheries management. Overexploitation of fishery resources is one of the two most critical threats to the health of the oceans. The other is pollution from land-sources. The importance of this code in supporting the implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea and UNCED has been underlined at many fora. We wish to add our voice to that of many others who look forward to the urgent adoption and implementation of responsible policies aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources and at the protection of the marine environment.

There can be little doubt that overcapacity, overinvestment and overemployment are at the root of overexploitation and mismanagement of fishery resources. We heartily endorse the provisions of the Code which we consider is one of the most substantial documents to emerge in recent years. We support the adoption of the relevant resolution.

Mr Chairman, I have a rather descriptive statement about the fisheries policy of Cyprus which, in the interests of brevity, I will refrain from reading. I would, however, request that it be inserted into the verbatim records.

We consider it highly desirable that agreement is reached on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and that its provision, albeit voluntary in many cases, be applied. The situation in the Mediterranean in particular is critical in most areas and common management measures, covering all key parameters of fishing activities, are essential. Many of the resources of the Mediterranean are grossly overexploited and such management measures are long overdue. FAO and in particular the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean has a leading role to play in preparing, coordinating and catalyzing activities that could lead to the adoption of such a regional agreement between not only the States of the region but also between them and other States who are fishing in the Mediterranean.

The recent initiatives of the European Union in this direction are to be applauded. The code of conduct for Responsible Fisheries lays down the foundations for the conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources, the conservation of aquatic biodiversity and the improvement in the welfare of our peoples. It will inevitably evolve with the experience gained. Its application is the responsibility of us all and I hope that we, in the Mediterranean, will be among the first to implement it as our resources are among the most heavily exploited resources in the world. I would like to congratulate FAO and its various bodies for all they have done in the preparation of this Code.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable Délégué. Et la partie de votre déclaration que vous n'avez pas lue sera incluse dans le verbatim.

**U. MAUNG MAUNG NYUNT (Myanmar):** On behalf of my delegation I wish to make a brief statement relating to the International Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

As we know, the fishery sector is of great importance to many countries as a source of protein, as a source of employment and as a contribution to foreign exchange earnings. The world fisheries have also made a major contribution towards human nutrition and present demand for direct human consumption of food fish is expected to exceed 91 million tons by the year 2010. However, to secure a fish supply that matches increasing demand we must prevent environmental degradation and overfishing by establishing appropriate measures.

In the field of fisheries it is very important to ensure sustainable development, appropriate management and conservation of aquatic resources, based on the scientific information available, and its rational utilization is essential.

In this context it is necessary to provide standards of conduct for all persons involved in the fishery sector to ensure the effective conservation, management and sustainable development of aquatic resources.

In conclusion, the Myanmar Delegation would like to strongly support the adoption of the International code of conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

**Mohamed ROUCHDI (Maroc):** Monsieur le Président, honorables Délégués, je voudrais tout d'abord, si vous me le permettez, féliciter la FAO pour le travail qu'elle a accompli pour l'élaboration et la mise en forme de ce Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable.

Un vibrant hommage lui est rendu à l'occasion de la commémoration de son 50ème anniversaire pour ses efforts en matière de gestion et de conservation des ressources halieutiques en tant qu'élément incontournable de la stratégie de lutte contre la faim et la malnutrition dans le monde.

L'élaboration d'un Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable est l'aboutissement d'un long processus de négociations et constitue à cet égard une oeuvre de codification de grande envergure dans le sillage et la mouvance de la Déclaration de Cancun qui a consacré le principe de la pêche responsable et la Déclaration de Rio de 1992 concernant le développement durable.

Ce Code de conduite qui définit les lignes directrices pour rationaliser et moraliser les opérations de pêche et d'aquaculture témoigne de la volonté de la communauté internationale de mettre fin à une ère où les mers et les océans étaient perçus et exploités comme des réservoirs inépuisables de ressources biologiques marines.

Le texte soumis actuellement à la Conférence en vue de son adoption, reconnaît l'importance économique, nutritionnelle, sociale et culturelle de la pêche et invite les Etats, les Organisations concernées par l'aménagement des pêches et les entités de pêcheurs à veiller à ce que les opérations de pêche, de transformation et de commercialisation des produits de la pêche soient conduites de manière responsable en vue d'assurer la conservation et le développement des ressources bioaquatiques et améliorer leur contribution à l'objectif de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale.

Pour cela, des principes généraux ont été élaborés, et des normes et pratiques de pêche ont été définis. Le Maroc, qui a toujours souscrit aux principes de la préservation et de la conservation des ressources halieutiques, appuie les efforts de la FAO tendant à mettre en place un dispositif juridique compatible avec une pêche responsable et un développement durable conformément aux engagements pris dans le cadre du programme Action 21 de la Conférence des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement et le Développement.

En adhérant pleinement aux dispositions de cette nouvelle charte de la pêche, ma délégation voudrait appuyer son adoption, car elle estime qu'il s'agit d'un texte équilibré, tenant compte de tous les intérêts et permettant d'atteindre l'objectif de durabilité des ressources et partant de l'offre des disponibilités alimentaires d'origine aquatique que nous recherchons tous.

Ma délégation appuie également l'adoption des deux projets de résolution concernant le Code de conduite et l'accord visant à favoriser le respect par les navires de pêche en haute mer des mesures internationales de conservation et de gestion.

Monsieur le Président, la réussite des mesures de conservation et de gestion des ressources halieutiques tant à l'intérieur des espaces maritimes relevant des juridictions nationales que des eaux internationales, ainsi que celles concernant les pratiques de manutention, de transformation et de commercialisation, la réussite de ces mesures, dis-je, dépend largement de la coopération sous-régionale, régionale et internationale. C'est dire l'importance du rôle que les mécanismes régionaux de coopération auront à jouer pour la réalisation de cet objectif.

Dans ce contexte, les pays en développement devraient recevoir une assistance technique et financière plus accrue pour appuyer leurs efforts tendant à mettre en oeuvre les dispositions pertinentes du Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable, et ce, conformément aux recommandations du Consensus de Rome sur les pêches mondiales de mars 1995.

De même, un travail de vulgarisation et de simplification des dispositions de ce Code devrait être entrepris en vue d'en faciliter l'exécution et d'aider les Etats à élaborer ou améliorer leurs législations nationales en matière de pêche.

L'assistance de la FAO serait également sollicitée pour l'élaboration d'un catalogue des engins de pêche dont l'utilisation est compatible avec la conservation et l'exploitation durable des ressources halieutiques.

Avant de conclure, je voudrais réitérer mes remerciements à la FAO pour l'assistance et le concours précieux qu'elle a apportés pour l'élaboration du présent Code de conduite, ce qui témoigne des efforts soutenus de notre Organisation pour favoriser le développement durable des pêcheries nationales et internationales.

Mes remerciements vont également aux membres du bureau du Comité technique du Conseil, de composition non limitée, et particulièrement à son Président, Monsieur Jeronimo Ramos du Mexique, pour la manière et la compétence avec lesquelles il a conduit les travaux dudit Comité.

**Ahmad Rusli JOHARIE (Malaysia):** It gives my delegation great honour to be able to speak at this historic occasion when a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is about to be decided at world level. Malaysia participated in all the technical committees formed by the Committee on Fisheries and the 108th FAO Council. We also participated in all six sessions of the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

The Government of Mexico and FAO are to be lauded for initiating the Cancun Conference in 1992 from which was derived the Cancun Declaration on Responsible Fishing. One of the objectives of UNCED held in Rio in June 1992 was to promote lasting integration between environment and development objectives. In this respect, one of the three Non-Legally Binding Agreements at Rio is Agenda 21. In particular, Chapter 17 calls for better coordination and greater efficiency in the management of the marine environment.

My delegation is happy to note that most of the elements of the Cancun Declaration and relevant chapters of Agenda 21 have been incorporated in this Code of Conduct, although some have been given higher emphasis than others. Although marine environmental pollution is one of Malaysia's constant worries, my delegation interprets that it is covered in the Code.

Malaysia firmly believes that a good legal framework on fisheries and related matters is essential in enhancing the development of fisheries. Not only would the framework define the scope of the industry, which includes its areas of jurisdiction, but also provides for the rules and regulations necessary to sustain the utilization of its resources. Such a framework is found in our Fisheries Act of 1985, which operates in consonance with Malaysia's Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1984.

Malaysia is emphasizing the development of aquaculture to increase fish production. In this respect, we are taking an integrated approach towards sustainable aquaculture development through integrated area management. We are very concerned about outbreaks of disease, and in this respect FAO could accelerate the implementation of technical assistance and technology transfer of aquaculture health management practices to member countries.

In the area of fish quality and post-harvest handling, Malaysia is aware of the emphasis on the current technique of Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points, or HACCP, which is currently being promoted for worldwide use. We urge FAO to provide programmes that will enable member countries to comply with the relevant provisions of the Code.

The proposed FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is the first of its kind at world level. Malaysia believes that implementation will mark a new era in the face of declining fisheries stock and worldwide overfishing, while at the same time we see a rising demand for fish.

In conclusion, my delegation would once again like to commend FAO for its successful effort in concluding the draft text for today's Conference. My delegation supports the text of this Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries to be adopted by the Conference. We also support the draft resolutions presented.

We hope that all member countries will comply with the Code to assure the sustainability of fisheries throughout the world.

**Pisan LUETONGCHARG (Thailand):** Thailand would like to associate itself with previous speakers in agreeing the adoption of the two draft resolutions, namely the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas.

You may recall that during the discussion at the Ministerial Meeting in March of this year the sustainability of the world's fishery resources for present and future generations was emphasized by all Ministers. Recently various initiatives on Fishery Management have been endorsed at global, regional and national levels. My delegation refers in particular to the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

Thailand has always recognized the sovereign right of the State to explore, exploit, conserve and manage its living resources as enshrined in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea. Furthermore, Thailand actively strengthens and supports regional, sub-regional and national fisheries organizations and arranges for implementing conservation and management measures. However, Member Nations must be given adequate time in adjusting the strategies on fishery management due to various factors, including legal matters.

Please allow me to inform distinguished delegates that Thailand will host the World Aquaculture Conference in Bangkok from the 29th January to the 2nd February 1996. Thailand would be most honoured if delegates and the authorities concerned could participate in the Conference. Details may be obtained from the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

**Neil FRASER (New Zealand):** Following its earlier involvement in this process, New Zealand participated actively in the September meeting of the Technical Committee of the Council and is ready to endorse this final version of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its adoption by this Conference as sought by paragraph 26 of C 95/20-Rev.I.

**Julio César LUPINACCI (Uruguay):** Le pido disculpas, señor Presidente, porque en el momento que usted me llamó yo no estaba presente. Mi Delegación quiere expresar su viva satisfacción por la presentación de este Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable, y, expresamos también nuestra felicitación a la FAO por la preparación de este Código que es el fruto del esfuerzo mancomunado de numerosas delegaciones y de la FAO, cuyos muy competentes servicios técnicos y servicios financieros prestaron un apoyo fundamental al proceso de elaboración que se inició con la Conferencia de Cancún organizada por el Gobierno de México en colaboración con la FAO. Por tanto, vaya nuestro reconocimiento al Gobierno de México que tuvo tan loable iniciativa y a la FAO misma por esa labor que ha cumplido.

El Código, señor Presidente, más allá de algunas carencias que pueda tener, es un instrumento muy adecuado que, a pesar de su carácter voluntario, constituye un paso trascendental, un paso muy importante hacia la instauración del orden en la explotación de los recursos acuáticos vivos y la racionalización de la actividad pesquera en todo el abanico que abarca desde la conservación de los recursos y la ordenación de la pesca hasta el desarrollo de la acuicultura, comercio y la investigación pesquera. Por tanto, mi Delegación presta su pleno apoyo a este Código y espera que la Conferencia lo apruebe por consenso.

En cuanto a la resolución, señor Presidente, de nuevo compartimos el texto de la misma, quizás pudiera en el párrafo segundo cambiarse un poco la redacción sin que esto sea demasiado importante, pero creo que al pedir a todos los Estados y Organizaciones Internacionales, tanto gubernamentales como no gubernamentales, que colaboren dice: "en el cumplimiento y la aplicación de los objetivos y principios contenidos en este Código". Yo creo, señor Presidente, que no se trata solamente de la aplicación de los objetivos y los principios, sino del Código mismo, de sus disposiciones; por tanto, creo que tenemos que hacer una distinción en la redacción, señalando que la colaboración debía prestarse en el cumplimiento de los objetivos y principios contenidos en el Código y en la aplicación de éste, porque sino parecería que estamos tratando de aplicar seriamente objetivos y principios pero en las normas mismas que están contenidas en este instrumento. Por eso, señor Presidente, me permito proponer ese cambio sin que ello signifique atrasar la discusión de nada, pero creo que se mejoraría no solamente en la redacción sino en los conceptos, es simplemente eso, señor Presidente.



**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie honorable Délégué. Je voudrais peut-être vous rappeler que nous avons une proposition à adopter sur ces deux projets de résolution par consensus tels que présentés au départ par le Secrétariat, et je crains qu'ouvrir une brèche pour commencer à amender un paragraphe puisse nous amener à réexaminer tous les autres paragraphes, car plusieurs délégués ont déjà fait savoir qu'ils avaient des amendements à fournir mais qu'ils les garderaient si aucun autre amendement n'était proposé, et je vous remercie de retirer votre amendement afin de nous permettre d'adopter ces deux projets par consensus. Je vous remercie infiniment, Excellence.

**G. POULTER (United Kingdom):** The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing represents the current consensus on what constitutes best practice in the conservation and sustainable use of very important aquatic resources. The delegation of the United Kingdom attaches great importance to the Code. We welcome the final version of the text and would like to offer our full support. In this we thoroughly endorse the statement of the EU. We recognize the considerable efforts that have been made by all those involved to reconcile the many different interests and positions relating to this very important subject. In this regard, we would like to congratulate the Secretariat, and particularly the FAO Fisheries Department for its skill and determination which it has applied quietly and effectively over a considerable period of time and which has led to this successful outcome.

**Ms Kirsten BJORU (Norway):** The fisheries resources is of great importance to the Norwegian economy and is the main source of livelihood in large coastal areas. Most of the fish stocks exploited by the Norwegian fishermen are joint stocks shared with other nations. Norway has, therefore, for a number of years now put great effort into establishing joint management regimes in order to protect the resources from overexploitation, in order to promote a long-term sustainability on the high and the closest possible optimum level.

Based on our own experience and understanding of the need to take a precautionary approach towards the utilization of marine resources, Norway has for 20 years actively supported a number of developing countries in the inland research and fisheries management, including legislation, in order to assist in establishing sound resource management of the living marine resources. Norway confirms it will continue this support both bilaterally and through FAO. Therefore, Norway has actively supported and participated in the work started by FAO on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and we do welcome the Draft Code as submitted to the Conference by the Council based on the comprehensive work most effectively led by the Secretariat and the excellent chairmanship of the Technical Committee.

Norway finds the Code an important document, setting out principles for global acceptable practices which will ensure the sustainable development of all living marine resources. Norway will urge the Conference to adopt the Code as it is drafted.

Norway is also positive in extending the support in the area of fisheries management to the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and also urge FAO, upon request, to assist the least-developed member countries in their efforts to establish mechanisms to follow up the Code of Conduct in countries as well as the regional cooperation for the same purpose.

Norway would like to draw attention to two more most important agreements each of which in its field complements the Code of Conduct and in a formal manner sets flesh and blood to the scope of the Code, namely the agreement to promote compliance with the international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas, the so-called Flagging Agreement and the agreement for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the principles of management, of studying of fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.

Norway will urge all Member States, not having done so, as soon as possible to accept these two agreements in order to establish these two new binding instruments which will further promote our common aim of conservation and sustainable development of all living marine resources, outside as well as inside territorial waters.

As to the draft resolution, Norway is prepared to adopt the text as it stands.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Merci, honorable Délégué, et je retiens en particulier l'offre de votre pays d'assister la FAO ainsi que d'autres pays pour la mise en oeuvre des dispositions de ce Code.

**Hadiono BADJURI (Indonesia):** First of all, I would like to express my delegation's appreciation to the Agricultural Committee for a good job on the finalized Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and I would also like to express our thanks to the Secretariat for producing the text of the Code of Conduct.

The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, in my delegation's view, represents the balance of interests of all member countries. The Code of Conduct provides the provision that the developing countries are taken into account, if not supported in the implementation of the Code of Conduct. Therefore, my delegation will share the view with the previous speaker to support the adoption of the Code of Conduct and the Resolution.

**Bongiwe NJOBE-MBULI (South Africa):** My input is really in response to the plea for adoption for member countries of the Code on Fisheries. South Africa has to some extent participated in the deliberations to date on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Although the objectives of the Code are laudible in respect of the draft resolution on the table my delegation is not in a position to take a firm stand. For the record, our Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in South Africa has recently appointed a Fishery Policy Development Committee who formulate a new Fisheries Policy for the new South Africa. It would, therefore, be premature for South Africa to comment on the draft Code until we have finalized our position and finalized a Fisheries Policy that is developed by and enjoys all the support of all our communities. This is also in the light of the view that the Code embodies many principles which might compromise the deliberations and ultimate recommendations of the South African Fishery Policy Development Committee.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Puis-je enregistrer que votre pays n'est pas prêt, pour le moment, à appuyer l'adoption de ce Code ou bien à adhérer à ce Code? Quelle est votre position sur ce Code? Si vous pouviez nous éclairer sur ce point. Vous avez la parole.

**Bongiwe NJOBE-MBULI (South Africa):** I think it is really just a matter of timing and synchronizing with our legal processes. Our technical people have been participating and are aware of the elements which they would, I think, positively try to incorporate and coordinate with our own policy.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie et je passe la parole à l'honorable Délégué du Mexique qui a demandé une nouvelle fois la parole tout en lui rappelant qu'en ce qui concerne les projets de résolution, nous avons une proposition que la plupart des délégués, sinon tous les délégués avant lui, ont essayé de respecter et qui est d'adopter ces deux résolutions par consensus et telles qu'elles sont présentées dans le document. Je l'inviterai donc à prendre en considération cette proposition s'il veut intervenir sur les deux projets de résolution.

**Jerónimo Ramos SAENZ PARDO (México):** En mi intervención inicial precisé que iba a tomar la palabra como presidente del Comité Técnico abierto; en esta ocasión lo hago como delegación, y el propósito de mi intervención es, básicamente, agradecer el gran apoyo para la elaboración del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable a la Secretaría de la FAO, a su Director General, al Dr. Wolfgang Krone, a la Secretaria, que nos apoyó sustantivamente, Margarita Lizárraga, sustantivamente también al área jurídica y a todos los investigadores y expertos que estuvieron trabajando en cada uno de los capítulos, esto sin menoscabar y siendo muy importante la gran colaboración de todos los países, organismos internacionales y organizaciones no gubernamentales. He tomado también la palabra, señor Presidente, para agradecer a todos los países y a todos los distinguidos delegados las muestras de agradecimiento y de felicitación a México, tanto por su labor de promover este Código así como por los trabajos que se desarrollaron en la Presidencia del Comité Técnico.

No quisiera extenderme pero nuestra delegación aprueba y está de acuerdo en toda su extensión con el Código, y se suma al consenso de los señores delegados en cuanto al proyecto de resoluciones A y B en todos sus términos.

**Sra. Ileana NUÑEZ MORDOCHE (Cuba):** La Delegación cubana desea felicitar a la Secretaría por el documento que nos ha presentado. Nuestra delegación apoya el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable tal y como nos ha sido presentado. La aplicación de este Código ayudará a salvaguardar la seguridad alimentaria internacional y el desarrollo económico y social, garantizando la sostenibilidad de los recursos acuáticos vivos. Con la aplicación de este Código por parte de todos los Estados Miembros de la FAO hacemos que el derecho al desarrollo se ejerza de forma tal que responda equitativamente a las necesidades de desarrollo de las generaciones presentes y futuras si queremos que los seres humanos, centro de las preocupaciones relacionadas con el desarrollo sostenible, sobrevivan en una vida saludable y productiva en armonía con la naturaleza.

Señor Presidente, queremos felicitar a nuestros colegas de México por haber tenido tan brillante iniciativa al promover este Código, así como por su labor de Presidente en los trabajos del Comité Técnico. Una vez más, queremos felicitar a la FAO y en especial al Comité de Pesca, por los trabajos realizados con vistas a tomar medidas para asegurar una pesca responsable.

**Sita. Gabriella VASSALLO CONSOLI (Perú):** Es particularmente satisfactorio para mi delegación respaldar la aprobación, por parte de esta Conferencia, del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable, y expresar nuestro reconocimiento y agradecimiento al Gobierno de México y al Departamento de Pesca de la FAO por la importante función que han desempeñado al respecto.

**Moussa Bocar LY (Sénegal):** Monsieur le Président, notre pays a, dès le début, participé au processus d'élaboration du projet de Code de conduite puisqu'il a fourni un expert qui a siégé à côté d'autres pour l'élaboration de la version initiale de ce projet. Par la suite, nous avons également participé activement au Comité technique et nous voulons saisir cette occasion pour féliciter le Mexique, puisque depuis Cancun ce processus s'est enclenché, ainsi que le Secrétariat pour l'appui technique qu'il a bien voulu apporter.

Le projet de Code de conduite est équilibré. Nous nous félicitons qu'il ait été tenu compte des intérêts des pays en développement, dans la droite ligne d'ailleurs de l'Accord de New York sur les stocks chevauchants et les grands migrants.

Nous espérons simplement que ces dispositions relatives aux pays en développement trouveront leur application dans le cadre de la coopération technique et de l'assistance aussi bien de tous les Etats que de la FAO.

Nous relevons qu'un rôle de suivi est confié à la FAO et nous espérons que le consensus qui se fait autour de cette résolution, et donc autour du projet de Code de conduite, se traduira par des moyens efficaces, car à quoi servirait-il d'accorder un rôle de suivi à la FAO si on ne lui donnait pas les moyens d'assurer ce suivi? Donc, nous espérons que nous serons logiques avec nous-mêmes et donnerons à la FAO les moyens de son action et de la mission que nous lui confions.

Pour terminer, nous donnons notre plein appui à ce projet de Code de conduite et aux projets de résolution déjà préparés d'ailleurs au niveau du Conseil, qui tendent à sanctionner les travaux sur cette question importante pour mon pays.

**Akihiko UDOGUCHI (Japan):** I will be very brief. The first thing I would like to say is that my country supports the draft Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the draft resolution. The second thing I would like to mention is the importance of sustainable utilization of fisheries resources. I would like to take this opportunity to announce once again to all delegations that Japan, in collaboration with FAO, will host the International Conference on Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries for Food Security in Kyoto, Japan, in

December of this year to provide countries concerned with an opportunity to discuss this issue and obtain common, basic understanding on this issue.

**Luis DELGADO SANCHO (CE):** Después de escuchar el consenso que hay en la sala para la adopción en bloque de las dos resoluciones, retiramos la propuesta de modificación que habíamos realizado inicialmente.

**David EDWARDS BORBON (Costa Rica):** Muchas gracias señor Presidente. La iniciativa surgida con la declaración de Cancún de Marzo 1992, nos ha conducido a la elaboración de un Código de Conducta Responsable, al que mi país le da la mayor importancia. Por lo que agradecemos a la FAO por el trabajo realizado para llegar a este Proyecto de Código de Conducta Responsable y a México por la buena conducción de los trabajos, que se han venido desarrollando para llegar a este momento.

Costa Rica, país que cuenta con costas en el Atlántico y en el Pacífico y que le da una gran importancia a la conservación de los recursos naturales, en la que los recursos acuáticos gozan de una gran importancia.

Por lo que consideramos que el Código de Conducta Responsable debe ser aprobado y no tenemos objeción en la aprobación de este Código de los Proyectos de Resolución<sup>1</sup>.

**Haris ZANNETIS (Cyprus):** Mr Chairman, this Code addresses a variety of key issues, including the modalities and prerequisites of sound fisheries management. Overexploitation of fishery resources is one of the two most critical threats to the health of the oceans. The other is pollution from land-based sources. The importance of this Code in supporting the implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and UNCED has been underlined at many fora. We wish to add our voice to that of many others who look forward to the urgent adoption and implementation of responsible policies aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources and at the protection of the marine environment. There can be little doubt that overcapacity, overinvestment and overemployment are at the root of overexploitation and mismanagement of fishery resources. We heartily endorse the provisions of the Code which we consider one of the most substantial documents to emerge in recent years.

The sustainable use of fishery resources has been a basic factor in the elaboration of fisheries development and management programmes in Cyprus. Our fisheries legislation reflects this. Our commitment to the sustainable use of our fishery resources has been proven by our fisheries management policy and the implementation of practical and enforceable management measures. Through these we have been controlling the size of our fishing fleet and its activities. After many years of experience and based on observations, studies, experiments, records and basic catch and effort data, new management measures were adopted in 1981 for the conservation of fish resources. These were complemented in 1990 and in 1994. The results of these measures witness their effectiveness. These measures are in full conformity with Chapter 17 of Agenda 21. Cyprus was among the first countries in the Mediterranean, if not the first, to completely control the trawl fishing fleet and its fishing effort. The number of boats, horsepower, fishing season and fishing depth are now under control. The inshore and swordfish fisheries have also been brought under control through limitations to the number of fishing licences. The sport fishery was also brought under control, with limitations to the quantity of gear that can be used and to the time spent on fishing. In the spirit of Rio Cyprus' fishing activities in the international waters of the Mediterranean were also brought under control in 1994. The control and surveillance of operations for the domestic fleets fishing in local and international waters are at high level.

To ensure the participation of the fishing industry in policy formulation an Advisory Committee, on which the various sectors of the industry are represented, has been established through provisions in the Fisheries Law and Regulations.

In Cyprus the development of aquaculture, and of marine aquaculture in particular, in harmony with environmental concerns has been the subject of intensive scrutiny and a number of measures have already been taken to direct such development along desirable lines. Permits are now needed for the setting up of any

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<sup>1</sup> Texto incluido en las actas a petición expresa.

fish farm. Detailed Environmental Impact Assessments are now needed before any permit is given. Open sea systems (cages) only are eligible for such permits for fattening units in marine aquaculture. A new law on Environmental Management of Aquaculture Development has been drafted, with assistance from FAO, aiming at the harmonization of aquaculture development and environmental concerns. This is now in the final stages of its adoption.

We consider it highly desirable that agreement is reached on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and that its provisions, albeit voluntary in many cases, applied. The situation in the Mediterranean in particular is critical in most areas and common management measures, covering all key parameters of fishing activities, are essential. Many of the resources of the Mediterranean are obviously grossly overexploited and such management measures are long overdue. FAO and in particular the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) has a leading role to play in preparing, coordinating and catalysing activities that could lead to the adoption of such a regional agreement between not only the States of the region but also between them and other states fishing in the Mediterranean.

The recent initiatives of the European Union in this direction are appaluded. The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries lays down the foundations for the conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources, the conservation of aquatic biodiversity and the improvement of the welfare of our peoples. It will inevitably evolve with the experience gained. Its application is the responsibility of all of us and I hope that we, in the Mediterranean, will be among the first to implement it as our resources are among the most heavily exploited resources in the world. I would like to congratulate FAO and it's various bodies for all they have done towards the preparation of this Code<sup>2</sup>.

**Mme Suze PERCY (Haïti):** Monsieur le Président, une pêche responsable représente l'unique voie pour l'utilisation rationnelle et la Conservation des ressources halieutiques et la biodiversité aquatique.

La Communauté internationale à Rio et à Cancún ont reconnu la nécessité de créer un outil mondial en ce sens.

Pour nous, pays insulaire, la pêche est, et peut jouer encore un plus grand rôle au point de vue économique et nutritionnel et peut être d'un grand apport dans notre lutte pour une sécurité alimentaire.

La Délégation haïtienne pense qu'une gestion saine des ressources halieutiques et une réussite de ces mesures dépendent en grande partie des structures mises en place par les gouvernements et des efforts réalisés au niveau national, régional et international. Pour ce fait, les pays en développement et spécialement mon pays, manifestent le besoin d'une aide technique de la part de la FAO pour la mise en place de structures permettant le respect des engagements pris dans ce code de conduite.

Nous appuyons très fortement l'adoption de ce code ainsi que les deux projets de résolutions qui s'y rapportent.

Nous tenons à féliciter la FAO pour le grand travail accompli à l'élaboration de ce matériel. Nos chaleureuses félicitations s'adressent au Mexique pour avoir eu une initiative si louable<sup>3</sup>.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** The United States supports adoption of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

The United States believes that the Code will contribute significantly to the sustainable development of fish resources worldwide and help nations meet their food security needs.

The United States appreciates the efforts undertaken by the Secretariat to prepare the Code, and the work done by the Committee on Fisheries and the Technical Committee of the Council to finalize its text.

<sup>2</sup> Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

<sup>3</sup> Texte reçu avec demande d'insertion au procès-verbal.

The United States intends to become a party to the FAO Flagging Agreement as soon as possible, and considers it to be an important, integral part of the Code.

The United States acknowledges with appreciation the efforts of the Government of Mexico initiating the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

With respect to the trade-related provisions of the Code, the United States understands that these are not intended to add or diminish the right and obligations of the WTO members under the WTO Agreement. The United States views this language as a loose paraphrase of the WTO Agreement. Furthermore, since there is some possibility of inconsistency between the trade-related language of the Code and obligations under the WTO Agreement, the United States understands that the Code intends the language of the WTO Agreement to be dispositive. Furthermore, since the Code is intended to paraphrase the WTO Agreement, and since the WTO Agreement is much more detailed, the United States is of the opinion that there is no need for the elaboration of technical guidelines by the FAO Secretariat for the trade-related provisions of the Code<sup>4</sup>.

**Carlos CAMACHO GAOS (México):** Es para mí un honor transmitir a ustedes un cordial saludo de la Maestra Julia Carabias Lillo, Secretaria de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales de Pesca de mi país, quién me ha encomendado manifestarles la congratulación del Gobierno de México por los resultados alcanzados en las sesiones de trabajo para la elaboración del Código Internacional de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable.

En mi país observamos con profundo agrado la disposición mostrada por las naciones aquí reunidas por contar con un instrumento a nivel internacional que brinde orientaciones y pautas de conducta, a fin de hacer de la actividad pesquera una actividad sostenible y que garantice a las generaciones presentes y futuras poder acceder a los beneficios de su aprovechamiento.

En 1992 los 66 países y organizaciones internacionales reunidos en la Ciudad de Cancún, Quintana Roo, México, tomamos la decisión de que la FAO se diera a la tarea conjuntamente con nuestros países de formular el Código Internacional de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable.

Hoy observamos con agrado que se ha dado debido cumplimiento a esta tarea, por lo cual me permito extender el reconocimiento a la FAO, tanto a su Director como al equipo de trabajo que posibilitó la formulación del instrumento, en particular al Departamento de Pesca.

Con la conclusión de esta tarea, la FAO ha demostrado una vez más la capacidad para atender los requerimientos de sus países miembros, así como la capacidad y dinamismo de los funcionarios que integran dicha organización.

Asimismo, ha demostrado que contamos con una Organización activa, que ha trascendido al campo normativo, por lo que los países que la conformamos deberemos de mantener nuestro apoyo político, técnico y financiero a fin de que ésta pueda dar cabal cumplimiento a sus metas y tareas. El Código significa un gran avance para FAO.

Por parte del Gobierno de México, deseo expresarles el profundo reconocimiento y agradecimiento por los esfuerzos llevados a cabo durante las negociaciones que dieron como resultado este Código de Conducta, así como las manifestaciones de apoyo realizadas a México como promotor de esta iniciativa.

Su apoyo y decidida participación, sin duda han posibilitado que México consolide uno de sus principios fundamentales en materia de la explotación de los recursos pesqueros en el marco internacional: el aprovechamiento óptimo de los recursos pesqueros y el desarrollo sostenible.

La voluntad política en el adecuado cumplimiento del Código de Conducta, permitirá a nuestros países avanzar en el logro de objetivos que hemos perseguido por años en materia de la actividad pesquera internacional:

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<sup>4</sup> Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

- Fortalecer la adopción de medidas de ordenación y manejo, para promover el mantenimiento de la calidad, cantidad, diversidad y disponibilidad de los recursos pesqueros, con miras a contribuir al abasto de alimentos.
- Mejorar el conocimiento y aprovechamiento biológico y económico de las poblaciones de los recursos pesqueros, como resultado de la colaboración internacional y el intercambio de información estadística pesquera.
- Promover el desarrollo y diseño de equipos, métodos y artes de pesca que promuevan una pesca selectiva y contribuyan a reducir el impacto sobre las poblaciones y medio ambiente marino, así como reducir la captura de especies no deseadas.
- Evitar la aplicación de medidas unilaterales y discriminatorias para promover la protección y conservación de los recursos pesqueros, así como adoptar mecanismos de carácter multilateral y científico para la solución de problemas de conservación de la riqueza marina.
- Establecer esquemas para facilitar y promover la cooperación internacional, la transferencia de tecnología y el intercambio de información.
- A través de la cooperación internacional, brindar el apoyo financiero que requieren los países en desarrollo a fin de dar cabal cumplimiento a las disposiciones del Código.
- Desarrollar la actividad acuícola bajo criterios de responsabilidad, lo cual es de suma importancia ante los requerimientos de alimentación que se presentan para el futuro, así como ante el objetivo de alcanzar la sostenibilidad de las pesquerías en el mundo.
- Considerar la importancia de aplicar medidas de ordenación y conservación para los recursos pesqueros de alta mar, compatibles con las que se aplican ya en zonas jurisdiccionales.

Sin duda, lo anterior coadyuvará al objetivo de la comunidad internacional de promover la pesca responsable.

La aprobación del Código de Conducta no concluye la tarea que nos fijamos en Cancún en 1992. Este instrumento es perfectible y lo deberemos actualizar permanentemente a fin de asegurar que contaremos con un instrumento actualizado y que responda a los intereses y necesidades de nuestros países en materia de conservación y aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos pesqueros.

La tarea que se presente para el futuro, seguramente implicará un mayor compromiso por parte de nuestros países y mayores esfuerzos a fin de incorporar en nuestras reglamentaciones y normatividad pesquera las disposiciones que posibiliten atender las recomendaciones del Código de Conducta.

Esta tarea implica mayores y más difíciles retos comparados con los que hemos enfrentado a la fecha con la formulación del documento del Código de Conducta. Entre estos retos se encuentra el llevar a cabo la investigación necesaria a fin de lograr un conocimiento profundo de las condiciones de cada una de las especies que son objeto de pesquerías comerciales. Esto sin duda nos permitirá contar con la información necesaria para tomar las mejores decisiones en materia de administración de los recursos pesqueros.

La aplicación del enfoque precautorio se constituye como otro de los retos importantes en materia de las disposiciones del Código de Conducta. Su correcta aplicación implica no sólo una actitud de constante alerta para detectar aquellas pesquerías en las que se requiera de aplicar medidas de conservación a la par de desarrollar investigaciones para conocer la situación real de las poblaciones de las especies objeto de la pesquería, sino también la firme convicción y voluntad para desarrollar todo un esquema que permita de manera eficiente aplicar este enfoque precautorio.

El impulso a la acuicultura es, sin duda, otra de las tareas a desarrollar. Esto adquiere mayor relevancia ante los indicadores registrados a nivel mundial que demuestran una sobre explotación de los recursos pesqueros marinos.

La cooperación internacional deberá constituirse como el vehículo principal para alcanzar los objetivos del Código, no sólo a través de la suscripción de acuerdos y convenios bilaterales y multilaterales para sumar esfuerzos en la protección de un recurso, sino también a través del apoyo técnico y financiero a las naciones en desarrollo que lo requieran para dar cumplimiento a las disposiciones de este instrumento.

Asimismo, las organizaciones y foros pesqueros internacionales deberán jugar un papel importante para impulsar el cumplimiento del Código a través del mencionado apoyo técnico y financiero, así como para apoyar a la FAO en el seguimiento de la aplicación del instrumento y de las mejoras y adecuaciones que deban realizarse al instrumento en el futuro.

Por parte del Gobierno de México, en los años recientes se han llevado a cabo acciones importantes para contribuir al cumplimiento de las disposiciones que ahora refleja el Código de Conducta. En este, sentido en 1992 se introdujeron cambios importantes en la legislación pesquera, a fin de adecuar la normatividad a las demandas de aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos.

Con dicha legislación se promovieron cambios para que la administración de las pesquerías logre una mayor racionalidad en la explotación de los recursos, fomentando la actividad productiva en un marco de pesca responsable.

La evolución de la legislación mexicana en materia de pesca y equilibrio ecológico, se encuentra dirigida a la protección de especies marinas, a la creación de áreas de reserva y zonas protegidas para la procreación y protección de especies que así lo requieran; en general la normatividad se extiende a la conservación de la biodiversidad.

Cabe señalar que desde hace tres décadas hemos llevado a cabo un programa de protección e investigación científica de tortugas marinas; en México 10 de las 11 especies existentes acuden a aguas nacionales para reproducirse en nuestros mares y playas. Esto ha permitido que anualmente se liberen al mar aproximadamente 15 millones de crías de tortugas marinas.

La participación de la comunidad en general ha sido de fundamental importancia para lograr las metas de este programa, a través de su incorporación en las tareas de protección y vigilancia del cumplimiento de las disposiciones existentes. Cabe señalar que existe un Comité Nacional para la Protección de las Tortugas Marinas, en el cual participan autoridades de Gobierno, del sector social y productivo, así como reconocidas instituciones académicas y de investigación; a través de este Comité se emiten recomendaciones sobre las medidas que habrán de aplicarse para proteger a las tortugas.

Hemos propuesto a los países del Continente Americano formular un Convención para proteger a la tortuga bajo un esquema multilateral y de carácter científico, por lo que el pasado mes de septiembre hospedamos una reunión en la Ciudad de Huatulco, Oaxaca, México, de la cual emanó un proyecto de Convención para tal fin.

Se encuentra en marcha un programa de revisión de los sistemas de pesca, que corresponsabiliza a todos los sectores, a fin de evaluar los métodos y artes de pesca en operación y adecuarlos a las características de nuestros ecosistemas, que poseen una alta diversidad biológica.

En este contexto se enmarca también el Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección del Delfín, a través de la cual ha sido posible que la flota atunera mexicana alcance prácticamente el cero estadístico en la captura incidental de delfines en la pesca de atún.

En este programa la disposición y colaboración mostrada por el sector productivo ha sido fundamental para asegurar su éxito. Su participación se ha dado a través de contribuciones económicas para desarrollar un programa de observadores, realizar trabajos de investigación para mejorar la técnica de pesca, así como una total disposición para formar parte en un esquema internacional de protección al delfín y dar cumplimiento a la normatividad nacional vigente en la materia.

Este programa ha significado un extraordinario esfuerzo, ya que observadores capacitados cubren el 100 por ciento de los viajes de pesca de las embarcaciones atuneras.



Asimismo, tomamos parte de un acuerdo Intergubernamental para la Conservación del Delfín que se desarrolla en el Pacífico Oriental con el apoyo de la Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical (CIAT), el cual ha demostrado a nivel internacional que la aplicación de esquemas multilaterales para la protección de una especie, es el instrumento idóneo para asegurar su protección

De igual forma, continuamos desarrollando acciones de protección a especies como son la ballena gris y la vaquita a través de la operación de áreas de reserva y zonas protegidas. Lo anterior ha merecido el reconocimiento de organizaciones como la Comisión Ballenera Internacional.

Estos esfuerzos serán fortalecidos como parte de los compromisos que México asume con la adopción del Código de Conducta.

Señores Delegados:

Expreso a ustedes nuevamente la congratulación del Gobierno de México por la adopción del Código Internacional de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable.

Con este instrumento, la comunidad internacional, sin duda, ha dado un paso importante hacia el cumplimiento de la tarea de aprovechar y conservar de forma adecuada y responsable la biodiversidad, y en especial la riqueza marina.

Me permito destacar nuevamente el importante papel que ha jugado la FAO en esta tarea y considero que en el futuro le corresponde una ardua tarea a fin de promover, a través de la capacitación y asesoría, que los países apliquen adecuadamente las disposiciones del Código de Conducta.

El Gobierno de México se encuentra ampliamente comprometido con las recomendaciones y contenido del Código de Conducta, por lo que no sólo continuaremos aplicando las recomendaciones de este instrumento en la actividad pesquera cotidiana, sino que promoveremos en la comunidad internacional su adopción y cumplimiento.

Aún quedan pendientes por revisar las directrices que acompañarán al Código de Conducta. El Gobierno mexicano continuará participando en este ejercicio y promoverá la pronta finalización de las mismas, a fin de concluir de la mejor manera la tarea que nuestros Gobiernos se han impuesto para contar con este instrumento normativo de la pesca a nivel internacional.

Me permito exhortar a las Delegaciones presentes a comprometer nuestra voluntad y esfuerzo, para cumplir con los propósitos del Código de Conducta y avanzar en la importante tarea del aprovechamiento sostenible de la pesca.

En nombre del Gobierno mexicano expreso a ustedes nuevamente el compromiso de apoyar todos los esfuerzos para impulsar el crecimiento de la actividad pesquera y contribuir a hacer de esta una actividad responsable en beneficio de nuestras naciones y comunidades<sup>5</sup>.

