Folder Title:	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1972 / 1974 Genes Board - Correspondence - Volume 1
Folder ID:	1762066
Series:	Central Files
Dates:	04/04/1972 - 12/23/1974
Fonds:	Records of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
ISAD Reference Code:	WB IBRD/IDA CGIAR-4177S
Digitized:	04/04/2023

G - 12 Genes Board 1972/74
Vol. I

This file is closed as of
December 31, 1974
For further correspondence,
please see 1975/77 files.

FORM NO. 75
(7–73)

WORLD BANK GROUP

ROUTING SLIP	DATE Jan 6

NAME	ROOM NO.
Dr. Coulter	
File ~~[illegible]~~ Genev Board	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST
	INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION
	NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE

REMARKS

1. Copy has been sent to Mr. Demuth.

2. We are trying to find a copy of the paper Dr. Broom Long asks for.

Harold Lewis

FROM	ROOM NO.	EXTENSION

G 12

No. AG. 0215/5070

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES
Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok
THAILAND

December 23, 1974

The Excutive Secretariat of CGIAR
1818 H. St N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Sirs,

This is to acknowledge receipt of the circular of November 27, 1974 concerning the amendment of the term of reference of IBPGR.

I agree with the idea and the first part of the text. However, I would propose making a fullstop at the end of the ninth line.

The tenth line should read as follow: "Otherwise, it shall be returned to the donors"

I wish to make clear that the disposition should be to appropriate organization in the first instance, and when that is not possible, to return to donor governments and foundations.

With best wishes and Season's Greetings.

Yours sincerely,

Siribongse Boon-Long

Siribongse Boon-Long
Inspector-General

P.S. The insertion of the word "else" between "or" and "returned" would also be acceptable.

If you still have the survey of the Yale professor on research spending in developing countries, I would appreciate receiving a copy, please.

SB

FORM NO. 75
(7-73)

WORLD BANK GROUP

ROUTING SLIP	DATE

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Legere	

	PPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST
	INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION
	NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE

REMARKS

Sorry I cannot help on this. It would appear that it had something to do with the exclusion of Demuth for the closed session discussing the Games Board.

FROM	ROOM NO.	EXTENSION
JRCoulls		

INCOMING CABLE

G12

1974 DEC 20 AM 8:52

ZCZC 248423 RC005 PDE1193 RMD8876 SDU307 CSA524

URWT HL AACA 048

CANBERRAACT 48 19 1734

Distribution:

Mr. Lejeune

Dec. 19, 1974

Mr Cutler 12/20/74

I have asked Gene to ~~let~~ give Mr Demuth this message. Do you know what the issue is?

LT

LEJEUNE

CARE INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTONDC

OR DEMUTH STOP DO NOT THINK I RECEIVED A LETTER IN NEW DELHI STOP HAVE HOWEVER FOLLOWING OUR WASHINGTON TALK PROVIDED FOR DISCUSSION INCLOSED SESSION OF TAC ON FRIDAY MORNING 7TH FEBRUARY STOP GLADLY INVITE YOU BE PRESENT FOR THAT DISCUSSION REGARDS

CRAWFORD

Files: ~~ICRDA~~ G11

MLL
JC
CG
BMC

INCOMING TELEX

Dec. 18, 1974

From Rome

1974 DEC 18 10:39

Distribution:

Mr. Baum
Mr. Lejeune

FOR BAUN CHAIRMAN CGIAR RETEL 16/12 PLEASED ACCEPT INVITATION MEMBERSHIP CGIAR SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE AGRICULTURAL DRY AREAS ON BASIS APPROVED TERMS OF REFERENCE STOP DR MOHAMMED NOUR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL NEAR EAST AFFAIRS NOMINATED AS FAO REPRESENTATIVE ON SUBCOMMITTEE STOP MEETING TEN/ELEVEN FEBRUARY 1975 TO BE HELD FAO PHILIPPINES ROOM C 277 HOPPER INFORMED STOP AS REQUESTED HAVE PREPARED SUMMARY EXTRACT FAO RESEARCH ACTIVITIES NEAR EAST NORTH AFRICA AS INPUT TO MEETING REGARDS

