



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The International Treaty
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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**INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

**EIGHTH MEETING OF THE *AD-HOC* ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE
FUNDING STRATEGY**

Rome, Italy, 20-21 March 2017

**EXPLORING A PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP A MECHANISM OF CONTRIBUTIONS
BY CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE BENEFIT-SHARING FUND**

The Governing Body of the International Treaty has requested the Committee on the Funding Strategy to consider the link between increased user-based payments and exploration of proposals to develop a mechanism of contributions by Contracting Parties, in accordance with Article 18.4 of the Treaty.

The *Ad Hoc* Open-ended Working Group to Enhance the Functioning of the Multilateral System in its Report to the Sixth Session of the Governing Body put forward a list of proposed tasks for further work, covering the major elements of the package of measures related to the enhancement of the . It agreed to propose the task to: “explore a proposal to develop a mechanism of contributions by Contracting Parties that will ensure sustainable and predictable income to the Benefit-Sharing Fund and other elements of the Funding Strategy, such as an amendment to the Funding Strategy”.

The Working Group has encouraged, throughout its work, submissions from Contracting Parties and Stakeholders on matters being discussed by the Working Group. A number of concrete proposals were made by Regional Groups to the Working Group during the last biennium to develop a mechanism of contributions by Contracting Parties. Such submissions were compiled in document *Exploring a proposal to develop a mechanism of contributions by Contracting Parties to the Benefit-Sharing Fund*. This document was prepared by the Secretary upon specific request by the Co-chairs of the Working Group for the fourth meeting of the Working Group. The document, which briefly reviews possible elements for a proposal establishing a mechanism of contributions by Contracting Parties, is made available to the Committee as information document.

The document has been translated to the following languages:

- French: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-be928f.pdf>
- Spanish: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-be928s.pdf>
- Arabic: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-be928a.pdf>

September 2015



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**INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

**FOURTH MEETING OF THE *AD-HOC* OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP TO
ENHANCE THE FUNCTIONING OF THE MULTILATERAL SYSTEM**

Rome, Italy, 2 October 2015

**Exploring a proposal to develop a mechanism of contributions
by Contracting Parties to the Benefit-Sharing Fund**

**Executive
Summary**

This document briefly reviews possible elements for a proposal establishing a mechanism of contributions by Contracting Parties. It was prepared by the Secretary upon specific request by the Co-chairs of the Working Group, as information to and possible consideration by the Working Group at its fourth meeting.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group to Enhance the Functioning of the Multilateral System (the “Working Group”), in its Report to the Governing Body, has put forward a list of Proposed tasks for further work, covering the major elements of the package of measures to improve this aspect of the Treaty. It agreed to propose for its further work, amongst others, the task to

“explore a proposal to develop a mechanism of contributions by Contracting Parties that will ensure sustainable and predictable income to the Benefit-Sharing Fund and other elements of the Funding Strategy, such as an amendment to the Funding Strategy.”¹

2. Several submissions during this biennium discussed possibilities of establishing predictable income to the Benefit-sharing Fund through Contracting Party contributions.² Two submissions made during the biennium by regional representatives to the Working Group made specific proposals on potential elements of a mechanism of contributions by Contracting Parties. The submission by representatives from developing countries of the Asian Region contains a section on *Contracting Parties undertaking payments for all users/recipients in their territories*, as contained in *Appendix 1*. The submission by the Near East Region Proposal for a *Subscription Model with obligations for Contracting Parties within a possible Treaty Protocol* also describes a possible mechanism for contributions by Contracting Parties, as contained in *Appendix 2*.

3. During the past biennium, the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee on the Funding Strategy considered how to approach the promotion of regular contributions by Contracting Parties on the basis of the Norwegian decision to make an annual contribution 0.1% of the value of all seed sales on its national territory (Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 crops). This initiative works independently from the user-based benefit-sharing mechanisms within the SMTA.