**Ms Kirsten BJORU (Norway):** The fisheries resources is of great importance to the Norwegian economy, and is the main source of livelihood in large coastal areas. Most of the fish stocks being exploited by the Norwegian fishermen are joint stocks shared with other nations.

Norway has therefore for a number of years now put great effort into establishing joint management regimes in order to protect the resources from overexploitation in order to promote a long-term sustainability on a high and as close as possible to optimum level.

Based on our own experiences and understanding of the need to take a precautionary approach towards the utilization of the marine resources, Norway has for 20 years actively supported a number of developing countries in marine research and fisheries management, including legislation, in order to assist in establishing

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<sup>5</sup> Texto incluido en las actas a petición expresa.

sound resource management of the living marine resources. Norway confirms that we will continue this support both bilaterally and through FAO.

Therefore Norway has actively supported and participated in the work started by FAO on a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and does welcome the draft Code as submitted to the Conference by the Council, based on a comprehensive work most effectively led by the Secretariat and the Mexican chairmanship of the Technical Committee. Norway finds the Code an important document setting our principles for global acceptable practices which will ensure the sustainable development of all our living marine resources. Norway will urge the Conference to adopt the Code as it is drafted.

Norway is also positive to extending the support in the area of fisheries management to the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and urge FAO to, upon request, assist the least developed member countries in their effort to establish mechanisms to follow up the Code of Conduct in their own countries as well as their regional cooperation for the same purpose in cases of sharing of stocks.

Mr Chairman, Norway would like to draw the attention to two more most important agreements, each of which in its field complements the Code of Conduct, and in a formal manner, sets flesh and blood to some of the scope of the code. Namely the "Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas", the so-called flagging agreement, and the "Agreement for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks". Norway will urge all Member States not having done so to, as soon as possible, accept these two agreements in order to establish these new binding instruments which further will promote our common aim of conservation and sustainable development of all living marine resources, outside as well as inside territorial waters.

Mr Chairman, as to the draft resolution Norway is prepared to adopt the text as it stands<sup>6</sup>.

**Giuseppe VASTA (Observateur de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques):** Je dois vous avouer que la question de la pêche responsable et de la biologie marine a retenu mon attention depuis longtemps, car j'ai toujours eu beaucoup de considération pour le poisson, compte tenu de sa richesse en protéines et de la qualité particulière de ses matières grasses qui sont considérées comme des nettoyeurs du système vasculaire et en particulier des artères, pour combattre le cholestérol.

Autre sujet de préoccupation pour moi, la surexploitation des différentes espèces de poissons, car le poisson est considéré, à juste titre, comme l'un des aliments plus précieux de l'alimentation humaine. J'espère beaucoup que ces problèmes seront traités l'année prochaine au Sommet mondial de l'alimentation, car le poisson a une grande importance nutritionnelle.

Pour les mesures qui seront adoptées, je voudrais féliciter d'abord l'honorable Ambassadeur du Mexique pour ce qu'il a dit de ce problème, le Comité des pêcheries naturellement et aussi le Comité technique, le Service juridique de la FAO, en particulier M. Moore et ses collaborateurs, et ceux qui, pendant des années, ont travaillé pour la réalisation des normes du Code de conduite et pour la solution d'autres problèmes connexes comme, par exemple, l'industrie et le commerce, l'environnement et d'autres encore.

L'information et l'éducation alimentaire et nutritionnelle en cette matière sont d'une importance primordiale et si nous sommes ce que nous mangeons, il faut reconnaître qu'une alimentation à base de poisson pourra éviter beaucoup de dégâts à nos organismes, d'où la nécessité, notamment de la part des gouvernements, de faire très attention à éviter que certaines erreurs en matière de pêche se perpétuent.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, Monsieur le Délégué, en particulier de vos conseils nutritionnels.

Avec cette intervention, nous arrivons à la fin des orateurs sur cette question et je donne la parole à M. Krone qui va faire des observations sur les questions, sur les déclarations qui ont été faites ou sur certains sujets qui ont été abordés.

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<sup>6</sup> Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

**W. KRONE (Assistant Director-General a.i., Fisheries Department):** I do not think I have anything to add except to express the Secretariat's appreciation that we have come to conclude the adoption of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and to tell you that we now will take the steps to help accomplish and to implement the Code.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie.

Nous pouvons conclure notre débat sur cette question en affirmant que la Commission, à l'unanimité, recommande à la Conférence l'approbation du Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable, ainsi que l'adoption des deux résolutions qui figurent au document C 95/LIM/5.

La Commission félicite la FAO pour tout le travail accompli dans l'élaboration de ce Code, ainsi que le Président et les Membres du Comité technique au sein duquel se sont tenues les négociations sur le Code.

Je crois que l'ensemble des Membres de la Commission a souhaité que tous les pays et les parties concernées mettent tout en oeuvre pour appliquer les dispositions de ce Code. A cet effet, la Commission a enregistré avec satisfaction l'offre faite par certains gouvernements d'apporter leur contribution pour la mise en oeuvre des dispositions du Code.

Voilà en quelques mots, honorables Délégués, les conclusions que nous pouvons tirer à ce stade de nos débats, lesquelles, comme je le répète toujours, ne se substituent pas au Rapport du Comité de rédaction.

La Commission achève donc l'examen de ce point de notre ordre du jour sur le projet de Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable.

Il en est ainsi décidé.

**Applause**

**Applaudissements**

**Aplausos**

**I. MAJOR TRENDS AND POLICIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (continued)**

**I. PRINCIPALES TENDANCES ET POLITIQUES EN MATIERE D'ALIMENTATION ET D'AGRICULTURE (suite)**

**I. PRINCIPALES TENDENCIAS Y POLITICAS EN LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION (continuación)**

**12. Revised FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development and Progress Report**

**12. Plan d'action révisé de la FAO pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement et rapport d'activité**

**12. Plan de Acción revisado de la FAO para la Integración de la Mujer en el Desarrollo e informe sobre los progresos realizados**

**Mohamed Said M.A. HARBI, Vice-Chairman of Commission I, took the Chair. Mohamed Said M.A. HARBI, Vice-Président de la Commission I, assume la présidence. Ocupa la presidencia, Mohamed Said M.A. HARBI, Vicepresidente de la Comisión I.**

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** In the name of God compassionate, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to wish you all a very good afternoon.

The Prophet tells us that women have to be protected and that their well-being must be assured. He goes on to add that men must be as brothers to women. An Arabic poet says that if well prepared a mother, is the best school for future generations. The Koran contains a verse for women called the Sura for Women. All Holy

books grant women a special status. She is a mother, a daughter, a sister and, at this historic period, it is our duty to protect women and to ensure that women be allowed to participate in all social, cultural and political areas and in every aspect of daily life.

My dear brothers, all those of you who are participating in this Conference, we will now discuss the participation and integration of women in the agricultural sector. You have before you the following documents: the Progress Report of the Organization for the Integration of Women in Agricultural Development, C 95/14-Sup.I, and that is the FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development, as well as the Fourth Progress Report on the Implementation of that Plan of Action for Women in Agricultural Development, which is C 95/14-Rev.I.

Mr Carsalade, who is the Director-General in charge of the Sustainable Development Department, will introduce these documents to us. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that there are three draft resolutions in document C 95/LIM/II, and I would invite you to examine those draft resolutions.

**H. CARSALADE (Sous-Directeur général, Département du développement durable):** Monsieur le Président, Mesdames, Messieurs les délégués et observateurs, les documents que vous êtes appelés à discuter au titre du point de l'agenda N° 12 sont le quatrième Rapport d'avancement sur l'exécution du Plan d'action pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement agricole et le Plan d'action de la FAO pour les femmes dans le développement. Ces documents sont identifiés comme C 95/14 et C 95/14-Sup.I respectivement.

Comme introduction, je voudrais mettre l'accent sur quelques points. Tout d'abord, nous sommes maintenant à la fin du dernier biennium de la mise en oeuvre du Plan original des femmes dans le développement qui, comme vous vous en souviendrez, a été unanimement approuvé par la Conférence en 1989 et qui avait une durée de vie de six ans.

Le quatrième Rapport d'avancement indique que des progrès substantiels ont été faits pour atteindre les objectifs que le Plan original avait fixés. Néanmoins, vous avez sans doute noté que la forme et le contenu de ce quatrième Rapport d'avancement sont nettement plus brefs que dans les précédents rapports. Ceci a été voulu par nous et choisi pour porter l'accent sur les progrès qui ont été faits dans les domaines qui restent et qui vont rester les priorités du nouveau Plan révisé, du nouveau Plan d'action pour les femmes dans le développement.

Ceci m'amène au second point sur lequel je voudrais mettre l'accent ici, comme mis en valeur dans les paragraphes 47 à 49 du quatrième Rapport d'avancement. La FAO a donné suite très sérieusement à la requête de la vingt-septième Conférence de réviser la viabilité du Plan d'action. Cette révision a été faite et il a été conclu qu'il y avait à la fois des nécessités opérationnelles et substantives de changer ce Plan.

De façon plus importante, la révision a montré que l'objectif du Plan et ses priorités devaient être clarifiés et limités de façon à concentrer les rares ressources que nous avons, les quelques ressources que nous avons plus véritablement, sur des objectifs qui puissent être atteints de façon réaliste, que les priorités devaient être plus précises pour refléter les zones d'action de la FAO, les domaines d'action de la FAO, et que des indicateurs vérifiables devaient être développés pour faciliter le suivi de son avancement et le compte rendu qui doit en être fait.

De plus, la révision tombait à point nommé à un moment où la FAO changeait de direction, réorganisait ses structures, ses politiques et ses priorités, ce que vous avez, bien entendu, pu observer au cours des deux dernières années.

Le nouveau Plan d'action qui vous est proposé devrait être valide pour les trois bienniums à venir, c'est-à-dire de 1996 à 2001, et cherche à répondre à chacun de ses points. Il a une portée plus réaliste. Nous avons essayé de faire en sorte que ses objectifs et ses buts puissent être atteints et que des indicateurs réalistes puissent en mesurer le développement. Il rend compte aussi de la nouvelle structure, de la nouvelle politique et des nouvelles priorités de l'Organisation.

Comme troisième et dernier point, je voudrais mettre l'accent sur quelque chose qui nous tient tout à fait à coeur, qui est la façon très innovatrice suivant laquelle ce Plan a été formulé. Traditionnellement, dans la

communauté internationale, les plans d'action pour les femmes dans le développement ont été préparés de façon isolée par quelques individus qui étaient les mieux à même et qui avaient les meilleures compétences en la matière. Malheureusement, ces plans étaient généralement trop globaux et ont souvent eu le défaut d'être difficilement réalisables dans l'institution dans laquelle ils se développaient. De plus, presque jamais, ils étaient accompagnés d'indicateurs vérifiables qui permettaient d'en mesurer le développement. Ces problèmes existaient dans le Plan d'action original de la FAO. Notre nouveau Plan est la consolidation, la réunion de plans détaillés, de programmes d'action, préparés par chacune des divisions techniques au sein de la FAO. Chacun de ces micro-programmes de six ans a été préparé de façon participative par des agents au sein de chacune des unités.

En conséquence, nous pensons que ce qui vous est soumis reflète de façon plus précise ce qui est fait et ce qui peut être fait en matière de femmes dans le développement à moyen terme dans le domaine d'action de la FAO.

C'est aussi un très important pas en avant pour rationaliser les femmes dans le développement dans le rôle normatif et dans le rôle opérationnel de nos divisions techniques, puisque chacun de ces programmes a des objectifs spécifiques et des indicateurs de suivi, et que chacune des divisions est responsable pour les mettre en valeur et les suivre spécifiquement.

Nous pensons que ceci donne à notre Plan d'action un caractère unique dans la communauté internationale. Nous ne connaissons pas d'équivalent quant à la méthode de construction de ce Plan.

Monsieur le Président, nous reconnaissons bien sûr que beaucoup de travail reste devant nous pour atteindre une participation pleine et équitable des femmes dans l'agriculture et dans le développement. La FAO bien sûr continuera à travailler avec les pays membres et les autres organisations internationales, les organisations non gouvernementales, de façon à essayer de faire en sorte que les femmes rurales participent pleinement au processus et au bénéfice du développement. C'est, de notre point de vue, une nécessité économique et sociale absolue. Et nous pensons que notre Plan d'action va faciliter ce processus.

Monsieur le Président, ayant fait cela, je voudrais dire notre disponibilité, à moi-même et à mes collègues qui ont plus spécifiquement préparé ce Plan, pour écouter vos recommandations et vos directives sur ce Plan. Nous serons très heureux d'entendre vos observations et nous ferons de notre mieux pour les mettre en oeuvre et faire en sorte qu'il soit un succès.

Merci, Monsieur le Président.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** Thank you, Sir, for that introduction. I do hope we will be able to produce some very encouraging recommendations. Mr Rand and Mr Delina are with us and I would just like to remind the meeting that time is marching on. At half past six we must adjourn according to the instructions we have received from the Secretariat and I do hope we will be able to make the best possible use of the time before us. I would now like to draw up a speakers' list. Anyone who would like to comment on Mr Al Salem's introduction may indicate now.

I will give the floor to Ms Leena for some comments.

**Ms Leena M. KIRJAVAINEN (Director, Women and People's Participation Division):** There has been an enquiry from New Zealand about the two document revisions C 91/14-Rev.1 and how it refers to C 95/14. We have had some translation clarification in the French and Spanish documents and these two are indicated with the Revision 1 addition into a number of the documents.

In addition there has been a change in paragraph 65 (b) which means this will be submitted in two years' time and not in four years' time.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** Thank you very much, Madam, for those announcements and I hope everybody has what they needed. I would now give the floor to the Dominica.

**Ms Hannelore A.H. BENJAMIN (Dominica):** My delegation would like to congratulate you and the Vice-Chairman on chairing this meeting. It is very important for women in rural development that you hold this meeting because of its great importance.

My delegation appreciates the updated information on the latest development of the revised FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development and Progress. However, my delegation finds that some work still needs to be done in order to achieve the utmost for the women who depend on us. Please bear with me, Mr Chairman, when I try to make a long statement short and I will, in the end, give the rest to the Secretariat.

Sustainable development is a global hallmark for all women in rural development but it must not be forgotten that often women in urban and peri-urban areas find it even harder to obtain food security. Lots live on the outskirts of the cities without a piece of land on which to grow their agricultural crops. Therefore women in urban areas have to rely on their income to buy food. Those women cannot sell their agricultural root crops in the open markets to gain small income earnings. Instead they have to rely on their jobs, and with unemployment rates being high, they often do not have a job.

Here, through better training programmes, the women need to learn and share their wisdom with others who may be illiterate. They need to learn to raise their self-esteem and need to learn that violence against women is now recognized as a global problem.

Economic reforms, no doubt, have improved the living standards of women in rural areas but not so much for women in the urban areas because they do not get a chance to be involved in progress. Although new reforms reach women very slowly, economic reforms must incorporate measures aimed at counteracting short-term transitional costs for women in rural as well as urban areas or else the reforms are somehow lost. If that can be achieved, only then can gender equality on effective programmes on safety, social assistance programmes, infrastructures on social and economic policies, improvements in health care, household and labour linkages, training programmes in the conservation of natural resources, better understanding in the negative consequences in soil erosion and dwindling water resources as well as full participation in private and public life, be of integrational benefit and productive gain in the future.

It must be understood that men should pass information on to their wives when agriculture, fisheries and forestry tasks are gender-specific.

Mr Chairman, Dominica in this sense has also set up an environmental plan of action that helps the integrated environment, because environmental issues are of great importance within households. Therefore, Dominica believes that at the local level environmental policies must be based on ecological rationalization of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Promotion of biodiversity and coherent internal policies are necessary. For example, increasing agricultural productivity would relieve pressure on marginal lands and thereby reduce environmental degradation. This could be of help in creating a "win-win" system.

FAO should therefore focus much more closely on gender inequality which hampers growth and teach, through training programmes, both men and women in rural and urban areas.

Dominica has set up an Environmental Action Plan that focuses on the promotion of private investment and relates to territorial issues. It also focuses on the resettlement of peri-urban people under increasing pressure from the island's economic development, especially agricultural and industrial expansion, including agro-processing, and coastal zone development. The natural resource degradation and pollution that could result from these pressures may eventually threaten the sustainable development of the island. The Environmental Action Plan includes:

land use management, land capability zoning, and land-users which are compatible with the preservation of natural resources, establishment of legal cadastre and property rights, long-term development of infrastructure like transport, energy, utilities,

- long-term approaches to deal with specific development issues such as squatting, subdivisions, and pollution,
- the control and management of solid waste, municipal waste, household garbage, ship-generated wastes (mainly from cruise ships), industrial wastes, including hazardous waste and agricultural waste,
- analysis of human settlements and natural hazards mitigation,
- the integration of environmental and economic policies, and
- control of the comprehensive coastal zone management regulations and subdivision requirements for protecting coastal resources.

The plan will serve as a system of baseline environmental information and action that can be used for coordination among UN agencies and international institutions for monitoring, data collection, and budgetary support. The programme further focuses on public awareness, the incentive framework, technical assistance, cost-sharing and cooperation in protecting coastal resources.

The constraints that Dominica faces in moving faster towards those goals are always the financial resources and the yearly setbacks through tropical storms and hurricanes. These factors slow down the process. Financial obstacles prevent the introduction of necessary safety conditions for the island's citizens. Access to projects that help to improve environmentally sustainable development could be of great help in this regard.

However, for women in Small Island States, sustainable development in agriculture, forestry and fisheries is a must. Their lives depend on it. Their lives are hard. Yearly they face tropical storms and hurricanes. This year Hurricane Louis brought high winds of 140 miles per hour and destroyed their crops, the agricultural production, on which the island people depend so highly. The people had not even come to assess the damage before Hurricane Marilyn brought further disaster. It destroyed their homes, their fruit-bearing trees, damaged their feeder roads, coastal roads, bridges and tossed the fishing boats out into the ocean, not to come back, and polluted the drinking water.

Therefore, food security in the Small Island States of the Caribbean is at high risk. A fisherman without a boat cannot catch fish, neither can a farmerwoman sell her root crops or fruits when there are none. Nobody can influence nature - how fortunate that we cannot - but FAO with the help of international institutions and NGOs and the private sector can help the women in Small Island States in their struggle for survival, economic stability, human dignity and through human rights help them secure their food, welfare and health of their children. FAO can go further; it can use its influence against cruelty. It can help women who perhaps cannot read or write in Small Island States overcome this problem and through the video system show how they can be helped in rural areas. The Commonwealth Secretariat has set up an action plan, "A Beacon to Women's Equality" based on fundamental issues for women to gain unique experience which will help in conflict resolution to form an integral part of world peace, where human rights, democracy, equality and social and economical development are a must for all. Action plans, Mr Chairman, are only any good if actions are taken. Otherwise, all documents referring to them will stay on bookshelves, accumulating dust. The time for action and common cause in the interests of all women in rural development is now, not tomorrow, and only then will the outcome of the FAO Conference in Beijing on Women in Rural Development be a successful one.

My delegation will support the resolution before us but it stresses very much that sustainable development for Small Island States for women in rural development must also be included.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** Thank you very much. You certainly defended the cause of women with great vigour. You can be certain that all you have said will appear in the Commission's report.

**XU LINGFENG (China):** The Chinese delegation would like to congratulate the Secretariat for having prepared the Fourth Progress Report on the Implementation of the Plan of Action for Integration of Women in Agricultural Development, and also for having a very rational Plan of Action.

We note that FAO together with the Member States is trying to improve the spread of information and training so as to integrate women right at the grassroots level. We are happy to see that FAO has undertaken a number of activities in food security and nutrition matters, population and sustainable ecological development.

We very much appreciate the technical and financial support of FAO in helping rural women in the Member States to take an active part in the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing and to contribute to the follow-up of that Conference, which undoubtedly helped the Conference to be so successful. The Conference was extremely well attended as more than 40 000 people were there from all over the world.

The Declaration of Beijing and the Platform of Beijing were drawn up by the Conference and also a strategy for development in order to eliminate poverty for women and promote women's ability to take part in decisions on matters affecting their health. Also, strategies to combat violence against women were drawn up.

We are convinced that the Conference will exercise a greater influence on the women's cause and help promote the participation of women in development. The promotion of equality between the two sexes is a long-term task.

We have made every effort to achieve the three strategic objectives put forward by FAO in order to resolve the problems of rural women, poverty, food insecurity for themselves and for their families.

**Ms Razane MAHFOUZ (Syria) (Original language Arabic):** Mr Chairman, allow me first of all to extend my congratulations to you on your election as Vice-Chairman and for chairing this Session.

Syria supports the Plan of Action for Integration of Women in Agricultural Development, and we appreciate the progress that has been achieved at the international level. However, we still regret the problems faced by women in rural areas. This requires collaboration and cooperation among governmental women and non-governmental organizations within countries in order to further and to promote the role of women in the rural areas. The support of FAO in this respect is necessary.

Syria pledges to cooperate with FAO in order to work to implement the Action Plan and increase the gains of rural women in Syria up to now. The Government of the Republic of Syria gives particular importance to this issue, and in particular the equality of men and women, to promote the conditions of the rural woman and to help women participate in the decision-making process.

The rural woman has an important role in providing food for families.

**Zahir Shah MOHMAND (Pakistan):** My delegation appreciates the useful work FAO is doing to bring women to the forefront of development and to assess and recognize their role in development, especially in developing countries.

The Plan of Action for women in development is pioneering activity initiated by FAO to provide the opportunities in the developing world and to assist in the encouraging of women to come forward and make their presence felt in the socio-economic structure in these societies.

The agricultural sector in most of the developing world plays an important role in their national economies. If women, who form almost 50 percent of the population, are given a proper and effective role in agriculture, the other sectors of the economy will automatically follow suit.

The FAO role in this connection, as highlighted in the Fourth Progress Report, is laudable. The other international agencies would be well advised to take heed from the activities undertaken by FAO and prepare similar plans for implementation in their respective areas.

The Plan of Action, however, devised by FAO may not be treated as the final word. There is great room for improvement. It must be a continuous process. While picking up and selecting activities, the traditional cultural and economic conditions of the target countries must be taken into consideration. In most of the



developing countries the customs and traditions pose a big challenge to change. Careful study and analysis of the social culture would help greatly in selecting and maintaining the right activities in the right manner. Instead of antagonizing the opposing forces, efforts should be made to rally their support for change.

My delegation is thankful to FAO for the activities which have already been undertaken and which are being undertaken in my country, especially assistance in preparation for the forthcoming Conference, compiling the Agenda and dissemination of documents.

Let me briefly describe the situation of women in my country and the activities being undertaken by my government. Pakistani women have slowly and steadily indicated their presence in development activities, including agriculture. In Pakistan women play a significant role in farming. They contribute a great deal to the family income. The government is trying to improve their access to rural services, financial services and greater employment opportunities. The Ministry for Women Development and a women's bank have been established. Our Prime Minister attended the Beijing Conference at the head of a fairly large delegation.

We would always welcome the support and cooperation of FAO for women in development in general and specific areas.

**VICE-PRESIDENT (Original language Arabic):** May I comment that we are proud of the situation of Pakistani women and their achievements in development.

**Philippe CRISTELLI (France):** Monsieur le Président, cette délégation voudrait remercier le Secrétariat pour l'excellent document qu'il a bien voulu mettre à la disposition de la Conférence. Le rôle des femmes et leur participation primordiale au développement rural et par voie de conséquence à la sécurité alimentaire des ménages y sont analysés et soulignés de façon remarquable.

Cependant, tant du point de vue juridique que du point de vue des revenus, il convient que les femmes soient traitées, non seulement d'une manière équitable, (le mot "équité" est souvent employé dans le document), mais de manière égale; car l'égalité des individus, quel que soit le sens, est un principe de base des droits de l'homme.

Dans le domaine couvert par l'OAA, cela devrait avoir plusieurs conséquences:

- 1) l'accès des femmes aux revenus du ménage doit être favorisé afin de leur permettre d'être clientes du crédit rural;
- 2) l'accès et le droit des femmes aux ressources foncières doivent être reconnus et facilités;
- 3) la participation des femmes à tous les niveaux du processus décisionnel d'élaboration et de mise en oeuvre des politiques de développement durable, doit être effective;
- 4) les "petites filles", puis les femmes doivent avoir accès à une éducation et au-delà des services vulgarisation, leur permettant de participer pleinement aux processus de développement.

Le quatrième rapport d'activité sur le Plan d'action décrit fort bien ce qu'en matière de vulgarisation, de gestion des ressources naturelles, de nutrition et de formation, l'OAA a su faire. Son rôle dans la préparation de la Conférence de Pékin, notamment par la mise au point de rapports sectoriels dans différentes régions du monde, a été actif, ainsi qu'en matière de documents d'information générale.

La délégation française salue tous les efforts que l'Organisation entreprend dans le domaine de l'intégration des femmes dans le développement, ce qui est conforme à son mandat.

**Raphael RABE (Madagascar):** Merci, Monsieur le Président. La délégation de Madagascar est heureuse de vous voir à la présentation de ce point de l'ordre du jour. Ainsi que d'autres délégations, elle tient à féliciter

le Secrétariat pour la qualité des documents produits et pour la présentation très claire qui en a été faite par le Chef du Département du Développement durable.

Nous notons avec grand intérêt l'approche participative utilisée pour la préparation du Plan d'action et qui est aussi préconisée pour sa mise en oeuvre. Nous sommes convaincus qu'une telle démarche donnera des résultats bien meilleurs pour une réelle intégration des femmes dans les filières techniques. Au niveau des pays membres, une meilleure formation et information favoriseront sans nul doute une plus grande prise en compte des femmes dans les programmes nationaux de développement économique et social.

Dans l'ensemble, les objectifs fixés par le nouveau plan apparaissent réalistes et orientés vers la satisfaction des besoins réels des pays en développement. Cependant quelques inquiétudes se manifestent quant aux moyens proposés pour les réaliser. Tout d'abord, au niveau des ressources humaines, si l'on se reporte au Programme de travail et budget 1996-97, l'unité chargée de coordonner la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'action a subi des réductions substantielles en matière de ressources humaines. Nous craignons que l'Organisation éprouvera certainement des difficultés à faire face au nombre grandissant des requêtes qui lui sont adressées se rapportant notamment à la formation et au renforcement de la capacité des gouvernements à établir leurs propres programmes en faveur des femmes rurales.

La Conférence de Pékin a ravivé l'intérêt des gouvernements pour des programmes en faveur des femmes. A notre sens, il faudrait entretenir ce regain d'intérêt.

Nous avons noté avec satisfaction que l'Organisation a réussi à apporter une aide structurée à beaucoup de pays, notamment dans la région africaine, pour approfondir les connaissances et les bases de données sur les femmes dans l'agriculture et le développement rural, pour diffuser ces informations et aboutir à un plan national d'action. Ces assistances ont été rendues possibles grâce aux fonds provenant de pays donateurs. Nous tenons à leur adresser nos vifs remerciements à ce sujet.

Il faudrait que ces expériences soient évaluées et multipliées car nous sommes persuadés que c'est la meilleure manière d'apporter une amélioration notable dans les conditions de vie et de travail des femmes rurales.

Nous voudrions donc faire appel ici à tous les Etats Membres, à tous les signataires de la Déclaration de Pékin et à ceux qui ont adopté la plate-forme pour l'action adoptée par la quatrième Conférence mondiale sur le femmes, pour qu'ils accordent une aide substantielle à la FAO afin de renforcer son efficacité dans la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'action pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement.

Nous voudrions aussi inviter les pays à s'engager dans des réformes institutionnelles, économiques et sociales pour faciliter cette intégration.

Ma Délégation apprécie les efforts déployés par la FAO pour promouvoir le recrutement de femmes dans les différents services et divisions de l'Organisation. L'importance nouvelle accordée aux initiatives en faveur des femmes, tant au niveau du cadre organique que parmi les consultants, est à encourager et nous souhaitons beaucoup de succès à de telles entreprises.

Pour terminer, ma Délégation voudrait appuyer les recommandations adressées à la Conférence, qui figurent au paragraphe 65 du document C 95/14-Rev.I, reprises d'ailleurs par le Conseil à sa cent neuvième session.

**VICE-PRESIDENT (Original language Arabic):** We thank the delegate of Madagascar; Mr Lamade has recorded the points which you have raised and they will receive the attention due to them.

**Ms Faith INNERARTTY (Jamaica):** The Jamaican delegation wishes to congratulate the FAO Secretariat in its valuable work in the promotion of gender considerations in agricultural and rural development.

It is noted from the Fourth Progress Report on the Implementation of the Plan of Action for Rural Women that significant advances have been made in areas such as extension and technical training, sustainable development and natural resource management and environment for security and nutrition, gender analysis, improvements in statistics and so on. It is also noted that revisions have been made to the Plan to make it

more effective. The efforts of FAO to ensure that issues related to rural women were adequately represented in Beijing is also greatly appreciated.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I wish to focus attention on the problem which rural women experience in Jamaica and which I believe affect women in some of the other countries of Latin America, the Caribbean as well as other parts of the developing world. This has to do with the absence of appropriate labour saving devices to ease the double burden of women in respect of reproductive and productive roles.

A recent study of women food producers in Jamaica and, I should point out that similar studies were also carried out in other parts of Latin America and the Caribbean, indicated that there is great need for research and development for small mechanical tools suitable for small-scale farming which reduce labour time and drudgery. It should be noted that this need is also felt by male small farmers but even more so for women because they are responsible for most of the domestic chores. I am not sure whether FAO has competence in this area of agricultural engineering or whether they could arrange such assistance. The Jamaican delegation wishes to be advised concerning this.

In closing, I must state once more Jamaica's appreciation for the work of FAO in the area of rural women and also affirm support for the relevant resolutions.

There are two minor points which I would also like to make reference to. I note in the document C 95/14-Sup.1, paragraph V, where it says "The main thrust of activities in this area will be to develop and encourage the use of approaches that are people-centred and participatory while also assuring that they are gender-responsive. This will involve explicitly recognizing that the concept of "people" also includes women". I wonder if at this point we do not recognize that women are people!

I note also that the draft resolutions presented to the Council were adopted without discussion. I hope this is not an indicator of lack of importance but the fact that there is consensus that the issues are so important that they need not be discussed!

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** We say in Arabic that the inhabitants of the country know the countries best and probably you will find a response yourself in your country.

**Ms Astrid Jakobs DE PADUA (Germany):** We thank the FAO Secretariat for the informative report for the progress of the Implementation for the Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Agricultural Development. We support the draft decisions contained in it.

My delegation would like to stress that all women, especially those in developing countries, should not only have the possibility to participate in the process of their integration in agricultural development but should also have a role in the decision-making. It is a pre-requisite for the success of programmes and plans directed to enhance the situation of women that they, the concerned, are involved in the definition of the aims and the instruments of these plans at a very early stage. We are convinced that these programmes will be much more effective when the women get a say in the preparatory process. If women are put in a position where they can participate in the decision-making process protection becomes a secondary aspect.

**Ms Kayo FUJITA (Japan):** First of all, I would like to congratulate FAO Secretariat for the work in preparing the Progress Report on the FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development.

I would like to touch upon those measures taken in Japan to improve women's position and enhance their activities in rural areas. In Japan, a series of home life improvement measures have been implemented for about 50 years. In the international cooperation field, also, we have been actively assisting developing countries in this field, along the line of various international discussions and initiatives such as in the United Nations, OECD/DAC and the recent World Conference on Women. In our government's Fundamental Principles of Development Assistance, decided upon by the cabinet in 1992, it is mentioned that "special concerns will be taken on the promotion of women's positive participation in, and benefit acceptance from,

development". In accordance with this, various WID-related projects are being implemented and considerable progress has been made.

Moreover, at the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Japanese representative, Mr Nosaka, Chief Cabinet Secretary and Minister for Women's Affairs, stated that as part of women's empowerment, domestically, our government intended to promote an environment in which women can fully realize their potential abilities by supporting entrepreneurial activity to women and by promoting participation of women in decision-making in agricultural communities and in management. Also, internationally, my country intends to promote "Initiative on Women in Development" with special emphasis on education, health and economic and social participation of women, and to make efforts in expanding development in this field.

Now, I turn to the revision of the Plan of Action. Firstly, in consideration of present conditions of rural women, we consider the three strategic objectives are all appropriate. However, as the French delegation, we suggest the word "equity" used in paragraph 36 should be avoided because it was concluded in the Fourth World Conference on Women that the word "equality" was more suitable than the word "equity".

Secondly, concerning the four key areas to achieve three strategic objectives, we consider they are also essential. In particular, we commend the mentioning to women's organizations, associations and networking in the area of "Support to the formulation and application of gender responsive agricultural and rural development policy".

In addition, we appreciate that the revised Plan of Action emphasizes the participation of women in development and equal sharing of benefits from development. We also appreciate the more practical nature of the revised Plan of Action than the previous one and the appropriate treatment of NGO activities.

Finally, my delegation would like to emphasize, in endorsing the revised FAO Plan of Action for women in development and three draft decisions that it is important not only to increase income of rural women, but also to assist them to fully utilize the benefit of increased income.

Since the strategic objectives and other plans involve a wide range of actions, we consider it necessary to limit the relative activities within the mandate of FAO and avoid duplication with other activities of other organizations.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** We thank you, Madam, the representative of Japan, and I am pleased that there are improvements in the condition of women which started 50 years ago, now that we celebrate the 50th Anniversary of FAO. Now I give the floor to Italy.

**Mme Piera MARIN (Italie):** La Délégation italienne tient à féliciter la FAO pour son programme en faveur des femmes rurales, tant pour la qualité de chacune des mesures proposées que pour son large éventail qui engage une grande partie des bureaux de la FAO.

Toutefois, la Délégation italienne tient à attirer l'attention sur des points fondamentaux.

Tout d'abord, on peut affirmer qu'il ne peut pas y avoir émancipation de la femme - et surtout émancipation de la femme rurale - sans un développement global de la société. En effet, le progrès peut être comparé à un fleuve qui, débordant, va irriguer les campagnes environnantes. C'est pour cette raison qu'une meilleure économie à l'intérieur des zones vertes aura des répercussions favorables sur la situation de la femme, même si cette situation semble grave actuellement.

Si l'homme a un emploi dans l'industrie qui l'oblige à déléguer à sa femme la gestion de l'exploitation agricole, elle est valorisée par ce processus. En premier lieu, son mari sera obligé de reconnaître que l'augmentation sensible du revenu familial a été possible grâce à l'activité de sa femme dans l'exploitation agricole et la femme pourra développer ses capacités intellectuelles parce qu'elle aura la possibilité de décider.

Dans cette perspective de développement global, il faut aussi souligner combien il est important de réclamer -non seulement à l'intérieur, mais aussi à l'extérieur du monde agricole - des changements du droit de la famille afin de soustraire la femme de l'assujettissement par l'homme.

Il faut faire des efforts pour transformer la famille en passant de la dictature du soi-disant "père-maître" à une cogestion consensuelle.

Dans la perspective de l'amélioration du rôle de la femme dans le développement agricole, il serait nécessaire d'introduire des facilités économiques permettant davantage aux femmes d'agir en tant qu'entrepreneurs.

Sur le chemin vers l'émancipation de la femme, beaucoup de petits pas en avant seront nécessaires pour arriver à la juste valorisation du rôle de la femme. C'est pour cette raison que l'Italie soutient le plan d'action de la FAO pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement rural.

**Shil Kwan LEE (Korea, Republic of):** Thank you Mr Chairman and congratulations on your chairing the Commission. My delegation is pleased to find that FAO has so far made substantial progress in overall gender issues and helped for better recognition of the tremendous contribution of rural women to food and agricultural production, which is crucial to the improvement of food security in the household. However, gender bias and blindness persist worldwide. Farmers are still perceived as male in general.

We know that gender discrimination is still not easy to overcome in terms of legislation. Particularly in the cooperative sector, women's participation is very low because of the constraints of legislation. In my country, Korea, recently we revised the cooperative law, allowing two memberships for each household so that women have better access to the cooperative movement. This simple change of legislation greatly increases the participation of women in the cooperative sector. My delegation hopes the revised plan of action includes case studies on the existing system and legal constraints of women's participation in the rural sector, and on the cases of improvement on the gender issue in terms of legislation of the advanced countries.

I believe such a study or survey will surely stimulate improvement of the gender issue in general and thus help FAO make further progress for active women's participation in rural development.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** I thank the distinguished representative from Korea. We now would like to have more statements on the problems that are caused by the text. Now I will call on Mexico.

**José ROBLES AGUILAR (México):** Queremos ante todo felicitar a la FAO por la positiva labor que realiza en favor de la mujer rural. Reiteramos nuestro apoyo al Plan de Acción que se nos presenta, cuyo objetivo central es la incorporación de la mujer a los beneficios del crecimiento.

No obstante, deseamos formular algunas consideraciones, en particular sobre los dos primeros objetivos, los cuales consideramos no son lo suficientemente explícitos respecto a que recursos productivos se refiere.

Adicionalmente, debe considerarse que la sola incorporación de la mujer en las actividades productivas, no es una garantía para mejorar sus condiciones, una remuneración adecuada constituye un elemento clave en este sentido. Como algunas delegaciones lo han señalado, estimamos que se deben plantear mecanismos para evaluar de la mejor manera posible la aplicación del plan.

Por otro lado, a la luz de la reciente reunión de Pekín, queremos resaltar la importancia de que el Plan enfatice la situación de las mujeres indígenas buscando que las estrategias y políticas que afectan a estas comunidades se adecúen a su cultura y a sus tradiciones.

En esta línea, estimamos igualmente conveniente que las mujeres rurales e indígenas puedan tener acceso a los servicios de planificación familiar y salud reproductiva garantizando la educación de estos grupos en este ámbito.

Permítame señor Presidente, brevemente, abordar la situación de la mujer en mi país. Ante todo deseamos señalar que desde hace más de dos décadas se elevó a rango constitucional la igualdad jurídica de la mujer. En este sentido se realizan grandes esfuerzos en sus planes y en sus políticas para hacer realidad este objetivo.

Actualmente está en proceso de elaboración un programa nacional de la mujer que definirá en su conjunto estrategias para asegurar la participación plena de la mujer en la sociedad en igualdad de condiciones, fomentando la participación plena de la mujer en la vida política, educativa y cultural, así como velando por el reconocimiento de sus derechos.

La educación y la salud son áreas en las cuales mi país realiza esfuerzos especiales en favor de la mujer campesina. Al respecto quiero resaltar entre otras acciones los programas de información, concientización y capacitación sobre la salud de la mujer. En el plano productivo, entre otras múltiples iniciativas, se ha emprendido un programa para incorporar a la mujer a unidades agrícolas industriales en el campo.

**Bongiwe NJOBE-MBULI (South Africa):** The South African constitution has opened up for us the opportunity for the development of new policies, strategies and actions which move from the premise that 53 percent of its population are women and up to 80 percent of the rural poor are women. Equity along the lines of race and gender, the legal provisions for a gender commission and the requirement that representativity in decision-making should take into account race as well as gender, are some of the instruments we have developed to achieve a non-sexist democracy. Furthermore, the reconstruction and development programme - our national agenda for development - also advocates a people-driven approach which, in our view, needs to be synonymous with a need or a demand driven process of priority setting in the design and development of programmes of action.

Against this background, we believe it is critical that if FAO and its Member Nations are to accelerate results in the plan of action for the integration of women into agricultural development, the critical process of design and evaluation of programmes should consistently take into account the profile of the potential beneficiaries and recognize that women are indeed people.

My delegation wishes to commend FAO for its active work in a field which is often difficult to address as it combines socio-economic as well as cultural, political and resource considerations.

South Africa supports the adoption of the revised plan of action and the Fourth Progress Report on its implementation. Specifically, we commend the concept and location of women within the sustainability equation. As we increasingly give value to the sustainable utilization of resources, it is important to visibly include the implications of gender relations and the specific role of women in the critical success factors. This implies that in the allocation of resources to support the goal of sustainability, the status of programmes targeted at women should not suffer disproportionately.

Our starting point in South Africa in addressing the backlog is to generate adequate and appropriate gender disaggregated data for the purpose of policy analysis. This has already been tested through a major study on poverty in the country. We will look to the experience of FAO in this regard to strengthen our own process. Thus the work already done in this area (reflected in sections 35 to 39 of document C 95/14) should be expanded to be able to draw on the experiences of other continents.

The South African delegation also supports the proposed resolutions under discussion. We would support the endorsement of the report and the revised Plan of Action taking into account, of course, the opportunity to make adjustments in the programme in response to experience.

In terms of point (b) on page 11 of document C 95/14 - should the Conference accept that the next progress report is given at the 30th Conference - it might be useful in such a timeframe for FAO, in articulating the indications of progress, to give the Conference an analysis or insight into indications that would demonstrate that women have indeed been integrated into agriculture and rural development.

It is important that we as an Organization do not set objectives within this programme that are not monitorable or quantifiable.