YRIART+

AS RECEIVED

Files: ~~Genes Board~~

DEC 24 1974

G 12

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: (212) 265-8100

December 18, 1974

1 Mr Coutts
2 Mr ~~Gaines~~ Coy noted
Please keep track of replies
JP

Dear Mike:

We have your memo of November 27 regarding the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) Proposed Amendment to Terms of Reference. This note is simply to advise you that we do approve of the amendment to the terms of reference as proposed.

Sincerely yours,

John

John A. Pino
Director

Mr. Michael L. Lejeune
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agr. Research
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

JAP:lzm

G 3g

Mr. Michael L. Lejeune

John K. Coulter

International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

December 17, 1974

You will remember that the activities of this Board came up for discussion at CIP and CIMMYT. Both centers would like to know more about the activities of this organization. As you will see from my note, UNEP are also interested.

I think it would be useful to meet Mr. Richard Demuth to talk about recent developments. A member of the Board, Dr. J. L. Creech, Director of the U. S. National Arboretum is also in Washington; (he was on the Wortman-Borlaugh visit to China recently); perhaps we could invite him as well.

JKCoulter:apm

FORM NO. 249
(10–74)

WORLD BANK GROUP

INCOMING MAIL

DATE: DEC 6 – 1974

	Mr. H. Adler	A1042		Mr. Knox	A813
	Mr. J. Adler	E624		Mr. Krieger	B906
	Mr. Alter	A907		Mr. Lari	D1032
	Mr. Bart	F718		Mr. Lejeune	E1039
	Mr. Baum	E1023		Mr. McNamara	E1227
	Mr. Bell	A613		Mr. Muller	N935
	Mr. Benjenk	E723		Mr. North	D1032
	Mr. Broches	E923		Mr. Nurick	E915
	Mr. Cargill	E1236		Mr. Paijmans	C702
	Mr. Chadenet	E1204		Mr. Please	A1013
	Mr. V. C. Chang	E516		Mr. Rayfield	N935
	Mr. Chaufournier	A313		Mr. de la Renaudiere	C302
	Mr. Chenery	E1239		Mr. Rotberg	E427
	Mr. Wm. Clark	E823		Mr. Thalwitz	A210
	Mr. Clarke	D1029		Mr. Tims	D428
	Mr. Damry	A1219		Mr. Twining	N635
	Mr. D. A. de Silva	N635		Mr. Van der Meer	A507
	Mr. Diamond	C502		Mr. Van der Tak	E1023
	Fowler	A1219		Mr. Votaw	C602
	Mr. Gabriel	E516		Mr. Wapenhans	A712
				Mr. Weiner	A513
	Mr. Graves	E1039		Mr. Wiehen	C1001
	Mr. Gulhati	D530		Mr. Wiese	A837
	Mr. Hittmair	E427		Mr. Willoughby	G1050
	Mr. Hoffman	E823		Mr. Wright	A307
	Mrs. Hughes	D529			
	Mr. Husain	A1136			
	Mr. Kirmani	A610		Mr. Dulov	N234
	Mr. Knapp	E1227		Mr. Merriam	E826

FROM: Incoming Mail Unit, Room F–126, Extension 2023

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

G12

REFERENCE: GLO/74/008

3 December 1974

Dear Dick,

..... I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the signed project document for the IBPGR Symposium on Wheat Genetic Resources and to inform you that funds can be drawn against the allocation of 50,000 roubles at any time before the starting date of 14 July 1975. I am sending a letter to this effect to Mr. Pichel.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects

Mr. Richard Demuth
Surrey, Karasik and Morse
1156 15th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Global Project for the Governments of countries in
Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Europe, North and Latin America regions

Title: IBPGR Symposium on Wheat Genetic Resources

Number: GLO/74/008/A/01/12

Duration: 14 days

Sector: 05 Agriculture
50 Natural Resources

Government Cooperating Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture of USSR

Executing Agency: FAO (in association with the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR))

Date of submission: 28 October 1974

Starting date: 14 July 1975

Government contribution: n.a.