4. The Norwegian seed-sales based contributions are currently the only predictable income for the Benefit-sharing Fund. Between 2009 and 2014, Norway contributed USD 648,178 through this initiative. The Governing Body has appealed to other Contracting Parties to take similar decisions, and so provide the Benefit-sharing Fund with substantial and reliable income. Until now, no other Contracting Party has done so.

5. Other examples of mechanisms to facilitate the provision of funding on a predictable manner in the context of the Treaty. The Governing Body regularly adopts an indicative scale of contributions for the calendar years 2014-2015 in accordance with its Financial Rule V.1b within the Financial Rules of the Governing Body. *Appendix 3* contains the indicative scale of contributions for the calendar years 2014-2015 adopted by the Governing Body, at its Fifth Session, through Resolution 13/2013, Work Programme and Budget for the 2014/2015 biennium. As further described in information document IT/OWG-EFMLS-3/15/Inf.8,³ the Fundraising Strategy 2014-2018 of the Global Crop Diversity Trust suggests a calculated minimum contribution amounts by country, based on the size of an economy and its relative wealth, which are adjusted by amounts already paid by a donor to the endowment of the Crop Trust, and a sample table for contributions is available in *Appendix 4*.

6. At its second meeting, there was agreement within the Working Group that territorial approaches to raising income for the Benefit-sharing Fund be further explored as part of the range of measures. While some Members believed that such contributions should remain voluntary, others

¹ IT/OWG-EFMLS-3/15/Report, *Report of the Third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group to enhance the functioning of the Multilateral System*. The full Report is made available to the Sixth Session of the Governing Body through document IT/GB-6/15/6.

² IT/OWG-EFMLS-4/15/Inf.3, Appendix 9; IT/OWG-EFMLS-3/15/Inf.3 Add.1, Appendix 3; IT/OWG-EFMLS-3/15/Inf.3 Add.1, Appendix 4.

³ *The Benefit-sharing Fund and the Global Crop Diversity Trust: Succinct Analysis of Targets, Contributions and Resource Mobilization Strategies and other Relevant Information*

underlined the importance of making them mandatory in order to improve the predictability and sustainability of this income stream.⁴

7. The Co-chairs of the Working Group requested this brief document be prepared so that at later stage the Working Group may wish to take into options and illustrative textual elements to explore a proposal to develop a possible mechanism for Contracting Party contributions. The Annexes are available only in English.

II. POSSIBLE ELEMENTS OF A PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP A MECHANISM OF CONTRACTING PARTY CONTRIBUTIONS

8. The following are elements that could be further explored in a proposal for a mechanism of contributions by Contracting Parties that will ensure sustainable and predictable income to the Benefit-Sharing Fund:

- ***Rationale and Objectives for the mechanism:*** The proposal may explore the rationale for developing such mechanism, and could take into account that:
 - Many multilateral funds supporting the implementation of international agreements or global public policy priorities often involve mobilization of funds through the concept of predictable and sustainable burden-sharing among Members;
 - The Treaty guarantees the maintenance and development of global public goods which provide benefits not only to the users of the Multilateral System but also to the whole society;
 - Setting up a mechanism for Contracting Party contributions will be a measure to improve the level of funding that would be provided in a sustainable and predictable long-term manner to the Benefit-sharing Fund;
 - Such mechanism will have to ensure a rational and transparent distribution of targeted funding amongst Contracting Parties.
- ***Nature of the contributions:*** The proposal may explore whether the contributions would be voluntary, mandatory or based on an indicative scale for voluntary assessed contributions, taking into account the need to ensure predictability of funding for the Treaty;
- ***Nature of the mechanism and linkages with other measures to increase income to the Benefit-sharing Fund:*** The proposal may explore whether the mechanism would considered:
 - a mechanism to ensure regular and predictable contributions to the Benefit-sharing Fund by Contracting Parties and complementary to user-based measures;
 - a user-based benefit-sharing mechanism to undertake payments for users/recipients in their territories that is complementary to other user-based mechanisms; or,
 - the main user-based benefit-sharing mechanism to undertake payments for all users/recipients in their territories.
- ***Calculation of contributions:*** The proposal may explore the elements needed for the calculation of contributions, including:
 - ***Target:*** method and process to be followed by the Governing Body to regularly set a funding target for the Contracting Party mechanism;
 - ***Scale:*** whether it would be an indicative scale for voluntary assessed contributions or a scale for mandatory contributions.
 - ***Method to elaborate the scale:*** the scale could be the already existing UN Scale or be based on national seed sales and other factors related to PGRFA use.