A final general comment on the Agenda item is our hope that in the implementation of the revised Plan of Action we shall increasingly recognize the link between economic growth, agricultural development, improved food security and an improved quality of life. These are indeed linked to a deliberate attempt to implement policies and strategies which take into account gender considerations.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** Yes, women are fully-fledged human beings, certainly. Now I give the floor to Sri Lanka, followed by Spain.

**N.F.C. RANAWEERA (Sri Lanka):** On behalf of my delegation I convey my appreciation to the Conference Secretariat for the submission of excellent documents on the Plan of Action for Women in Development. My delegation appreciates FAO's initiative to enhance the participatory approach which includes women in the development process.

As you may be aware, Sri Lanka has taken great initiatives in this direction over the last number of years. In general, my delegation finds in the documents that most of the activities are planned on research and data analysis. We note the great emphasis being given to data, based on gender segregation. While this is commended, we feel there is a great need to ensure that the duplication of data, collected across different divisions, is also avoided. However, most of the poor countries, you should note, do not have proper structures for the collection of data on a gender basis. Therefore there is some doubt as to the analysis of data on a gender basis if there are no proper methods for the collection and reporting of such data.

Lofty theories and elegant documentation are of little value unless they translate into actions which simple, poor people can understand. In many instances not only should the expression be simple, but it should also be communicated in the local language and with the participation of persons knowledgeable of both the local idiom and local attitudes of rural women. The relevance of such communication to home economics, nutrition, health and economic well-being are patently obvious. It is only through such communication that the full value of FAO's inestimable work would reach the beneficiaries. The poorer the rural community and the less literate it is, the more important would such communication be.

My delegation's suggestion is that it is necessary to explain the importance of such statistics and that the data collected be accurate, meaningful and capable of proper interpretation.

We also note that there is a need to bring FAO's programmatic approach on women in development to the notice of participating rural women in order to develop their participatory approach in achieving national goals through increased productivity. FAO should include in their Plan of Action some informative material for the women, as they are the people who would bring the theoretical aspects of development to a reality.

In societies such as ours, matriarchal traditions are powerful. Therefore the role of the mother in influencing ambitions and the future of their children cannot be ignored. As most of the distinguished members at this meeting are aware, the importance of an agriculturally-based livelihood is gradually diminishing in the rural sectors of most developing countries. Most of the rural women would prefer to send their children to various other sectors as they think that employment in agriculture will not provide social status to their children. Therefore, there is a need to emphasize to the rural women the social stability that they can gain from this sector. If the role of agriculture is to be elevated and restored to a point of recognition as an honourable function, it is important that the women should be educated and encouraged to think in such terms.

My delegation would also emphasize the need for training activities of FAO in order to address the needs of the women in the agricultural sector. In this regard we strongly recommend programmes of exchange of experience between the member countries through workshops, with an exchange of farmers, including women farmers. That would be of great advantage in increasing the productivity of the whole agricultural sector. Perhaps FAO may be able to coordinate with the other Roman agencies on such programmes.

FAO's intention of making greater use of the national level of expertise in the conduct of operations in member countries is commended by our delegation. However, we cannot stress too strongly that the requirements of the Organization, the operational measures and objectives be very clearly and precisely communicated to the national staff, particularly in such imperfectly defined areas as the support to women and

the appreciation of gender implications of development efforts. Our delegation commends the work of the People's Participation Programme which we note, in the case of Sri Lanka, is very deeply interwoven with the greater participation of women. The continuation and strengthening of this Programme is therefore strongly recommended.

Finally, my delegation also notes that all the international agencies in Rome, namely FAO, IFAD and the WFP, have emphasized the sharp focus of their work in recognizing the important role of women. We see the need for such efforts to be coordinated and to have them focused in a complementary manner in order that the effects may be maximized. This would mean an avoidance of duplication and an increase in the support of efforts working towards possible and visible benefits. Maximum advantage could, perhaps, be gained by the fortunate circumstance that these three institutions are all located in Rome and share a great deal of staff capability.

My delegation supports the revised draft of the Plan of Action.

**Julio LUCINI (España):** Señor Presidente, la Delegación española quiere, en primer lugar, compartir con la FAO la afirmación que el documento C 95/4 hace en su párrafo 21 sobre el papel primordial que las mujeres del medio rural realizan en la seguridad alimentaria. Este extremo ha sido corroborado en las intervenciones de la mayor parte de los países en la reciente Conferencia Ministerial de Quebec. Es, por tanto, primordial no sólo continuar sino reforzar los esfuerzos que en esta dirección se vienen haciendo por parte de todos.

En esta misma línea, creemos de la mayor trascendencia potenciar, en la medida de lo posible, todas las actividades encaminadas a la mejora de las dietas familiares bajo el principio de la utilización de alimentos tradicionales, como se indica en el párrafo 24 del documento mencionado. Los programas de huertos familiares fueron en España, en las décadas de los 50 y 60, un punto de apoyo básico para avanzar en la solución de los problemas alimentarios de la sociedad rural. Tales programas se llevaron a cabo desde distintas instituciones nacionales, pero fundamentalmente a través de los denominados Agentes de Economía Doméstica de los Servicios de Extensión Agraria.

Esperamos, señor Presidente, que la FAO pueda hacernos llegar su propia versión así como las enseñanzas adquiridas en la Conferencia Mundial sobre la Mujer de Pekín. Es indudable que esta experiencia se aprovechará en los propios programas de la FAO y nos sería útil a todos conocer la forma de mejorar los mismos como consecuencia de la celebración y participación en tal señalado acontecimiento.

Queremos insistir, señor Presidente, en la conveniencia y necesidad de una participación mayor que la que se produce hasta el momento de la mujer agricultora en la política de desarrollo rural a través de actividades tales como el uso no agrario del espacio rural, agroturismo, promoción de productos agroalimentarios locales, etc. Esta idea ha sido indicada en ocasiones anteriores por nuestra delegación, pero creemos conveniente insistir en ella por la gran importancia que le concedemos.

En cuanto al plan de acción revisado de la FAO para la mujer en el desarrollo que recoge el documento C 95/14-Sup.I, sin oponernos a la aprobación del mismo, queremos hacer resaltar la posible confusión a la que se puede llegar por un exceso de terminología, al menos en la versión española y Aparecen en el citado documento, por una parte los objetivos estratégicos del Plan de Acción en el punto 2 del mismo; por otra parte se habla del concepto de actividades sustantivas de la Organización concentradas en cuatro esferas inconexas en el punto 3 y siguientes; en tercer lugar, el párrafo 14 analiza el triple objetivo actual de la FAO; por último, el párrafo 35 y siguientes desarrolla los objetivos del Plan de Acción de la FAO para 1996-2001. Como puede verse, la excesiva utilización de términos puede desorientar en cuanto a los fines realmente buscados que, por otra parte, creo que todos tenemos muy claros.

El mismo documento C 95/14 Sup.I dedica su última parte a resumir los programas de acción de los distintos departamentos y direcciones técnicas de la FAO, así como las iniciativas que cada departamento y dirección técnica ha desarrollado para incluir en los mismos las cuestiones relativas a la Mujer en el Desarrollo.

Para cada uno de ellos se exponen las funciones, las estrategias y los instrumentos. Sin oponernos al esfuerzo que esta iniciativa conlleva para incluir temas del denominado MED en los programas ordinario y de campo de cada unidad, creemos que si se lleva esta instrucción a sus últimas consecuencias puede deformarse alguna



realidad. La participación de la mujer en el desarrollo es un tema horizontal y algunas de las acciones de los referidos departamentos y direcciones técnicas pueden tener un carácter vertical. Una obligatoriedad de incluir temas del MED puede llevar a situaciones forzadas de utilidad nula y que haga realizar esfuerzos vanos a la unidad en cuestión.

**Ms Lynett M. WAGNER (United States of America):** At the Fourth World Conference on Women, governments agreed that women make the difference and that programmes must take women into account if they want to succeed.

The United States supports FAO's initiatives to integrate women in agricultural development. Equal access for women to land, inputs and markets and full participation of women in the decision-making process enhance women's contribution and help to achieve world food security.

The direct responsibility for household food provision falls largely on women. In addition, pregnant, postpartum and breast-feeding women have special nutritional needs along with infants and children which should be recognized.

FAO's focus on nutrition and food security, including preparations for the World Food Security Summit, must take gender into account. Given the financial restraints my government faces, we must continue to emphasize that FAO concentrate on its priority programmes and should seek to mainstream a gender perspective into those programmes.

We also want to encourage FAO to continue to collaborate with other UN agencies and governments in conducting gender training and analysis and in providing guidance on the collection and use of gender disaggregated data.

We support FAO's efforts to mainstream a gender perspective into all its activities. We believe by doing so this will enable FAO to be more successful in carrying out its mission in raising levels of nutrition, in improved food security and in bettering the condition of rural populations.

Speaking from a personal perspective, on farms and ranches of the United States women farmers are essential partners in the business of agriculture. We all seek to protect those for whom we care, but what has made my family's farm a success has been the equal participation, joint decision-making and mutual respect accorded to all members, both male and female, of my family farm.

**Johannes BECKER (Austria):** The Austrian delegation welcomes the Fourth Progress Report on the Implementation of the Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development. It gives a splendid survey of the diversity of measures and projects within the scope of the Plan of Action for Women in Development which are put into practice locally, nationally and internationally. All these activities are an important contribution in achieving equal economic opportunities for women.

In this respect all kinds of training and further education as well as practical work, information for women on the legal situation, are particularly important. This knowledge is one of the fundamental requirements for the implementation of the principle of equal rights of men and women as laid down in the Constitution of the United Nations and thus also of the FAO.

The best way of passing on this knowledge is probably the establishment of self-help groups and the training of multipliers who can pass on the acquired knowledge for their part. Where possible these self-help groups should also receive the means of achieving certain economic independence. This, in turn, necessitates a legal framework for the establishment of new, small organizations in the countries concerned.

In our opinion, Mr Chairman, in order to improve the food situation it is very important to promote the use of traditional food as this has already been recognized and which is being put into practice by the Food Policy and Nutrition Division. This traditional food is mentioned in document C 95/14 and is at least a valuable complement which guarantees the supply of all-important vitamins and trace elements. Moreover, it is best in line with local and environmental traditions.

With regard to the share of women working in FAO itself, from our point of view it would be desirable if that share could grow a little more quickly in the future than was the case for 1991-94. The objective of a 35 percent share for women remains far from being reached. Thus, it will be necessary to elaborate upon the concrete concept of how to increase the number of women in FAO's organizations.

**Ms Ginette SAINT-CYR (Canada):** The Canadian delegation thanks FAO for its presentation of these two documents on this important issue. We support the Plan of Action. We particularly appreciated the department-by-department exposition since it is indicative of its intended integration into FAO's mainstream activities.

The task, of course, is now to translate these plans into measurable actions. In this respect we are looking forward to the next progress report. I must add that we found the report rather sketchy in relation to monitoring and evaluation. We would have appreciated more information on indicators, timeframe and costs.

In relation to the progress report we have noted that it focused more on listing activities undertaken rather than on analysing progress made. It will be important that in future reports analysis of progress include identification of bottlenecks or constraints to improving the capacity of FAO to carry out gender-sensitive programming and to increase the number of women employed as well as the measures proposed to address these.

We agree that reports should continue at two-year intervals. This is because Women in Development is a matter that requires close monitoring and nurturing to become a mainstream activity because the constituency which is its subject matter is critically important to the success of food security programmes and yet continues to be denied its fair share of resources and because, as a restructured programme within FAO, it is important that the membership be kept informed on progress.

**Mme Adelaöde RIBEIRO (Cap-Vert):** Merci, Monsieur le Président. Nous adressons nos remerciements au Secrétariat pour la qualité du document qui nous est soumis, dont la clarté de l'exposé et la richesse des informations facilitent notre tâche.

Nous avons examiné avec beaucoup d'attention ce document qui nous fournit des renseignements concernant le plan révisé 1996-2001, en intégrant les questions liées aux spécifications de chaque sexe dans les activités de la FAO, en identifiant les objectifs stratégiques et prioritaires pour promouvoir l'intégration des femmes dans le processus de développement.

Nous constatons avec satisfaction que la FAO continue à accorder une forte priorité aux questions visant l'intégration de la femme dans le développement, comme le montre le fait que ce thème couvre toutes les activités de l'Organisation, englobe les aspects opérationnels et normatifs du Programme ordinaire et des programmes de terrain, ainsi que les aspects administratifs. Elle constitue une des priorités intersectorielles du Plan à moyen terme 1996-2001 et une des priorités du Programme de travail et budget pour 1996-97.

L'intégration de la femme dans le développement se présente comme un impératif au développement durable. Comme on le sait, à travers le monde, les femmes produisent maintenant plus de 50 pour cent de toutes les denrées alimentaires cultivées, et en Afrique cela représente environ 80 pour cent. Elles assument des responsabilités majeures et connaissent le mieux les systèmes alimentaires et agricoles; cependant elles représentent la majorité de la population pauvre (environ 70 pour cent) et n'ont pas accès aux ressources productives, et leur rôle dans les sociétés est souvent négligé et sous-estimé.

Si l'on veut l'intégration des femmes dans le développement, l'adoption d'une plate-forme d'action visant à accélérer la suppression des obstacles qui entravent encore sa participation pleine et égale dans tous les domaines doit être mise en oeuvre. Dans ce contexte, nous réaffirmons notre appui au Plan d'action révisé, ainsi qu'aux trois objectifs stratégiques pour promouvoir l'égalité des sexes dans tous les domaines de travail technique de la FAO tel que mentionné aux paragraphes 36, 38 et 41. Ce plan révisé présente des objectifs plus réalisables et mesurables et plus adaptés aux changements au niveau international.

La participation pleine de la femme au développement nécessite avant tout des changements d'attitude, mais de tels changements ne pourront se produire ni rapidement ni facilement. Alors des stratégies bien définies doivent être adoptées par les gouvernements. Cela dit, nous sollicitons la FAO et tous les Etats Membres à renouveler et accroître leurs efforts visant à soutenir la mise en oeuvre de ce plan.

Nous approuvons l'adoption du projet de décision qui nous est soumis à savoir que le cinquième rapport d'activités soit soumis à la 29ème session de la Conférence.

Pour terminer, nous sollicitons la FAO d'élargir son appui aux Etats Membres en matière de conseils politiques et juridiques et de renforcement des institutions si l'on veut que les Etats Membres se dotent des ressources nécessaires pour élaborer et mettre en oeuvre des politiques et programmes visant à améliorer l'accès des femmes aux revenus, aux services de vulgarisation, à la formation, aux technologies, aux ressources productives, aux services de la santé et de l'éducation, à des postes de direction, entre autres.

**Mrs Wafaa Mohamed YOUSSEF (Egypt) (Original language Arabic):** Egypt is becoming increasingly aware of the international concern regarding the issues pertaining to women in development and social activities. We welcome as well the role played by the Organization in implementing the Programme of Action aimed at the integration of women in the development process.

My country greatly values the role played by rural women in achieving food security and feeding for the family. The Agricultural Ministry and Land Reclamation in my country have been implementing a programme for the training and education of rural women in nine provinces and it is to be gradually extended to the remaining provinces.

Paragraph 20 of the document C 95/14 states that the Organization has been providing technical help to the Near East offices in Cairo. It has also been providing help in the preparation of a document regarding the policies pertaining to women, population and environment in the Near East. This document is to be completed by the year 1995.

The Agricultural Ministry and Land Reclamation in my country is more than ready to provide assistance to the Regional Office in the preparation of this study.

We welcome the global increase in the number of women working in the Professional categories at the Headquarters of the Organization which has risen from 19.7 percent in 1991 to 20.4 percent in 1994 and in National Officers from 9.3 percent to 10.2 percent and in the field from 4.1 percent to 8 percent. We hope this trend will continue.

Mr Chairman, my country endorses the three draft resolutions in paragraph 65.

**Lothar CAVIEZEL (Suisse):** D'emblée, je voudrais signaler que mon intervention a été préparée par des femmes. J'aimerais à mon tour remercier le Secrétariat pour le rapport qu'il nous a préparé. Nous apprécions beaucoup ce document très élaboré et détaillé qui nous est présenté ici. Nous voudrions relever le soin avec lequel il a été établi, le souci d'être exhaustif et de toucher tous les domaines d'activité de la FAO. Cela nous paraît fondamental si l'on veut vraiment faire en sorte que les femmes soient partie prenante des actions et des programmes de développement, comme actrices et comme bénéficiaires.

Plus concrètement, la délégation suisse tient à apporter trois commentaires: premièrement sur la FAO elle-même; deuxièmement sur l'analyse de la situation des femmes rurales et les objectifs stratégiques, et troisièmement sur la mise en oeuvre du plan d'action.

Premièrement, en ce qui concerne la FAO elle-même, nous apprécions la volonté exprimée par la FAO de jouer un rôle catalyseur dans la récolte des données sur le rôle des femmes et des hommes dans l'agriculture, de mieux promouvoir la participation des femmes et de former les décideurs, les administrateurs et les techniciens en la matière. Nous espérons cependant que les résultats obtenus seront accessibles et largement diffusés.

Nous soutenons également la volonté de définir des buts mesurables et opérationnels autour de trois objectifs stratégiques, avec une approche plus systématique qu'auparavant. On sait bien en effet que depuis la Conférence sur les femmes de Nairobi, la plupart des agences multi et bilatérales ont élaboré des politiques "Femmes et Développement", ont défini des stratégies, mais que presque partout les processus de mise en oeuvre sont restés insatisfaisants ou partiels, par manque de volonté politique, par manque d'instruments adéquats et de moyens dans le domaine des ressources humaines et financières. Nous espérons donc vivement que ce plan d'action FAO permettra à tous les partenaires d'aller enfin plus vers la pratique et la réalisation d'objectifs, de dépasser le fossé qui sépare encore trop souvent la rhétorique "femmes et développement" de sa traduction dans la réalité.

Deuxièmement, en ce qui concerne l'analyse de la situation des femmes rurales et les objectifs stratégiques du plan d'action, nous apprécions qu'il soit clairement affirmé que les femmes rurales sont le fondement des systèmes agricoles et alimentaires. Leur contribution est bien décrite dans le paragraphe 18. Mais malgré leurs contributions fondamentales, ces femmes se heurtent à des difficultés et à des problèmes parfois insurmontables: accès difficile et peu sécurisé aux ressources, pauvreté grandissante, charges de travail énormes et horaires surchargés. Nous voudrions souligner à quel point, dans ces conditions, il est fort difficile d'exiger encore plus des femmes rurales sans, dans le même temps, repenser la répartition du travail, sans améliorer la position sociale et le statut des femmes rurales.

Il est actuellement un phénomène qui prend toujours plus d'ampleur, c'est celui des femmes rurales seules responsables d'un ménage. Le texte qui nous est proposé ici évoque à plusieurs reprises le problème de la migration des hommes et de la déstructuration grandissante des familles. Mais il n'approfondit et n'analyse pas suffisamment la question des femmes chefs de ménage. Dans beaucoup de pays, les migrations masculines deviennent toujours plus importantes et plus longues. Les femmes doivent assumer des tâches productives plus lourdes sans que pour autant on facilite ou sécurise leur accès à la terre, sans qu'elles soient considérées comme des interlocutrices par les services officiels de crédit, de vulgarisation, etc. Nous souhaiterions que ce sujet prenne plus d'importance dans l'analyse comme dans les propositions stratégiques. Un plus grand soutien aux femmes chefs de famille est l'un des principes clés de la politique pour un développement équilibré hommes-femmes de la Coopération suisse.

Il est un autre aspect qui, dans ce texte, n'est pas suffisamment souligné. C'est la nécessité, pour les femmes rurales, d'avoir accès à des activités engendrant des revenus. Les tâches relatives à la nutrition sont toujours plus décrites comme relevant de la compétence et de la responsabilité des femmes. Et la sécurisation alimentaire est souvent assimilée à l'agriculture de subsistance. Dans ce cas, il ne reste guère de possibilités pour les femmes de réaliser des revenus monétaires. On pourrait dans certains cas imaginer, par exemple, des cultures d'arbres fruitiers qui permettraient aux femmes d'acquérir de l'argent pour la subsistance familiale mais aussi pour d'autres buts. Les surplus monétaires des femmes sont très souvent réinvestis dans l'éducation des enfants, surtout des filles lorsque les pères ne sont pas enclins à favoriser leur éducation. Et l'on sait l'importance cruciale que revêt l'éducation des filles pour le futur. Au niveau des stratégies, il est bien question d'offrir davantage de possibilités d'emploi aux femmes, mais il manque des propositions plus concrètes. L'accès aux ressources productives dont il est plusieurs fois question ne signifie pas encore pour les femmes un accès immédiat à un revenu qu'elles pourraient gérer.

Enfin, nous voudrions souligner l'importance du troisième objectif stratégique à la page 10: accroître la participation des femmes aux processus de décision et de la formulation des politiques. C'est un objectif fondamental que l'on a par trop négligé. Cela implique de l'engagement, une forte volonté politique et des personnes capables sur le terrain de maîtriser les méthodes participatives de recherche et d'action. Ecouter et faire entendre la voix des hommes et des femmes du monde rural, être attentif aux réseaux locaux, aux modes de communication et de négociation. Etre d'accord pour entrer dans ce type de processus.

Troisièmement, au niveau de la mise en oeuvre du plan d'action, il nous paraît très positif que chaque Département et Division de la FAO détermine de manière détaillée et spécifique son propre plan d'action en précisant les stratégies et les instruments. Mais, même si la Division de la participation des femmes et de la population au développement a une importante tâche de coordination, on peut craindre à la fois la dispersion et le redoublement d'un certain nombre de tâches ou d'activités. Par exemple, on a parfois l'impression que chaque division va procéder à des récoltes de données et d'informations différenciées selon les sexes. Une concentration plus grande des activités serait-elle possible?

En conclusion, nous tenons encore une fois à saluer l'engagement que prend ici la FAO envers les femmes rurales, envers le milieu rural.

D'après ce plan d'action, la FAO fera désormais un grand effort pour tenir compte des spécificités entre les sexes au niveau de l'analyse des situations et de la récolte des données. Il faudra que cela se traduise plus dans des actions. Une approche axée sur le "genre" (prenant en compte les relations sociales entre les sexes) se concentre aussi bien sur les femmes que sur les hommes. Il faudra donc être particulièrement attentif aux relations, aux équilibres et aux mécanismes de négociation entre femmes et hommes. L'approbation active des hommes sera requise si l'on souhaite changer la position des femmes, surtout dans les milieux les plus pauvres où les actions entreprises devront améliorer les conditions de vie de tous.

**Robert S. THWALA (Swaziland):** My delegation wishes first of all to congratulate FAO for the tremendous progress it has made in the area of women in development.

My delegation endorses the principles, objects and strategies contained in the Plan of Action for Women in Development. However, Swaziland wishes to make two comments on the document with regard to two important areas that might have been overlooked in this document: the lack of reference to the plight of women in the urban and poor urban slums in our big cities who suffer, together with their families, from the scourge of hunger and malnutrition.

Therefore, Swaziland wishes to state, while the thrust of this document correctly focuses on rural women, this other vulnerable group of women is in need of consideration in all issues concerned with women in development.

The pace and detailed strategies for achieving the objectives set out in the document will vary from country to country depending on, among others, culture, resources availability and the possibility of women to participate fully in the development of their communities and countries.

Bearing these factors in mind, my delegation wishes to draw the attention of the Commission to the need for a more broadened and balanced approach in future reviews of the Plan of Action for Women in Development that would take into account the concerns as expressed above in urban slums as well as the increasing problems of unemployment which are causing many men and youth, both male and female, to swell the ranks or to return to the rural areas and, therefore, become another sector of the community that is vital for development. This brings to mind the question are the women's organizations promoted or proposed to promote in this document in pursuance of this Plan of Action to be exclusive to women only or are they going to accommodate these other segments of our rural community that may start to increase in the future?

We would feel that many such considerations in the finalization of the document needs to be borne in mind and to be based on the fundamental principles of equal access to all facilities requisite to sustainable food production affecting all the groups mentioned above.

**Ms Gunilla KURTEN (Finland):** First of all Finland would like to commend FAO for the format of the Progress Report. It is much shorter and more concise than the previous ones, concentrating on some representative samples of achievements in the substantive areas of Gender-Sensitive Project Development and Monitoring, Gender Analysis Training and Gender Responsive Policy Advice to member countries. This is quite enough to give a satisfactory picture of the considerable progress made in implementing the Plan so far. We do, however, believe that FAO can improve on the reporting even further, now that we are about to approve a revised Plan of Action in which both the objectives and the means to reach them are presented in a much clearer way than before.

One thing that Finland would like the Report to elaborate upon more, is the institutional development within FAO with respect to the implementation of the Plan.

Finland and the other Nordic countries have from the beginning stressed the crucial importance of creating awareness, commitment and competence among the FAO staff through information and training. We know it is very difficult to measure the impact of these types of activities, especially when it comes to the changing of

attitudes. Still it should be possible to give some kind of report on how successful the information and training programme has been in really reaching and influencing all levels of staff. Are gender analysis methodologies promoted in gender training actually utilized in policy development and planning routines for instance? To what extent are FAO field-level staff at Regional Offices, the FAO Representations, etc. and FAO consultants aware of FAO's policy and committed and competent to implement it? We also sincerely hope that the information and training programme is still going on in spite of the financial constraints. The old staff needs up-dated information and refresher courses and the new staff introductory training.

My delegation would further like to know what kind of accountability mechanisms exist to ensure that the policy is followed? What kind of role is played by the management within FAO in promoting mainstreaming of gender? In addition to informed and motivated personnel, good accountability mechanisms are needed to ensure that the WID Policy is followed throughout the organization. The role of the management in promoting mainstreaming of gender is an essential element for success.

The Revised FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development is also commendable both for its format and its contents, being shorter and more concise than the previous one just as the Progress Report. The Revised Plan eliminates the focus on eight substantive priority areas, with numerous subscribed activities that were difficult to monitor and too encompassing to implement effectively. Instead the Plan now emphasizes three strategic objectives for promoting gender equity in achieving sustainable development in FAO's substantive areas of work, and highlights key areas of interrelated actions to achieve these three objectives. The result is, as intended, a more systematic and programmatic approach that will allow FAO to concentrate human and financial resources on achievable and measurable objectives. This approach can certainly be fully supported, and it presents in many ways a marked improvement on the previous Plan.

FAO should also be highly commended for the consultative process applied in developing the Revised Plan. Developing a sense of "ownership" within the institution is crucial for the successful implementation of the Plan.

A great deal of attention is given in the Plan to describing the situation of women and the need for a gender approach. This analysis of the situation is very well developed. However, it is important that the Plan go beyond description of the situation and statement of objectives. Further development should be focused on strategies and instruments.

The clear definition of the supportive and monitoring role in relation to the implementation of the Plan for the Women and People's Participation in Development Division (SDW) is very important.

Under "Internal Coordination" the need for WID Focal Points or WID Core Groups is raised. However, there is no discussion of the roles and responsibilities of the management in general, of all FAO staff and consultants in relation to the implementation of Plan. Nor is there discussion of how to ensure that the roles and responsibilities are understood and accepted. The question can be raised whether in reality too much responsibility will still be put on WID/gender specialists and that the necessary shift in responsibilities will not take place. It is understood that in big organizations, like FAO, focal points and/or core groups are needed even for practical reasons. Their roles, however, should be clearly defined as links or catalysts in the mainstreaming process.

The establishment of a high-level Steering Committee is positive because the role of the management is an essential element for success, as we have stated earlier.

In paragraph 8 of the Plan it is stated that FAO will strive to set up more effective administrative mechanisms to implement, monitor and evaluate progress in achieving the strategic objectives of the Plan. However, almost no further attention is given to these key issues in the Plan. This is something that should be rectified.

Finland also has a comment on terminology that might to some people seem to be of minor importance, but is in fact essential. We have, to our regret, noted that FAO in this Plan is using the term "equity" instead of "equality". Since the Nairobi conference equality, development and peace have been the agreed global goals. During the process of preparing for Beijing, however, some delegations promoted the use of the term "equity" meaning something less than equal. The Beijing Platform of Action clearly reaffirms the international commitment for "equality" as the objective. Therefore, also FAO should use this term in its Plan of Action.

Speaking about Beijing, we very much appreciate the efforts made by FAO in order to support the poor countries in their preparations for the Conference. As we all know, the preparation process at the national level is equally or even more important than the Conference itself. We also welcome the plans of FAO to support the capacity building of these countries for the implementation of the Plan of Action.

This capacity building at the national level is typically an area which requires intensive coordination within the whole UN system. A good example of a collaborative effort is the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis Programme. There should be a high demand for SEGA manuals and training modules after the Beijing conference, when all development partners hopefully intensify their efforts to build capacities in the field of participatory and gender sensitive development.

As regards the financing of the Plan of Action, mainstreaming of gender also means that the funds for it should come from the mainstream budget. This is rightly reflected in the Plan of Action when it comes to the implementation of the divisional programmes of action. It is of utmost importance that adequate divisional allocations for WID activities are actually ensured. Extra-budgetary financing may be required, especially for the capacity building activities at the national level. However, the idea that WID experts in mainstream project missions would also be financed from extrabudgetary funds, seems contradictory to the basic principle.

Finally a few words about the so called affirmative action. Finland would like to know how many women actually are employed by FAO at present at the different levels of Professional posts? Four years ago when I last spoke about this matter at the FAO Conference, I remarked that Finland would like to see more women on the podium. Now I note that the number is still the same, only one, and that is not a satisfactory state of affairs. The member countries are urged to make an even greater effort to present women candidates for FAO Professional posts, and to include more women in their delegations to different FAO meetings and conferences. Nowadays there should be no shortage of qualified women in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

This statement has been prepared in consultation with the other Nordic countries, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN:** I thank the Secretary, I thank you all and we will be meeting tomorrow morning at 9.30 hours.

**The meeting rose at 18.30 hours.**

**La séance est levée à 18 h 30.**

**Se levanta la sesión a las 18.30 horas.**

26 October 1995



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

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Twenty-eighth Session • Vingt-huitième session • 28° período de sesiones

SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMISSION I  
SEPTIEME SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION I  
SEPTIMA SESION DE LA COMISION I

26 October 1995

The Seventh Meeting was opened at 10.00 hours  
Mr Mohamed Said M.A. Harbi, Vice-Chairman of Commission I, presiding

La septième séance est ouverte à 10 heures  
sous la présidence de M. Mohamed Said M.A. Harbi,  
Vice-Président de la Commission I

Se abre la séptima sesión a las 10.00 horas  
bajo la presidencia del Sr. Mohamed Said M.A. Harbi,  
Vice-Presidente de la Comisión I



- I. MAJOR TRENDS AND POLICIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** (continued)
- I. PRINCIPALES TENDANCES ET POLITIQUES EN MATIERE D'ALIMENTATION ET D'AGRICULTURE** (suite)
- I. PRINCIPALES TENDENCIAS Y POLITICAS EN LA AGRICULTURAY LA ALIMENTACION** (continuación)
- 12. Revised FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development and Progress Report** (continued)
- 12. Plan d'action révisé de la FAO pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement et rapport d'activité** (suite)
- 12. Plan de Acción revisado de la FAO para la Integración de la Mujer en el Desarrollo e informe sobre los progresos realizados** (continuación)

**Sra. Ileana NUÑEZ MORDOCHE (Cuba):** En primer lugar, queremos felicitar a la Secretaría por el informe tan detallado que nos ha presentado sobre el plan de acción para la integración de la mujer en el desarrollo agrícola.

Es necesario abordar el tema de la mujer en su completa dimensión económica y social como fue expresado en la IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la Mujer. Le corresponde a esta Conferencia analizar el papel de la mujer en la agricultura y la alimentación. La mujer, con su aporte, juega un papel fundamental en la producción alimentaria y agrícola y su función es determinar y analizar la seguridad alimentaria de todo el hogar.

Nuestra delegación apoya el documento presentado por la Secretaría y considera que la FAO aún debe continuar apoyando a la mujer y sus perspectivas de desarrollo. Creemos que la FAO con su plan de acción integrado hacia la mujer debe actuar en correspondencia con los resultados de la Conferencia de Beijing, en la que se aprobó el libre acceso de la mujer en pie de igualdad con el hombre, a la tierra, al crédito y a la herencia.

La FAO, al igual que el resto de las agencias que integran el sistema de las Naciones Unidas, debe eliminar todo tipo de discriminación para con la mujer. El plan de acción para la integración ha tenido importantes progresos, pero la mujer aún debe ser protegida.

La participación de la mujer en la capacitación y la reorientación de los programas de estudio todavía es insuficiente, si tenemos en cuenta que su papel en la producción es fundamental, básicamente en los países en desarrollo.

Nuestra delegación considera que la Comunidad Internacional debe trabajar por el desarrollo de la mujer y creemos también que las políticas nacionales deben jugar un papel fundamental en este empeño.

Instamos a la FAO y al sistema de las Naciones Unidas a continuar formulando y ejecutando proyectos, programas y políticas orientados a la participación plena de la mujer en la vida económica y social de nuestros países.

**Mme Fatma LARBI (Tunisie):** Ma délégation saisit cette occasion pour féliciter le Secrétariat de la qualité de la documentation qui nous est présentée, riche en informations et très intéressante, concernant le point 12 de l'ordre du jour.

Elle voudrait apporter son plein appui aux objectifs stratégiques du Plan d'action révisé de la FAO 1996-2001.

Elle apprécie à sa juste valeur l'approche utilisée pour intégrer les stratégies et les instruments dans les différents Départements de la FAO. Je pense que ce qui a été fait est intelligent et que cette approche devrait servir de modèle pour les bureaux régionaux dans l'élaboration des plans d'action régionaux pour l'intégration des femmes dans le processus de développement agricole dans les zones rurales. En effet, ma délégation recommande aux Départements des statistiques du développement agricole durable, des Pêches, des Forêts et de la Coopération technique de donner la priorité aux programmes d'assistance destinés à l'encadrement des

femmes, afin de leur permettre de participer pleinement au processus de développement économique et social de leur pays.

Ma délégation, tout en approuvant le Plan d'action révisé de la FAO pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement 1996-2001, voudrait s'assurer que ce plan aura l'appui institutionnel et les ressources financières et humaines nécessaires pour sa mise en oeuvre, son suivi et sa vulgarisation à travers les pays membres.

Avant de terminer son intervention sur ce point, ma délégation signale qu'elle souhaite bénéficier des programmes de formation SEGA et disposer du matériel de formation à l'analyse des spécificités liées aux sexes.

Enfin, ma délégation voudrait conclure en remerciant la Direction générale et les services compétents de la FAO des efforts qu'ils ont déployés pour aider les pays en développement dans la préparation des rapports nationaux sur les femmes rurales présentés à la quatrième Conférence mondiale sur les femmes, à Pékin.

**J. BERTELING (Netherlands):** Upon the successful conclusion of the Fourth UN Conference on Women in Beijing last month, all individuals, the Non-Governmental Organizations, the Governments and the international agencies should start as soon as possible and with great strength to implement its results and move words into deeds. For us, the most important reasons to consider the results of the Conference as successful are the acknowledgement of women's rights as human rights, the recognition of women's sexual rights, the need to recognize women's rights to inherit, and the need to fight violence against women, especially within families. The need to state these results is, in fact, a general proof of the statement which is made in various paragraphs of the plan of action of the FAO that gender bias and blindness are prevalent worldwide, and I certainly agree that they constitute principle constraints to food security.

We are here to discuss the role of the FAO. I have been involved with the discussions in this Organization over the last 24 years. The attitude has changed but, in our opinion, certainly not sufficiently. That may not be the case for the person sitting next to you, but there are also in this Organization areas where bias and blindness are still too strong. The programmes from the various departments are certainly not all based on the principles of what you may call *access* to and *control over* by women. As has been said by the representative of Dominica yesterday, we agree with the plan of action, but agreeing to a plan of action does not mean much if the words are not really acted upon.

My delegation is of the opinion that the fourth progress report gives a good overall picture of FAO's many activities in the area of Women in Development. We recognize the progress made (and described in the report) on integration of Women in Development in the various programmes and projects. However, they still seem to be too separate from the other activities. Still now, we do not find sufficient information - or in fact proof - of the positive impact of all FAO activities on the position of women, especially at the local level. The FAO must support women around the world to lead populations to food security, and that need is not yet sufficiently acknowledged throughout the house. We are informed about the quantitative targets of relevant programmes, but monitoring the impact from other programmes and projects on the position of women seems to be lacking. On that point, my delegation fully agrees with the statement made by the delegation of Canada yesterday.

We would also like to have some information - and I think this point was made as well yesterday - on gender expertise at FAO's regional and sub-regional offices. This is, in our opinion, very important to be effective in this field.

In paragraph 132 there is a statement on the allocations for women in development activities. In our opinion, that statement is too weak. In our opinion, the Director General has to see to it that sufficient priority is given to women in development activities, not only in the allocation of resources, but also in the implementation itself and in the monitoring of the activities.

Finally, my delegation formally puts forward a proposal that FAO report at the next year's session of the Council on the consequences of the Beijing Conference for the various activities of FAO with the aim of focusing these activities even further and better monitoring of the impact of the decisions taken.

**VICE-CBLAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** I thank the distinguished representative of the Netherlands, and I would like to comment that it is Mr Consalade who is in charge of Sustainable Development. The item submitted will be certainly be taken into account.

**Ms Malgorzata PIOTROWSKA (Poland):** The World Women Conference held in Beijing was an important event for all United Nations member countries. It was a good occasion for country representatives to present national reports concerning the situation of women, with emphasis on their social promotion. The major objective of the Conference was to identify critical areas and problems contemporary women have to face today. Working out strategic plans, preparing women to enter the 21st century with hope for equal rights and social promotion, was a fundamental issue.

Discussion concerning those questions takes place in Poland as well. Special reports presenting the situation of Polish women in different sectors of the economy are being prepared. The World Women Conference will initiate and inspire us to create programmes focused on both the participation and the promotion of women living in the countryside.

Following the FAO initiative, the Polish Ministry of Agriculture is working on programmes addressed to women in rural areas. The programme inspires and encourages Polish women to be professionally active and to participate in different social undertakings. It concentrates basically on the economic sphere and shows how to develop small businesses in farming communities. The transformation of the social economic system in Poland stimulates the restructuring in agriculture in the countryside and in its households.

Free market mechanisms have made agricultural and farming families face problems they previously never had to cope with, with price instability, marketing, rising prices and expensive commercial products. These constraints have resulted in a decrease in domestic demand for food, a decline in the farm income growth rate and the disintegration of many farmers' households. The countryside has experienced greater actual unemployment since many companies went bankrupt. Agricultural structural changes and lack of capital to develop alternative forms of production create frustration. Entrepreneurialship and non-farming production profiles will improve economic conditions, hamper unemployment and fight passive attitudes in rural communities. An adjustment of Polish agriculture to EU standards will provide a good incentive, too.

Creating and stimulating entrepreneurialship in the countryside depends upon local circumstances. However, it will stop frustration and apathy. It will generate income and improve working and living conditions, and establishing new businesses will create jobs. This will stimulate agricultural and economic development in rural areas.

Women are hit by unemployment directly when they lose a job, and indirectly when their husbands, farmers and part-time farmers, are fired. Women entrepreneurs will play a key role in developing different forms of production. They will change the traditional order of farming into a European multi-function village standard. Such changes improve the living conditions of rural communities.

The following are potential areas of small businesses run by women under work conditions: the processing of agricultural commodities on a farm, special crops like herbs, spices, fibre-plants; services such as agrotourism, trading, rural infrastructure cultural centres, and crafts.

A major objective of the project is to activate women with particular emphasis on small business development. Professionally active rural women generate additional incomes and utilize the free labour force at home. The economic success of women in rural areas strengthens free-market mechanisms and shifts part of the labour force to non-farming professions, and this is a challenge with regard to Poland's integration into the European Union.

The most important incentive for women is their willingness to guarantee better living and working conditions for the family. Modernization of a farm also plays a vital role. However, those women should not be alone. They need support from a qualified extension service to help them gain self-confidence. Additional education and training courses are required. There is a place for women's organizations, which should provide additional assistance.

In conclusion, Poland strongly supports the FAO Plan of Action.

**Ms Rosmalawati CHALID (Indonesia):** First of all, the Indonesian delegation would like to express its appreciation to the FAO Secretariat for the comprehensive documents before us.

Women in Indonesia constitute 50 percent of the population, of which 69 percent live in rural areas. Indonesia, therefore, attaches great importance to the full participation of women in development. This importance is reflected, among other things, in the setting up, in cooperation with FAO, of group activities for women in relation to food crops, agriculture and fisheries. We are now preparing a project called: "The Integration of Women into the Mainstream of Agriculture and Rural Development", as well as one training project on gender analysis technique.

The Indonesian delegation would like to endorse the Fourth Progress Report on the Implementation of the Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Agricultural Development, and the draft decisions contained in it. It also supports the FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development.

In this regard, we would like to emphasize the importance of improving gender statistics as contained in paragraph 35 of the document C 95/14-Rev.I, and also the three strategic objectives for promoting gender equity in the access to and control over productive resources in paragraph 36 of the document C 95/14-Sup.I.

**Sra. Mayra IVANKOVICH (Panamá):** Mi delegación desea hacer algunos comentarios referentes al documento C 95/14 y su revisión, Plan de Acción de la FAO para la mujer en el desarrollo.

Mi delegación comparte plenamente la visión de conjunto y consideraciones estratégicas contenidas en el documento, un desarrollo agrícola sostenible debe contar con la participación de la mujer rural en primer plano, debido a su enorme aportación en la producción de alimentos y como garante de la seguridad alimentaria y el bienestar de la familia.

Debemos impulsar todas las iniciativas dirigidas a aumentar el nivel de nutrición, mejorar la producción y distribución de los alimentos, y el acceso al crédito agrícola, para lograr, el mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida de las poblaciones rurales.

Panamá participó en la IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la mujer que se celebró en Pekín en septiembre de este año. De esta Conferencia, se han sacado conclusiones precisas como esquema global de acciones para promover el adelanto de la mujer, afrontando las causas que son la base de la pobreza persistente y la inseguridad alimentaria que encontramos en las mujeres campesinas y en las familias donde ellas son el sustento.

Es importante, que los objetivos estratégicos del Plan de Acción sean un elemento base de los programas de desarrollo rural. Promover la igualdad basada en el género para acceder a los recursos productivos y a su control, una real participación de la mujer en la toma de decisiones y políticas a todos los niveles. La reducción del volumen de trabajo de la mujer rural, que muchas realidades sociales en los países en desarrollo recae en el trabajo físico, para reemplazarlo por un trabajo calificado a su condición de mujer y madre, con oportunidades de obtener empleo remunerado e ingresos.

Consideramos que la FAO tiene un papel importante en la implementación del Plan de Acción en los programas de desarrollo rural, donde el tema de la mujer, el medio ambiente, y el desarrollo sostenible son importantes, así como también las iniciativas de investigación e información prestándole especial atención a la investigación de las capacidades y conocimientos de la mujer rural, en toda la gama de prácticas agrícolas forestales y pesqueras como lo señala el documento.

Siempre hemos considerado, que la capacitación es un elemento indispensable en todos los programas, en especial en aquellos que se refieren a la mujer, como medida que contribuía a darle la posibilidad de igualdad de oportunidades dentro del campo productivo y la obtención de una mejor remuneración e ingresos.

El documento señala también la relación que existe entre seguridad alimentaria y nutrición, al atribuírsele a la mujer en muchos casos, la capacidad de proveedora de alimentos al hogar. Fortalecer las estructuras de integración de la mujer en el proceso de desarrollo sostenible que todos auguramos, representaría sin lugar a dudas, un elemento fundamental para la seguridad alimentaria a nivel del hogar.

Señor Presidente, mi delegación desea felicitar al Director General por los avances obtenidos en los últimos años, y desea solicitar a la FAO que continúe intensificando los esfuerzos tendientes a aliviar las causas radicales de la persistencia de la pobreza y la inseguridad alimentaria en el mundo en desarrollo, a través de sus distintos programas.

Señor Presidente, deseo además señalar que mi Gobierno, concede gran importancia a la degradación medioambiental como una de las causas de la pobreza rural y la inseguridad alimentaria. Deseo llamar la atención sobre la participación de la FAO en la preparación del Documento titulado "La situación de la mujer rural en América Latina y el Caribe" que se incluyó en el informe regional presentado en Pekín, según se señala en el párrafo 56 del documento revisado.

Para finalizar, señor Presidente, mi delegación apoya los proyectos de resolución que se encuentran en el documento.

**Neil FRASER (New Zealand):** May I firstly convey our thanks to the Secretariat for the documents before us. We would like to note, however, that while this Fourth Progress Report describes some interesting and useful examples of FAO activities aimed at the integration of Women in Development into its Work Programme, it provides no indication of the extent to which achievements are related to targets established in the original plan.

This highlights the necessity for clearly defined measurable objectives and expected outputs to be established if implementation is to be effectively reported and monitored.

In turning to the Revised Plan, our comments follow this theme of a more objective basis of evaluation. The ability to monitor and evaluate progress of the Women in Development Plan will be improved by decisions to include relevant gender indicators in field programme databases and to revise project coding and reporting systems to better capture women's participation. While the identification of key priorities, strategies, and instruments for implementation at the departmental and divisional level represents a significant advance, the Plan remains too broad and insufficiently specific to adequately monitor progress. The establishment of clearly defined targets and measurable indicators of achievement, within a specified timeframe, for each of the priority areas will be necessary if progress on the implementation of the Plan is to be monitored effectively.

We would note also that effective implementation will also require that urgent attention be given to increasing the proportion of women staff in the Organization, particularly at field level where women staff currently account for just 8 percent of the total.

Mr Chairman, we are pleased to see that this subject comes up again in 1997, as indicated in paragraph 65 (b) of C 95/14 Rev.1. We would make a plea that the report at that time makes use of measurable indicators to the maximum extent possible.

With that plea, Mr Chairman, we are happy to support the Draft Decision in paragraph 65 of C 95/14-Rev.1.

**Booker Washington ODUOR (Kenya):** The Kenyan delegation wishes to express its appreciation to the Secretariat for the preparation of this document and for the support FAO has given to many women's projects in our region and other developing countries.

My delegation wishes to lend its support to the Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Agricultural Development and the Draft Resolution as presented by the Secretariat. We wish also to support the sentiments expressed yesterday by the delegates of Japan and Mexico and today by Poland and many others that steps should be taken to help women in agriculture who derive their incomes from it.

The Kenyan delegation would like, therefore, to suggest the FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development should particularly provide for FAO technical assistance to help rural women gain assistance from financial institutions which may be funded by inter-governmental and bilateral agencies and NGOs but also run by women for women. We have a few such examples which have succeeded in our country. We believe that site economic support of women will greatly contribute to individual family food security and welfare. We, therefore, urge FAO to create appropriate links with possible donors in this area.

Mme Marie Therese AVEMEKA (Congo): Monsieur le Président, ma délégation félicite et remercie le Secrétariat de la FAO pour les documents qui nous sont présentés.

Monsieur le Président, la problématique féminine a, dans le système des Nations Unies, un appui indéfectible. Depuis 50 ans, l'Organisation des Nations Unies n'a cessé d'œuvrer pour la promotion de la femme.

Il a été constaté, lors de la quatrième Conférence mondiale sur les femmes qui s'est tenue à Beijing que les femmes constituent 70 pour cent des pauvres de la planète. De ce fait, bien qu'elles jouent un rôle crucial dans le développement durable et la protection de l'environnement, elles ne perçoivent pas une part égale des fruits de leur production.

Le Programme d'action mondial de Beijing, véritable plan de travail, n'a pas d'égal dans l'histoire; car jamais auparavant, un si grand nombre de femmes ne s'étaient réunies pour mettre en commun leur expérience et définir le chemin à suivre pour améliorer leur sort.

Des actions concrètes doivent maintenant être menées, entre autres pour:

- éliminer le fardeau de la pauvreté qui pèse sur les femmes,
- promouvoir l'autonomie économique des femmes et faire en sorte qu'elles aient accès aux ressources productives.

C'est dans ce cadre particulier que les organisations des Nations Unies devront appuyer les efforts des gouvernements pour renforcer les institutions de la société civile.

La femme africaine, la congolaise en particulier, souhaite l'adoption de mesures d'urgence dans un esprit d'espoir de coopération et de solidarité avant d'entrer dans le XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Elle ne veut plus subir des attitudes et des pratiques profondément ancrées dans les esprits, perpétuant ainsi l'inégalité et la discrimination à son égard, dans la vie publique comme dans la vie privée.

En effet, même si, dans certains domaines, la condition de la femme s'est améliorée au cours de la dernière décennie, d'importants obstacles subsistent. Ceci compromet gravement le bien-être de l'humanité toute entière. L'émancipation et la promotion de la femme doivent être assurées pour répondre à ses besoins moraux, ethniques, spirituels et intellectuels, en harmonie avec les hommes, individuellement et collectivement.

La femme doit être agent et bénéficiaire d'un développement durable au service de la personne humaine. Elle doit être associée pleinement à l'élaboration des politiques et programmes de développement.

Les femmes, notamment celles des zones rurales, doivent accéder facilement aux ressources productives et économiques, aux possibilités de promotion et aux services publics, à la terre, au crédit, à la science et à la technologie, à la formation et à l'information, aux marchés. Ce serait un moyen de renforcer leur capacité à tirer parti des avantages de l'accès à ces ressources, en particulier avec l'aide de la coopération internationale.

Monsieur le Président, en conclusion, un développement social équitable doit être assuré pour permettre aux femmes, notamment celles du monde rural et péri-urbain, d'utiliser de manière viable les ressources de l'environnement. Ceci est une assise nécessaire pour un développement durable.

La mobilisation des ressources suffisantes, aux échelons national et international, ainsi que des ressources nouvelles et additionnelles, est un élément fondamental pour la promotion de la femme.

Je suis convaincue que le succès du Programme d'action mondial au niveau des pays est indissociable de l'assistance internationale et de la poursuite de la coopération. C'est pourquoi mon pays, le Congo, soutient totalement l'actuel Plan d'action pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement. Il suggère que ce Plan mette un accent particulier sur l'appui au système de crédit accessible aux femmes à bas revenus, en particulier les femmes rurales, afin de privilégier les projets et programmes de terrain.

Ma délégation suggère également la nomination, au sein des bureaux nationaux, d'un responsable des programmes des femmes pour en assurer le suivi et l'évaluation, en coopération avec les institutions nationales.

Je ne saurais terminer mon propos sans exprimer ma profonde gratitude à la FAO pour la sollicitude permanente dont bénéficie mon pays le Congo, et surtout mon département.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** I would like to thank the distinguished Minister for having participated and taken part in this discussion and for delivering this address which was so bountiful in information.

**C. DE MARCIN (Belgique):** Monsieur le Président, nous avons pris connaissance du Plan d'action pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement. Nous l'estimons très bien conçu et l'appuyons sans réserve. Il est une des composantes permettant d'atteindre l'objectif de la sécurité alimentaire durable.

Aussi, nous attendons de la FAO qu'elle attache une priorité à la réalisation de ce Plan d'action malgré les problèmes budgétaires rencontrés afin que ce plan ne se limite pas qu'à de bonnes intentions. Pour cela, nous insistons pour que les 24 divisions prévoient dans leur programme de travail ce Plan d'action en termes concrets et chiffrés, c'est-à-dire en terme de personnel et de budget.

Les actions proposées par certains Etats Membres dans le cadre du développement durable devraient obligatoirement comporter un élément concernant l'intégration des femmes dans le développement et un montant budgétaire systématiquement réservé à la mise en oeuvre de cette composante. Nous souhaitons d'ailleurs que cette composante soit également intégrée dans le Programme spécial de la sécurité alimentaire.

Dans les programmes de terrain, l'on ne pourra se contenter de l'appui d'expert consultant en matière d'intégration des femmes dans le développement sans attacher une importance capitale à l'écoute des femmes afin qu'elles puissent s'exprimer librement en l'absence de toute contrainte et dans un cadre politique qui leur est favorable.

D'autre part, l'un des aspects importants permettant la réussite de tous ces objectifs nous semble être l'aspect accès à l'éducation des femmes et nous l'estimons prioritaire.

Enfin, nous nous permettons d'insister pour que l'on renforce au plus vite l'effectif féminin et ce à tous les niveaux de prises de décision.

**Nasreddine RIMOUCHE (Algérie):** Monsieur le Président, la délégation algérienne se félicite du fait que la FAO poursuit son travail de fond sur la question de l'intégration de la femme dans le développement. C'est un signe très encourageant qui témoigne de l'intérêt de l'Organisation, compte tenu de son mandat, de prendre en charge les conditions de la femme agricole. Elle est en effet appelée à prendre en charge les problèmes qui entravent l'intégration des femmes dans le développement ainsi que l'amélioration des conditions de la femme rurale.

A cet effet, il m'est permis de féliciter le Secrétariat sur la qualité des informations contenues dans le document C 95/14-Sup.I-Rev.I et relatives au Plan d'action pour l'intégration de la femme dans le développement, ainsi que sur la démarche préconisée.

Monsieur le Président, ma délégation appuie le Plan d'action.

Nous remercions la FAO pour le soutien manifesté pour soutenir un certain nombre de projets dans mon pays, et concernant l'intégration de la femme rurale dans le développement. Nous encourageons le Secrétariat à poursuivre et à doubler d'efforts pour aider les femmes à s'intégrer dans le contexte du développement et en mettant l'accent sur l'importance de la formation afin qu'elles puissent réaliser des résultats plus significatifs.

Pour ce qui est du quatrième Rapport d'activités sur la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'action pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement, la délégation algérienne appuie totalement les recommandations proposées dans le document C 95/14-Rev.1.

**Kahijoro KAHUURE (Namibia):** The Namibian delegation would like to express its appreciation for FAO's support for women in development in agriculture and rural development.

In this regard we support the FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development. Our experience in women in development, as well as in many other aspects, is short. However, during the short period of our existence as an independent government, with the support of FAO we have made a lot of effort to take account of women in development. Our rural development planners and extension officers, as well as managers, undertake gender sensitive training.

Recognizing the role that could be played by women, the Namibian delegation would like to express our wish that as far as possible more resources within FAO be directed towards efforts that assist governments in addressing women in development.

Namibia would like to use this opportunity to make itself available to Member States of FAO, and we are also ready to share our experience, especially with our neighbours in the region. We have experience that we think we can use and share with our colleagues and, therefore, make sure that the participation of women is strengthened and increased.

May I reiterate our support for the Plan of Action for Women in Development.

**Abdel Razig EL BASHER (Sudan) (Original language Arabic):** Mr Chairman, may I say on behalf of my delegation that I am pleased to see you sitting as Vice-Chairman.

I would like to express my thanks to FAO for the interest it has shown in the Plan of Action for Women in Development. My delegation would also like to thank the Secretariat for having prepared this very important document.

For half a century in the Sudan, women have held posts as Members of Parliament, worked as doctors, teachers, and participated in various governments as Ministers. At the time of our revolution women became governors and prefects in the south of the country, which is considered oppressed. Women have become lawyers and judges, and the possibilities open to women are equal to those open to men. Women can enter university and higher institutes of learning and indeed more than 50 percent of the students in university are women. The Sudanese women have participated fully in national, regional, and international conferences as well. Sudanese women have associations and an excellent reputation nationally and internationally, and the best proof of this is that a large delegation participated in the Fourth Women's Conference in Beijing, where there were more than 20 women whose presence was felt in the recommendations of that Summit.

With respect to the participation of women in agriculture, women have contributed to agriculture from the beginning of time.

We endorse the FAO Recommendations related to the integration of women in development.

We should also take into consideration the recommendations of other international conferences such as the 1992 UNCED, the Population Summit in 1994, the Social Summit in Copenhagen in 1995, and in particular the recommendations adopted by the UN Conference on Women in Beijing in order to have sufficient



resources and to enable the women to participate in decision-making at all levels as well as taking steps to lighten the burden of women, particularly rural women: it is important that women have their own resources. These are the goals that we are trying to achieve in our national action plan for the integration of women in rural development.

If this plan of action is to be effective, it must be based on real awareness of the problems and conditions which force underdevelopment in this area. Our experience has shown us that these matters must be taken into account when setting up plans of action to integrate women in development. These conditions arise from certain signs of underdevelopment, ignorance, lack of education, etc. and do not reflect a wish to denigrate women but rather a situation of society. We do want to integrate women in all aspects of development plans.

This is not implemented in many developing countries today because local resources are not sufficient, bearing in mind the major priorities of governments and that foreign assistance from donor countries has gone down considerably, especially in the wake of international events in the past five years and the review of the criteria for granting such aid.

Secondly, with respect to hunger, poverty and underdevelopment in rural areas, men are often forced to leave the rural areas to go and work in towns far from their families. It is in that framework that women must take on all of the duties within the home and with respect to the family. Thus, we are dealing with a phenomenon which is quite common where the family is dependent on the activities of the women.

Thirdly, there are certain policies from which women suffer with respect to access to credit, technology, etc. These criteria apply to men and women farmers, and if there is not a sufficient guarantee, banks do not give credit, particularly when compared to the large farmers who have sufficient means necessary to get credit. What we need is an agrarian reform to encourage women to set up farming cooperatives and to help them reinforce input into their work.

FAO's technical assistance goes hand in hand with what we are doing in Sudan, which tends to reinforce the integration of women in rural work. We would like to thank the FAO for the help it is giving us in the projects we are implementing with respect to the granting of assistance to rural women. We will continue our cooperation with women, and we must also note FAO's actions to improve the quality of national statistics on women and rural women. We have prepared agricultural statistics and we will be continuing that in 1996. We would ask the Organization to help us prepare those statistics.

**Waheed KHAN (Bangladesh):** We would like to convey our appreciation to the Secretariat for preparing a more concrete and focused revised Plan of Action for Women in Development. We commend the substantive progress made by the FAO Secretariat in tailoring the Plan to the needs and priorities that have been evolving over the last two years. We are pleased to note that the Organization continues to place high priority on women in development issues, as evident in the Fourth Progress Report and also indicated by the fact that women in development is one of the selected priorities in FAO's Medium-term Plan for 1996-2001 and the Programme of Work and Budget for 1996-97.

We endorse the three strategic objectives of the FAO Plan of Action for promoting gender equity in achieving sustainable development in FAO's substantive areas of work. The strategies are well designed and are built on the lessons learned in the implementation of the previous plans of action in this regard. FAO's departmental and divisional programmes of action highlight key areas of interrelated actions to achieve the three strategy objectives. These will enable the Organization to use limited human and financial resources to achieve the measurable targets. Expansion of FAO's efforts in integrating gender issues in all areas of its mandate is extremely important. The sectoral programmes contained in the revised Plan of Action constitute significant steps towards bringing the benefits of development to rural women. In this connection, we would like to stress the importance of continuing collaboration with other UN Agencies including World Food Programme and IFAD, in implementing the revised Plan of Action.

We also urge FAO to expand its support to Member Governments in the areas of institutional strengthening and policy advice in developing and implementing policies and programmes that would increase women's access to income, technology, productive resources and health and education opportunities. We do recognize the need for the commitment of Member Nations in ensuring a sustained impact of the FAO Plan of Action

and hope that Member Nations will also intensify their efforts in developing and implementing appropriate programmes in collaboration with FAO to achieve the common goals of empowerment of rural women.

I would like to say a little bit on how the WID issues are being given importance in my country. The Government of Bangladesh has given high priority to WID-related issues. For your information and for the delegates, I would like to mention that in Bangladesh we have a separate Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. This Ministry has 32 focal points in other ministries through which Women in Development related activities are pursued and coordinated. But, unfortunately, in agriculture we do not have any project exclusively to address Women in Development related issues. We would request for FAO assistance in this line.

Finally, we hope that provision for adequate resources will be made in both Regular and Field Programmes to implement the Plan of Action. We also hope that extrabudgetary support will be provided by donor governments to finance activities particularly oriented towards national capacity building on women in development issues.

**Srta. María Cristina FERRARI (Argentina):** La delegación argentina, señor Presidente, desea manifestar su conformidad respecto a los lineamientos generales reseñados en el Plan de Acción de la FAO para la Mujer en el Desarrollo. En tanto que el mismo coincide con los tópicos desarrollados en el Informe Nacional y se ajusta a su vez, al Plan de Acción que fuera presentado en el Documento final de la Conferencia Mundial de la Mujer, celebrada en Pekín. No obstante lo expresado, la delegación argentina desea reiterar una reserva respecto al párrafo 34 del documento C 95/14-Sup.1-Rev.1 sobre el concepto de salud reproductiva femenina, en relación al avance de la mujer. Sobre el particular, cabe destacar que la República Argentina viene realizando desde la Conferencia sobre Población y Desarrollo celebrada en El Cairo en 1994, las siguientes reservas.

La República Argentina no puede admitir que en el concepto de salud reproductiva se incluya el aborto, ni como un servicio, ni como un método de regulación de la fecundidad. La presente reserva se funda en el carácter universal del derecho a la vida. Sin embargo, Argentina comparte lo expresado por el Delegado de Nueva Zelanda en el sentido que el Plan de Acción sigue siendo todavía demasiado general, y sugerimos se establezcan plazos más precisos e indicadores claros para poder medir el impacto positivo de su aplicación futura.

**Ms Razane MAHFOUZ (Syria) (Original language Arabic):** We think that there is indeed a great advancement in integrating women in the development process. The support of FAO is necessary for rural women in Syria, especially as far as sustainable development is concerned, so that we can give women ample opportunities for food security and employment. The strengthening of the role of women is well witnessed. It is being continually developed and we do have a Women's Union, which is very active but we do need help from the Organization in this domain.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** The delegates of Australia and Nepal have asked for their statements to be included in the verbatim records.

**John Bruce SHARPE (Australia):** Australia strongly supports the efforts FAO has undertaken in recent years to develop a strategy for the integration of gender issues into the Organisation's work programme and activities.

FAO is to be congratulated for the progress it has made in addressing this difficult issue and is encouraged to continue to implement the strategy outlined in its reports.

In line with international practice we would request that the FAO Plan of Action contain a clearer statement of the need for a gender and development focus and for gender analysis in policy and programming activities, in addition to specific approaches to address women's needs in the development process.

At the 26th Session, in 1991, the Conference requested that the Third Progress Report focus less on the eight problematic areas and more on major and innovative efforts pertaining to integration and identification for mainstreaming gender issues.

While this Fourth Progress Report does contain some analysis of the constraints to integration and the efforts made to overcome these, there is still substantial discussion on activities under the eight problematic areas to the detriment of analysis on the processes of integration into FAO procedures; the Fourth Progress Report does not document in detail constraints to progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action.

In future reporting Australia would like to see discussion on progress in meeting plan objectives and an analysis of the success/failure in attaining those objectives.

Australia endorses the recommendation that FAO's next report on the Plan of Action be presented in 1999 but requests that it also report at the next biennial meeting in more detail on achievements under the Plan and on the effectiveness of monitoring processes for assessing these within divisions.

The Plan of Action should better incorporate the resolutions of the Fourth World Conference on Women paying particular attention to resolutions relating to Institutional Arrangements for United Nations agencies in:

- integrating gender into policy, planning, programming and budgeting activities (Plan for Action paras 305-310); and,
- strengthening support for the Plan of Action at the highest level in the organizations through setting out specific goals, targets and priorities and assisting their implementation through all levels of the organization (Plan for Action paras 337-342).

While identifying strategies and instruments by Division, the plan does not identify targets through which progress can be managed and assessed.

Australia would like to see more discussion on this aspect of implementation as there are useful lessons that other agencies can learn from the FAO experience.

It would be helpful to have some reporting on this at the next biennium.

Australia is concerned to note that FAO considers that additional funding will be required in order to implement the Plan of Action.

Improvements to policy and programming, particularly where the objective is to ensure better, more effective project design and implementation outcomes, should not require additional funding.

My delegation requests FAO reassess its procedures such that extra-budgetary funding is not required and that changes to policy and programming guidelines to incorporate gender analysis and gender issues are undertaken from within the regular budget<sup>1</sup>.

**Ms L. PATHAK (Nepal):** First of all, Nepal delegations also would like to congratulate FAO Secretariat for preparing the Revised Plan of Action, a very comprehensive and Quality document for the betterment of women. My delegations would here like to share Nepal's experiences regarding the WCD Programs implemented at both government and NGOs level.

Mr Chairman, in spite of several years of implementation of WCD activities, honestly speaking, significant impact as anticipated is not seen at the grass-root level. Because as you know that in a purely agrarian country like Nepal, where over 90 percent of women live in subsistence agriculture, they are living simply as an invisible labor as before. Various income-generating programmes implemented for them, have not been able to benefit them because they do not possess inheritance of land and property rights. In other words Nepalese Farm women are born as dependents and live dependent till their death. Even with hard work, if they could

<sup>1</sup> Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

make some money besides household income, that becomes family-shared income, as men have control over the economic front. I would thus earnestly request FAO to help the member country on the basis of their priority areas, i.e., for Nepal's case are the legal reforms related to agricultural development, integration of gender issues in their mainstream development process including market strengthening and work regarding the counting of unpaid work mostly done by farm women.

My delegations would also like to take the opportunity to inform this house that Government of Nepal has already announced about the setting up of a new separate ministry for women called "Ministry of Women and Social Welfare". This provides an excellent opportunity for FAO to join us in the design and implementation of effective programmes aimed at women's welfare. I urge FAO to assume an active role<sup>2</sup>.

**Mme Lydie ROSSINI van HISSENHOVEN (Observateur pour le Conseil international des femmes):** Mon organisation désire remercier la FAO pour tous les efforts déployés pour promouvoir l'équité entre les sexes et appuie le Plan d'action pour l'intégration des femmes dans le développement ainsi que le quatrième rapport d'activité pour sa mise en oeuvre.

Le Conseil international des femmes souscrit aux trois objectifs stratégiques cités dans le paragraphe 2 du Document C 95/14-Sup.1-Rev.1 qui sont ses préoccupations constantes depuis ses origines.

Nous nous associons aux déclarations du Représentant de l'Espagne relatives aux potagers familiaux que nos Conseils nationaux ont réalisés dans quelques pays ainsi qu'à l'importance de l'agrotourisme.

Nous insistons sur la terminologie juridique de "égalité" et non "équité", comme l'a dit le Représentant de la France hier, qui est le terme reconnu à la quatrième Conférence mondiale des femmes de Pékin.

Nous soulignons aussi la nécessité de: la participation des femmes aux prises de décision; la formation des femmes et des fillettes; la connaissance de nouvelles technologies afin de les alléger de tâches contraignantes, de même que le droit à l'accès aux terres et aux intrants; le droit à la propriété en cas d'héritage, à l'accès à la sécurité alimentaire et à l'usufruit des ressources naturelles (terres, eau, flore et faune) et nous appuyons dans ce sens les paragraphes 18, 19 et 20 relatifs aux femmes rurales, à la sécurité alimentaire et à la nutrition.

Nous nous associons aux déclarations du Représentant de la Suisse qui décrit très minutieusement nos préoccupations et nos objectifs.

En terminant, je désire féliciter le Secrétariat pour la qualité de ses deux documents et l'assurer de la participation de notre Organisation à la mise en oeuvre dans divers pays de projets relatifs à la production agricole, à l'économie familiale, à la promotion de projets-types générateurs de revenus pour les femmes à bas revenus, à la promotion de programmes liés à l'environnement (y compris la reforestation) et à la formation.

Une liste de quelques projets sera remise pour figurer dans le verbatim.

**Ms Elena LODI FE (Observer for The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts):** The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts will be increasingly involved, in the next few years, with young girls and women living in rural areas and members of the Girl Guide Movement, worldwide.

The FAO Plan of Action for Women in Development covers a most extensive range of problems and I believe that the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts - nine million members in 150 countries - is in a position to offer its collaboration and help to more than one project surely arising from this document.

FAO's policy outlined in paragraphs 20-61 and 62 of the Plan of Action is very near to the heart of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts policy defined in a position paper issued just before the Beijing

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<sup>2</sup> Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

Conference, "Today's girls are tomorrow's women - Investment for the future". I will submit a copy of this paper to the Secretariat and take up no further of your time.

**Ms. F. RONCHI-PROJA (Observer for International Federation for Home Economics):** I am speaking on behalf of the Vice-Chairperson of the Information Group of NGOs, which held its meeting on 21 October 1995. You realise that I am speaking on behalf of about thirty NGOs, therefore you can estimate how much of your time I am saving. I report briefly on the discussion held on this item, but we regret that the full report which was available in draft on Sunday evening is not yet available to the Conference for your consideration.

Participants at the NGO Meeting expressed their appreciation for the work done by FAO in advocating the interests of rural women and in promoting cooperation with NGOs during the preparation of the World Conference on Women and at the Conference in Beijing itself. The hope was expressed for such cooperation to be continued and further strengthened within the context of the Revised FAO Plan of Action on Women in Development. It was noted that this version represented an improvement if compared with the first one, as it defines the roles and plans of each division and service in FAO more clearly. We want to give credit to the service of Women in Development for this improvement. The meeting was informed that a simplified illustrative version will be produced. This will be useful for diffusion at the NGOs.

Different forms of cooperation between FAO and NGOs were pointed out. For example, FAO could encourage the participation of rural and farming women in activities undertaken with FAO assistance at local, regional and international levels; support activities carried out by NGOs' initiatives; stimulate activities at national levels, for instance, by liaising with national research and educational institutions, where dealing with women's issues is still considered of secondary importance.

The meeting supported the proposal made at the Beijing Conference of celebrating a World Rural Women's Day, on 15 October starting in 1996, linked with the World Food Day, with the objectives of obtaining recognition and support for the role of rural women in food security as farmers and also as small entrepreneurs. It was suggested that details of this proposal should be worked out by the NGOs concerned with FAO. The meeting expressed the view that the lack of progress reported by the World Conference on Women is to be partly attributed to the fact that the often considerable burden of household activities do not allow women, especially in poor rural areas, to increase their role in other spheres of development and in public activities. More equal sharing of responsibilities with men in the household is required and consequently more effective education of boys in this respect from an early age.

The participants stressed the importance of collecting more data and estimating the monetary value, as recommended in Beijing, of voluntary unpaid work, which is very often carried out by women within the household. I wish to add the personal consideration which I made at the meeting of the NGOs. I wish that someone would estimate - perhaps some computer - the effects that a general strike of women in their work in the house would have on the economic, the educational and social conditions of the cities, countries, and the world as a whole. I think this effect would be worse than those experienced these days during a transport strike in Rome.

Well aware of the need for immediate action to speed up the process for the advancement of women, some NGOs reported on activities already undertaken or planned as follow-up of the Beijing Conference in line with the adopted Platform for Action. Such activities included information to members, organization of meetings, publication, and preparation and implementation of projects. In these activities, the cooperation of the FAO Secretariat will be sought as appropriate, with the understanding that the first requirement is the interest, support and cooperation of individual Member Governments of FAO.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN:** The observers from the International Council of Women, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, and the International Federation for Home Economics have asked for their statements to be included in the verbatim records.

**Ms Lydie ROSSINI van HISENHOFEN (Observer for International Council of Women):** The projects which were undertaken with the support of the UNIFEM grant were:

CAMEROON	(1) Food production and co-operatives in two villages. (2) An educational facility for children 3-11 years.
PHILIPPINES	Data-base to assist women's work in the countries economic recovery.
ECUADOR	Training women in improved food production and storage.
PERU	Training of 100 mothers in literacy and income generation.
ZIMBABWE	Leadership training for women, income generating, children's creche/preschools in rural areas.
TURKEY	Retraining women in the ancient skill of producing and designing Ankara Sejuk carpets.

Since the completion of the joint venture with UNIFEM, the following project has received financial support from the ICW development fund:

INDONESIA An environmental educational programme, including reforestation, environmental hygiene, encouragement of local involvement to counter erosion along the banks of the Ciliwung River.

An application has been made to UNESCO for a grant to extend the carpet weaving project in Turkey. This will make it possible to train more women, who will in turn, be able to return to their villages as trainers.

The Committee is currently examining an application from Colombia. This proposal is for a program of leadership training in income-generating skills for women in a very poor isolated rural area<sup>3</sup>.

**Ms Elena LODI FE (Observer for World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts):** As the largest organization for girls and young women worldwide, working in over 150 countries, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) continues to work for and with girls and young women, to enable them to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world. This is achieved through offering opportunities and training programmes designed to develop girls and young women's self-esteem, confidence and leadership skills which enable them to contribute to the quality of family life, community development, leadership at all levels, and international peace and understanding.

WAGGGS' education process equips girls and young women to use their skills to participate in management and decision-making, and to take on leadership roles. Women of all ages must have an equal share alongside men in the leadership of institutions, communities, and countries. These women as role models are an essential catalyst for them to have the confidence and ability to take up decision-making positions. Only when women and men share equally the responsibility of decision-making, will the needs of all members of society be recognized. As an investment for a peaceful future, WAGGGS offers its nine million-strong membership access to leadership skills in conflict resolution and peace activities, thereby contributing to fostering a culture of peace.

WAGGGS, through its ongoing work at grass-roots level, continues to change the lives of girls and young women through awareness raising, advocacy, direct contacts, peer group support and education, and by the extending of international exchange opportunities. As a non-governmental organization (NGO), WAGGGS has a unique role in the development of girls and young women. Today's girls are tomorrow's women, and by investing in them, and by giving them real opportunities to learn to be part of decision-making processes and power structures, governments are investing in the future, governments can be supportive of this by an ongoing commitment and acknowledgement of girls and young women's full potential, and by the provision of relevant resources. By continued investment in NGOs, governments ensure maximum return through leverage of NGOs to reach grass roots level.

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) urges governments to promote the participation of girls and young women in decision-making processes and positions by supporting the training

<sup>3</sup> Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

of girls and young women as decision-makers. Governments must legislate for equality through the encouragement of education materials which foster equality and secure women's rights; the sharing of decision-making in the family; the development of training programmes and structures open to all, enabling participation in all areas of management and decision-making; and the provision of adequate and sustained financial support, by releasing the resources to invest in the advancement of girls and young women.

This is the governments of the world's investment for the future<sup>4</sup>.

**Ms Francesca RONCHI-PROJA (Observer for International Federation for Home Economics):** Mr Chairman, allow me some comments on the two documents on WID prepared for the Conference: namely, Documents C 95/14, Rev. 1, and C 95/14-Sup.I Rev.I. The former includes valuable information on the activities carried out by FAO for the implementation of the Plan of Action (first version), and we appreciate the mention included to the cooperation of the FAO Service with the Home Economics Associations for Africa and Asia. The second document is undoubtedly a major improvement to the first Plan, since it defines the roles and plans of each division and service within FAO more clearly than the first version. For this, credit has to be given to the WID Service and the training programme that Service has carried out during the past years for the FAO staff in all disciplines. The new Plan also summarizes very clearly the problems faced by women, particularly rural women, in their daily effort to care for their families often under difficult conditions. We consider that of the four areas of concentration selected by FAO, the third is a crucial one. Unless the burden on women is reduced as concerns their activities at home, and the burden is considerable in poor rural areas, their role in other spheres of development and in public activities cannot be increased. Sharing responsibilities with men in the household is essential, and to that end a continuous effort of persuasion and of education starting from the early ages of children is required to change the traditional mentality of strict division of roles between men and women. Men have to be educated to recognize and accept their responsibilities as husbands, fathers and active members of families, and not only as workers outside the family circle. In this respect, the teaching of home economics in its wide scope to both girls and boys should be encouraged and not be allowed to disappear - as is happening in many countries - in favour of more productive, in monetary terms, specialities. We recommend that this matter be taken seriously into account by FAO in its future plans<sup>5</sup>.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Ladies and gentlemen, having listened to this very enriching debate, all the comments that you have listened to have been very interesting. They have made us reflect and think. Now I am going to give the opportunity to the ADG for Sustainable Development so that he may respond to questions, and he will also make comments about his own impressions of the debate. Dr Carsalade is a very well known person in Canada. He was the president of one of the meetings on sustainable resource development, and now he is in an equally important position, which is the Department of Sustainable Development in FAO. Indeed, we have witnessed a revolution under his guidance. Madam Leena Kirjavainen is responsible for women's affairs in the FAO, and she speaks perfect Arabic, she even knows the Iraqi name as they are said for dates (fruit). So she does indeed represent agriculture. She speaks the language and she knows everything about it.

**H. CARSALADE (Sous-Directeur général du Département du développement durable):** Je vais introduire notre réponse brièvement et passer la parole à mes collègues qui souhaitent être très précises sur un certain nombre de points spécifiques que de nombreuses délégations ont soulevés.

Pour commencer, je voudrais remercier l'ensemble des Délégations pour le support quasi unanime qu'elles ont apporté à notre action en la matière, support qui est un réel encouragement et une réelle motivation pour nous-mêmes et nos équipes qui travaillent sur ce sujet difficile et qui va nous encourager tout à fait pour aller de l'avant.

Je voudrais aussi rendre hommage au travail considérable qui a été accompli par de nombreux agents de la FAO dans de nombreuses divisions pour préparer ce travail, et plus particulièrement à l'équipe de Mmes L.M. Kirjavainen et M.A. Randriamamonjy. Je voudrais que les délégués sachent que cette équipe est

<sup>4</sup> Statement inserted in the verbatim records on request.

<sup>5</sup> Statement included in the verbatim records on request.

compétente, totalement déterminée et parfaitement dévouée à la cause des femmes. Etant un nouveau venu à la FAO, je l'ai trouvée ici et je puis vous dire que, de mon expérience, c'est une des meilleures que je connaisse.

Je voudrais répondre sur trois points. Le premier concerne l'opposition que certaines délégations ont faite hier - pas aujourd'hui - entre méthorique et action et souligner que notre Plan d'action est un Plan d'action, qu'il s'agisse de l'accès des femmes aux ressources productives, de l'accès des femmes aux emplois rémunérés et aux revenus ou de leur participation au processus de décision.

Ce plan, je vous l'ai dit hier, nous l'avons voulu modeste mais déterminé. Nous avons resserré les objectifs et avons essayé de les cibler davantage pour faire en sorte qu'ils soient réalisables. C'est donc bien l'état d'esprit de ce que nous avons fait: réalisme et opérationnalité. Je crois important de le souligner.

Ce réalisme et cette opérationnalité ont comme corollaire que nous cherchions à mesurer les résultats. Plusieurs délégations ont souhaité que nous mesurions les résultats et vous en rendions compte. A l'évidence, nous ne pouvons être opérationnels et réalistes que si nous avons un instrument de vérification de l'avancement de notre Programme. Nous allons essayer de le faire et nous vous en rendrons compte. Votre soutien presque unanime ou unanime fait de ce plan une oeuvre collective. Vous êtes nos Etats Membres et il est clair que nous devons rendre compte de son déroulement au cours des réunions futures.

Le second élément concerne ce point de vocabulaire que diverses délégations ont soulevé: le choix du mot "équité" par rapport à "égalité". Nous sommes parfaitement conscients qu'il ne s'agit pas seulement d'un point de vocabulaire, que cela va bien au-delà. Nous étions aussi présents à Pékin, nous avons entendu le message et nous le partageons. La plate-forme d'action de Pékin a réaffirmé l'engagement international pour l'égalité et ce terme figurera donc dans le texte final de notre plan d'action.

Une remarque et un commentaire. La remarque est que ce terme était utilisé généralement, jusqu'à une date récente, par le système des Nations Unies. Vous vous souviendrez sans doute que le rapport de 1996 du PNUD sur le développement humain, qui donnait le paradigme du développement humain avec ses quatre composantes, incluait: productivité, équité, durabilité et responsabilisation, si ceci est la bonne traduction de "empowerment".

L'autre remarque est plus personnelle, c'est plutôt un commentaire. Si, au niveau des individus, il est clair que l'on doit revendiquer l'égalité des femmes - et nous en sommes profondément d'accord - à l'accès aux emplois et aux revenus et dans la prise de décision au niveau global, l'exigence d'équité exprime aussi le besoin de justice entre différents groupes humains et différents groupes sociaux.

Mon sentiment personnel est qu'on devrait conserver cette exigence d'équité. Il y a beaucoup de sociétés dans lesquelles on peut vérifier que l'égalité indispensable entre individus ne conduit pas automatiquement à la justice entre groupes humains et entre groupes sociaux.

Le troisième point est probablement le plus difficile pour un responsable de la FAO, c'est celui qui concerne les différentes remarques que vous lui avez faites sur la place des femmes au sein de notre Organisation. J'ai choisi la transparence et de vous donner les chiffres. Effectivement, vous allez voir qu'ils sont très parlants.

Au niveau des cadres, il y a dans notre Organisation 1 353 hommes et 269 femmes, c'est-à-dire 83,5 pour cent d'hommes et 16,5 pour cent de femmes. S'agissant des non-cadres, dont les Services généraux sont la partie principale, le ratio, comme on peut le prévoir, est complètement différent: il y a 1 946 hommes, soit 51 pour cent, et 1 879 femmes, soit 49 pour cent. Dans le groupe des Services généraux, qui est un sous-ensemble de celui des non-cadres que je viens d'indiquer, le pourcentage des femmes est majoritaire. Enfin, le ratio le plus préoccupant est celui des cadres dirigeants de la FAO. Je dois vous le dire, nous avons 240 hommes et 10 femmes, soit 96 pour cent d'hommes et 4 pour cent de femmes dont deux d'entre elles sont d'ailleurs à mes côtés.

Je crois que ces chiffres parlent d'eux-mêmes et indiquent bien, comme l'ont dit un certain nombre de délégations, que nous avons de réels progrès à faire en cette matière et je crois que nous en avons parfaitement conscience. Je tiens à le souligner ici, la gravité de ces chiffres nous est parfaitement connue et



nous l'avons perçue. Et je voudrais souligner l'engagement du Directeur général lui-même à essayer de résorber cette situation. Cela prendra forcément de nombreuses années.

Nous avons décrit, dans les paragraphes 134 à 138 du Rapport, quelques-unes des mesures que nous souhaitons prendre en la matière - je ne voudrais pas les répéter - qu'il s'agisse d'une sélection préférentielle de femmes à qualification égale, de l'élargissement du bassin de recrutement, extérieur et intérieur à l'Organisation, et de la nécessité de former et perfectionner notre personnel féminin pour faciliter son accès à la promotion interne au sein de la FAO.