⁴ IT/OWG-EFMLS-2/14, para.15.

- *Exemptions in the provision of contributions*, for example to least developed countries.
- *Flexibility in the mechanism:*
 - *Collection of contributions at national level:* the proposal may explore how Contracting Parties may collect and provide such contributions at national level. While some countries may want to include such contributions in their national budget, others may decide to collect it from the seed industry or through its associations. Countries may also discuss a burden-sharing mechanism agreed by industry and government, where each one would provide a certain amount on a regular basis. The mechanism chosen should be officially informed to the Secretariat. Assistance to Contracting Parties could be provided by the Treaty to implement the mechanism in accordance with their chosen option for collecting contributions, especially if they are collecting from the seed industry or through its associations.
 - *Use of funds:* the proposal may explore measures within the mechanism so that Contracting Parties could exercise more influence over the substantive area and geographical region for which their funding will be utilized in the Benefit-sharing Fund, taking into account that the funds must be directed to developing countries' regions and countries.
- *Implementation of the mechanism:* the proposal may explore how to give effect to the mechanism for contributions by Contracting Parties, including through:
 - An amendment of the Financial Rules;
 - An amendment of the Funding Strategy;
 - Inclusion of relevant text within the Protocol, if so decided by the Governing Body;
 - A combination of the above.

Appendix 1: Submission by the developing countries of the Asia Region: relevant extract on a mechanism for *Contracting Parties undertaking payments for all users/recipients in their territories*

This is another measure under discussion which allows Contracting Parties to undertake payments for all users/recipients of MLS materials in their territories. This option is the easiest to implement. Payments are based on the sales of all seeds (0.1% of total seed sales in the Norwegian formula). Articles 6.7/6.8 are retained. SMTAs are signed between providers and recipients. However users/recipients in Contracting Parties that undertake to make payments do not have to make any payment under Articles 6.7/6.8. Article 6.11 is deleted. No need for any tracking and tracing within their territories. Tracking and tracing is only necessary in Contracting Parties which do not undertake to make the payments.

This measure can be implemented through Art.13 and Art.18 of the Treaty - that means the Funding Strategy and the Financial Rules applicable to the Benefit-sharing Fund for commercial benefit-sharing to create effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources. The following proposed texts will enable the implementation of this measure.

Under the Funding Strategy, a new sub-item could be introduced under paragraph 2.1 (section II AIMS of the Funding Strategy adopted by the first Session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty, IT/GB-1/06/Report, Appendix F)

f. Payments of Contracting Parties for all users and recipients of Multilateral System materials in their territories. Payments are based on the sales of seeds in each Contracting Party and reflected in a Scale agreed by the Governing Body at each regular session for the next biennium. The Sum Total of the Scale for the next biennium shall be the difference between financial resources generated under paragraph 2.1(d) above in the previous biennium and the funding target established by the Governing Body for the previous biennium under Article 18.3 of the Treaty.