Mais il existe, comme le disait Monsieur le Représentant de la Hollande, je ne dirai pas une tradition, mais des attitudes sexistes à la FAO. Nous les connaissons. Il est clair que le processus d'établissement de ce Plan d'action, dont nous avons souligné le caractère participatif, a été un élément très fort de prise de conscience de ces attitudes au sein de notre personnel et a permis de commencer à changer les mentalités.

Il est clair aussi que la création du Département du développement durable et la promotion du rôle des femmes au sein d'une Direction de l'Organisation lui donnent beaucoup plus de visibilité, beaucoup plus de poids et devraient aider au nécessaire rééquilibrage de notre effectif dans ce domaine-là.

En tout cas, sachez que nous ferons notre possible et j'espère qu'en l'an 2001, si je suis encore là, moi-même ou mon successeur pourrons vous donner des chiffres très sérieusement améliorés en cette matière.

Je vais passer maintenant la parole à mes collègues en leur demandant d'être brefs si possible. Je sais que le nombre de questions est considérable, ce qui montre bien votre intérêt en la matière, mais je crois que nous ne pouvons pas aller trop loin.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Thank you very much to Mr Carsalade and all his assistants for this successful supervision. I would like to thank the representative of the Secretariat for assisting me and leading our deliberations here. I believe that Madam Leena Kirjavainen wants to take the floor.

Ms **L.M. KIRJAVAINEN (Director, Women and People's Participation Division):** Thank you very much, Mr Chairperson, for your kind words and to all delegates for your supportive comments and constructive enquiries. I tried to focus on some of the major issues regarding management support, staff capacity building, training, some technical issues, and some other matters dealing with the follow-up of the Beijing Conference. I will try to be brief, but there are some important issues that I think might be of interest to all of you.

First of all, there was a question, particularly from the Nordic countries and many other delegations, about the role of Management in promoting the mainstreaming of gender within the Organization.

I have to stress that the Management has already been extremely supportive of our efforts in this regard. As indicated in the Progress Report, the participatory manner in which the Plan was revised and developed was originally discussed and approved by the Director-General at the Senior Management meeting, followed by meetings of all the Directors of the Divisions.

In addition to this upfront support, you may recall that each Division will be responsible for monitoring and reporting the progress in implementing their respective programmes of action. Terms of reference will be drawn up for the Steering Committee and for the core groups as to the focal points, and they are working in the implementation process and monitoring it, being catalysts in the mainstream process.

There was also a question about the institution and staff capacity building within the Organization itself regarding the mainstreaming of gender and women's issues. This was raised by several countries: Tunisia, Bangladesh, Congo, Finland and so on.

I would like to mention that, as a follow-up to the original gender programme implemented two or three years ago, FAO continues to develop this programme under the title Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis Training, which we call SEGA, which includes the production of sector-specific technical supplements and a field manual, which are now being finalized. Each of these products or tools of training will be produced as

on-the-job training by the staff members in the relevant technical divisions. This is part of the training and capacity building of the staff.

Regarding the resource base and given the limited resources, the question of how FAO will cope with the priority on training and capacity building at the national level was raised by many delegates: Madagascar, Austria, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Cuba, Tunisia, the Bahamas, Belgium and Bangladesh, as I have recorded, and there may be several others.

The primary mechanism will be the continued development of the SEGA programme, which I mentioned just now, and it is important to note that this is developed as an inter-agency effort in collaboration presently with the International Labour Organization, UNDP, INSTRAW, UNIDO and UNIFEM, and there may be others. The scarce resources that we have will be topped up through the assistance of the other agencies and we are collaborating with others in this effort.

However, we still need extrabudgetary resources and we have been successful in this regard recently. In particular, the Netherlands and USAID have supported us in developing some of these training tools. At present we are finalizing the training modules with the support of ILO. We hope that these tools can be tested next year in Botswana, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zimbabwe, where we already have scheduled programmes ongoing, and we will continue these efforts with other countries. Another important aspect is the training of trainers' programme, which fosters the multiplier effect of these training activities.

There was also a question as to the exchange possibilities of training among different countries and institutions, and in this connection I would like to mention the programme that FAO is strongly promoting, which is the technical cooperation of developing countries. We have always encouraged this kind of exchange of lessons learned and experiences gained in training activities. However, the TCP scheme, as we call it, is not sufficient and some additional expenses have to be covered by the host countries, and these commitments have sometimes caused problems. However, we are trying to work out new methods and innovative programmes in this TCP scheme.

Several delegates raised the question of the Plan of Action, asking how it will be operationalized and how it can be improved. I would like to stress that this will be a continuing process. This Plan is for six years, but experiences are gained and it has to be an evolving process of developing these plans.

Let me note, also, as mentioned by the delegate of Dominica that this is a global plan and it includes the small island states and all the Member States of FAO.

There was a question about the divisional programmes of action, and I would like to stress here that this plan is just the synopsis of many of the divisional programmes of action, of which about a dozen have been prepared and many of them are underway.

Several delegates enquired about strategies, instruments and monitoring and other things in general regarding the terminology and the multiple uses of words like "objectives", "programmes", "plans", "functions", "strategies" and "instruments". We have to say that, as I think was mentioned by a colleague, we have the assistance of a high-level consultant now and are working on the operationalization of this plan and the clarification of these terms and what they mean in practise will be dealt with.

There were questions also about gender statistics and data presented by delegates from Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Tunisia, New Zealand, the NGO groups, Sudan and many others. I have to say that in addition to the information that was provided in the Progress Report, paragraphs 35 to 39, concerning the improvement of statistics, I would like to remind you that FAO initiated this process with inter-agency consultation in Rome in 1992, which was followed by regional consultations. We designed methodologies which are specific and appropriate to regional situations, particularly for the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. On the basis of this process, we have this year, in 1995, finalized the guidelines for data and information collection for the use of member governments, so that in the agriculture sector it can be ensured that the data is disaggregated by gender. We have already used these guidelines in the preparation of the national report for the World Conference which was held in Beijing.

In regard to special efforts by various technical divisions, I might also note that each sector is developing gender disaggregated statistics relevant to their own work, whichever technical sector is concerned. Of course, these also vary from one region to another, depending on the situation. In particular, it should also be noted that we collaborated with all the divisions in the house, including the Statistics Division, which is working on special guidelines for the World Agriculture Survey for the year 2000 - the census of the year 2000 - to include gender issues. I think this is really revolutionary; we are making important progress.

I would like to say a few words about some technical issues which were raised by several delegates from Jamaica, Poland, Italy, Kenya, Congo, the Sudan, the NGO group and so on, particularly regarding the question of women entrepreneurs and the question of access to financial services and other means of production.

The mandate of our Division is to assist women as food producers and processors, and FAO provides extensive training in technical fields, in management skills, training in numeracy and accountancy and in enhancing women's capacity to manage farms and small-scale businesses, food processing activities and so on. Our goal is to promote entrepreneurial skills development for women in the agricultural sector and in relation to all farm activities. However, we have to note that in many cases additional measures are needed. Training alone is not enough; we need legal, technical, economic and social measures to facilitate an enabling environment to promote this entrepreneurship development and to empower women.

The question of technology has been raised by several delegates, and the question of women's access to agricultural engineering tools and technologies. We have been able to provide assistance in many countries for women in the area of agricultural technology and engineering. For example, in the case of irrigation we have been giving access to women to irrigated plots equipped with water pumps, and we have been giving them special training in maintenance and so on. In the processing of grains, we have had various special programmes to provide mills and to train them in the management of this community equipment.

There was then an important question as to the cooperation between the Rome-based agencies. This was raised by several delegates, and in this connection I would like to bring it to your attention that when we prepared for the World Conference on Women in China, FAO was coordinating a special inter-institutional effort with eleven agencies. That included the United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, but also the Rome-based agencies, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. We prepared joint comments for the platform for action during the preparatory process of the Conference, and we have also been working together in developing the world survey of women for the Department of the Advancement of Women of the United Nations on several topics.

Finally, in closing, I would like to refer to the future, because many delegates enquired as to what is happening now after Beijing. We have to move from words to deeds, and this is the concern not only for the delegations but also for us, who now have to operationalize our own Plan of Action in line and in coordination with the global platform for action, and which was endorsed in Beijing. I would like to report that at national level we have already started, on a pilot basis, with the support of Norway and the Netherlands, to assist the governments of Namibia, Tanzania, Nepal, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Swaziland and Kenya in developing their action plans for policies, programmes and projects in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. We are now trying to review the process, the progress made and the constraints faced, and to develop this support for many other countries. However, of course, this is all dependent on country requests because we are responding to country requests and serving Member Governments.

At regional level, we have also been starting work to prepare the regional Plans of Action in the Near East Region. This was a very encouraging experience and we used the same process as here, in Headquarters, when we prepared the FAO Plan of Action, and developed this Plan through guidelines, training sessions, dialogues and so on.

Of course, we are willing to provide assistance also at the national level besides the regional level, but all this is dependent upon the requests of the governments and, of course, on the availability of human and financial resources to meet the requirements.

With these words I would like to thank you once again for your very active participation and support. We will be available for any further questions coming from the floor.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Netherlands):** Thank you, Mr Chairman, for all the answers which have been given. I am still left requiring two answers to questions. The first is to what extent is there expertise of Women in Development in the Regional and Sub-regional offices and, secondly, there was a proposal that there could be a report on FAO activities as the result of Beijing and whether it could be submitted to the next Council. I would like to have some answers, Chairman.

**Ms L.M. KIRJAVAINEN (Director, Women and People's Participation Division):** Regarding the expertise in the Regional and Sub-Regional Offices, I can report to you that in all the five Regional Offices we have a Women in Development Officer. In Latin America, in Africa and the Near East we have officers holding the title Senior Officer Women in Development. In the Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific, we have a position which includes also Rural Sociology, and so it has a much broader scope to cover than women and gender development issues.

In the Regional Office of Europe, we have a Senior Rural Development Officer whose terms of reference also cover the work of collaborating with the Women in Development activities.

In addition to these Regional Offices we have in addition Associate Professional Officers in the Regional Offices of Africa and in the Office in Bangkok, Asia and the Pacific, and we are looking for support from additional Associate Professional Officers in the European Office, in the Sub-Regional Office in Africa and also here in the Headquarters as well as Latin America.

Regarding the Sub-Regional Offices, because of the resource constraints on the Organization the situation is we were not able to establish new vacancies and new positions. We do not have Women in Development Officers but we have to work out how to have somebody covering Women in Development and other issues in those Sub-Regional areas.

With regard to your proposal of preparing a report on the progress of FAO activities, at this moment I do not see any problem in making this information available in the form of a note or something similar for next year's Council Meeting but we can verify that.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN (Original language Arabic):** Thank you very much for that additional elucidation. I trust the response to the questions raised by the delegate from the Netherlands is covered. By way of conclusion to this agenda item, I would like to thank the representatives from the Secretariat for having provided us with this additional information and also thank the Secretariat in general, Mr Randell and his staff members, who have handled this agenda item on Women in Agriculture Development.

I would like to thank the Chairman of our Committee, Mr Yanga, for allowing me to chair these proceedings and, in that way, take part in the discussion.

**Thomas Yanga, Chairman, took the chair**

**Thomas Yanga, Président, assume la présidence**

**Ocupa la presidencia Thomas Yanga, Presidente**

**13. United Nations FAO/World Food Programme Pledging Target 1997-98**

**13. Objectif de contributions au Programme alimentaire mondial ONU/FAO, 1997-98**

**13. Programa Mundial de Alimentos Naciones Unidas/FAO: objetivo de promesas de contribución para 1997-98**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Mesdames et Messieurs, nous poursuivons les travaux de notre Commission avec le point 13 de notre ordre du jour concernant l'objectif de contributions au Programme alimentaire mondial. Avant d'entrer dans le vif du sujet, je voudrais une fois de plus remercier M. Harbi pour sa précision sur le point précédent et dont l'efficacité nous a permis de gagner environ une heure et demie de temps que nous allons essayer de mettre à profit pour finir tous les points inscrits à notre ordre du jour ce matin pour

permettre au Comité de rédaction de pouvoir anticiper sa session de ce soir et de commencer à 15 heures cet après-midi. Donc je vous invite à collaborer à cet effet pour que nous puissions achever nos travaux ce matin. Les dispositions ont été prises pour que nous ayons une séance du matin étendue pour pouvoir terminer nos travaux, mais j'ai bon espoir que nous puissions finir avant la fin de séance du matin.

Donc, nous passons au point 13 de notre ordre du jour. Les documents de base sont C 95/LIM/15 qui concerne l'extrait du rapport du Conseil et le projet de résolution soumis à la Conférence ainsi que la résolution adoptée par le Conseil à sa cent huitième session. L'autre document est le C 95/LIM/20 qui concerne le rapport du Comité de résolution qui a estimé que le projet de résolution sur l'objectif de contributions au Programme alimentaire mondial ne posait aucun problème et qu'il pouvait être soumis directement à la Conférence. J'attire votre attention sur ces deux documents et en particulier le projet de résolution contenu dans le document LIM/15 afin que vous puissiez vous exprimer sur son contenu et, si vous n'avez pas de commentaires à faire, que vous puissiez exprimer uniquement votre soutien afin que nous puissions gagner du temps. Avant cela je voudrais passer la parole au Secrétariat du PAM et souhaiter la bienvenue à M. Ngongi, Directeur exécutif adjoint du PAM ainsi qu'à ses collaborateurs, en particulier Mme Brigitta Karlström Dorph, qui est le Directeur de la Division des ressources du PAM. Donc, M. Ngongi va introduire le point à l'ordre du jour. M. Ngongi je vous passe la parole.

**A. Namanga NGONGI (PAM):** Monsieur le Président, vous pouvez imaginer combien je suis content et heureux et, je peux le dire, fier de pouvoir présider à cette importante Commission de la Conférence. Je vous souhaite plein succès. (Continue en anglais)

This Agenda Item concerns WFP's regular pledging targets for the biennium 1997-98. The target has been recommended by the CFA and endorsed by the FAO Council for the approval of the Conference. Separately, the ECOSOC has endorsed the target for the approval of the UN General Assembly.

The target of US\$1.3 billion sets a reasonable level for a collective commitment. The target has been reduced from the level of US\$1.5 billion set in preceding biennia. This target translates into a decreased allocation of approximately three million tonnes for the biennium which will enable WFP to maintain its current level of commitment to a reduced development project portfolio and support some new development initiatives. It represents possible annual deliveries of 1.2 million tonnes to development projects together with an additional 300 000 tonnes per year for response to new opportunities, particularly in the area of disaster mitigation and rehabilitation in countries such as Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Haiti, Liberia and Mozambique that are moving from man-made humanitarian crises to peace and democracy.

In an environment of economic restraint and budgetary cut-backs, especially regarding resources from some major donors, the CFA considered it prudent to concentrate more on the attainment of a realistic target rather than maintaining a level without reasonable expectations of reaching it.

At the same time, it is recognized that the need for food aid in the foreseeable future is far greater than the projected availability. WFP is not reducing the target and the number of development projects because there is lesser need, but because resource availability has decreased significantly during the last three biennia. Since 1989-90, there has been a slow-down in the realization of the target. The reasons for this significant reduction on the part of donors may differ but, inevitably, the result is the same: fewer resources to provide hungry people with hope, dignity, a means of survival and food.

WFP's Secretariat has reacted by significantly reducing the number of new projects and de-earmarking resources from poorly performing projects. The result has been a dramatic decrease in the outstanding balance of commitments from 3.17 million tonnes as of January 1, 1995 to a projected 2.6 million metric tonnes as of January 1, 1996.

Many developing countries look to WFP to help them overcome problems of food insecurity through development assistance, since WFP is one of the largest sources of grant assistance in the United Nations system, in particular of assistance that directly benefits women and the hungry poor. This high expectation of developing countries places a great burden on WFP, as well as on the international community. We are hopeful that we will all rise to the occasion to meet these expectations and reaffirm our commitment to alleviate hunger and malnutrition.

Mr Chairman, the Resolution is commended for the approval of this Commission.

**Raphael RABE (Madagascar):** La délégation de Madagascar remercie M. Ngongi pour la présentation très claire de ce sujet. Il est difficile de s'abstenir de prononcer quelques paroles de félicitation pour les actions et activités combien efficaces et pour le moins pertinentes développées par le Programme alimentaire mondial dans de très nombreux pays, mais, comme vous l'avez indiqué, Monsieur le Président, le temps nous manque et ne nous permet pas de procéder de la sorte, d'autant plus que les Etats Membres ont eu l'occasion et tout loisir de faire part de leurs commentaires, suggestions et recommandations au CPA et au Conseil.

Nous félicitons le Directeur exécutif et tous ses collaborateurs pour les excellents résultats obtenus et nous les encourageons à continuer de poursuivre leurs efforts.

Compte tenu de cette considération, Monsieur le Président, ma délégation voudrait respectueusement suggérer à cette auguste assemblée de donner son accord au projet de résolution qui sera soumis à la Conférence sans ouvrir de débat.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Honorable délégué, c'est avec plaisir que je relaie votre appel et votre proposition à cette assemblée. Néanmoins, je donne la parole au deuxième orateur, qui est l'honorable délégué de Cuba.

**Marcos I. NIETO LARA (Cuba):** Durante varias Conferencias se ha discutido siempre una resolución sobre los Objetivos de Promesa, y es lamentable que cada año estos objetivos de promesa vayan disminuyendo y a veces en una forma abrumadora. Por las cifras que nos ofreció el señor Ngongi al hacer su brillante y concreta presentación de este tema, no podemos menos que alarmarnos de que se siga en una caída progresiva y llegue un momento en el cual los necesitados por situaciones de emergencia no tengan un poco de comida que llevarse a la boca.

Una vez más queremos reiterar la capacidad demostrada por el Programa Mundial de Alimentos para actuar en situaciones de emergencia, pero también para actuar favoreciendo proyectos de desarrollo con una elevada capacidad catalítica de movilización de recursos en todas las regiones, y buscando siempre que haya un adecuado equilibrio en sus contribuciones. Somos de la opinión de que el Programa debería contar con una mayor disponibilidad de alimentos. Sabemos de la situación que se confronta hoy en el mundo y las escaseces que pueden producirse, pero creo que debemos hacer un llamado -y esta Conferencia es el lugar apropiado- para que todos aquellos que contribuyen al Programa hagan sus mejores esfuerzos por engrosar la disponibilidad de alimentos que serían manejados para tratar situaciones de emergencia, y también para acciones de desarrollo.

Cuba es un país pequeño pero hace sus contribuciones modestas al programa, y a pesar de las dificultades económicas por las que atraviesa nuestro país, le asegura a esta Conferencia, al señor Ngongi y al Programa Mundial de Alimentos, que Cuba cumplirá sus compromisos, que Cuba se sumará a todos aquellos que de buena fe darán lo mejor de sí para satisfacer las necesidades planteadas, y pedimos que esta resolución que se nos ha presentado se apruebe sin tener un debate demasiado prolongado.

**John Egan McATEER (United States of America):** The United States wishes to recognize the outstanding work of the World Food Programme in responding to the dramatic increases in the demand for emergency food aid. In 1994 the World Food Programme fed 32 million disaster victims, more than in any previous year in history. Between 1989 and 1994 worldwide emergency food needs have more than doubled from US\$1.1 billion to US\$2.5 billions.

The United States believes that donors and beneficiaries have been extraordinarily well served by the professional dedication of the men and women of the World Food Programme. Their commitment and dedication have saved literally millions and helped many of the world's poorest people to live better lives.

We actively support the World Food Programme's present efforts to reform its food aid accountability and monitoring systems, as well as its financial management.

The United States pledged US\$300 million in food aid resources for the World Food Programme's 16th biennium corresponding to calendar years 1995 and 1996. The United States has consistently responded to the World Food Programme's development programme needs and protracted refugee operations through the biennium pledging mechanism.

Because the resources of my Government are appropriated annually by the United States Congress, the United States pledge is subject to the availability of funding by the Congress. For example, the present 16th pledge amount will be drawn from appropriations of the United States Government's fiscal years of 1995, 1996 and 1997.

The rules of procedure are established by the Office of Management and Budget of the United States Government in the approval process leading to the United States announcement at the 16th biennium in pledging to the World Food Programme, which was made on 1 November 1994, and which made it clear, that while the United States supports the target for the 1997 and 1998 biennium, the United States Government is not in a position to commit itself at this time to a pledging figure which would correspond to the US government's fiscal year 1997, 1998 and 1999 budget years. Those decisions will be made in the autumn of 1996 and thereafter. Nevertheless, despite the funding constraints on the United States Government, which are well known, the United States is pleased to contribute to the World Food Programme and stands ready to assist to the best of our ability.

**Franco GINOCCHIO (Italy):** The Italian delegation would like to express the support of the Government of Italy for the target of US\$1 300 million of the World Food Programme voluntary contributions for the period 1997-98. We think this amount is appropriate and takes also into account the financial requirements foreseen in the financial and strategic plan of the World Food Programme, approved at the last session of the CFA.

We are aware that in the past biennia, the target for contributions was not completely reached and that this fact affected negatively the development projects and the other activities of the World Food Programme. In this context, we would like to underline the importance that this target can be reached for the next biennium, a period during which the World Food Programme is moving towards a country programme approach and is going to experiment with a new model of resources and finance.

We hope that the consultations on pledges to be held on the occasion of the sessions of the Governing Bodies of WFP will facilitate the task of reaching the target. The Italian delegation, as a member of the formal working group, on the options of resources and on the financing of WFP is aware that these consultations have been proposed during this working group in order to overcome the difficulties arising at the Pledging Conference, where there were not in the past considerable announcements of contributions.

In conclusion, the Italian delegation endorses the Draft Resolution for the Conference indicated in document C 95/LIM/15.

**Gebrehiwot REDAI (Ethiopia):** We would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr Ngongi for his excellent briefing on the pledging target. We are happy also to commend the WFP for its concerted effort in meeting its mandate.

Having said that, my delegation would like to support the proposal put forward by Madagascar to adopt the Report en bloc.

**Ms Rosmalawati CHALID (Indonesia):** The Indonesian delegation would like to support the Draft Resolution on the Target for WFP Pledges for the period 1997-98 amounting to US\$1 300 million. For 1995-96 Indonesia's voluntary contribution was pledged at US\$200 000 in commodity and our pledge to WFP for the biennium 1997-98 will be conveyed at the next Pledging Conference.

**Sra. María E. JIMENEZ DE MOCHI ONORI (El Salvador):** Al igual que la delegación de Madagascar, mi delegación no puede abstenerse de pronunciar unas breves palabras sobre el tema que nos ocupa.

Expresamos nuestro más firme apoyo a las actividades que desempeña el Programa Mundial de Alimentos, tal como reiteró hace algunos momentos el Ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería de El Salvador al señor Ngongi. Nuestra delegación comparte las preocupaciones que aquí se han expresado sobre la disminución del Objetivo de Promesa de contribución para el bienio 97/98. Las necesidades son muy grandes, siguen aumentando, y los recursos a disposición para afrontarlas, al contrario, continúan disminuyendo. Damos nuestro respaldo al Proyecto de Resolución sobre el Objetivo de Promesas para el próximo bienio; instamos a que el mismo sea aprobado, y hacemos un llamado a los principales donantes para que hagan todo lo posible a fin de que el Objetivo de Promesas sea plenamente alcanzado.

**Ms Maria Luisa GAVINO (Philippines):** On behalf of the Philippine delegation, I would like to recommend approval en bloc by the Conference of the Draft Resolution on the Pledging Target of US\$1 300 million for WFP for the period 1997-98.

WFP has proven its effectivity in meeting both development and emergency food needs of the less fortunate countries, such as the Philippines, where, for example, 32 typhoons affect the country every year. The Philippines therefore urges all member countries to exert efforts to increase their pledges as a translation of their support to the noble objectives of the Programme.

**Bo WILEN (Sweden):** Sweden supports the proposed target for 1997-98.

What I would like to take up here, however, is that in our view the present pledging system is outdated. Sweden believes we need to consider a mechanism where pledging needs on food aid and budget of WFP must be discussed together in consultations between members of WFP. This is not a question for donors or a question for recipient countries. It is a question for members. Sweden intends to take up this issue in the CFA and the new executive next year.

**Mohamed Said M.A. HARBI (Sudan) (Original language Arabic):** I thank Mr Ngongi. We too agree with all those who have supported this Draft Resolution for 1997-98. We are following the new events in the programme management. We are sure that the programme will play a major role in providing food aid and agricultural resource assistance.

Might I express my thanks to WFP for the assistance given my country.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable délégué. Avec cette intervention, nous en avons fini avec la liste des orateurs. Je crois que le Secrétariat a pris bonne note de toutes vos observations. Et avant de conclure, j'aimerais passer la parole à Monsieur Ngongi pour qu'il fasse peut-être une intervention avant que nous continuions le débat sur cette question. Monsieur Ngongi, vous avez la parole.

**A. Namanga NGONGI (WFP):** This is only to thank the members of the Commission and the Conference for all the kind words which have been extended to the Programme, to the Executive Director and to the staff of the Programme and also to the members who have expressed not only support for the Resolution but also that their governments will engage themselves in the future Pledging Conference to ensure the Programme has adequate resources to face up to its responsibilities and, thirdly, of course, to respond to the delegate of Sweden for the suggestion that he has put forward and I think we are looking forward to any system which can improve the present pledging mechanisms.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, Monsieur le Directeur exécutif adjoint.

Je vais conclure en résumant que la Commission recommande à la Conférence l'adoption du projet de résolution sur l'objectif de contribution du PAM pour la période 1997-98.



Je crois que toutes les observations qui ont été faites au cours du débat ont été enregistrées et pourront éventuellement figurer au rapport.

Sur ce, nous concluons le débat sur le point 13 de notre ordre du jour. Il en est ainsi décidé. Et nous passons au point 13bis.

**13 bis. Desert Locust Situation and Action Required (including Draft Resolution)**

**13 bis. Situation du criquet pèlerin et mesures à prendre (y compris projet de résolution)**

**13 bis. Situaciones de la langosta del desierto y medidas necesarias (incluido un proyecto de resolución)**

**M.S. ZEHNI (Director, Plant Production and Protection Division):** Considering the late hour, I will be very brief. For the consideration of the item before you, the Commission has two documents: C 95/5 entitled "The Desert Locust Situation and Action Required" as well as C 95/LIM/27, which deals with the draft resolution on desert locust control.

The first document deals with a number of topics. It starts with a follow-up action on Resolution 93/5 of the 27th Session of the Conference, and there the document lists a number of follow-up actions which have been taken. I need not enumerate those for you because they are in the document itself, which is very brief. Maybe I should mention that an important step forward has been the establishment of the desert locust component of the Director General's Special Programme EMPRES, Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases. There, a number of activities have been initiated under this programme and the locust component using funds approved by the FAO Council under the Regular Programme budget. These include pilot projects on early warning and early reaction and research, and I must add here that a proposal for a long-term programme to initially focus on the Red Sea area has been prepared in very close collaboration with the locust-affected countries and the donors. The final draft is now in hand. I am glad to say we have positive indications of support from several donors and we are optimistic that the full programme will get underway early in 1996.

The document reports also on the current desert locust situation. As you can see from the document, despite the efforts of the countries concerned and the Plant Protection Department of Mauritania, and despite the support provided by FAO and the donors, the efforts to comprehensively control the summer breeding areas in southern Mauritania have not been fully successful. Significant concentrations have escaped and moved up to the coastal region around Nouakchott, and there is a vast area of country to the north and northeast which has received unusually good rainfall, making the habitat suitable for breeding. In the course of the debate we will be glad to update you on the situation in Mauritania. Equally, in the situation in Eritrea and Sudan, there are reports of swarms moving towards the Red Sea coast where they will breed if rainfall occurs. The coastal area is a good area in which to carry out controls. We are attempting to mobilize all resources to mount a comprehensive control campaign in the coastal plains.

In the Conference paper in front of you, as you can see, in Part 3 there are before you for consideration three draft decisions, one relating to the call on the Director-General to consider, according to the availability of resources, the extension of the geographical coverage of the desert locust component of EMPRES from the Red Sea area to other important areas of the locust upsurges. Second, the Conference calls on the international community to give its full support to the comprehensive EMPRES programme to enable it to begin its complete range of long-term activities designed to find solutions to the locust problem. Third, there is a call on locust-affected countries to organize and rationalize their resources into sustainable units so that regular and reliable information on locust activities may be collected and transmitted to FAO and the basic minimum structures for control operation put in place.

This is, in a nutshell, what this brief document is about. As I mentioned earlier, there is the accompanying document, C 95/LIM/27, which deals with the draft resolution in front of you for consideration.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Donc, Mesdames et Messieurs, vous avez écouté l'introduction à ce point de l'ordre du jour. Je voudrais attirer votre attention sur les trois projets de décision qui figurent au document C 95/25 et sur le projet de résolution qui figure à la fin du document C 95/LIM/27. Veuillez concentrer si possible vos

interventions sur cette décision et cette résolution afin de nous faire gagner du temps et que nous puissions finir rapidement.

Nasreddine RIMOUCHE (Algérie): Monsieur le Président, permettez-moi tout d'abord d'adresser les remerciements de la délégation algérienne au nom des pays du Maghreb et du Tchad au Directeur général qui a répondu à leur appel pour inscrire cette question à l'ordre du jour de la vingt-huitième session de la Conférence.

Monsieur le Président, l'inscription de la question de la lutte anti-acridienne à l'ordre du jour des travaux de la Conférence de la FAO atteste, à l'évidence, de l'importance qu'attachent l'Organisation et les Etats Membres à cette question qui ne cesse de se développer d'une manière inquiétante.

Je voudrais remercier à cette occasion le Secrétariat pour le document qu'il a établi sur cette question et qui nous fournit quelques informations pour le déroulement de nos délibérations même si nous ne partageons pas entièrement la démarche préconisée pour analyser et traiter la question de la situation du criquet pèlerin et les mesures à prendre.

L'examen du document C 95/25 me donne l'occasion de faire quelques commentaires et remarques qui découlent tout naturellement de l'importance particulière qu'attache mon pays à cette question dans toutes ses dimensions.

Je relèverai de prime abord la concision du document présenté par le Secrétariat, qui ne reflète pas tout heureusement l'ampleur et la gravité de la situation acridienne et qui aurait dû comporter un certain nombre d'informations articulées sur la situation acridienne et de propositions concrètes au bénéfice d'un examen adéquat.

Nous comprenons le souci du Secrétariat vis-à-vis de certaines préoccupations des Etats Membres au sujet de la brièveté des documents. Mais je crois que cette brièveté ne doit pas être au détriment de la qualité des informations que doit comporter un document.

Bien que cet aspect ait été ignoré, le document fait ressortir une approche purement descriptive, se confinant, dans la plupart des cas, à relater sans aucune analyse de fond les activités menées par la FAO en application de la résolution 93/5 de la Conférence à sa vingt-septième session notamment. Il aurait été indiqué, à titre d'exemple, de faire le point sur les activités menées jusqu'ici et les résultats réalisés.

Le document a été axé essentiellement sur EMPRES. Ce dernier est un programme spécial, approuvé par le Conseil et examiné dans le cadre du document C 95/3 relatif au PTB. Son traitement dans le cadre de la Commission I créerait un double emploi avec les travaux de la Commission II, et aussi un chevauchement avec d'autres documents.

On espérait que le document se devait d'avoir un contenu substantiel et d'être orienté vers l'action, c'est-à-dire se fixer des objectifs précis et prévoir des mesures concrètes.

A l'heure du bilan et de l'évaluation, force est en effet de constater que toutes les tentatives de lutte contre le criquet depuis 1985 n'ont pas eu les résultats escomptés.

Monsieur le Président, les 25 années de rémission enregistrées de 1960 à 1985 ne sont nullement le fait du hasard, mais résultent des efforts fournis dans le domaine de la surveillance et de la lutte précoce contre le criquet pèlerin par les pays concernés, les organisations régionales et internationales ainsi que certains bailleurs de fonds. C'est cette activité soutenue de surveillance et d'intervention contre les foyers primaires de *Schistocerca gregaria* qui a permis d'éviter que les recrudescences, parfois importantes, enregistrées notamment en 1972-73, 1974, 1980 et 1981 n'évoluent en invasions généralisées.

Les deux dernières invasions survenues depuis 1985 n'ont pu être évitées en raison principalement du relâchement qui a été enregistré dans la surveillance des aires grégariques et de la lutte contre les foyers primaires et qui fait suite: a) à l'affaiblissement des organisations régionales chargées de la surveillance et de la lutte dans les pays sahéliens de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et dans ceux de l'Afrique de l'Est (DLCOEA); b) à la mauvaise circulation de l'information acridienne, qui constitue l'élément déterminant pour la réussite de tout

programme de lutte contre les acridiens migrants entre les pays de l'aire d'habitat permanent du criquet pèlerin; c) à l'insuffisance des ressources mobilisées pour la lutte dans la majorité des pays concernés par ce fléau acridien, dont certains sont d'ailleurs parmi les plus pauvres de la planète; d) à l'implication insuffisante des bailleurs de fonds en matière de renforcement des activités de lutte précoces contre les acridiens migrants; e) aux faibles efforts engagés à ce jour dans le domaine de la recherche opérationnelle.

Cet état de fait est favorisé par la lourdeur des circuits mis en place à cette fin. En effet, pour que l'information acridienne parvienne actuellement d'un pays à un autre, elle doit au préalable transiter par la structure sous-régionale de coordination qui la diffuse, après un certain temps à la FAO, laquelle la transmet, après analyse, aux autres pays de l'aire d'invasion et aux organisations sous-régionales concernées par la lutte contre le fléau acridien.

Il est aujourd'hui vital et urgent que des efforts concertés de l'ensemble de la communauté internationale soient déployés en vue de convenir des mesures urgentes susceptibles de renforcer les moyens de prévention et de garantir l'efficacité de la lutte contre ce fléau ravageur.

La délégation algérienne ose espérer que cet appel recevra la réponse appropriée que commande l'urgence de la situation qui prévaut dans les régions affectées.

Monsieur le Président, nous pouvons dire ici que la lutte contre les acridiens migrants peut se faire suivant deux stratégies possibles; la première consiste à éviter le déclenchement d'invasion: "lutte préventive"; la deuxième s'appuie sur un dispositif de lutte contre les essaims d'invasion: "lutte réactive ou directe".

La lutte réactive ou directe met en oeuvre des moyens matériels et financiers considérables non disponibles dans la majorité des pays concernés par les invasions de criquet pèlerin. Aussi, devant faire face, le plus souvent, à plusieurs millions d'hectares infestés, elle utilise des quantités énormes de pesticides qui déstabilisent les écosystèmes et porte atteinte à l'environnement, particulièrement lorsque les techniques de traitement ne sont pas maîtrisées et quand on utilise des pesticides très toxiques.

Les pays où existe un important potentiel agricole à protéger (c'est le cas de mon pays) déploient des efforts et mettent tous les moyens nécessaires, et notamment financiers considérables, pour faire face à toute invasion éventuelle. Cet effort financier grève énormément les budgets des Etats concernés.

Cette lutte directe constitue une arme à double tranchant eu égard au fait que certains moyens, pesticides en particulier, deviennent en cas de longues périodes de rémission obsolètes et induisent par conséquent des problèmes graves d'environnement, vu qu'ils ne peuvent être détruits localement.

En plus de ce qui précède, il faut préciser que la lutte en période d'invasion ne peut en aucun cas éviter totalement les dégâts sur les productions agro-sylvo-pastorales, mais elle permet simplement de les réduire.

La lutte préventive s'articule sur une surveillance permanente des aires grégarigènes potentielles et une destruction rapide des foyers primaires, si possible avant que ne s'amorce la grégarisation.

La lutte préventive a été largement démontrée en effet depuis son adoption par le Comité FAO de la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin lors de sa treizième session tenue du 6 au 10 octobre 1969. Son exécution partout où cela était possible, même loin des périmètres cultivés, a permis la maîtrise de nombreuses recrudescences qui auraient pu se transformer en invasions généralisées.

En plus de leur efficacité incontestable, de telles interventions précoces sur de faibles superficies permettent également: a) d'éviter que des dégâts soient commis sur les productions agricoles, les pâturages et les forêts; b) le déroulement normal des autres activités agricoles sans qu'elles soient perturbées par des prélèvements de personnel devant assurer la surveillance et la lutte en période d'invasion; c) de préserver l'environnement des effets néfastes d'une utilisation intensive et étendue de pesticides parce que pleinement convaincue, aujourd'hui comme dans le passé, ou peut-être aujourd'hui plus que comme dans le passé, de l'importance, voire de la nécessité de la lutte préventive, que nous sommes en droit d'appeler la FAO à fournir aux pays affectés individuellement et collectivement l'aide et l'assistance nécessaires tant à la conduite des opérations de lutte qu'à l'appui de leurs efforts concertés et résolus pour le renforcement de leur capacité afin d'éviter des catastrophes.

Il reste que pour être pleinement efficace, toute action pour la lutte doit être menée dans le cadre d'une stratégie globale et cohérente impliquant l'ensemble des pays touchés.

Monsieur le Président, la vingt-septième Conférence en adoptant sa Résolution 93/5 a identifié les moyens et établi le cadre susceptible de garantir une efficacité et une gestion améliorée des activités de lutte.

Cependant il est un fait, Monsieur le Président, que l'attente légitime placée par les pays affectés lors des travaux de la vingt-septième Conférence pour la réalisation de l'objectif qu'elle s'était modestement fixée n'a pu pour autant être réalisée, l'infestation acridienne loin de diminuer a connu un développement inquiétant.

Il n'en demeure pas moins, cependant, que l'efficacité de la FAO demeure incertaine en raison de l'insuffisance manifeste de l'indispensable appui financier des principaux pays donateurs. Donc le problème de ressources financières reste toujours ouvert et appelle à des efforts supplémentaires pour permettre à la FAO d'être à la hauteur des responsabilités qui lui sont confiées.

Monsieur le Président, pour ce qui est des recommandations proposées dans le document à l'examen, mon pays ne saurait cependant s'associer à des propositions qui portent des germes de marginalisation de la lutte préventive dans les zones non encore couvertes par EMPRES pour répondre aux besoins de ces pays. Dans ce cadre, les mesures proposées se réfèrent aux décisions du Conseil concernant le programme spécial. Ces propositions semblent choisir résolument la fonction de facilité.

On espérait que l'examen des activités de la FAO en matière de lutte préventive, au cours de la vingt-huitième Conférence, pouvait offrir un cadre approprié pour apporter les ajustements nécessaires pour remédier aux insuffisances constatées dans les opérations menées jusque-là.

Il est essentiel, pour lutter contre le criquet, de mettre en place des programmes de lutte particuliers à chaque pays et d'appuyer l'action nationale par des efforts internationaux. Il est nécessaire que la FAO coordonne les actions de prospection et de lutte afin d'assurer la complémentarité et l'efficacité voulues à la campagne en cours. Il faudrait que la FAO prenne les mesures nécessaires pour évaluer la situation actuelle et son évolution probable et déterminer les actions immédiates visant à renforcer les moyens de prospection et de lutte dans les zones névralgiques.

Nous signalons ici la nécessité d'établir des plans d'urgence dans les zones qui sont jugées les plus infestées et constituant un réservoir d'extension du fléau.

Parmi les mesures à prendre pour rendre efficaces les plans d'action d'urgence: 1) le renforcement du dispositif de signalisation dans les pays affectés; 2) l'aide à la mise en place d'équipes d'interventions de première urgence, dotées de moyens nécessaires à leur bon fonctionnement; 3) l'aide à la mise en opérationnalité de bases logistiques et la formation du personnel nécessaire à la maintenance des équipements de lutte acridienne.

Cependant toute action ou stratégie de lutte serait inefficace et illusoire si elle ne reposait pas sur une assise financière solide et stable à la mesure des défis à relever et des objectifs à atteindre.

Ainsi et pour faire face aux appels des pays affectés durant les situations d'urgence, ma délégation réitère son appui à la création d'un fonds de secours à cet effet, tel que recommandé par le Comité du programme lors de la soixante-douzième session dont le rapport a été approuvé par la cent huitième session du Conseil.

C'est pour ces raisons que mon pays ainsi que les pays de l'UMA et du Tchad, appuyés par le groupe Proche-Orient et un nombre important de pays, proposent un projet de résolution sur la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin.

Nous saisissons cette opportunité pour remercier tout le Groupe des 77 pour son soutien total et nous lançons un appel aux autres pays pour adopter cette résolution.

Pour conclure, nous nous rendons compte du sort qui est réservé au projet de lutte contre le criquet pèlerin et qui concerne les pays suivants: Algérie, Libye, Mali, Maroc, Mauritanie, Niger et Tchad et qui devait être mis en oeuvre en 1994. Je vous remercie de votre attention.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie honorable délégué et vous seriez tout autant excusé si tous les délégués au nom de qui vous avez parlé n'en faisaient pas autant que vous et se limitaient à appuyer et à s'associer à votre intervention! Néanmoins je vous remercie pour cette intervention très complète et certainement convaincante sur l'importance que ce problème représente pour votre région. Je voudrais toutefois réitérer mon appel pour que nous limitions nos interventions sur notre position sur les projets de discussion qui nous sont soumis et la résolution qui figure dans le document C 95/LIM/27. Je voudrais aussi rappeler que les délégations peuvent envoyer au Secrétariat le contenu de leur intervention qui sera inclus dans le verbatim et qui sera pris en compte dans la préparation du rapport. Avec cet appel et en espérant que les autres délégations ne prendront pas autant de temps que l'Algérie et se limiteront uniquement à indiquer leur proposition sur les projets et décisions, je passe la parole à l'Angola.

**Kiala Kia MATEVA (Angola):** Monsieur le Président, la délégation de mon pays a lu avec attention les documents C 95/25 et C 95/LIM/27, très courts et pleins d'informations, que le Secrétariat a mis à notre disposition. Elle le félicite pour ce travail.

La FAO, à qui l'on avait confié la lourde tâche de mobiliser des fonds pour y faire face, a organisé des réunions comme cela est indiqué dans les paragraphes 2 et 3. Ma délégation s'en félicite également. Toutefois elle se préoccupe du contenu du paragraphe 4 pour deux raisons. La première, parce que ces pays qui souffrent des effets nocifs du criquet pèlerin sont des pays en développement où la population souffre de plusieurs maux. Nous savons que leurs gouvernements, conscients du problème, font des efforts de titan pour les résoudre. La deuxième raison de cette préoccupation réside dans les paragraphes 12 et 18. Depuis mai 1995 jusqu'à ce jour, deux engagements seulement ont été reçus. Je crois comprendre qu'il s'agit de la France et de la Belgique. Le Secrétariat pourra nous le confirmer un peu plus tard.

Si la communauté internationale n'apporte pas les fonds nécessaires ou, mieux encore, si elle accepte de s'engager sans le concrétiser, si elle participe aux efforts des gouvernements intéressés, si elle répond à l'appel de la FAO à compte-goutte, la situation de ces pays va s'aggraver de plus en plus et les enliser. Le cycle va continuer. Nous avons dénombré 8 pays en Afrique, 2 pays en Asie et 2 pays au Proche-Orient. Ce qui totalise 12 pays dont l'agriculture constitue la base économique. Si l'on n'y fait pas attention, le nombre de pays affectés par le criquet sera supérieur lorsque nous allons de nouveau nous rencontrer ensemble lors de la vingt-neuvième session de la Conférence en 1997. D'ailleurs, mon collègue de gauche, le délégué de l'Algérie, a bien voulu nous rappeler les décisions de la vingt-septième session de la Conférence de la FAO.

Ma délégation félicite le Directeur général de la FAO qui a proposé le programme Système de prévention et de réponse rapide contre les ravageurs et les maladies transfrontières des animaux et des plantes.

L'Angola a connu en 1993 une des maladies transfrontières des animaux au sud du pays, région d'élevage par excellence où nous avons 3 millions de bovins, 2 millions de caprins et quelque 1,5 million de porcins. Le bétail a souffert de la dermatose nodulaire, maladie inexistante jusqu'à cette période.

Grâce à l'apport de la FAO, à travers le Programme de coopération technique qui a mis à notre disposition une assistance technique de haute qualité, nous avons cité le Dr Daouda Sylla du Mali, la maladie a été identifiée. L'Angola félicite ce fils du Mali qui a laissé une grande impression auprès de notre Ministère et des populations du sud.

Des vaccins ont été achetés. Des campagnes de vaccination ont été réalisées. Des stratégies ont été élaborées pour le futur, parce qu'au sud du pays, l'élevage constitue la base économique de la population rurale. C'est dire que le criquet pèlerin doit être combattu.

Pour terminer, ma délégation appuie les éléments contenus dans le programme EMPRES et les paragraphes 11 et 12, c'est-à-dire compléter les efforts des services nationaux, des organisations régionales.

Ma délégation soutient le projet de décision et la résolution sur la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin.

**Mohamed Joe BANGOURA (Guinée):** Ma délégation félicite la FAO pour la qualité de la documentation, aussi elle approuve le projet de décision de la Conférence à sa vingt-septième Session.

**Mohamed Said M.A. HARBI (Sudan) (Original language Arabic):** I will be brief, Mr Chairman. I thank the Secretariat for the documents which have been prepared and for the introduction. The desert locust is a scourge which is affecting our region severely. We are always on the alert. It has negative effects in our country and also in neighbouring countries. It is of great concern to us.

Our country is a source of proliferation of desert locusts and this calls for programmes to combat this pest. Sudan is in a very serious position. We collaborate with FAO and neighbouring countries. We support the EMPRES Programme and we are only too ready to collaborate, without any reservations, in the future whatever the conditions that apply.

On behalf of my country, Mr Chairman, we hope we are expressing our thoughts in a manner which would permit us to combat this problem and enable us to find better forms of biological control. This is not impossible. We believe this will have positive results.

What I said earlier as regards what is happening in Canada in the case of some forest pests applies here too on the question of pesticides. It is scientifically known that pesticides have a negative impact on the life of men and animals whatever the quality and improvement achieved by these pesticides and, whatever the environmental protection measures taken, we must give key importance to this.

Mr Chairman, we support this draft resolution concerning desert locust control and we support the Director-General's programme as regards controlling this scourge and all the pests and diseases that affect our countries. I would like to repeat my thanks to the Director-General, Assistant Director-General, the Agricultural Administration and all who have participated in this work. I particularly would like to thank Dr Zenny for his introduction of this document.

**Idi MAMANE (Niger):** Je voudrais tout d'abord féliciter l'Algérie pour avoir pris l'heureuse initiative de soumettre à l'appréciation de la Conférence le projet de résolution relatif à la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin. Le projet de résolution présenté par l'Algérie et le projet de décision présenté par le Secrétariat rencontrent parfaitement les préoccupations de mon pays qui, comme vous le savez, renferme des zones de reproduction du criquet pèlerin.

Dans notre déclaration à la Conférence, nous avons déjà souhaité l'extension du programme EMPRES à la région occidentale de l'Afrique.

Notre pays soutient en conséquence les projets de résolution et de décision relatifs à la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin et demande à la Commission l'adoption de ce projet de résolution.

Le Niger demande à la Communauté internationale d'accorder les ressources financières à la FAO pour la mise en oeuvre de cette résolution et de cette décision.

Enfin, le Niger saisit cette occasion pour réitérer ses remerciements aux pays et organismes qui le soutiennent pour combattre le criquet pèlerin.

**Ms Razane MAHFOUZ (Syria) (Original language Arabic):** The majority of the Near East countries have supported the resolution submitted by the Maghreb countries and Chad. We support this draft because we fully understand the importance of this problem for the Maghreb countries and the other regions bearing in mind the impact that desert locusts have on harvests in this region. We are very grateful to the Director-General for having so kindly echoed our concern and we support the remarks made by the delegate of Algeria as regards this document.

We also hope that our discussion will lead to a decision which will have a positive result in this respect. The delegation of my country supports the draft resolution submitted by Algeria on desert locust control on behalf

of the Maghreb countries and Chad. I, however, once again stress the fact that my country joins the ranks of those who have supported this in view of its importance.

**Sy ADAMA (Mauritanie):** Vous me permettrez, Monsieur le Président, avant de commencer, de vous féliciter pour votre élection à la présidence de cette Commission ainsi que les membres du Bureau.

La question du criquet pèlerin reste toujours sensible. La Mauritanie reste une zone clef de par la présence de plusieurs zones de reproduction et le fonctionnement presque continu de ces zones aussi bien estivales qu'hiverno-printanières depuis de longues périodes.

Malgré tous les efforts de lutte, le problème demeure et à l'heure où je vous parle, d'importants efforts sont déployés grâce à l'aide inestimable des la FAO et des divers partenaires du développement pour lutter contre le criquet pèlerin en Mauritanie. La situation exceptionnelle de pluviométrie dans le nord nous fait craindre une dynamique nouvelle dans l'activité du criquet pèlerin.

La Mauritanie reste soucieuse de l'évolution que pourrait prendre le phénomène au regard de la capacité de réponse des pays concernés et de l'effort exceptionnel que la Mauritanie continue de mener depuis de longues années et de la fatigue de la mobilisation permanente dans cette lutte depuis plusieurs campagnes et de faibles ressources qu'elle dégage.

Aussi, soucieux des conséquences du problème et de la justesse de la stratégie du programme de lutte préventive que souligne la FAO, mon pays souscrit à cette vision stratégique de lutte et appuie le programme EMPRES tout en demandant à nos partenaires de le soutenir davantage. Ce programme doit cependant être rapidement étendu à la zone occidentale englobant l'Afrique occidentale et l'Afrique du nord.

Ce faisant, ma délégation appuie l'initiative algérienne concernant la résolution sur le criquet pèlerin et souscrit au projet de décision tel qu'annoncé dans le document C 95/25 et rappelle à la Commission que la Mauritanie a déjà pris toutes les mesures relatives à la mise en place de structures essentielles aux opérations de lutte notamment par la création du Centre de lutte anti-acridienne. Elle renouvelle tous ses remerciements à l'ensemble des partenaires qui, jusqu'à présent, n'ont épargné aucun effort pour l'aider dans sa lutte contre ce fléau.

**Mme Ivone Alves DIAS DA GRACA (Gabon):** La délégation gabonaise appuie le projet de décision présenté par le Secrétariat dans le document C 95/25 et le projet de résolution contenu dans le document C 95/LIM/27 dont le Gabon est co-signataire.

Enfin, mon pays soutient l'idée de la nécessité du renforcement de la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin à différents niveaux -nous appuyons particulièrement les propositions d'extension du programme EMPRES aux régions atteintes qui n'en bénéfient pas encore- et celle d'une intensification et d'une meilleure coordination par les différentes organisations et institutions des Nations-Unies de l'aide fournie, et d'un renforcement des capacités des unités nationales de lutte anti-acridienne.

**Mme Adelaïde RIBEIRO (Cap-Vert):** Vu l'importance que nous attachons à cette question, la délégation du Cap-Vert appuie l'adoption des projets de décision ainsi que le projet de résolution.

**Mohamadou EL HABIB LY (Sénégal):** Monsieur le Président, la délégation sénégalaise voudrait d'abord vous féliciter, ainsi que tout le Bureau, pour la façon dont vous conduisez les débats.

Vous savez que le problème du criquet pèlerin est extrêmement important et vital pour le Sénégal. Comme vient de le souligner notre collègue de la Mauritanie, la Mauritanie, qui est limitrophe, constitue une zone clef pour le développement du criquet pèlerin. Vous savez aussi que le bassin du fleuve Sénégal constitue un espoir pour un ensemble de populations qui se trouvent autour. Pour ces deux raisons, nous pensons que la FAO doit continuer ses efforts pour la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin et en particulier pour le développement du programme EMPRES.

Dans ce cadre, nous demandons qu'en tout cas le programme EMPRES puisse être étendu à la zone occidentale et nous soutenons le projet de décision que vous soumettez à notre avis, mais nous voudrions souligner qu'en particulier les ressources doivent être amplifiées pour aider la FAO et aller directement aux pays, individuellement et collectivement, pour les aider à poursuivre la lutte préventive qui est essentielle.

Telle est la position de la délégation sénégalaise sur ce problème du criquet pèlerin qui, encore une fois, est très important pour notre pays.

Nous félicitons le Secrétariat et la FAO pour les efforts qui sont faits et demandons aux bailleurs de fonds d'appuyer et d'amplifier leur effort.

**Badr BEN AMMAR (Tunisie):** La Tunisie, à l'instar des pays de l'Afrique du Nord-Ouest et de nombreux pays du Proche-Orient et du Sahel touchés par le phénomène acridien, accorde une grande importance à cette question et je voudrais, à ce propos, exprimer mes remerciements au Directeur général pour avoir bien voulu accéder à notre demande telle qu'exprimée par notre collègue représentant de l'Algérie en inscrivant ce point à l'ordre du jour.

Les rapports et documents d'information élaborés par le Secrétariat donnent des indications suffisamment pertinentes pour justifier l'importance de la question pour les pays directement touchés par les infestations, mais aussi pour les pays limitrophes potentiellement menacés par les mouvements acridiens.

Le phénomène menace tous les pays concernés et les harcèle de façon continue, les obligeant ainsi non seulement à engager des opérations fréquentes de lutte, mais aussi à observer une vigilance accrue à titre préventif.

Le programme spécial EMPRES sera, dans ce cadre, d'un apport appréciable, notamment en matière de lutte préventive et nous saisissons cette opportunité pour réitérer notre appui à ce programme.

Toutefois, la limitation du programme dans sa première phase ne lui permet pas de couvrir la région occidentale, particulièrement les zones de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et de l'Afrique du Nord-Ouest. Certes, le Secrétariat fournit des efforts louables, dans le cadre du programme régulier et avec le soutien des donateurs, pour aider les pays concernés à lutter contre ce fléau. Nous pensons, cependant, que ces efforts devraient être intensifiés, et devraient surtout s'étendre à la lutte préventive. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous estimons que:

Premièrement, EMPRES devrait couvrir, dans le cadre des ressources disponibles, les zones concernées de la région occidentale.

Deuxièmement, le projet initial de prévention en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Nord-Ouest devrait être réactivé avec les institutions financières telles que la BAD et le FIDA.

Troisièmement, le Fonds de secours d'urgence proposé par le Comité du Programme et entériné par la cent huitième session du Conseil devrait être créé pour fournir un appui plus substantiel aux actions opérationnelles du Secrétariat en la matière.

Compte tenu de ce qui précède, le projet de résolution soumis à la Conférence vise à sensibiliser davantage le Secrétariat et les donateurs ainsi que les institutions financières à cette question importante.

Avant de conclure, Monsieur le Président, permettez-moi de vous proposer un petit changement au niveau du titre en haut de la page 2 du document C 95/LIM/27 pour lire "Projet de résolution de la Conférence soumis par l'Algérie au nom des pays de l'Union du Maghreb arabe et du Tchad".

**Raphael RABE (Madagascar):** Monsieur le Président, ma délégation est reconnaissante au délégué de l'Algérie des informations précieuses qu'il nous a communiquées et qui complètent heureusement le contenu des documents produits par le Secrétariat.



Bien entendu, nous sommes heureux d'appuyer le projet de résolution et les décisions figurant au paragraphe 18 du document C 95/25. Je vous remercie.

**Mlle Wafaa ZNIBER (Maroc):** Monsieur le Président, dans un souci de brièveté, ma délégation, qui a participé à la préparation du projet de résolution relatif à la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin et contenu dans le document C 95/LIM/27, souhaite lancer un appel à l'ensemble des Etats Membres afin d'appuyer cette résolution, et ceci pour les raisons déjà évoquées par les délégations qui m'ont précédée.

Aussi, elle appuie le projet de décision contenu dans le document C 95/25. Merci Monsieur le Président.

**Bamanga Abbas MALLOUM (Tchad):** Monsieur le Président, à ce stade des débats et pour répondre à votre appel, je me limiterai juste à quelques remarques et le reste de ma déclaration sera versé au procès-verbal.

Ma délégation fait siennes les remarques et suggestions faites par mon ami Rimouche d'Algérie, compte tenu des informations qu'il a données et surtout du fait que mon pays est co-auteur de cette résolution.

Le Tchad, par sa position géographique, tient une position clé pour un dispositif préventif contre l'invasion acridienne; car si un tel dispositif est mis en place, on peut espérer diminuer les populations de criquet pèlerin qui vont chaque fois de la plaine côtière de la mer Rouge en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Nord. En constituant un barrage, le Tchad pourrait se protéger et ralentir la progression du fléau vers les autres pays.

Donc, c'est juste la remarque que je voulais faire ressortir dans ma déclaration. Et le reste sera versé dans le verbatim. Merci.

**Marco Antonio DINIZ BRANDAO (Brasil):** My delegation is quite aware of the importance that the control of the desert locust has for the African region as a whole.

We are very pleased to express our support for the Draft Resolution contained in document C 95/LIM/27 as submitted by Algeria on behalf of the Maghreb countries and Chad.

**Bo WILEN (Sweden):** Sweden supports the Draft Conference Resolution submitted by Algeria on behalf of the Maghreb countries and Chad, and my delegation also listened with interest to the intervention of the delegate of Algeria and is particularly pleased with his view on the preventative aspects of the work to eradicate desert locusts which is, of course, in complete agreement with Swedish standpoints. Sweden is in consequence glad to see that operative paragraph 1 concentrates on those aspects.

Paragraph 3 reads "Requests that the Director-General proceed at the earliest possible date to consult with donors, international agencies" etc. Of course, I can live with that but my delegation would have preferred that instead of "donors" the word "members" should be written there in order to stress the joint aid effort and the need to work in partnership.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, honorable délégué, et en particulier pour votre suggestion que, je l'espère, les pays qui parrainent cette résolution pourront accepter sans difficulté. Et je vois, par les hochements de tête, qu'ils acceptent votre proposition.

**Zahir Shah MOHMAND (Pakistan):** My delegation appreciates the efforts of Nigeria, the Maghreb countries, Chad and the FAO Secretariat for bringing this Resolution for discussion and adoption by the Conference.

Pakistan received a massive take-off of desert locusts in 1993. Thanks to the efforts of FAO, UNDP and other donors, the out-take was controlled effectively and no significant damage was caused.

Pakistan, while endorsing the Resolution, wants to put on record our understanding that the term "South-west Asia" as mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Resolution would start with the word "Noting", also includes the region Pakistan and India.

**Srta. María Cristina FERRARI (Argentina):** Argentina apoya el proyecto de resolución contenido en el documento C 95/LIM.7 propuesto por Argelia para la región del Magreb y el Chad para combatir a la langosta.

Argentina comparte la enorme preocupación que viven los agricultores que deben luchar contra los efectos devastadores de las plagas.

Apreciamos los esfuerzos que se hacen, como dijo el Delegado de Sudán, para luchar contra las plagas por medio de lucha biológica, intentando disminuir así los efectos nocivos del uso excesivo de plaguicidas.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Netherlands):** It may well be known that my country often took part in the financing of many anti-locust actions and campaigns and that shows that we feel it important for the region.

While attending the Regional Conference for Africa, Gaborone last year, there was quite an extensive discussion on the locust situation and I take it that the Draft Resolution is related to that and the same holds for the Resolution that was put by Sweden on the preventive measures, that is described in the first paragraph of the first operative paragraph of the Resolution. So that is, I think, and we are pleased with the draft decision. There still remains a question that I would like to have some information from the Secretariat on, to what extent could this Resolution interfere with the three draft decisions and with the EMPRES Programme. As you all know, donors have earmarked their finances to certain programmes and what you give to one programme you sometimes have to take from another programme. So we are aware that when we are going to establish a fund here, it may come from some other earmarking and I do not know if it is going to interfere with the EMPRES Programme. I still feel that the campaign against desert locusts is very important but this is a concern and I would like some information from the Secretariat on that.

**Bamanga Abbas MALLOUM (Tchad):** Je voudrais remercier le secrétariat d'avoir accepter d'inscrire ce point à l'ordre du jour de la Conférence comme l'a déjà souligné le délégué d'Algérie.

Pour nos pays composant l'aire d'invasion du criquet pèlerin, la lutte contre ce fléau revêt une importance capitale, car il ne servirait à rien de financer de grands projets agricoles si ces derniers sont certainement menacés par de fréquentes invasions acridiennes.

Ma délégation voudrait exprimer sa profonde gratitude et ses remerciements à la communauté internationale et la FAO pour leurs multiples et précieuses interventions à chaque fois qu'une invasion acridienne est signalée.

La situation actuelle du criquet pèlerin au Tchad est caractérisée par les passages de plusieurs essaims d'est à l'ouest et en frontière avec le Soudan de juin à octobre 1995.

Après le passage de ces essaims observés fin juin et juillet, aucune autre signalisation d'essaim n'a été reçue. Les prospections effectuées par les équipes de prospections et de lutte à partir du 20 juillet 1995 n'ont relevé que l'existence d'individus solitaires matures gris clairs. Ce qui signifie qu'à la date du 17 octobre 1995, la situation du criquet pèlerin peut-être considérée comme calme en cette période.

Néanmoins, le Tchad de par sa position géographique, constitue un couloir de passage pour le criquet pèlerin dans son déplacement est-ouest et vice-versa, et du fait de l'existence de populations résiduelles du pouvoir de reproduction de l'espèce et des conditions écologiques favorables dans les Oueds, il est recommandé de rester vigilant en poursuivant la surveillance jusqu'en janvier 1996.

Le Tchad, donc, de par sa position géographique comme je viens de le souligner tient une position clé pour un dispositif préventif contre l'invasion acridienne, car si un tel dispositif est mis en place, on peut espérer diminuer les populations de criquet pèlerin qui vient chaque fois de la pleine côtière de la mer Rouge en

Afrique de l'Ouest et du Nord, En constituant un barrage, le Tchad pourrait se protéger et ralentir la progression du fléau vers les autres pays. C'est pourquoi mon pays met l'accent sur la lutte préventive basée sur la surveillance et le traitement préventif des bandes larvaires et des essaims au sol.

Aussi, le Tchad a toujours encouragé la solidarité et la coopération entre les pays confrontés à un ennemi commun dont le contrôle ne peut-être réussi que par la conjugaison des efforts et l'organisation de l'action à mener contre le criquet pèlerin dans un cadre répondant parfaitement aux exigences de la lutte antiacridienne, comme en témoigne la récente rencontre des Ministres des Affaires étrangères des pays Sahelo-Sahélien tenue à Alger (Algérie) du 23 au 24 août 1995.

Nous félicitons la FAO pour les différentes actions qu'elle n'a cessé de mener pour aider différentes organisations régionales et sous-régionales dans la lutte contre le criquet pèlerin notamment dans la prévention, la lutte et dans le domaine de recherche.

Compte tenu de la fréquence croissante des retours offensifs d'acridiens, nous lançons un appel à la Communauté internationale, aux donateurs, aux organisations internationales afin d'aider les pays d'aire d'invasions du criquet pèlerin de lutter contre ce fléau, de renforcer les capacités nationales afin de mener un programme de lutte préventive.

Nous demandons à la FAO de coopérer avec les organisations internationales et les organismes du système des Nations Unies et les institutions financières afin d'assurer les moyens nécessaires pour une lutte coordonnée et efficace afin d'enrayer ce fléau et d'élargir le Programme EMPRES à la région occidentale de l'aire d'invasion et de reproduction du criquet pèlerin.

Enfin, nous lançons un appel aux pays membres de la FAO pour soutenir la résolution soumise par les pays du Maghreb et mon pays.

Je vous remercie<sup>6</sup>.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie. Donc, nous arrivons à la fin de la liste des orateurs sur cette question. Je vais immédiatement passer la parole au Docteur Zehni pour donner les éclaircissements aux demandes qui ont été faites et nous concluons sur ce point.

**M.S. ZEHNI (Director, Plant Production and Protection Division):** Let me first express my appreciation, and myself, for the comments, for the views expressed and for the support expressed by delegates, and I would say we appreciate as well, if not more, whatever critical remarks were made concerning the documentation and the rest because this is the only way we can improve in our work.

The delegate of Algeria in, as you describe it, his complete statement, set the tone and I think he saved many of the delegates from repeating the comments, which they would have done, so it was a good comprehensive opening of our debate and we took very good note of his statement and all the other statements. This is an issue the Organization and the countries affected have been living with for many many years. We are dealing with a problem of biblical origins and it has been with us for a long time.

There were a number of interventions related to the Resolution itself and, if you noted that, Tunisia made the proposal to correct the title of a certain group of countries which we will take into account easily. Sweden made the suggestion that the word "donors" be replaced by "members" and the delegate from Pakistan just made the proposal that Pakistan and India should be added to the list of countries in the third paragraph. So I take it you are directing us to accept these and we proceed as such unless we are told differently by you.

There were a number of questions, but not many actually. There was a question from the delegate of Algeria relating to the status of the project from the African Development Bank on the prevention and control for Northwest Africa and we will be prepared to provide more information than I am prepared to give here. The

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<sup>6</sup> Texte reçu avec demande d'insertion au procès-verbal.

project unfortunately is still pending and my understanding is that it is not likely to be approved as it stands now, so we need to work on that. So maybe I should leave it at that, but we are following it actively but as I said, for the sake of saving time, we are prepared to share with the delegate of Algeria the information we have here.

The delegate from Sudan as usual is reminding us all the time of advances in science and the possibilities of biological control and all the rest of it and I want to assure him that substantial research efforts are ongoing, namely as bilateral activities. There are a number of laboratories and institutions working on this and they are focusing on improving the monitoring of the locusts using advanced technologies, developing alternatives to harmful pesticides, including the one he mentioned, and evaluation of the safety and environmental impact. So there are a number of areas of research going on. There are no major breakthroughs yet but the research is continuing, but I am sure that the problem of the desert locust control is much wider and more complex than the problem he referred to in Canada, but there is some promising research coming even using bacteria as a biological control and we would be glad to share with him some of the documentation we have on that and the information we have outside this meeting.

The delegate of the Netherlands referred to the Emergency Fund and how this relates to EMPRES. He may recall that the Emergency Fund is one of the stated objectives of the EMPRES Programme. One of the objectives is to have an Emergency Fund that covers the need of the region so, in that context, there is no inconsistency between this and the proposed Fund.

I am under the scrutiny of your eyes, Mr Chairman, that I should proceed but there are many comments made on the extension of the EMPRES Programme to other areas and I would like just to mention here that the EMPRES Programme is really a question of an initial focus and has never been seen as an exclusive mechanism to exclude the other areas. As we stand now, almost 20 percent of EMPRES resources are directed towards the West and North Africa region and about 40 percent of the other Regular Programme resources directed to that area as well, and if you take the totality of the resources, Regular Programme and Trust Funds, the western and northern Africa area gets about 60 percent of the total of the resources in this area. I am not saying that this is enough resources, I still agree with those who said we still need more resources to continue but, in pursuing our Programme, we are trying to balance between the immediate need and the priorities of the different areas.

Through you, Mr Chairman, I would thank the delegates for their support and for their useful and helpful comments.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, Docteur Zehni. Est-ce qu'il y a d'autres demandes d'éclaircissement ou d'autres observations? Je n'en vois pas. Et je crois que nous allons conclure notre débat sur cette question, en disant tout simplement que la Commission recommande à la Conférence l'adoption de la résolution qui figure dans le document C 95/LIM/27 avec les amendements apportés par la Tunisie, la Suède et le Pakistan.

Y a-t-il des observations sur cette recommandation? Il n'y en a pas. Il en est ainsi décidé.

Mesdames et Messieurs, nous terminons ainsi le débat, l'examen des différents points inscrits à notre ordre du jour. Il nous reste à adopter notre rapport et je vous prie de consulter chaque jour le Journal de la Conférence pour savoir la date et l'heure de la prochaine réunion plénière qui sera en principe chargée d'examiner le rapport préparé par le Comité de rédaction, à qui nous souhaitons beaucoup de courage et beaucoup de chance.

**The meeting rose at 13.30 hours.**

**La séance est levée à 13 h 30.**

**Se levanta la sesión a las 13.30 horas.**

30 October 1995



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE

CONFERENCIA

Twenty-eighth Session • Vingt-huitième session • 28° período de sesiones

EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMISSION I  
HUITIEME SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION I  
OCTAVA SESION DE LA COMISION I

30 October 1995

The Eighth Meeting was opened at 10.30 hours

Mr Tilomas Yanga,

Chairman of Commission I, presiding

La huitième séance est ouverte à 10 h 30

sous la présidence de M. Thomas Yanga,

Président de la Commission I

Se abre la octava sesión a las 10.30 horas

bajo la presidencia del Sr. Thomas Yanga,

Presidente de la Comisión I

**ADOPTION OF REPORT****ADOPTION DU RAPPORT****APROBACION DEL INFORME**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs, bonjour.

Nous devons ce matin adopter le rapport du Comité de rédaction. Avant tout, j'aimerais m'assurer que tout le monde dispose des documents nécessaires, c'est-à-dire des différents projets de rapport: C 95/I/REP/1, C 95/I/REP/2, C 95/I/REP/3, C 95/I/REP/4, C 95/I/REP/5, C 95/I/REP/6 et C 95/LIM/31.

Dans le REP/6, dans la version anglaise, il y a une erreur. Ce projet est présenté comme le rapport de la Conférence et non le rapport de la Commission. Il y a donc lieu d'apporter une correction.

Je voudrais aussi vous informer que le même document est en train d'être reproduit en éliminant les phrases barrées qui ont été reproduites, alors que ces phrases ne devaient pas figurer dans la version finale. Donc le texte que vous avez devant vous sera redistribué dans une version plus propre.

Avant que nous ne commençons, je voudrais vous rappeler que dans ces rapports, il y a un certain nombre de résolutions, dont certaines ont déjà fait l'objet d'un consensus, et sur lesquelles je vous prie de ne pas revenir. Elles figurent dans le REP/3, les deux résolutions sur la pêche responsable, dans le REP/4 la résolution sur l'objectif de contribution au Programme alimentaire mondial ONU/FAO pour 1997-1998, et dans le REP/5 sur la situation du criquet pèlerin et les mesures à prendre.

Par contre, les résolutions qui figurent dans le REP/2, à savoir l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission des ressources phytogénétiques et les normes phytosanitaires, et dans le REP/6 sur le Sommet mondial de l'alimentation, ont été discutées au sein du Comité de rédaction, comme nous en avons convenu, et ont fait l'objet d'un consensus au sein du Comité de rédaction. Ces résolutions nous sont soumises pour examen et adoption.

Avant de passer la parole au Président du Comité de rédaction pour présenter son rapport, je voudrai rendre hommage au travail accompli par le Président et tous les membres du Comité qui ont travaillé d'arrache-pied pour que nous ayons ce matin un rapport qui contient, à mon avis, l'essentiel de nos discussions et qui, je l'espère, fera l'objet d'un consensus parmi nous.

Tenant compte du fait que les rapports ne vous ont été remis que ce matin, nous allons procéder aussi lentement que possible. Cela dépendra de vous.

Je donne la parole au Président du Comité de rédaction qui nous présentera son rapport.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Chairman, Drafting Committee):** Before us we have a report which results from approximately twenty hours of drafting. When the Chairman decided that the drafting group should deal with the Resolution on the World Summit he probably had no idea what he was giving to the group. Out of those twenty hours we negotiated for fifteen to sixteen hours on the Resolution of the World Food Summit. The Secretariat listed to their best knowledge all the amendments and/or suggestions to change the Resolution. From what I understand, all these amendments were made with the ultimate intention to contribute to the success of the Summit and with such a big event there may be some differences of opinion as to how success can best be reached. This explains the long time that we negotiated on the Resolution. From the numbers of hours you may conclude that it was a tough process, and indeed it was, but it was also a process which took place in a very good spirit. The toughness you can draw from the square brackets that were still there after eleven hours of negotiating and that are in the report of the Resolutions Committee. The good spirit is proven in that we still continued even after the Resolution went to the Resolutions Committee and finally resulted in the compromised text that enabled us to remove the square brackets.

I really have to compliment the members of the group that they kept trying to reach a result, a result that is now before you. Why I speak of this so extensively is so that you may understand that the text before you is a very delicate compromise, everything is linked with everything. When the Commission touches one item we

run the risk of involving ourselves again in a tedious negotiating exercise and on this I would say such an exercise once is enough for some time. I would not like to repeat this within 48 hours, therefore I plead with the Commission not to try to change the text of the Resolution that we finally achieved to have a compromise on. Another proof of the constructive spirit of the group is that for all the items we required only four hours to agree upon the text before you, including the text of the Resolution on the broadening of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources. I appreciate that in taking the initiative to have a very very small informal group to discuss the Resolution before it came to the Drafting Group. To my understanding most delegates who expressed interest in the Resolution during the debate were included in that very very informal group and the result is also before you.

Once again I would like express my gratitude to the members of the Drafting Group for their very constructive and cooperative attitude. I think we developed friendship during that exercise and as you know, Mr Chairman, real friendship is characterized by respect for each other's opinion and mutual understanding and that is the way we worked and achieved this report. Before I end I have to say to the Commission that there are a few changes in the text before you. There is one the document on Genetic Resources and Phytosanitary Standards on page 1 in the first paragraph on the second line: we have mentioned the "Committee" on Sustainable Development and that should be "The Commission" so that is the penultimate line of paragraph 1.

On page 5 of the same report we have the last sentence of paragraph 7 where it mentions "while some delegates suggested an early review of this Standard" it should be "as some delegates suggested an early review of the Standards".

Then in another change, and there are a few more, on this page with the text in French and in English on the Desert Locust situation. I spoke with the Algerian Delegate. I went along with the members of the drafting group to see whether the changes that are proposed are alright, all the members of the drafting group as far as I could find them in this room, and I hope that they agree to that and I would like to give the floor, through you, Mr Chairman, to the Algerian Delegate to say what the exact changes are because it is too difficult for me to explain it in French. I think he will do a much better job.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie M. Houtman. Je voudrais remercier également tous les membres du comité de rédaction pour l'excellent travail qui a été fait, et je dois dire qu'en vous confiant la tâche de déblayer et de concilier les différents points de vue sur les différentes résolutions je l'ai fait en connaissance de cause, car je connaissais vos capacités ainsi que celles des membres de votre Comité.

**DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION I - PART I**  
**PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION I - PREMIERE PARTIE**  
**PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION I - PARTE I**

**PARAGRAPHS 1 to 8**  
**PARAGRAPHES 1 à 8**  
**PARRAFOS 1 a 8**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Avant que nous ne procédions à l'examen paragraphe par paragraphe, ou en bloc si vous le souhaitez, je voudrais donner la parole à M. De Haen qui, à la lumière de la décision que la Conférence a prise vendredi dernier sur le budget, a une petite modification à apporter, qui à mon sens ne modifie pas le sens du rapport, et qui concerne les paragraphes 7 et 8.

**H. DE HAEN (Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department):** May I, with your permission, share what is just being debated here with the Commission. That had been the proposal developed within the Secretariat to propose a slight change which would only underline again that the proposal to maintain the reporting every four years, as contained in paragraph 8 of the report, would not lead to additional costs and in fact would maximum savings by making reference to the reports mentioned in paragraph 7 of various committees, but as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee just indicated that he

would by all means recommend that no changes are proposed that are not really changes of substance I at this time withdraw my request for the floor.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous commençons l'examen du REP/1, et je vous propose d'examiner le paragraphe 1.

Pas d'observations? Adopté.

Paragraphe 2. Pas d'observations ? Adopté.

Paragraphe 3.

**Adel Mahmoud ABOUL-NAGA (Egypt):** I have a number of amendments but, failing to have agreement on this, I confine myself to a very minor one. I do not think it will make any difficulty for anybody.

The amendment is in line 8, at the very end of that line, and it is to delete the words "a proposal was also made" and to start the sentence with, "FAO should contribute". I do not think we have a different view but that "FAO should contribute to enhancing the capability of Member Nations, particularly the developing ones, in preparing ...." and so on. I think we have general agreement on it, even if it is raised by somebody.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Si je comprends bien votre proposition, vous désirez dire: "la FAO devrait contribuer" ou "la FAO doit contribuer à renforcer les capacités des Etats Membres ...".

**Horacio M. CARANDANG (Philippines):** I would like to support that amendment. It strengthens the sentence because, if you read the sentence, it means that there is no decision. I think we have made a decision that FAO should contribute to enhancing the capability of Member Nations. I therefore strongly support the amendment.

**LE PRESIDENT:** J'espère que tout le monde a pris bonne note de cet amendement. S'il n'y a pas de commentaires, je considère que le paragraphe est adopté avec l'amendement proposé par l'Egypte, et l'amendement proposé par l'Australie.

Le paragraphe 3 est adopté avec cet amendement.

Paragraphe 4?

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** You did not give me a chance to comment on whether there was another amendment on paragraph 3. You said that the amendment was adopted and then proceeded directly to close the paragraph. Would you allow me to comment further on paragraph 3?

**LE PRESIDENT:** Honorable délégué, je vous le permets, mais à l'avenir, essayer d'élever votre pancarte plus vite que vous ne l'avez fait.

Si vous avez un amendement pour le paragraphe 3, nous sommes prêts à vous écouter.

**Kevin O'OBRIEN (Australia):** Thank you for your generosity, Mr Chairman,. The reason for my tidiness is that my comment is on the same sentence. It does affect the amendment we have already adopted. We wanted to suggest an additional amendment in the same sentence after the section "the capability of Member Nations, particularly the developing ones". We wanted to insert after the comma "in implementing undertakings in the Uruguay Round of negotiations and". The sentence would read, "FAO should contribute to enhancing the



capability of Member Nations, particularly the developing ones, in implementing undertakings in the Uruguay Round and in preparing for the next round of trade negotiations...".

**Gebrehiwot REDAI (Ethiopia):** I am not particularly interested in paragraph 3 but I would like to bring the attention of the Committee to the fact that paragraph 3 is exclusively about the Uruguay Round, whereas the adjustment on agriculture is on two aspects; that is, on the one hand, those developing countries which are supposed to be supported in their efforts to produce sufficient food for them and, on the other, those that involve the Uruguay Round. However, although this was mentioned in the discussion, there did not seem to be much discussion. The answer that I was given was that there was little discussion in the Commission. I was in a weakened situation in the sense that I was shuttling from Commission to Commission. If there were countries that very much dealt with this, I would like to put it on record.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous passons au paragraphe 4.

Je ne vois pas d'observations, par conséquent le paragraphe 4 est adopté.

Nous passons au paragraphe 5. Je ne vois pas d'observations, par conséquent le paragraphe 5 est adopté.

Nous passons au paragraphe 6. Je ne vois pas d'observations, le paragraphe 6 est adopté.

Nous passons au paragraphe 7. Je ne vois pas d'observations, le paragraphe 7 est adopté.

Nous passons au paragraphe 8.

Je tiens à vous rappeler que nous adoptons le rapport et qu'il n'est pas question que nous ouvrions à nouveau un débat. Si vous êtes satisfaits du rapport, je crois que nous l'adoptons. Si vous n'êtes pas satisfaits, je souhaiterais que vous fassiez des propositions précises d'amendements sur le rapport qui vous est soumis.

D'après ce que vous dites, il me semble que vous ne voulez pas faire de commentaires précis ni apporter un amendement.

Avec votre permission, nous allons adopter le rapport tel qu'il est.

Le paragraphe 8 est adopté.

**Paragraphs 1 to 8, as amended, approved**

**Les paragraphes 1 à 8 ainsi amendés, sont approuvés**

**Los párrafos 1 a 8, así enmendados, son aprobados**

**Draft Report of Commission I, Part I, as amended, was adopted**

**Le projet de rapport de la Commission I, première partie, ainsi amendé, est adopté**

**El proyecto de informe de la Comisión I, Parte 1, así enmendado, es aprobado**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Avant de procéder à l'adoption de ce rapport et, en consultation avec le Président du Comité de rédaction, je voudrais vous proposer, si vous êtes d'accord, de passer la parole au Secrétariat qui propose des amendements non pas de fond mais qui ont trait à la situation financière et aux ressources de l'organisation pour le biennium à venir. Je crois que nos recommandations tiennent compte des décisions que la Conférence a prises vendredi dernier.

**A. SAWADOGO (Sous-Directeur général, Département de l'agriculture):** Vous avez exprimé l'essentiel des raisons qui conduisent à proposer cet amendement et comme nous l'avons proposé essentiellement sur la version anglaise, je vais demander à Monsieur Zehni de vous lire cet amendement.

**M.S. ZEHNI (Director, Plant Production and Protection Division):** This relates to paragraph 2 on page 1 under the title, "Broadening the Mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources".

In paragraph 2 the proposal is that at the end of the first line the word "would" be changed to "should" and then after "be" we insert the following, "subject to the availability of financial resources".

In paragraph 3, fourth line, after the words "Director-General to establish" we suggest the insertion of the following: "as soon as resources become available" and then the sentence continues.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Cet amendement est soumis à votre appréciation et la Commission reste bien entendu souveraine pour l'adopter ou le rejeter.

**Adel Mahmoud ABOUL-NAGA (Egypt):** I am sorry. I do not agree with either of those statements. We know that everything depends on the availability of financial resources.

On Friday we adopted a resolution as to US\$650 million. We already know that some of the Programme will be cut or streamlined. By putting the signature on this now, we are predetermining the result of the review to be carried out by the management to adjust the existing Programme to the resources which are available. We will also be giving a signal of less priority to this activity, which I do not think is the case. Surely we know what is behind the recommendation. I do not think we are giving the right signal from those who discussed these two matters over the last two or three days as to broadening the Mandate. I do not agree with it and I cannot go along with it.

**Horacio M. CARANDANG (Philippines):** I shall be very brief. I do not think there is anything in the discussion of this Committee that warrants the inclusion of these words. There has been a long debate in Commission II regarding economies in the budget provisions and nothing has been mentioned in relation to plant genetic resources. That would give an indication of a lower priority for this which we do not agree with.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous ne sommes pas en Commission II. Elle a déjà fini ses travaux.