Under the Financial Rules, a new sub-item could be introduced under Rule V Provision of Funds, in paragraph 5.1 (Financial Rules of the International Treaty, IT/GB-4/11/Report, Appendix A.1)

l) Contributions from Contracting Parties to the Benefit-sharing Fund of the Treaty, with an indicative scale of contributions available to a Contracting Party upon its request to the Treaty Secretary, to serve as guidance regarding the possible level of its contribution. This scale of contributions shall be adopted by the Governing Body by consensus and maintained by the Treaty Secretary, and shall achieve a funding target established under Article 18.3. The Scale shall be based on based on seed sales in Contracting Parties, adjusted so as to ensure that the Sum Total of the Scale amounts to the difference between the contributions received under Rule 5.1j above in the previous biennium and the funding target established by the Governing Body for the Benefit-sharing Fund for the previous biennium under Article 18.3 of the Treaty.

**Appendix 2: Submission by the Near East Region:
Proposal for a Subscription Model with obligations for Contracting Parties
within a possible Treaty Protocol**

One of the innovative approaches to increase income to the Benefit-sharing Fund identified already during the last biennium by the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee on the Funding Strategy was to promote regular seed sales-based contributions by Contracting Parties. At its second meeting, the Working Group agreed that such approach should be further explored as part of the range of measures to be proposed to the Governing Body (IT/OWG-EFMLS-2/14/Report, paragraph 15).

The representatives from the Regional Group of the Near East have prepared this proposal of a Subscription Model within a possible Treaty Protocol, providing for facilitated access to Protocol Parties as well as to subscribers, based on a benefit-sharing mechanism where Protocol Parties, on behalf of their constituencies, will be responsible for providing regular and predictable funds to the Benefit-sharing Fund. The major advantages of this proposal lie in its overall simplicity; the reduced administrative burden for Protocol Parties, the Treaty Secretariat and the users (which could be minimized by combining it with an expansion of the coverage); the guarantee of a predictable flow of income to the Benefit-sharing Fund; and the flexibility it leaves to Protocol Parties to decide how they would like to raise the funds, including by involving the users (subscribers).

This proposal will be complemented by other measures which would each provide a part of an adequate flow of income to the Benefit-sharing Fund. In this context, the representatives of the Near East wish to recall that its *Proposal for a flexible benefit sharing approach, predicted by the Treaty* which was put forward during the last biennium, is still valid.⁵ An improved SMTA besides the proposed model will be necessary to cover transfers to users other than subscribers (for example users in non-Protocol Parties or users who have not subscribed) or transfers after expiry of a subscription.

The following elements could be foreseen to make the scheme operational:

- Contributions will be based on a scale decided by the Governing Body. The scale of the contribution could be based on GDP, scale of contributions to FAO, the established UN scale and national seed sales or other factors related to PGRFA use.
- It would be up to each country, based on a scale arising from discussions by the Governing Body, to decide how to collect and provide such contributions. While some countries may want to include such contributions in their national budget, others may decide to collect it from the seed industry or through its associations. Countries may also discuss a burden-sharing mechanism agreed by industry and government, where each one would provide a certain obligation on a regular basis.
- The scheme can be put in place with simple number of changes to the Financial Rules of the Governing Body, by including or revising the following Rules:

New 5.1. bis Contributions to the Benefit-sharing Fund from Contracting Parties, with a scale of contributions available to a Contracting Party upon its request to the Treaty Secretary, to serve as guidance regarding the possible level of its contribution. This scale of contributions shall be adopted by the Governing Body by consensus and maintained by the Treaty Secretary, and shall be based on the scale of contributions adopted from time to time by the United Nations and a number of indicators related to use of PGRFA within each Contracting Party, such as national seed sales;

5.2 In respect of contributions made pursuant to Rule V.1b and Rule V.1b. bis:

⁵IT/ACFS-7 RES/13/Report, Appendix 4. http://www.planttreaty.org/sites/default/files/ACFS-7b_Report%20FINAL.pdf