## **DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION I - PART II**

### **PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION I - DEUXIEME PARTIE**

### **PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION I - PARTE II**

#### **PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 4 (including Resolution)**

#### **PARAGRAPHES 1 A 4 (y compris la Résolution)**

#### **PARRAFOS 1 a 4 (incluida la Resolución)**

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** I have three comments to make on paragraph 1. The first is presentational. I believe that it is such an important paragraph that the sentence in line 10 beginning "the Conference agreed ..." should start a new paragraph. That is the first suggestion.

The second suggestion is to do with the comments on line 13 "the Organization to deal in a more integrated manner with all agro-biodiversity". We would prefer to delete the word "of" and add the word "issues" after "agro-biodiversity". It would therefore read as follows: "the Organization to deal in a more integrated manner with agro-biodiversity issues, including the follow-up ...", etc.

The third suggestion is to more closely reflect the discussion in Conference and indeed the Draft Resolution before us. This suggestion stops on line 15 with the sentence beginning "the Conference stressed" and we would like to see the following two additions to the sentence. Before the word, "cooperation" in English on line 15, the insertion of the word, "full", and after "cooperation" the insertion of the words "and integration of the Commission's activities". This sentence would therefore read: "The Conference stressed the importance

of full cooperation and integration of the Commission's activities with the Conference of the parties to the Convention on Biological Biodiversity". Those are our three suggestions.

**LE PRESIDENT:** J'espère que vous avez pris bonne note des trois amendements proposés par l'Australie. Je propose que nous les prenions un à un.

Le premier amendement propose de commencer un nouveau paragraphe à partir de la phrase: "La Conférence est convenue".

Y a-t-il des observations sur cet amendement?

Il est adopté.

Le deuxième amendement consiste à supprimer le mot "tous" dans la phrase qui se lit comme suit: "La Conférence a reconnu que l'élargissement du mandat de la Commission permettra à la Commission d'intégrer davantage tous les aspects de l'agrodiversité". Y a-t-il des observations sur cet amendement?

Il est adopté.

Le troisième amendement porte sur la phrase qui suit: "La Conférence a souligné l'importance d'une coopération pleine et de l'intégration des activités des comités avec la Conférence des parties".

Y a-t-il des observations?

**E. Wayne DENNEY (United States of America):** We agree with the insertion of the word "for" in the first part. That was part of our discussion here. Reflecting on what was discussed when we had that issue before us, I am not sure that I recall any reference to the Conference stressing the integration of the Commission or the future Commission with the Conference of the parties. It is a little unclear to me exactly what that means, so we are not sure that it adds anything to that paragraph.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Chairman, Drafting Committee):** It is difficult for me to clarify for the United States what Australia means. However, I feel that the inclusion of the phrase "integration of activities with the Conference of the parties" is a good endeavour. I do not think there can be any objection to the insertion of what Australia has proposed.

**Ms Susan MILLS (Canada):** I also have difficulty recalling such a discussion earlier during the Commission. I also have difficulty understanding clearly what is meant by these words and I would not at this point be positive about their inclusion.

**Neil FRASER (New Zealand):** I am not in a position to enter into a debate on the issue but I would note that the fourth preamble paragraph in the Resolution talks about "an integrated approach to agro-biodiversity" including "with the Convention on Biological Diversity", so the proposal may not be inconsistent with that. I am not aware of the nuances of it, but it seems on the face of it to be consistent with that.

**LE PRESIDENT:** "Approche intégrée" ou "intégration"; je pense qu'il y a certainement des similitudes entre ces termes mais ils doivent présenter certains problèmes, notamment au niveau juridique. Malheureusement, M. Moore n'est pas dans la salle.

**A. SAWADOGO (Sous-Directeur général, Département de l'agriculture):** Monsieur le Président, vous savez que le terme "intégration" pose des problèmes, surtout dans une journée comme aujourd'hui. Nous avons l'impression qu'il y a des significations qu'il serait difficile à l'Organisation d'appliquer.

**LE PRESIDENT:** J'aimerais que nous puissions entendre l'avis de M. Moore avant de poursuivre le débat sur cette partie de la proposition concernant l'intégration des Comités.

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** I understand that the suggestion was to add the words "an integration of the Commission's activities with the Conference of Parties". I think the concept of carrying out our activities in close cooperation and in harmony with the Conference of parties is something which has come across very strongly at this Conference. In fact, we had intended to have some kind of wording that would indicate the kind of cooperation and integration that could be envisaged in the Statutes of the broadened Commission, which is going to the Council on Friday for adoption. This matter had already been raised by the distinguished delegate of Australia. Perhaps it is sufficient to specify it carefully in the Statutes of the Commission, where it can be tailored to the exact nature of the type of cooperation and integration that is required. I think perhaps the word "integration" on its own sounds a little too extreme here. Obviously the Organization would be cooperating very closely and its activities will be in harmony with those of the Conference of Parties. My suggestion is either to leave it to the Statutes, in which case we will draft with you the exact wording of the cooperation and integration of activities or, should you wish, use the words "in harmony with the Conference of Parties".

**LE PRESIDENT:** Vous avez entendu ce que vient de dire M. Moore. Le Représentant de l'Australie a la parole.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** I wonder if I could perhaps suggest a simplified form of words which may assist. My proposal is that rather than having two insertions we could have just one, so that the sentence would read "the Conference stressed the importance of" and then insert "an integrated approach and ...". If people like the words "full cooperation", I can live with that as well. It would therefore read: "the importance of an integrated approach and full cooperation with the Conference of parties".

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** Of course, I do not want to go into the substance of this. It is entirely a matter for the Commission itself to decide. The integration, however, needs to be closely defined. We need to know what we are talking about. Perhaps "integrated approach" is better. I wonder whether the words "harmonized approach and full integration with the conference" might even be slightly better. However, I do not want to put words into the mouth of the Commission.

I would also like to reiterate that we will be working on the statutes again and perhaps we can be a little more precise as to the nature of the cooperation and integration of activities that the delegate of Australia was requesting.

**LE PRESIDENT:** A la lumière de cet avis, je me tourne vers le Délégué de l'Australie pour lui demander s'il serait disposé à accepter l'utilisation du terme "en harmonie" - "d'une coopération en harmonie avec la Conférence"- en attendant que le statut de la Commission soit discuté. On pourra ensuite éventuellement utiliser d'autres mots plus appropriés.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** Mr Chairman, as the draft resolution before us has the words "integrated approach" several times within it, we would prefer to stay with those words. We agree entirely with Mr Moore that the intention is that the draft statutes to be considered by Council at the end of this week would set out in initial terms the form of that integration and the form of that harmonization. We would prefer to stay with the words "integrated approach" but not to describe those here and to leave that to Council to consider in developing the statutes.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je me tourne vers la Commission. Vous avez entendu l'amendement du Représentant de l'Australie, qui se lirait comme suit: "La Conférence a souligné l'importance d'une approche intégrée et d'une coopération totale avec la Conférence des Parties à la Convention ...".

Quelle est votre réaction à cette proposition? Je n'en vois pas. Cet amendement est adopté.

Nous prenons maintenant le paragraphe 2. La première phrase de ce paragraphe se lit comme suit: "La Conférence est convenue, en outre, que la Commission élargie devrait être secondée par des groupes de travail sectoriels, équilibrés sur le plan géographique, à caractère technique et intergouvernemental".

On ajouterait à cette phrase: "sous réserve de la disponibilité de ressources financières".

**Ms Anita MATEJOVSKY (Sweden):** Mr Chairman, I fully support what the delegates of Egypt and the Philippines have already said regarding the proposed amendments to paragraphs two and three.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous venons d'entendre le représentant de la Suède. Nous avons encore en mémoire les positions exprimées par les représentants de l'Egypte et des Philippines.

Si vous êtes pour l'élimination des amendements suggérés, vous vous abstenerez de prendre la parole. Si vous êtes contre l'élimination de ces amendements, levez votre pancarte.

Personne ne se manifeste. Nous supprimons donc les deux amendements préparés par le Secrétariat.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** Mr Chairman, my comment on paragraph 2 concerns the sequence, particularly in relation to paragraph 3, in that we are not proposing to set up sectoral working groups of an intergovernmental nature yet; we are proposing to set them up as the mandate is broadened on a step-by-step basis. My comment is really to question the order of paragraphs 2 and 3, whether in fact we should have paragraph 3 first, to be followed by paragraph 2. I think this would give a better idea of our intentions in a timing sense and would also help resolve any residual uncertainties about the resource question.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous sommes saisis de la proposition d'inverser les paragraphes 2 et 3. S'il n'y a pas d'objections à cette proposition, le paragraphe 2 deviendra le paragraphe 3 et le paragraphe 3 deviendra le paragraphe 2.

**Adel Mahmoud ABOUL-NAGA (Egypt):** I do not mind about the order but I have another amendment to paragraph 3, which is now paragraph 2, eliminating the additional amendment from the Secretariat. Should I mention it now? No, I will wait.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Pour les besoins de l'adoption du rapport, nous conservons la numérotation du document mais nous retenons que les deux paragraphes seront inversés.

Y a-t-il d'autres amendements sur le paragraphe 2 actuel tel qu'il figure dans le texte? S'il n'y en a pas, l'ancien paragraphe 2 est adopté.

Nous prenons le paragraphe 3.

**Adel Mahmoud ABOUL-NAGA (Egypt):** The old paragraph 2 or the new paragraph 2?

**LE PRESIDENT:** L'ancien paragraphe 2.

**Adel Mahmoud ABOUL-NAGA (Egypt):** In the very last phrase of paragraph 3 on the second page in the English version my amendment is to replace the phrase "depending on the status of decisions regarding" by

the following phrase: "taking into consideration the progress in" and continue with "the revision of the Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources". The statement as it is now is very binding.

**LE PRESIDENT:** J'espère que vous avez bien pris note de l'amendement proposé par le représentant de l'Egypte, à savoir que la dernière partie de la dernière phrase du paragraphe 3 se lirait comme suit: "à la Commission des ressources génétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture, en prenant en considération les progrès ou l'avancement en ce qui concerne la révision de l'Engagement sur les ressources phytogénétiques".

Y a-t-il des observations à ce sujet?

**Nedilson Ricardo JORGE (Brazil):** I was waiting for the adoption of Egypt's proposal to make another suggestion regarding the old paragraph 3. If you will allow me, I have a small suggestion on the fourth line of the English text when it says "Consequently, the Conference requested the Director-General". I wonder whether the word "requested" is the appropriate one here since I understand it is the prerogative of the Director-General to establish these groups. I would suggest the word "suggested" it should read "Consequently, the Conference suggested the Director-General establish". I think that may be a better way to express our feelings.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Vous avez pris note de l'amendement proposé par le représentant du Brésil?

**Adel Mahmoud ABOUL-NAGA (Egypt):** Chairman, even if the second paragraph refers to finances, I do not understand it to be the case here. This mainly concerns the *Ad hoc* Group of Experts on Animal Genetic Resources, and they cannot work without it. It is a very small thing whether we say "requested" or "suggested". Either we want things to go on or not. Let us spell it out. We are going round in circles. We want it, so let us start. I think we want animal genetic research to start; this is the way to start it.

**E. Wayne DENNEY (United States of America):** We have the same view as the one expressed by Egypt. We would support retaining the language as it is.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Vous avez tous entendu le représentant du Brésil. Quelle est votre réaction à sa proposition d'amendement?

**Nedilson Ricardo JORGE (Brazil):** First of all, can I have a clarification? Have we retained in this paragraph the words "as soon as resources become available" or have we dropped that suggestion in this paragraph also? I understand that we have not accepted the suggestion of the Secretariat for the old paragraph 2 but in this old paragraph 3 have we also dropped the suggestion of the Secretariat or not?

**LE PRESIDENT:** Sur le principe, nous avons donc éliminé l'amendement proposé par le Secrétariat. La phrase, à son début, ne comporte donc plus d'autre amendement que celui du représentant du Brésil. Le représentant du Brésil a entendu les réactions à son amendement. Je propose donc que nous conservions le texte en l'état.

**Nedilson Ricardo JORGE (Brazil):** I accept retaining the sentence as it is.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie pour votre coopération.

Donc l'ancien paragraphe 3, s'il n'y a pas d'autres suggestions serait adopté avec l'amendement proposé par l'Egypte.

Nous passons au projet de résolution. Il y a-t-il des commentaires sur le projet de résolution?

**Nedilson Ricardo JORGE (Brazil):** I understand we are discussing the whole project, the whole resolution. I have a small point that I hope, this time, can be accepted by the Commission. It is mainly an editorial proposal that I have overlooked when we discussed this resolution. It is in the sixth paragraph. When it says "Considering that a Commission with a broad mandate would guide and monitor...", since we have referred previously to a "broadened Commission" rather than a "Commission with a broad mandate", I think it would be consistent with the text we have to say "Considering that a broadened Commission would guide and monitor..." and the rest continues as it is. If it creates problems I can withdraw it but I think it is mainly an editorial change that could be accepted by the Commission.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Pourriez-vous reprendre votre amendement?

**Nedilson Ricardo JORGE (Brazil):** I do not know what the French and the Spanish texts and Arab texts look like but the English text says "Considering that a Commission with a broad mandate ...". It is not clear what "a broad mandate" here refers to. I think we have referred briefly to "a broadened Commission" or something along those lines. This is mainly an editorial change.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je crois que j'ai saisi. Je donne la parole au Président du Comité de rédaction.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Chairman, Drafting Committee):** Thank you Mr Chairman. The point is not so much that we talk about "a broadened Commission" but "a broadened mandate of the Commission". I would propose that you say "Considering that a Commission with a broadened mandate ...", is that is what you like, and I think that is even better.

**LE PRESIDENT:** A la lumière de cet éclaircissement du Comité de rédaction, je donne la parole au Délégué du Mexique.

**Mario MOYA PALENCIA (México):** Para una cuestión de procedimiento. Las resoluciones fueron aprobadas en sus términos. Ya estaban fraseadas. No es lo mismo que con el Informe, que lo hizo el Comité de Redacción. Si comenzamos a revisar cada palabra de las resoluciones, vamos a reabrir el debate. En consecuencia, sugiero que las resoluciones se pasen como están porque fueron aprobadas palabra por palabra. Me adhiero al punto de vista de que no es lo mismo un mandato ampliado que una comisión ampliada. El texto, a mi juicio, está bien. Lo importante es que las resoluciones fueron aprobadas y lo que estamos aprobando aquí es el texto de Informe.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie, Excellence. Je voudrais simplement signaler qu'au début de nos travaux j'avais fait savoir que certaines résolutions avaient déjà été adoptées par la plénière et qu'il y avait deux résolutions sur lesquelles des amendements avaient été formulés pendant le débat. La tâche avait été confiée au Comité de rédaction d'essayer de réconcilier tous ces amendements et de nous proposer un texte de consensus. C'est le cas pour cette résolution sur l'élargissement du mandat.

A la lumière de ce qui vient d'être dit par le Président du Comité de rédaction, je propose de laisser le texte en l'état.

**Nedilson Ricardo JORGE (Brazil):** I do not want to reopen a substantial debate on the resolution but I do not recall adopting the resolution either. The spirit of my proposal has been very well understood by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. If the Commission can accept the text as proposed by him, "Considering that a Commission with a broadened mandate would guide and monitor ...", that is exactly what

I meant. I do not think we are reopening a substantial debate: we are just trying to improve the text. I hope that creates no difficulty.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Donc le Brésil retire sa proposition. Les Philippines demandent la parole sur le projet de résolution.

**Horacio M. CARANDANG (Philippines):** I was just going to support the last amendment proposed by Brazil which was really the proposal of the Drafting Committee Chairman because I think that a Commission with "a broad mandate" is "a broad Commission", but "a broad Commission" in that case has the connotation of a broad membership and not a broadened mandate, so I would really suggest that we take up the latest suggestion from Brazil as put forward by the Chairman of the Committee.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Apparemment c'est un problème de rédaction. Pour le cas d'espèce, je recommande que l'on se réfère au texte français qui est très clair pour une fois. C'est assez exceptionnel.

Dans le texte français, on parle d'une Commission avec un mandat élargi. Nous sommes d'accord là-dessus. Nous laissons le texte en l'état. La Commission a un mandat élargi. Apparemment il n'y a plus de discussion sur cette proposition d'amendement.

Y-a-t-il d'autres observations sur la résolution...?

**Zahir Shah MOHMAND (Pakistan):** I agree with the explanation offered by the distinguished delegate from Philippines and, in line with the phraseology adopted, if we come to the fourth paragraph of the resolution this again says "broadened Commission". It should be "a Commission with a broadened mandate".

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous avons déjà adopté le projet de résolution, tel qu'il nous a été proposé. Pour une fois je proposerais que l'on prenne le texte français comme texte de base, et que l'on ajuste les autres langues sur le texte français, parce qu'il est très clair. Il répond parfaitement à vos préoccupations.

**Horacio M. CARANDANG (Philippines):** I just want to know what is the French text, Mr Chairman.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Le texte au paragraphe 4 dit en français: "demande au Conseil, à sa 110ème Session, d'adopter des statuts appropriés pour la Commission élargie, à titre provisoire...". Vous proposez de dire que la Commission a un mandat élargi. Il faudrait donc, dans le paragraphe 4 du dispositif de la résolution, que l'on remplace "la Commission élargie" par "la Commission avec un mandat élargi".

S'il n'y a pas de commentaires, la présente résolution, avec cette modification au paragraphe 4 de la résolution, est adoptée.

**Paragraphs 1 to 4, including Resolution, as amended, approved**

**Les paragraphes 1 à 4, y compris la Résolution, ainsi amendés, sont approuvés**

**Los párrafos 1 a 4, incluida la Resolución, así enmendados, son aprobados**



**PARAGRAPHS 5 to 9**  
**PARAGRAPHES 5 à 9**  
**PARRAFOS 5 a 9**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Paragraphe 5: adopté; Paragraphe 6: adopté; Paragraphe 7.

**Abdel Razig EL BASHIR (Sudan):** I wonder if there is a difference between the word "areas" and "zones". Should it be "The Conference also adopted the Phytosanitary Standard on 'Requirements for the Establishment of Pest-Free zones' rather than "areas"? Maybe in Arabic this, has a different implication but I wonder if in English it means the same thing. Should "areas" be changed for "zones"?

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je propose que le texte arabe se conforme au texte anglais et français qui ne posent pas de problèmes. En français le mot "zones" et en Anglais "areas", puisque le terme "zone" en anglais n'irait pas très bien.

En tenant compte de votre observation sur la rédaction du texte arabe, qui devra être conforme aux textes anglais et français, y-a-t-il d'autres observations ...?

On me signale que, dans la version française, à la dernière phrase: "alors que certains délégués ont suggéré que cette norme soit examinée ...", on devrait plutôt dire, afin d'être conforme avec la version anglaise: "que cette norme soit réexaminée".

Avec cette observation le paragraphe 7 est adopté.

Paragraphe 8: adopté.

Paragraphe 9.

Cela veut donc dire que c'est la Communauté de douze membres qui fait partie de la FAO et non pas l'Union européenne avec quinze membres?

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** Might I suggest that at the end of paragraph 9 the words "European Union" be changed to "European Community" since it is the European Community that is the Member of FAO, not the European Union.

In fact it is the fifteenth Member European Community that is a Member of FAO; the term European Union is a broader political term. In fact it is the European Community itself with its membership of fifteen which is a Member of FAO and which is thus entitled to become a Member of the IPPC, once the necessary amendments are adopted to the IPPC.

**Mario MOYA PALENCIA (México):** Una pequeña corrección en el párrafo 7. En la versión en español, en el cuarto renglón dice: "para" y debe decir: "por apoyar el proceso de negociaciones".

**LE PRESIDENT:** Donc le REP/2 est adopté avec l'amendement proposé au paragraphe 9 par le Conseil juridique, et les changements du Mexique dans la version espagnole.

**Paragraphs 5 to 9, as amended, approved**

**Les paragraphes 5 à 9 ainsi amendés, sont approuvés**

**Los párrafos 5 a 9, así enmendados, son aprobados**

**Draft Report of Commission I, Part II, as amended, was adopted**  
**Le Projet de rapport de la Commission I, deuxième partie, ainsi amendé, est adopté**  
**El proyecto de informe de la Comisión I, Parte II, así enmendado, es aprobado**

**DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION I - PART III**  
**PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION I - TROISIEME PARTIE**  
**PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION I - PARTE III**

**PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 9, INCLUDING TWO RESOLUTIONS**  
**LES PARAGRAPHES 1 A 9, Y COMPRIS DEUX RESOLUTIONS**  
**PARRAFOS 1 A 9, INCLUIDAS DOS RESOLUCIONES**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Dans le REP/3, on me signale que dans la version française au paragraphe 2, à la deuxième ligne, il y a un terme qui doit être supprimé. Il s'agit du terme "si".

Pas d'observations? Il est adopté.

Le paragraphe 2. Pas d'observations? Il est adopté.

Le paragraphe 3. Pas d'observations? Il est adopté.

Le paragraphe 4. Pas d'observations? Il est adopté.

Le paragraphe 5. Pas d'observations? Il est adopté.

Le paragraphe 6. Pas d'observations? Il est adopté.

Le paragraphe 7. Pas d'observations? Il est adopté.

Le paragraphe 8 avec la résolution. Y a-t-il des observations?

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** In fact we were thinking along similar lines to yourself, we wondered whether it would be possible to delete paragraph 9 and to refer to Resolutions " in the plural and we would like to see the beginning of this paragraph begin with the word "Accordingly, ". "The Conference adopted the Code of Conduct ..... the following Resolutions:" and that allows us to delete paragraph 9.

**Julio César LUPINACCI (Uruguay):** Señor Presidente, le pido disculpas porque voy a volver atrás, porque cuando yo pedí la palabra no me vieron.

Con respecto al párrafo 6. No estoy muy convencido de que se deba hacer una distinción entre artículos -los cinco primeros artículos- y luego hablar de secciones sustantivas del Código. Son todos artículos del Código. No veo por qué tenemos que hacer una distinción entre cuáles son sustantivos y cuáles no. Incluso yo me pregunto ¿los objetivos del Código, no es también un artículo sustantivo? Lo es. Por lo tanto, yo preferiría que se hable de los 12 artículos, se enumeren esos artículos y no se haga una distinción entre artículos y secciones sustantivas, porque las secciones sustantivas son artículos también; sin entrar a considerar cuál es sustantivo y cuál no. De manera que propondría que dijese: "incluía 12 artículos", y que se enumeren los 12 artículos. Eso es lo que quería proponer.

En cuanto a la propuesta de Australia, la comparto en el sentido de poner en el párrafo 8 las dos resoluciones, en plural.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je voudrais dire que lorsque j'ai soumis à l'attention de la Commission les différents paragraphes, j'ai fait l'effort nécessaire avec les membres du Secrétariat pour m'assurer qu'aucune pancarte n'était levée.

Votre proposition pose un problème à la Commission qui doit donc revenir sur le paragraphe 6. Est-elle d'accord pour réexaminer cet amendement proposé ? Vous avez demandé que soient énumérés les douze articles sans faire de distinction entre les articles et les sections de fond.

Je ne vois aucune observation. Approuvez-vous la proposition faite par le Délégué de l'Uruguay ou vous y opposez-vous ?

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Chairman, Drafting Committee):** We did not discuss this paragraph in the drafting group. It was acceptable to the drafting group the way it was drafted but I, of course, have no objections when you say five and seven is twelve, that is normal arithmetic and from that respect it does not matter. You could even delete the whole paragraph because it is all mentioned in the Resolutions.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Le Président du Comité de rédaction nous propose de supprimer l'ensemble du paragraphe 6.

**Luis DELGADO SANCHO (Comunidad Europea):** Nos parece muy razonable la propuesta del Presidente del Comité de Redacción y proponemos que se suprima el párrafo entero.

**Julio César LUPINACCI (Uruguay):** Cuando hice mi propuesta era una propuesta tímida. Estoy de acuerdo en quitar totalmente el párrafo si es necesario.

**Nedilson Ricardo JORGE (Brasil):** Para apoyar la propuesta de supresión de este párrafo.

**Carlos CAMACHO GAOS (México):** Sin objeto de discutir el tema, mi sugerencia es que técnicamente es más correcto que se hable en particular de cada resolución, porque luego van a ser publicadas en hojas aparte. Preferiría que se mantuviera el texto como originalmente está propuesto por el Comité de Redacción. De esta manera, no hacemos más modificaciones y cada resolución tiene su referencia.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous avons écouté la proposition du Mexique. Je vous propose que l'on garde le texte en l'état.

Le paragraphe 8 et la première résolution. Je ne vois pas d'observations; donc le paragraphe 8 avec la résolution sur le Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable est adopté.

Le paragraphe 9 avec la résolution sur l'Accord visant à favoriser le respect par les navires de pêche en haute mer des mesures internationales de conservation et de gestion. Je ne vois pas d'observations; par conséquent le paragraphe 9 et la résolution sont adoptés.

**Paragraphs 1 to 9, including two Resolutions, as amended, approved**

**Les paragraphes 1 à 9 , y compris deux Résolutions, ainsi amendés, sont approuvés**

**Los párrafos 1 a 9, incluyendo dos Resoluciones, así enmendados, son aprobados**

**PARAGRAPHS 10 TO 15 LES PARAGRAPHES 10 A 15 LOS PARRAFOS 10 A 15**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Le paragraphe 10. Y a-t-il des observations? Je n'en vois pas, il est adopté.

Le paragraphe 11. Y a-t-il des observations? Je n'en vois pas, il est adopté.

Le paragraphe 12 est adopté.

Le paragraphe 13 est adopté.

Le paragraphe 14 est adopté.

Le paragraphe 15 est adopté.

**Paragraphs 10 to 15 approved**

**Les paragraphes 10 à 15 sont approuvés**

**Los párrafos 10 a 15 son aprobados**

**Ole Kristian HOLTHE (Norway):** Excuse my delegation for being a little late on this point.

I have a question directed to the honourable representative of Argentina. What do the contents of this paragraph actually mean? If Argentina makes a national reservation on this point, I would *inter alia* like to know whether this is a new development in the politics of Argentina because those amongst us who attended the Cairo Conference on population and development cannot recall that Argentina at that Conference expressed a similar kind of reservation to the Plan of Action adopted at that Conference, namely the inclusion of the expression "female productive health". This is simply a question for clarification at this stage. I might like to come back after the explanation from Argentina.

**Sita. María Cristina FERRARI (Argentina):** La intervención de Argentina respecto al Plan de Acción de la Mujer Rural, fue muy breve. Yo no he participado en la Conferencia de Población de El Cairo, pero recibimos una instrucción de nuestro Gobierno de hacer una reserva que fue leída en esta sala durante el debate del Plan de Acción.

De todas maneras no quiero levantar en el momento de la presentación del Informe el debate sobre este tema. Lo único que puede hacer Argentina es facilitar a la Secretaría el texto escrito de la reserva que se hizo oportunamente, pero no aspiramos a levantar el debate.

**Ole Kristian HOLTHE (Norway):** Obviously I have to excuse myself to colleagues and yourself for wanting to press this point a little. We on our side wanted clarification on this point. I think the honourable representative of Argentina has done whatever is possible to explain the position. That should suffice. It is up to any national representative to make reservations. As far as I am concerned this reservation pertains only to Argentina.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Le texte de ce paragraphe ne dit pas plus que cela. Le paragraphe 15 et cette partie du rapport relative au point 12 de l'ordre du jour sont adoptés.

**Draft Report of Commission I, Part ED, as amended, was adopted**

**Le projet de rapport de la Commission I, troisième partie, ainsi amendé, est adopté**

**El proyecto de informe de la Comisión I, Parte III, así enmendado, es aprobado**

**DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION I - PART IV**  
**PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION I - QUATRIEME PARTIE**  
**PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION I - PARTE IV**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous passons au document C 95/I/REP/4 relatif à l'objectif de contributions au Programme alimentaire mondial ONU/FAO pour 1997-98. Y a-t-il des observations sur l'ensemble de ce rapport? Il n'y en a pas. Je considère donc que nous l'adoptons *en bloc*.

**The Draft Report of Commission I, Part IV, was adopted**  
**Le projet de rapport de la Commission I, quatrième partie, est approuvé**  
**El proyecto de informe de la Comisión I, Parte IV, es aprobado**

**DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION I - PART V**  
**PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION I - CINQUIEME PARTIE**  
**PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION I - PARTE V**

**PARAGRAPHS 1 to 5 (including Resolution)**  
**PARAGRAPHES 1 à 5 (y compris la Résolution)**  
**PARRAFOS 1 a 5 (incluida la Resolución)**

**Nasreddine RIMOUCHE (Algérie):** Si je prends la parole, c'est pour apporter quelques éclaircissements et harmoniser les textes français et anglais. Mes propositions d'amendements ne touchent en aucun cas le fond de cette question.

Je commence par le paragraphe 1. A la septième ligne du texte français de ce paragraphe, il est dit: "des ressources supplémentaires seraient nécessaires". Nous demandons de remplacer ces termes par "sont nécessaires". En anglais, il est dit "would be". Cela deviendrait "are".

En ce qui concerne le paragraphe 2, il est dit, à la première ligne du texte français: "La Conférence a reconnu qu'il était important que le Programme EMPRES..." Nous demandons que cette phrase soit amendée de cette manière: "La Conférence a reconnu l'importance du Programme EMPRES".

Toujours au même paragraphe, à la troisième ligne du texte français, où il est dit "soit axé pour commencer", nous proposons de dire ce qui suit: "qui est axé sur la région centrale".

A la quatrième ligne de ce paragraphe, où il est dit "tout en appréciant", nous proposons les mots suivants: "tout en insistant sur". La phrase deviendrait donc: "tout en insistant sur la nécessité d'agir dans d'autres régions".

A la cinquième ligne du même paragraphe, nous proposons que, dans la phrase commençant par "Elle a donc invité le Directeur général à envisager", les mots "sous réserve que des ressources soient disponibles" soient remplacés par "dans le cadre des ressources disponibles".

Dans la dernière phrase de ce paragraphe, nous proposons de remplacer "d'autres régions touchées par des retours offensifs de criquets pèlerins" par "des régions touchées par le criquet pèlerin". On supprime donc "des retours offensifs".

Qu'il me soit permis de revenir au début de cette phrase, où il est dit: "l'extension de la couverture géographique du programme de la région de la mer Rouge". Je préférerais l'écourter pour dire "l'extension du programme EMPRES" et supprimer "couverture géographique du programme de la région de la mer Rouge".

Je passe maintenant au paragraphe 4. La phrase telle que formulée dans la version française crée beaucoup de confusion. Nous proposons de l'amender de la manière suivante: "La Conférence a invité les pays touchés par le criquet pèlerin" - jusque-là, il n'y a pas de changement - "à renforcer leur capacité nationale de lutte, avec l'aide et l'assistance de la FAO".

Dans la résolution, il n'y a pas de changement de fond. Il s'agit seulement d'harmoniser le texte français avec le texte anglais; c'est donc une question de traduction.

A la cinquième ligne du paragraphe 3 du dispositif, on parle d'un fonds "de réserve". Je crois que le texte anglais reflète mieux ce dont il s'agit et qu'il vaudrait mieux dire "la création d'un fonds de secours" car il y a une grande différence entre fonds de réserve et fonds de secours.

Au paragraphe 5 du dispositif, il est dit en français - et c'est aussi une question de traduction - "Demande au Directeur général d'envisager" alors qu'en anglais il est dit "to consider". Nous proposons donc de remplacer "envisager" par "considérer".

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie de ces nombreuses propositions d'amendements. Nous pourrions être appelés à vous demander de les reprendre à l'occasion de l'examen, paragraphe par paragraphe, de ce document.

Auparavant, je vais donner la parole au Président du Comité de rédaction.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Chairman, Drafting Committee):** Just to reiterate that I went to the Members of the Drafting Committee who were present in the room this morning and they agreed to the changed text. So far as the Resolution is concerned, there are some errors and aberrations from the original text that was adopted here. What the Algerian delegate said is correct. In the English text there was mention of a Relief Fund, not a Contingency Fund.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je remercie M. Houtman. Nous allons examiner ce document paragraphe par paragraphe.

Paragraphe 1: Adoptez-vous ce paragraphe tel qu'amendé, c'est-à-dire avec le mot "sont" à la place de "seraient"? Il n'y a pas d'observations. Le paragraphe 1 est donc adopté.

Le paragraphe 2 comporte un certain nombre d'amendements que je vais essayer de relire: "La Conférence a reconnu l'importance du programme EMPRES qui est axé sur la région centrale, tout en insistant sur la nécessité d'agir dans d'autres régions. Elle a donc invité le Directeur général à envisager, dans le cadre des ressources disponibles, l'extension du programme EMPRES à d'autres régions touchées par le criquet pèlerin, notamment l'Afrique de l'Ouest."

Le délégué de l'Algérie confirme qu'apparemment j'ai pris note de tous ses amendements.

**Abdel Razig EL BASHIR (Sudan):** Eastern Africa is no less important as far as locusts are concerned. I have no objection to the words "in particular" but my proposal is that it should either read "in particular Eastern and Western Africa" or that the words "in particular" should be deleted, so that it would end with the word "upsurges".

**LE PRESIDENT:** La proposition est donc la suivante: ou nous laissons le mot "notamment" et nous ajoutons, à la fin: "en Afrique de l'Est et de l'Ouest"; ou nous supprimons le mot "notamment" et nous gardons "en Afrique de l'Ouest".

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Chairman, Drafting Committee):** I think it is better to delete the last four words, "in particular Western Africa". During the discussion, Pakistan wanted to include Pakistan and India, and those countries are not in Africa. Therefore, I think it is better to delete the last four words.

**LE PRESIDENT:** La Commission aura pris note de l'amendement proposé par le Président du Comité de rédaction, qui demande que la phrase s'arrête à "d'autres régions touchées par le cricket pèlerin".

Acceptez-vous cet amendement? Le paragraphe 2 est adopté tel qu'amendé.

Paragraphe 3: adopté.

Le paragraphe 4 se lit comme suit: "La Conférence a invité les pays touchés par le cricket pèlerin à renforcer leur capacité nationale de lutte, avec l'aide et l'assistance de la FAO". Il est adopté.

Le paragraphe 5 contient le projet de résolution avec les modifications apportées au texte français uniquement pour le rendre conforme au texte anglais. Y a-t-il des observations? Il est adopté.

**Paragraphs 1 to 5, including Resolution, as amended, approved**

**Les paragraphes 1 à 5, y compris la Résolution, ainsi amendés, sont approuvés**

**Los párrafos 1 a 5, incluyendo la Resolución, así enmendados, son aprobados**

**Draft Report of Commission I, Part V, as amended, was adopted**

**Le projet de rapport de la Commission I, cinquième partie, ainsi amendé, est adopté**

**El proyecto de informe de la Comisión I, parte V, así enmendado, es aprobado**

**The meeting rose at 12.30 hours.**

**La séance est levée à 12 h 30.**

**Se levanta la sesión a las 12.30 horas.**

30 October 1995



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE

CONFERENCIA

Twenty-eighth Session • Vingt-huitième session • 28° período de sesiones

NINTH MEETING OF COMMISSION I  
NEUVIEME SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION I  
NOVENA SESION DE LA COMISION I

30 October 1995

The Ninth Meeting was opened at 16.15 hours  
Mr Thomas Yanga,  
Chairman of Commission I, presiding

La neuvième séance est ouverte à 16 h 15  
sous la présidence de M. Thomas Yanga,  
Président de la Commission I

Se abre la novena sesión a las 16.15 horas  
bajo la presidencia del Sr. Thomas Yanga,  
Presidente de la Comisión I



**LE PRESIDENT:** Tout d'abord je tiens à m'excuser pour ce retard dû au fait que nous avons mené des consultations afin de tenter de parvenir à un consensus sur la Résolution qui est contenue dans le document REP 6/Rev 1. Avant de vous faire part du résultat des consultations que j'ai menées pendant presque deux heures, je tiens à m'excuser pour les erreurs qui se sont glissées dans l'impression du rapport qui vous a été distribué ce matin. Dans le document que vous détenez actuellement les phrases barrées ont été éliminées. Par conséquent, il n'y a aucun changement dans le texte tel que l'a arrêté le Comité de rédaction dans sa dernière séance.

Avant de commencer, je crois qu'un certain nombre de délégations ont demandé des compléments d'informations notamment sur le fonds fiduciaire qui est envisagé dans la Résolution. Je vais donc passer la parole à M. Moore afin qu'il donne ces informations pour nous permettre de procéder à l'adoption de la Résolution et du rapport de la Commission.

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** I understand that questions were raised this morning regarding commercial sponsorship. Of course, the Director-General has the power to establish Trust Funds under our Financial Regulation 6.7. However, there is specific reference in the body of the Report to commercial sponsorship, and I would like to make a few points in clarification of this idea.

First of all, it is in line with the express wishes of the membership of this Organization that the Organization should draw as much as possible on the resources of the private sector, and that is one thing we intend to do with the commercial sponsorship scheme.

Secondly, this is very much in line with the current practice of the United Nations. The United Nations is in fact using commercial sponsorship schemes very much in connection with its 50th anniversary celebrations. We are proposing to follow very closely the United Nations practice and guidelines used in connection with commercial sponsorship. Basically, these are that one should avoid calling upon commercial sponsors who are controversial or are engaged in controversial activities in any way - for example alcohol, tobacco, or in activities destructive of the environment, etc. The United Nations feels that these activities may be controversial and it is better therefore to avoid these kinds of activities in sponsorship. Also where there is any possibility of a conflict of interest, or any activities where there are burning issues, as it were, before the Organization, it would not be a good idea to take on commercial sponsors who are seen to be strongly for or against a particular issue of this kind.

Of course, the United Nations has always urged that tight legal control should be used over the use of the name of the United Nations and its emblem. We will ensure that there is strong legal agreement with any commercial sponsor regarding the use of the name and the emblem.

As in the case of the United Nations, it will be the commercial sponsor who should be seen as sponsoring the summit or the activities of FAO rather than it being perceived in any way that FAO would be endorsing a company or its commercial products. In this connection, the use of a separate logo for the summit might make it easier to maintain control over commercial sponsorship.

I hope that this explanation is satisfactory to those delegations who wished for further clarification.

**LE PRESIDENT:** J'espère qu'à la lumière de ces explications nous pourrions entamer l'adoption du rapport REP 6. Je vous rappelle que le Comité de rédaction a passé plus de 15 heures pour arriver au rapport que nous avons actuellement.

Je tiens à remercier le Président du Comité et les Membres pour le travail qu'ils ont accompli. En raison de contraintes de temps, ils ont soumis au Comité des résolutions un texte dans lequel figuraient des crochets. Ils ont ensuite travaillé de façon très acharnée et sont parvenus à un consensus sur le texte, ce qui leur a permis d'ôter les crochets.

Je dois dire que ce projet de résolution dans le rapport final viendra à la fin du rapport sur le Sommet.

Je sou mets à votre attention quelques amendements qui d'une façon générale n'affectent pas le fond des points qui sont abordés dans cette résolution. Lorsque vous aurez pris note de ces amendements, je vous proposerai d'adopter cette résolution par consensus. Nous procéderons à l'examen des paragraphes, au cours duquel les délégations pourront éventuellement exprimer leur point de vue s'ils estiment que les termes du rapport ne reflètent pas ce qu'ils ont exprimé au cours du débat.

**ADOPTION OF REPORT OF COMMISSION I (continued)**

**ADOPTION DU RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION I (suite)**

**APROBACION DEL INFORME DE LA COMISION I (continuación)**

**DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION I - PART VI**

**PROJET DE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION I - SIXIEME PARTIE**

**PROYECTO DE INFORME DE LA COMISION I - PARTE VI**

**PARAGRAPH 1**

**PARAGRAPHE 1**

**PARRAFO 1**

**Adel Mahmoud ABoul-NAGA (Egypt):** First, I would like to thank again the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. Before we insert this amendment, may I say that this is one amendment on which we all came to consensus. This is the one we all agreed upon so if there is anything more, it is not in agreement. Anything more, we did not agree on it. This whole package is a consensus to go with the rest of the amendment. If we agree that and it reopens the discussion, that does not reflect the spirit of the negotiations we have had with you over the last two hours. I wish that point to be cleared up.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Dans le préambule de la Résolution, la Suède voudrait apporter un amendement pour faire référence à la Conférence internationale sur les femmes. Je crois que nous pouvons accepter cet amendement de la Suède sur le plan du principe.

Je vais lire le paragraphe 4 en anglais ... Des problèmes? Le délégué des Etats-Unis a la parole.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** I do not know whether I have a problem or not, but I have a certain amount of confusion. I had thought that you were going to propose some editorial changes. After the delegate from Egypt spoke you made another proposal. I have no idea where that would go or what the words are. I wonder if you can clarify the process that you will now be using, Mr Chairman?

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vais d'abord lire les amendements que j'ai à vous proposer, et on verra bien. Je reprends en anglais le paragraphe 4. (continue en anglais)

Paragraph 4 of the Resolution will read: "Decides that in considering all aspects of food security and in addressing ...". The amendment concerned is therefore "in addressing".

In paragraph 4(d) we start with the words "to establish a policy framework and adopt the plan of action ...".

We then move to paragraph 5, which will read: "Decides further that the plan of action will aim at constantly improving global food security at all levels, in particular at household level, within the framework of sustainable development".

Paragraph 6 will read: "Approves the preparations ...", and after "World Food Summit" insert a full stop, deleting the remainder of the sentence.

Paragraph 9 will read: "Decides that the Committee on World Food Security shall serve as the focal point for all aspects concerning the preparation of the Summit ...".

Paragraph 10 will read: "Calls upon the Regional Conferences in 1996 to address food security issues, especially those concerns which are region-specific ...", and the sentence continues.

Paragraph 11, in the second line instead of "and encourage" it will read "and to encourage".

Paragraph 13 will read: "Welcomes the Director-General's decision to open a special Trust Fund and to mobilize ..." and the sentence continues.

Those are the proposed amendments to the Resolution which I am submitting for your consideration. With those amendments I propose that we adopt the Resolution *en bloc*. We will then go on to the following proposals.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** Not to comment on any of those suggestions which you have put to us, Mr Chairman, but to make one presentational suggestion.

May I suggest that paragraph 2 of the Resolution, unchanged, be relocated after the current paragraph 8? It is part of the implementation process and we suggest that it is better located after the invitation to Heads of State in paragraph 8.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je ne pense pas que l'emplacement du paragraphe 2 soit un problème en tant que tel. Ce n'est pas sa place, c'est son contenu qui est important. Et je voudrais que nous nous limitions aux amendements que j'ai moi-même proposés, et que vous n'en ajoutiez pas car cela risquerait de nous mener très loin.

L'Ambassadeur du Sénégal a demandé la parole mais avant de la lui passer, je voudrais demander au Délégué de la Suède de nous faire part de son amendement dans le préambule de la Résolution.

**Ms Anita MATEJOVSKY (Sweden):** Amongst the other international meetings mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the preamble on the first page, Sweden would like to see included both the Social Summit in 1995 and also the International Conference on Women in 1995.

That leads us to the sixth paragraph in the preamble which starts "Conscious of the fact that policies ...", etc. Among the different fields that are mentioned we would welcome the insertion of "gender issues" between "labour" and "health". We believe that the sentence should read as follows: "Conscious of the fact that policies in many fields - agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industry, commerce, transport, labour, gender issues, health, finance ...", etc., because the words "gender issues" do not go with "sectors".

**LE PRESIDENT:** L'amendement de la Suède et les amendements que j'ai lus vous sont soumis. Je vous propose que nous adoptions la Résolution avec ses amendements.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** Commenting on the second of the two Swedish amendments, it still does not read very well if we call gender a "field". Inserting "gender" where the delegate from Sweden has suggested, it might be clearer if we say: "Conscious of the fact that many policies ..." and then have the long list of areas. That perhaps would be a little more successful.

**Ms Anita MATEJOVSKY (Sweden):** I agree.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Le Délégué des Etats-Unis est d'accord avec votre amendement. Je vous soumetts donc l'amendement proposé par la Suède, et réamendé par les Etats-Unis, ainsi que les amendements que je vous ai lus pour que l'on adopte la Résolution sur le Sommet mondial de l'alimentation.

**Roland MAUCH (Germany):** Would you be kind enough, Mr Chairman, to read out the exact words of operative paragraph 6? I could not quite follow.

**CHAIRMAN:** I read paragraph 6 again. It reads as follows: "Approves the preparations made by the Director-General for the World Food Summit".

**D.P.D. VAN RAPPART (Netherlands):** Thank you, Mr Chairman. Can I have once again paragraph 5, and then I will comment on the changes?

**CHAIRMAN:** Paragraph 5 reads: "Decides further that the plan of action will aim at constantly improving global food security at all levels, in particular at household level, within the framework of sustainable development."

**D.P.D. VAN RAPPART (Netherlands):** Thank you, Mr Chairman. I have considerable problems with these changes. The basics behind these paragraphs are to bring into the plan of action the concrete activities at all levels, and then we go into detail that the household level should be described in the quantitative and nutritional points of view, and these changes are changing actually the whole paragraph, and there is not much left of it. I don't have a problem in leaving out UNCED Agenda 21, but I have a lot of problems with the rest of the changes.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** Thank you, Chairman. In your proposal for adoption, are you including the Australian proposal? If so, we would support the Australian proposal without prejudice to later discussing the content of the paragraph that is to be moved; but now that I have the floor, I'd like to make two or three suggestions for amendments.

During our discussion last week, my delegation and several others proposed that the title of the meeting be returned to that which was originally proposed by the Director-General at the 106th Council when he proposed to have a Summit on World Food Security. During that discussion I was asked what did I mean by "food security". I subsequently answered that, of course, we mean the standard definition that FAO has used for a number of years on food security.

As there appeared to have been some doubt, let me simply read what that definition is: "Food security is a state of affairs where all persons at all times have access to safe and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life". That's the definition of food security endorsed by the International Conference on Nutrition in FAO over many years.

It was the understanding of my government that food security would be the subject of this Conference. I would like to propose that "security" be reattached to the name of the Conference in our Draft Resolution, and I would call on those countries that do not want to discuss food security to please tell us what they mean by "food". A conference on food could mean many, many different things. Some delegations have indicated to me that they don't want a conference on food security because their countries do not have food security concerns, and therefore they would like to have a much broader agenda, one that is a Conference on Food.

The Document itself then goes on, without specifying that it is going to be a conference on food security, to refer several times to "an emphasis on food security", leaving the uninitiated reader somewhat confused. And I hope we can eliminate that confusion by properly entitling this the "World Summit on Food Security".

If you plan to go through - that's just the title - if you plan to go through it paragraph by paragraph, I can come back later. If you would like other proposals at this time, we could, of course, make them.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je pense que votre proposition est un rejet de la proposition que je vous ai faite d'adopter la Résolution en bloc avec les amendements proposés. La position des Pays-Bas va aussi dans le même sens. Je me trouve donc, dans ce cas, dans l'obligation de vous proposer que nous reprenions le texte qui nous est soumis par le Comité de rédaction, paragraphe par paragraphe, avec les amendements qui seront proposés au fur et à mesure. Je ne vois pas d'autre solution, car je crois que nous avons eu un très long débat sur cette question, tous les amendements ayant été faits et enregistrés. Le Secrétariat a fait une liste de tous ces amendements, les a remis au Comité de rédaction qui les a examinés un par un et qui est parvenu à un consensus sur le texte qui nous est soumis; et dans un dernier effort, pour éviter que nous ne soyons bloqués, j'ai essayé, pendant deux heures, de consulter un certain nombre de délégations pour réunir le consensus possible sur cette question.

Je crois que mes efforts ont été vains. Des délégations ont demandé la parole, en l'occurrence le Sénégal et la Belgique, mais à ce stade, je me sens dans l'obligation de vous proposer de reprendre le texte provenant du Comité des résolutions, de l'examiner et de l'adopter paragraphe par paragraphe.

Avant d'en arriver à cette procédure je passe la parole à l'Ambassadeur du Sénégal.

**Mame BALLA SY (Sénégal):** Notre délégation regrette que nous soyons maintenant obligés de revenir sur votre proposition qui nous semblait d'une sagesse particulière, mais chaque délégation est souveraine de sa décision. Toutefois, nous tenons à indiquer que notre délégation n'a nullement l'intention de discuter du titre. Nous sommes avec des Etats que nous devons respecter qui ont été saisis de ce projet depuis plusieurs mois et même depuis plus d'une année, qui ont pris certaines décisions sur cette base. Ce n'est pas aujourd'hui que l'on va se prêter à ce jeu. Il est clair que nous n'essayons même pas de discuter sur cette question. On pourrait parfaitement trouver une multitude de titres. Des objectifs bien déterminés ont été fixés à cette initiative. Concernant le titre, il a été soumis à beaucoup de chefs d'Etat dans le cadre de leur région et de leur organisation politique; ils y ont apporté leur appui et ont pris des décisions et ce n'est donc pas aujourd'hui à une modeste délégation comme la mienne de dire à son Chef d'Etat, qui a donné son parrainage pour le Comité d'organisation et de préparation, qu'il ne s'agit plus d'un tel Sommet mais plutôt d'un autre. Franchement, quelle que soit la méthode, ne laissez pas une majorité se déterminer sur ce point. En tout état de cause, ma délégation n'entend pas discuter aujourd'hui sur le titre.

**Mme Régine DE CLERCQ (Belgique):** Monsieur le Président j'avais demandé la parole tout de suite après l'intervention des Pays-Bas parce que j'avais un peu le même souci au sujet du par. 5 - par. 5 opérationnel -mais, puisque vous avez maintenant décidé d'examiner paragraphe par paragraphe, je reviendrai sur ce paragraphe quand nous y serons arrivés.

**Adel Mahmoud ABOUL-NAGA (Egypt):** I agree with the proposal of the Netherlands, but apart from that I think you call for adopting the whole resolution of the bloc; so if all of us agree to that, that's that. We agreed on some amendment. You read it, and I didn't see any objection to it, and that is what we have in front of us to adopt.

If somebody has any reservation, he can record it, but we cannot go on with this procedure forever; we have been discussing that for weeks and months and days and hours, and that's that. That is what we achieved for a consensus, and that is what we should respect. So I still recall your proposal to adopt it by bloc with the amendment of the Netherlands and, of course, with the amendment you announced, Mr Chairman.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je crois que tout le monde a entendu la nouvelle proposition faite par le délégué de l'Egypte. J'aimerais que vous réagissiez à cette proposition d'adopter en bloc la résolution avec les amendements proposés par la Suède, puis amendée par les Etats-Unis ainsi qu'avec les amendements que je vous ai lus et qui ont été sous-amendés par les Pays-Bas concernant le par. 5.

Je souhaiterais que vous vous exprimiez sur ce point.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** Thanks, Mr Chairman. Without wanting to re-enter into the debate, I think I agree with the honourable delegate for Egypt to this extent, that we should move to adopt the Resolution *en bloc*, as you read out, with the suggestions from Sweden and modification to that by the United States; otherwise we will get into a very extensive and protracted debate including on paragraph 5.

**Applause**

**Applaudissements**

**Aplausos**

I don't think it would be useful to get into a paragraph discussion, Mr Chairman.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Puis-je considérer ces applaudissements comme signifiant l'adoption en bloc? Je sais que pour les autres paragraphes, les délégations auront le loisir de faire figurer leurs points de vue, y compris sur le titre s'ils veulent, mais la résolution reste en l'état avec l'amendement de la Suède et les deux amendements que j'ai lus.

Puis-je considérer que c'est ce texte qui est adopté en bloc?

**Mme Régine DE CLERCQ (Belgique):** Monsieur le Président je voudrais être certaine du texte sur lequel nous sommes supposés nous prononcer. Je serais d'accord pour l'adopter en bloc, mais j'avais compris que c'était avec l'amendement suédois tel que modifié par les Etats-Unis, l'amendement des Pays-Bas, et bien sûr tous les amendements que vous avez lus.

Donc, sur l'amendement suédois aucun problème; sur l'amendement des Pays-Bas aucun problème - et j'entends que d'autres sont d'accord également, notamment l'honorable Président des G77 - et sur vos amendements aucun problème non plus. Dans ces conditions-là je ne vois pas d'obstacle à adopter la résolution en bloc.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous remercie. Je voudrais essayer de relire le par. 5 tel qu'amendé par les Pays-Bas. Il se lirait ainsi: (continue en anglais)

"The plan of action will translate these objectives into concrete activities and will aim at constantly improving global food security at all levels, in particular at household level, within the framework of sustainable development."

Is that the amendment of the Netherlands on paragraph 5? Netherlands, you have the floor.

**D.P.D. VAN RAPPARD (Netherlands):** I am happy with the improvements, but I don't want to disturb the discussion. It's not quite as it should be. I explained the importance of the household level and its explanation in the quantitative and the nutritional point of view, and I should appreciate to have that added. Thank you.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Vous avez écouté l'amendement des Pays-Bas qui consiste à enlever du paragraphe 5 "CNUED Agenda 21".

Je reprends les amendements qui sont proposés, (continue en anglais)

**CHAIRMAN:** Paragraph 6 of the Preamble will read:

"Conscious of the fact that many policies in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industry, commerce, transport, labour, gender issues, health, finance ..." .

In paragraph 4 of the Resolution:

"Decides that in considering all aspects of food security and in addressing... "

In 4 (d): "to establish a policy framework and adopt a Plan of Action ...".

In paragraph 5: "Decides further that the Plan of Action will translate these objectives into concrete activities and will aim at constantly improving global food security at all levels, in particular at household level, from both a quantitative and nutritional point of view, within the framework of sustainable development. "

Paragraph 6: "Approves the preparations made by the Director-General for the World Food Summit ..."

Paragraph 9: "Decides that the Committee on World Food Security shall serve as the focal point for all aspects concerning the preparation of the Summit. "

Paragraph 10: "Calls upon the Regional Conferences in 1996 to address food security issues, especially those concerned which are region-specific in nature ...".

In paragraph 11, in the second line, between "aims and" and "encourage", we put the word "to" - "and to encourage".

Paragraph 13: "Welcomes the Director-General's decision to open a special Trust Fund ...".

Those are the amendments submitted for consideration. Australia has asked for the floor - I hope to endorse these amendments with a view to adopting the Resolution en bloc.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** Very closely Mr Chairman. I would just return to the suggestion, which I do not think anyone spoke against, and indeed there was support for, for paragraph 2 to be moved to after paragraph 8. The reason for this is that this Resolution is meant to be a statement of political will to our leaders, and I am concerned with any Resolution that has as its second decision something on the format of a Conference.

I know that this is a very closely negotiated paragraph. My suggestion is to move it closer to the other paragraphs that reflect on the implementation aspects of the Summit.

**CHAIRMAN:** We take that amendment, and move paragraph 2 after paragraph 8. Germany has asked for the floor. I shall give the floor to Germany and then we shall have to take a decision upon my proposal.

**Roland MAUCH (Germany):** I would like to appeal to all delegations to refrain from any single amendment right now, but to adopt the Resolution as it stands.

**CHAIRMAN:** I submit to you the adoption by consensus of the Draft Resolution as amended. Any delegations against the adoption by consensus and en bloc please raise your hand. I see UK and USA, so we will go back to the Resolution.

**David SANDS SMITH (United Kingdom):** I do not have difficulties with the amendments you have proposed, Mr Chairman, nor do I have difficulties with the text, by and large, but I do have to register a

point. My understanding is that it is a point which is not shared by the majority of my colleagues in this room, but I have to register it.

The point concerns paragraph 2 and the reference to "its second half with the delivery of statements clearly by Heads of State or Government". This is a question that has been thrashed over extensively. I would wish to clearly record that so far as the United Kingdom is concerned it gives cause for serious concern about the effect it would have on the Summit.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** I would like to express the shared concern that the United States Government has on the point just raised by the Delegate from the United Kingdom. We have a proposal for a very unusual structure where some delegations will be consigned to, as was pointed out in our discussion last week, a "Team B" status, while others will be invited to the "Team A" party. We feel that this is a distinction that may in fact discourage wider participation in the Summit than may otherwise be the case.

As the Director-General knows from discussions with political leaders in the United States, we are not able at this time to give a commitment on the level of participation that we will have at the Summit meeting. We think that the division between Team A and Team B may complicate that fact, and I leave that as a concern, as the delegate from the UK has, knowing what the general view of this body is.

I would also like to seek a clarification of the meaning now of paragraph 6 in the operative section. It was my understanding that the preparations referred to in paragraph 6 will be spelt out in the Committee's report. We would certainly hope that is the case, and would like to find out if these preparations will be detailed. Otherwise, it seems to be a rather broad endorsement of anything, and we would like to see those arrangements spelt out in the report of the Committee.

**CHAIRMAN:** The Commission takes note of the concerns expressed by the USA and UK. Concerning your question on paragraph 6, I would like to give the floor to Mr Hjort to give some clarification on it.

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:** I just want to point out that the preparations are detailed, or set out, in the Appendix to Document C 95/17. If one needs to make that explicit, I assume that the Commission would have no difficulty in adding to the end of that sentence as amended: "as set out in the Appendix to C 95/17", but I do not believe that would be necessary in a Resolution. I think it is just a matter of understanding that the preparations to which reference is made are those in the Annex. You have been informed that all members will be kept informed on the preparation and the evolution of the process as we go on.

With respect to the other point which I think the United States raised, I would note that in paragraph 8, "Invites governments to be represented at the level of Heads of State or Government". It will therefore of course be up to the Head of State to decide whether he should send the A Team or the B Team.

**Nasreddine RIMOUCHE (Algérie):** Je ne comprends pas pourquoi nous sommes en train de discuter. Va-t-on adopter le texte tel qu'il est en bloc, ou bien va-t-on rouvrir le débat pour discuter des points de façon indépendante? Je crois que le Comité de rédaction a fait un très bon travail. Il s'est penché sur cette question pendant plusieurs jours et je crois qu'il est arrivé à une décision de consensus qui reflète bien les préoccupations des uns et des autres. Au niveau du Comité de rédaction, les membres représentent les différentes régions et les différentes propositions faites au niveau de la plénière sont reprises en considération au niveau de la Commission. Je crois qu'au début de votre intervention vous avez évoqué les longues consultations qui ont permis d'aboutir à un consensus. Nous nous sommes déclarés favorables aux amendements proposés pour arriver à ce deuxième consensus. Je pense que si nous continuons ce débat nous allons remettre en cause le consensus.

Je lance un appel pour que cette Résolution soit adoptée avec les amendements mentionnés.



**LE PRESIDENT:** Je pose à nouveau la question: Y a-t-il une délégation qui s'oppose aux amendements que j'ai lus? Je n'en vois pas. La Résolution est adoptée avec les amendements.

**Paragraph 1, including Resolution, as amended, approved**

**Le paragraphe 1, y compris la résolution, ainsi amendé, est approuvé**

**El párrafo 1, incluida la Resolución, así enmendado, es aprobado**

**PARAGRAPH 2**

**PARAGRAPHE 2**

**PARRAFO 2**

**Roland MAUCH (Germany):** My delegation has agreed to the adoption of this report on the understanding that, as for my country, the representation according to up to paragraph 2 would have no "A" or "B" league.

**Kenji SHIMIZU (Japan):** My delegation also shares the concern expressed by the United States and the United Kingdom, particularly in terms of discrimination. However, our concern is fully reflected in the text as it has now been adopted.

**CHAIRMAN:** I do not think there is any discrimination there.

**Anton KOHLER (Switzerland):** We agree with the amendments including those of the United Kingdom and the United States.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** We share the concerns of other governments that this paragraph should not result in discrimination between delegations attending the Summit. It is meant to be a World Summit, not a summit of some and not others.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je souhaiterais que nous reprenions une à une vos propositions d'amendements et que nous les examinions.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** The Resolution that we have adopted helps to clarify a number of points that might otherwise have been raised in the rest of the report. We would have a few small suggestions to make of the drafting kind only in paragraph 2 to reflect what we have already decided.

In line three of paragraph 2 it refers to the words "the food security problem". The draft Resolution in fact refers to the opposite. It refers to the problem of food insecurity. I suggest therefore that we use a simplified form of words along the lines of "subjects having a bearing on food security concerns." There is potentially more than one problem. There are a number of concerns that can give rise to food insecurity.

Secondly, on line 5 again we have used the words "food security problem" and, for variety, in English you may want to refer to "food security issues" rather than "food security problem".

Thirdly, in the same line we refer to "food production and sustainability". I wonder if we are referring to agricultural sustainability here as part of the dual challenge.

Fourthly, in the second last line I find it surprising that we have a reference to "taking into account its own suggestions". I am not sure what the Conference or the drafters mean by this. I believe it would be better simplified to read "taking into account suggestions made by the Committee on Food Security and the Council".

Perhaps others can help me on this, but I find that wording rather curious.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je reprends votre première proposition qui consiste à remplacer le terme "problème" par le terme "préoccupation". Y a-t-il des observations sur cet amendement?

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** On line three in the English text I suggest the deleting of the word "the" before "food security" and replacing the word "problem" by the word "concerns". That was the first suggestion.

The second suggestion was in line six, after "food security" deleting the word "problem" and replacing it with the word "issues". In the same line adding the word "agricultural" before "sustainability", if that was the intention. I believe it was.

In the second last line after the words "taking into account", delete "its own" before "suggestions" and insert the word "the" and then delete the words "as well as those".

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** I think my friend and colleague from Australia is missing the point on "the food security problem". That is exactly what I thought this summit was going to address. These are not merely concerns and issues. It is the food security problem that we are to address, and I would oppose those two changes. I can agree with the other changes that are proposed.

**Mme Régine DE CLERCQ (Belgique):** J'ai un peu le même problème que le Délégué des Etats-Unis en ce qui concerne le premier amendement, surtout lorsqu'on le lit en français, car parler: "de la préoccupation concernant la sécurité alimentaire" n'a aucun sens. Je crois que le texte original est bien préférable au moins pour le premier amendement et en français.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je voudrais vous proposer de supprimer le terme "problème", ce qui fait que la phrase se lirait comme suit: "des questions ayant une incidence sur la sécurité alimentaire".

Dans son dernier amendement, l'Australie propose les termes suivants: "En prenant en considération les suggestions formulées par le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale et le Conseil". La Conférence fait référence aux suggestions qui ont été faites, c'est pourquoi il est question de ses propres suggestions, notamment celles qui ont été formulées lors du débat en Commission I sur cette question.

**Roland MAUCH (Germany):** I come back to the third amendment proposed by the Australian delegate about sustainability. I do not think we can talk about agricultural sustainability. It is about food production sustainability. I suggest "of food production and its sustainability." That is what is meant.

**LE PRESIDENT:** L'Allemagne propose que la deuxième phrase se lise comme suit: "Elle a rappelé qu'il devrait porter l'attention voulue aux multiples aspects de la sécurité alimentaire, au double défi que représentent la production alimentaire et sa durabilité".

Cet amendement est adopté.

**Mame BALLA SY (Sénégal):** Qu'avez-vous décidé au sujet de la dernière phrase?

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous l'abordons maintenant. L'Australie propose que la dernière partie se lise comme suit: "En prenant en considération les suggestions formulées par le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale et le Conseil".

L'Australie maintient-elle son amendement malgré ces commentaires?

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** I do not have any difficulty recording what the suggestions are, but as this is now effectively the very first paragraph of our report on the Summit, given that we have moved the Resolution to the end of the process, I think that we should at least record what the suggestions are, if they are additional to those of the Committee and the Council. We have simply said "taking account of its own suggestions" without indicating what they are meant to be.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je passe la parole au Président du Comité de rédaction pour qu'il nous éclaire sur ce point.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Chairman, Drafting Committee):** You indeed gave the right explanation as to "own suggestions as well as those made" is mentioned. If you look at the following paragraphs, you will see the Conference expressed a desire to see "concrete achievable objectives". Their suggestions are being set out in the following paragraphs, and for that reason it is quite proper that the original text is maintained and that the following paragraphs give what is mentioned here.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Après les explications fournies par le Président du Comité de rédaction, l'Australie maintient-elle son amendement?

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** Reference to "the following suggestions" would help me enormously, if that is

what we are talking about. "Taking into account the following suggestions as well as those made by..... "

- if that is what we are referring to, I am happy with that.

**Mame BALLA SY (Sénégal):** Il me semble qu'après l'explication du Président du Comité de rédaction, il va sans dire que nous avons tous compris de quoi il s'agit. Pourquoi n'intègre-t-on pas les suggestions des autres organes sur lesquels il est d'accord? Ce qui est important c'est de laisser le texte en l'état.

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:** Both at the Committee on Food Security and at the Council, the suggestions were so rich and numerous that it was agreed by both of those bodies that the Secretariat would have access to the full set of suggestions.

In those cases, in the interests of brevity, the suggestion was made that perhaps the Secretariat might wish to review the verbatim reports when making suggestions on the Summit, and that we could be enriched by that.

If you wanted to include all the suggestions that have been made, there are quite a few pages in the verbatim reports which I have seen so far. It would be a reasonable compromise to leave this paragraph as it is drafted. It then gives us the guidance we need. We will do precisely the same as we have done in the other cases - go into the basic documents and interventions and from there come up with whatever is necessary.

**LE PRESIDENT:** A la lumière de cette explication, l'honorable Délégué de l'Australie maintient-il toujours son amendement?

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** As I said I find the reference curious. If people want to leave "taking into account" it is their own suggestion. We should rely on the verbatim record.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Le paragraphe 2 est adopté avec les amendements, et la suppression des termes contestés.

**Paragraph 2, as amended, approved**

**Le paragraphe 2, ainsi amendé, est approuvé**

**El párrafo 2, así enmendado, es aprobado**

**PARAGRAPH 3**

**PARAGRAPHE 3**

**PARRAFO 3**

Y a-t-il des observations sur le paragraphe 3?

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** Just to more accurately reflect the debate I propose after the word "Conference" in the last line we insert the following phrase: "welcomed the Director-General's proposal that the Summit should not call for new funding mechanisms or institutions", ending that phrase with the word "and". The sentence would then begin "The Conference welcomed the Director-General's proposal that the Summit should not call for new funding mechanisms or institutions and expressed a desire to see concrete...", etc.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Avez-vous pris note de cet amendement? Y a-t-il des réactions? Le paragraphe 3 est adopté avec l'amendement des Etats-Unis.

**Paragraph 3, as amended, approved**

**Le paragraphe 3, ainsi amendé, est approuvé**

**El párrafo 3, así enmendado, es aprobado**

**PARAGRAPHS 4 to 6**

**PARAGRAPHES 4 à 6**

**PARRAFOS 4 a 6**

**Paragraphs 4 to 6 approved**

**Les paragraphes 4 à 6 sont approuvés**

**Los párrafos 4 a 6 son aprobados**

**PARAGRAPH 7**

**PARAGRAPHE 7**

**PARRAFO 7**

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** At the end of this single-sentence paragraph, we would like to propose an additional sentence. "The Conference agreed there would be no discrimination between delegations on the basis of their attendance".

**LE PRESIDENT:** Avez-vous pris note de l'amendement de l'Australie? Y a-t-il des réactions à cet amendement?

On demande au Délégué de l'Australie de répéter son amendement.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** I will read out the words, and may want to reconsider the very last part of the sentence. I suggested an additional sentence beginning "The Conference agreed there would be no discrimination between delegations ...", and I would like to amend slightly the suggestion I made "... no discrimination between delegations based on the level of their representation full stop". "The Conference agreed there would be no discrimination between delegations based on their level of representation".

**Mame BALLA SY (Sénégal):** Monsieur le Président, je crois qu'il faut quand même faire une distinction. Il s'agit d'un Sommet et tout pays a la souveraineté de se faire représenter au niveau de son choix. C'est ce que l'on ne peut pas contester à un pays. Et les règles et les pratiques protocolaires ne peuvent pas être changées par quelque Conférence que ce soit. Ce n'est donc nullement acceptable, à moins qu'on ne définisse ce qu'est une discrimination. Comment voulez-vous, dans quelque pays du monde que ce soit, traiter un Chef d'Etat au même pied d'égalité qu'un Ministre? Mais un pays est libre de se faire représenter même par son Ambassadeur, fusse même à une Conférence ou un Sommet mondial. Et ce pays devra, à ce moment-là, savoir qu'il y a des règles protocolaires qu'on ne peut pas changer.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Puis-je proposer au Délégué d'Australie d'utiliser l'expression "un certain nombre de délégations" ou "quelques délégués".

**Jean Robert GOULONGANA (Gabon):** Je crois qu'on devrait tout simplement s'arrêter à l'observation faite par la délégation du Sénégal. Je ne pense pas qu'il faille préciser davantage ce texte. Il est certain que la Conférence est un sommet de chefs d'Etat et de gouvernements et que chaque pays se fait représenter au niveau qu'il souhaite en sachant, à partir de là, que le protocole s'applique conformément à l'usage diplomatique. Je ne vois pas pourquoi on le spécifierait pour certaines délégations et pas pour d'autres. Dans le domaine, il n'y a pas un protocole pour certaines délégations et un protocole pour d'autres; le protocole dans ce domaine est universel.

Je pense que la proposition d'ajouter une phrase à cet endroit ne nous avance nullement; elle nous complique au contraire la situation.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je dois dire que c'est une importante préoccupation pour certaines délégations et je pense qu'elles l'ont clairement exprimée dans leurs interventions mais - et c'est pourquoi j'ai proposé qu'on note le nombre de délégations - "quelques délégations" ou "certaines délégations" ont exprimé l'espoir qu'il n'y aurait pas de discrimination.

**Jean Robert GOULONGANA (Gabon):** Si vous voulez préciser cela, je pense alors qu'il faut mettre "un petit nombre de délégations" ou "un tout petit nombre de délégations".

**Salah HAMDI (Tunisie):** Monsieur le Président, il me semble qu'on a passé beaucoup de temps à discuter de cet aspect des choses alors que, comme l'ont dit plusieurs honorables Délégués, particulièrement les Délégués du Sénégal et du Gabon, chaque Etat reste, en fin de compte, souverain pour déterminer son niveau de participation. En faisant état de convergences quant à l'approche de la structure, ou en faisant état de discrimination, je ne sais pas si on se situe vraiment, ici, au niveau souhaitable.

Je vais peut-être me hasarder à aller un peu plus loin que certains de mes collègues en proposant purement et simplement de rayer tout le paragraphe 7.

**C.B. HOUTMAN (Chairman, Drafting Committee):** When we discussed this Report there was quite a long sentence instead of the small one we now have at paragraph 7. We agreed on this small sentence because previously there was too much discussion of "much", "many", "it is not so" and things like that. If the Commission would like to maintain the proposal by the delegation of Australia then possibly it could be said in the passive sense thereby avoiding the use of words like "many" and "much". We can then record "that the view was expressed". We touched on this, and finally agreed on a small sentence but there were differing views on the format and I am not sure whether we should be more explicit or not.

**Mame BALLA SY (Sénégal):** Quelle que soit la forme utilisée, je voudrais à ce moment-là qu'on précise la position d'une délégation parce qu'on peut avoir des idées, on peut discuter de tout ce qu'on veut durant une

réunion, mais il y a des principes fondamentaux que des diplomates ne peuvent pas se hasarder à remettre en cause. Il s'agit d'un sommet pour chefs d'Etat et de gouvernements et un pays souverain peut envoyer qui il veut. Mais c'est, à ce moment-là, le protocole, suivant ses principes et ses pratiques, qui s'applique. Et quelle que soit l'idée que vous retiendrez, vous noterez la position que je vous indique.

**Kenji SHIMIZU (Japan):** My delegation was also concerned about discrimination during the Plenary session of this Conference. However, we were one of the members of the Drafting Committee which worked out this text, so our concern is reflected in the text as a whole. We have no differing views about the Protocol Arrangements for the Heads of Delegations. We think it is better to leave it as it has been stated.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je lance un appel pour que nous suivions le sage conseil de la délégation du Japon de laisser la phrase en l'état.

**David SANDS SMITH (United Kingdom):** The sentence we have in the Report refers to differing approaches. As the Chairman of the Drafting Committee indicated, that means exactly what it says - that there are differing approaches.

I would very much like to think I could use my persuasive powers this evening to persuade others to join my views and those of the delegation of Australia and, indeed, a number of other countries. But I think that could take a great deal of time and I am not sure I would achieve my objective at the end of the day. In those circumstances, the pragmatic approach is to accept paragraph 7 as it stands. I am sure it was worked over extremely carefully. It does record differing approaches, and we all know what that means!

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je lance un appel à la délégation d'Australie pour lui demander d'accepter le paragraphe en l'état, sous-entendu que leur préoccupation est comprise dedans.

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** In suggesting this additional sentence, I am conscious we have already agreed to a Resolution that makes it clear what the format of the Summit would be, even though in our Report here we have noted there were differing approaches to the format of the Summit. I have heard many suggestions referring to protocol, and I agree with those suggestions.

I understood that the former paragraph 2 respected protocol and that is why we did not oppose it; but I have not heard any suggestion from around the table this afternoon that we should discriminate between countries. If the objections that I hear are that we should discriminate between countries, and that is the intention of that paragraph, then it gives us a different meaning which we will take back to our governments. I presume, however, that it is not the intention to do so.

If, in the spirit of cooperation, people would prefer me to drop the suggestion, then I will, but I would make it very clear that this is meant to be a World Food Summit. If the intention of some delegations is to offer some form of discrimination, then clearly we will not have a world summit; it will be a summit of some leaders and some delegations, but clearly not a world summit.

**LE PRESIDENT:** La phrase reste en l'état et le paragraphe 7 est adopté.

**Paragraph 7 approved**

**Le paragraphe 7 est approuvé**

**El párrafo 7 es aprobado**

**PARAGRAPH 8**  
**PARAGRAPHE 8**  
**PARRAFO 8**

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** Before proceeding to paragraph 8 as now written, I would like to propose that a new paragraph be inserted before paragraph 8. It is a single sentence and it is something that a number of delegations have brought up during the debate.

The sentence would read: "The Conference requested the Secretariat to provide a detailed estimate of the overall costs of the Summit."

**LE PRESIDENT:** Il s'agirait d'un nouveau paragraphe 8 qui viendrait se placer avant l'ancien paragraphe 8. Y a-il des observations?

**Abdesselem ARIF1 (Maroc):** Monsieur le Président, je voudrais juste demander une explication au sujet de la signification de ce paragraphe 8. On parle de fournir une étude détaillée sur le coût général du Sommet. Qu'est-ce qu'on entend par coût général du Sommet? Est-ce le coût qui sera supporté par l'Organisation? Dans ce cas, on sait que le monde est au courant du budget qui est prévu pour le Sommet. Mais, ici, c'est un peu confus pour moi et je voudrais avoir des éclaircissements.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Monsieur Hjort va vous les donner.

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:** I believe there have been clear explanations that many of the costs have not been incurred - or very few of them. Just to make the point, without getting into a long discussion, you might make an addition to the end of the proposed sentence so that it would read: "The Conference requested the Secretariat to provide a detailed estimate of the overall costs of the Summit once they become known".

**Jean Robert GOULONGANA (Gabon):** Monsieur le Président j'aimerais que l'on nous indique à qui l'on devrait fournir cette évaluation détaillée?

**Mame BALLA SY (Sénégal):** Monsieur le Président non seulement je suis tout à fait concerné par les questions qui viennent d'être posées, mais notre délégation estime que l'on devrait, si toutefois des pays avaient cette préoccupation, adopter la formulation du par. 5. Personnellement je refuse que l'on associe ma délégation à une telle demande disant que c'est la Conférence. D'abord on ne sait pas si ces coûts seront fournis et ensuite, comme l'a dit le délégué du Maroc, nous connaissons les prévisions budgétaires normales mais il y a une autre possibilité de financement, notamment le sponsoring. Je ne comprends pas ce que l'on veut là. Les pays n'ont qu'à prendre cela à leur compte mais, pour notre part, nous ne pouvons pas accepter que cela soit mis sur le dos de la Conférence à laquelle nous appartenons.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Donc nous reformulons la proposition des Etats-Unis en disant: "Plusieurs pays ont demandé à avoir une évaluation des coûts généraux du Sommet quand ceux-ci seront disponibles." Cette proposition satisfait-elle les Etats-Unis?

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** I could not agree to the inconsistent connection between "estimate" and "when they become known". An estimate is an estimate. It is not a known quantity.

For the sake of clarity, I could amend this to say: "The Conference requested the Secretariat to provide to the next meeting of the Committee on World Food Security a detailed estimate of the regular budget and extrabudgetary costs of the Summit".

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je crois que c'est aux pays de discuter avec la Conférence. "Plusieurs délégations ont demandé à avoir une évaluation détaillée des coûts extrabudgétaires du Sommet à la prochaine session sur la Sécurité alimentaire mondiale", cela vous agréé? ... Pas d'observation? ...

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:** I am not being facetious in making the statement "once they become known". There has been considerable discussion here. You have heard many members of this particular body make offers; there are many countries which have expressed the wish to contribute. Some of them have expressed the wish to make improvements to the rooms they have adopted here. That is not necessary in order to have a successful Summit, but some will want to have this contribution included.

You know what the figures are for the regular programme budget; they have been well reported and discussed. What you are concerned about are the extrabudgetary costs. We do not know what the contributions will be from extrabudgetary sources. We will not know for some time. We stand perfectly ready to provide a report to the bodies in accordance with normal procedures on how much was collected, what it was used for, and so forth. I do not see what you gain, however, by putting into a report that we should provide something at the next Committee on Food Security when we will not have very much more precise information than we have now.

We will not know until after the fact how much was collected, what it was used for, and so on. It is fine to ask for something but it is also necessary to be realistic. "The Conference requested the Secretariat to provide a report of the overall costs of the Summit upon its completion, once they become known", and so on. What difference does it make anyway to the Conference?

Can we not find a formulation here that records the fact that we were asked to provide information on extrabudgetary resources provided in connection with the Summit and that Conference has been assured that such information will be provided once it is known? I do not know what else we can say.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Les Etats-Unis acceptent-ils la proposition de M. Hjort?

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** I am sorry, Mr Chairman, the sentence did not come through very clearly. I wonder if Mr Hjort could repeat it?

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:** I did not have it written down. It would have been something like: "The Conference requested the Secretariat to provide information on the extra-budgetary resources provided in connection with the Summit and was assured that such information would be made available once known".

**Kevin O'BRIEN (Australia):** May I support the formulation suggested by the United States, for this reason: we appreciate that an estimate is only an estimate but the more detailed that estimate, the greater its helpfulness to some delegations in identifying how they can offer various forms of assistance to the Summit process. Many of us may not have a full appreciation of the wide range of activities necessary to make the Summit a success. It seems to me the better the estimate the Secretariat can give us, the greater the likelihood that some delegations may be able to assist that process.

**Thomas A. FORBORD (United States of America):** Chairman, I agree with the point just made by the delegate from Australia. It is not information on what other countries have pledged or provided that would be useful to us. What we would like to have is information on money that the Secretariat needs in extrabudgetary contributions and what it needs it for so that we can approach our governments on making contributions, and I think the argument just made by Australia makes that point.

The original proposal that I made could be changed to - instead of "extrabudgetary costs" if you put down "extrabudgetary needs" for the Summit, that may make it a little clearer; but the formulation by Mr Hjort would be ex-post, could not be used to solicit our governments for contributions, and I don't think it would serve the purpose.



**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:** Please, then, since I obviously misunderstood, let me reformulate it. I thought that those who had offered to provide extrabudgetary resources already had in hand the list which is available; and so maybe we can just turn the rest of this around: "and was informed that any such prospective donors would have immediate access to the list of items for which such resources may be needed" or some such thing like that.

But certainly there has never been any problem; anybody that is in this room that has made a formal offer has received information on what the needs might be, and some of them are bidding. If you want to get in the queue, you better get in touch with the people and get a copy of that list to sign up and see which ones you want to take up. Otherwise others from either governments or private sector may be before you.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Honorables délégués je vous proposerais une courte suspension de séance afin de pouvoir mettre cette phrase au point et régler un certain nombre de problèmes urgents.

**The meeting was suspended from 18.00 to 18.20 hours**

**La séance est suspendue de 18 heures à 18 h 20**

**Se suspende la sesión de las 18.00 a las 18.20 horas**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je crois que cette interruption a été mise à profit pour parvenir à une entente sur la proposition du Délégué des Etats-Unis. Je passe la parole à M. Hjort afin qu'il nous lise le compromis auquel ont abouti les consultations.

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:** The suggestion that I hope would meet with the approval of the Commission was to add at the end of paragraph 8 this sentence: "The Conference was informed that regular reports on Trust Fund receipts and expenditures would be provided. " This incidentally was the same model that was followed in connection with the ICN, and I believe it was quite satisfactory to the members.

**LE PRESIDENT:** Je vous soumets donc cet amendement avec le paragraphe de notre rapport. Y a-t-il des observations à la fois sur l'amendement et sur le paragraphe 8? Je n'en vois pas.

**Paragraph 8, as amended, approved**

**Le paragraphe 8, ainsi amendé, est approuvé**

**El párrafo 8, así enmendado, es aprobado**

**The Draft Report of Commission I, Part VI, as amended, was approved.**

**Le projet de rapport de la Commission I, sixième partie, ainsi amendé, est approuvé**

**El proyecto de informe de la Comisión I, Parte VI, así enmendado, es aprobado**

**LE PRESIDENT:** Nous terminons ici l'adoption du rapport de la Commission I. Je tiens à remercier tous les délégués pour leur participation et leur contribution au cours des débats et pour leur assistance dans les comités de rédaction ou dans les consultations restreintes. Je remercie le Secrétariat pour l'assistance inestimable qu'il a apportée à nos travaux et personnellement au Président que je suis. Je remercie la FAO pour les documents qu'elle nous a fournis et qui nous ont permis d'avoir des débats très fructueux. Je remercie les interprètes, les messagères et tous ceux qui derrière les murs nous ont assistés dans nos travaux.

Je voudrais donc clore ici les travaux de la Commission I de la vingt-huitième Conférence de la FAO.

**The meeting rose at 18.25 hours.**

**La séance est levée à 18 h 25.**

**Se levanta la sesión a las 18.25 horas.**