- a) Contributions for each calendar year are expected as soon as possible following receipt of a letter from the Secretary requesting payment of the voluntary contributions.
- b) Each Contracting Party shall, as far in advance as possible of the date due for the contribution, inform the Secretary of the contribution it intends to make and of the projected timing of that contribution.
- c) Each Contracting Party that wishes to avail itself of the scales of contributions may request a copy from the Treaty Secretariat.
- The development of an effective benefit-sharing mechanism as described above will remove the obstacles to expand the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the Treaty. The Contracting Party contributions could be integrated in a possible Protocol to the Treaty, which would:
 - [Scope] expand the scope of application of the access and benefit-sharing provisions under the Treaty
 - [Benefit-sharing mechanism] contain, as its main benefit-sharing mechanism, a provision whereby
 - the Parties to the Protocol shall contribute to the Benefit-sharing Fund pursuant to a scale that shall be adopted by the Governing Body (as Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol);
 - the scale shall be based on the scale of contributions adopted from time to time by the United Nations, adjusted by a number of indicators related to use of PGRFA within each Contracting Party, such as national seed sales.
 - It would be up to each country, to decide whether and how to link, at national level, this benefit-sharing mechanism with the subscription system described below, including with regard to possible user-based payments (subscription fee), establishing payment levels for different categories of users or crops, or the trigger for payments.
 - [Subscription system] contain framework provisions relating to a subscription system to be implemented at national level, whereby
 - [Who subscribes] Natural and legal persons within the jurisdiction of the Parties to the Protocol shall be eligible to register as subscribers;
 - [How to subscribe] Through a register to be opened at national level within Protocol Parties;
 - [Scope of the subscription] Covers all crops to which the subscription system applies, but grants subscribers an option to subscribe only to certain crops;
 - Subscribers shall have facilitated access to PGRFA within the Protocol pursuant to simplified terms and conditions, and
 - Transfers will only happen between subscribers without an SMTA;
 - Transfers between subscribers and natural and legal persons within the jurisdiction of Parties to the Protocol, who are not subscribers, shall require an SMTA;
 - Transfers between subscribers and natural and legal persons in the jurisdiction of non-Parties to the Protocol shall require an SMTA;
 - [Subscription period] would be for [10] years with possibility of renewal.
 - After termination of the subscription, all material accessed under the terms and conditions of the subscription system shall fall under the provisions of the MLS and its SMTA, including for crops not contained in Annex 1.

Appendix 4: Indicative scale of contributions for the calendar years 2014-2015, as adopted through Resolution 13/2013

(2012-13 scale is shown for comparison purposes)

Contracting Party	Scale⁶ 2014-15	Scale⁷ 2012-13
Afghanistan	0.008%	0.007%
Albania	0.015%	0.018%
Algeria	0.211%	0.232%
Angola	0.015%	0.018%
Armenia	0.011%	0.009%
Australia	3.188%	3.492%
Austria	1.227%	1.537%
Bangladesh	0.015%	0.018%
Belgium	1.534%	1.942%
Benin	0.005%	0.005%
Bhutan	0.001%	0.001%
Brazil	4.510%	2.911%
Bulgaria	0.072%	0.068%
Burkina Faso	0.005%	0.005%
Burundi	0.001%	0.001%
Cambodia	0.006%	0.005%
Cameroon	0.018%	0.020%
Canada	4.588%	5.794%
Central African Republic	0.001%	0.001%
Chad	0.003%	0.004%
Congo, Republic of	0.008%	0.005%
Cook Islands	0.001%	0.001%
Costa Rica	0.058%	0.061%
Côte d'Ivoire	0.017%	0.018%
Croatia	0.194%	0.176%
Cuba	0.106%	0.128%
Cyprus	0.072%	0.083%
Czech Republic	0.593%	0.631%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.009%	0.013%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.005%	0.005%
Denmark	1.038%	1.331%
Djibouti	0.001%	0.001%
Ecuador	0.068%	0.072%
Egypt	0.206%	0.171%
El Salvador	0.025%	0.034%
Eritrea	0.001%	0.001%

⁶ Indicative Scale of Contributions for 2014-15 based on the UN Scale of Assessments for 2013-15, as established by General Assembly Resolution 67/238 adopted on 21 December 2012

⁷ Indicative Scale of Contributions for 2012-13 based on the UN Scale of Assessments 2010-12

Contracting Party	Scale⁶ 2014-15	Scale⁷ 2012-13
Estonia	0.061%	0.072%
Ethiopia	0.015%	0.014%
Fiji	0.005%	0.007%
Finland	0.798%	1.023%
France	8.599%	11.063%
Gabon	0.031%	0.025%
Germany	10.979%	14.487%
Ghana	0.022%	0.011%
Greece	0.981%	1.248%
Guatemala	0.041%	0.050%
Guinea	0.001%	0.004%
Guinea-Bissau	0.001%	0.001%
Honduras	0.012%	0.014%
Hungary	0.409%	0.525%
Iceland	0.041%	0.076%
India	1.024%	0.966%
Indonesia	0.532%	0.430%
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.547%	0.421%
Ireland	0.643%	0.899%
Italy	6.839%	9.033%
Jamaica	0.017%	0.025%
<i>Japan</i>	<i>16.654%</i>	-
Jordan	0.034%	0.025%
Kenya	0.020%	0.022%
Kiribati	0.001%	0.001%
Kuwait	0.420%	0.475%
Kyrgyz Republic	0.003%	0.001%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.003%	0.001%
Latvia	0.072%	0.068%
Lebanon	0.065%	0.059%
Lesotho	0.001%	0.001%
Liberia	0.001%	0.001%
Libya	0.218%	0.234%
Lithuania	0.112%	0.117%
Luxembourg	0.125%	0.164%
Madagascar	0.005%	0.005%
Malawi	0.003%	0.001%
Malaysia	0.432%	0.457%
Maldives	0.001%	0.001%
Mali	0.006%	0.005%
Mauritania	0.003%	0.001%
Mauritius	0.020%	0.020%
Montenegro	0.008%	0.007%
Morocco	0.095%	0.104%
Myanmar	0.015%	0.011%
Namibia	0.015%	0.014%
Nepal	0.009%	0.011%

Contracting Party	Scale⁶ 2014-15	Scale⁷ 2012-13
Netherlands	2.542%	3.352%
Nicaragua	0.005%	0.005%
Niger	0.003%	0.004%
Norway	1.308%	1.573%
Oman	0.157%	0.156%
Pakistan	0.131%	0.149%
Palau	0.001%	0.001%
Panama	0.040%	0.040%
Paraguay	0.015%	0.013%
Peru	0.180%	0.164%
Philippines	0.237%	0.164%
Poland	1.416%	1.496%
Portugal	0.729%	0.924%
Qatar	0.321%	0.245%
Republic of Korea	3.065%	4.084%
Romania	0.347%	0.320%
Rwanda	0.003%	0.001%
Saint Lucia	0.001%	0.001%
Samoa	0.001%	0.001%
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001%	0.001%
Saudi Arabia	1.328%	1.500%
Senegal	0.009%	0.011%
Serbia	0.061%	-
Seychelles	0.001%	0.004%
Sierra Leone	0.001%	0.001%
Slovakia	0.263%	0.257%
Slovenia	0.154%	0.187%
Spain	4.570%	5.740%
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	0.038%	-
Sudan	0.015%	0.018%
Swaziland	0.005%	-
Sweden	1.476%	1.922%
Switzerland	1.609%	2.041%
Syrian Arab Republic	0.055%	0.045%
Togo	0.001%	0.001%
Trinidad and Tobago	0.068%	0.079%
Tunisia	0.055%	0.054%
Turkey	2.041%	1.115%
Uganda	0.009%	0.011%
United Arab Emirates	0.915%	0.707%
United Kingdom	7.963%	11.933%
United Republic of Tanzania	0.014%	0.014%
Uruguay	0.080%	0.049%
Venezuela	0.964%	0.568%
Yemen	0.015%	0.018%
Zambia	0.009%	0.007%
Zimbabwe	0.003%	0.005%

Contracting Party	Scale ⁶ 2014-15	Scale ⁷ 2012-13
	100.000%	100.00%

Appendix 4: Illustrative Donor Contributions - GCDT endowment ⁸

<i>(in USD)</i>	A	B	C	D	$E = B^*$	F	$G = F^*$	H	$I = G - H$	K	L
Countries	Size of Economy		Economic Wealth		Donor	Adj.	Target	Prior	Target -	Net	Contrib.
	GNI (2011)	% of all	GBI/capita (2011)	vs.	Share	Share	Contrib.	Contrib.	Prior	Contrib.	for
	(USD bn)	donors	(USD)	U.S.	(for 100%)	(for 100%)	(USD m)	(USD m)	(USD m)	(USD m)	\$350m (USD m)
Angola	80	0,13%	3.970	0,082	0,01%	0,02%	0,08	0,00	0,08	0,08	0,07
Argentina	202	0,32%	5.170	0,106	0,03%	0,05%	0,25	0,00	0,25	0,25	0,23
Australia	1.119	1,79%	50.120	1,032	1,85%	2,69%	13,46	16,32	-2,86	0,00	0,00
Austria	406	0,65%	48.170	0,992	0,65%	0,94%	4,69	0,00	4,69	4,69	4,25
Azerbaijan	47	0,08%	5.140	0,106	0,01%	0,01%	0,06	0,00	0,06	0,06	0,05
Belgium	506	0,81%	45.840	0,944	0,77%	1,11%	5,57	0,00	5,57	5,57	5,04
Brazil	2.107	3,38%	10.700	0,220	0,74%	1,08%	5,41	0,00	5,41	5,41	4,90
Brunei	13	0,02%	31.590	0,651	0,01%	0,02%	0,09	0,00	0,09	0,09	0,09
Bulgaria	49	0,08%	6.640	0,137	0,01%	0,02%	0,08	0,00	0,08	0,08	0,07
Canada	1.611	2,58%	46.730	0,963	2,49%	3,62%	18,08	0,00	18,08	18,08	16,36
Chile	212	0,34%	12.250	0,252	0,09%	0,12%	0,62	0,00	0,62	0,62	0,56
China	6.645	10,65%	4.940	0,102	1,08%	1,58%	7,88	0,00	7,88	7,88	7,13
Colombia	287	0,46%	6.090	0,125	0,06%	0,08%	0,42	0,00	0,42	0,42	0,38
Croatia	59	0,09%	13.830	0,285	0,03%	0,04%	0,20	0,00	0,20	0,20	0,18
Cyprus	25	0,04%	20.840	0,429	0,02%	0,02%	0,12	0,00	0,12	0,12	0,11
Czech Rep.	196	0,31%	18.720	0,386	0,12%	0,18%	0,88	0,00	0,88	0,88	0,80
Denmark	335	0,54%	60.160	1,239	0,67%	0,97%	4,84	0,00	4,84	4,84	4,38
Egypt	219	0,35%	2.760	0,057	0,02%	0,03%	0,15	0,17	-0,02	0,00	0,00
Estonia	20	0,03%	15.260	0,314	0,01%	0,01%	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,07	0,07
Ethiopia	34	0,05%	380	0,008	0,00%	0,00%	0,00	0,05	-0,05	0,00	0,00
Finland	257	0,41%	47.740	0,983	0,41%	0,59%	2,95	0,00	2,95	2,95	2,67
France	2.791	4,47%	42.690	0,879	3,93%	5,72%	28,60	0,00	28,60	28,60	25,88
Germany	3.618	5,80%	44.230	0,911	5,28%	7,68%	38,41	10,20	28,21	28,21	25,53

⁸ This table contains a sample of countries and has been provided by the Global Crop Diversity Trust, in preparation of IT/OWG-EFMLS-3/15/Inf.8, for illustrative purposes.