UNDP contribution: US$66,050

Approved: _____ Date 26/XI/74
on behalf of FAO

Approved: _____ Date 7 OCT 1974
on behalf of UNDP

I. BACKGROUND AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

1.1 The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) has the responsibility to promote an international network of genetic resources activities to further the collection, conservation, documentation, evaluation and utilization of plant genetic resources with particular reference to species of major economic importance and their wild and cultivated relatives; promoting technical meetings; and encouraging the establishment of inventories of genetic resources collections. In order to start to fulfil these objectives the IBPGR has made provision in its 1975 programme for symposia on the genetic resources of three important world crops; the first of which will be on wheat. Although wheat is one of the major cereals for human consumption, it has been widely accepted that there is need, compared with other major crops such as rice, for a comprehensive inventory of present major collections, the identification of the major gaps in those collections and increased exchange of germplasm and the information which relates to it. In order to define and delineate these deficiencies the following key questions may be posed:

(i) In regions where species and primitive cultivars of wheat may be found, which of these regions is least well represented in present collections?

(ii) There are more than 100 centres in the world which maintain collections of genetic material. However, to what extent are the storage conditions at these centres sufficient to ensure safe long-term conservations, and what arrangements currently operate for the regeneration, when required, and distribution of the germplasm which they maintain?

(iii) What are the main factors which presently limit the free exchange of germplasm between countries, and the flow of material from genetic resources centres to plant breeders in different countries?

(iv) What are the present and future applications of a computer-based Communication, Information and Documentation System (CIDS) to wheat genetic resources?

(v) In the classification and taxonomy of wheat, what descriptive terms ("descriptors") are now used by morphologists, pathologists and plant breeders and to what extent is it possible, through CIDS, to formulate an internationally agreed valid set of wheat descriptors?

(vi) What are the particular requirements of plant breeders for genetically diverse material at present, and which characteristics might be foreseen as being required in the future?

1.2 The symposium is being organized to study the above questions and to attempt the formulation of answers. It will take the form of a group of up to 30 persons, primarily wheat breeders and geneticists with the responsibility for maintaining genetic stocks at international and regional centres and national institutes. Nationals of the host country will join experts from other countries in attempting to define and to deal with some of these problems, in determining those areas of their mutual interest and the gaps which exist both in the present world collections, and in the current procedures by which the material in these collections is now documented, evaluated and utilized.

1.3 The proposed site for the symposium is in Leningrad. Cooperation has been established with the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and with Acad. Dr. D.D. Brezhnev, member of IBPGR and Director of the N.I. Vavilov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry. Personnel of the Vavilov Institute are expected to participate in and assist with the local organization of the symposium. This institute will provide a meeting room equipped with interpretation facilities for the symposium and will pay the partial or total cost of printing the proceedings and a proportion of the travel expenses in USSR of the participants.

1.4 Government follow-up

It is envisaged that the symposium will advise IBPGR on the policies to be adopted with respect to wheat genetic resources and the specific and most urgent programmes which merit support, either by the Board per se or directly by members of CGIAR.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE SYMPOSIUM

2.1 Determination of the critical areas where wheat genetic diversity is at present most seriously threatened by loss or replacement, with a view to making recommendations for the systematic and integrated collection from such areas of wild and related species (and inter-fertile genera), local land race populations and primitive or obsolete varieties.

2.2 Formulation of a universally-acceptable system for the documentation of wheat germplasm through a computer-based information storage and retrieval system such as CIDS. The application of this system to the processing of genetic resources data of different types and derived from various sources will be considered, together with the adaptability of the system to mini-computer operation and in the formulation and validation of approved international descriptors for use by wheat scientists.

2.3 Determination of the present state, diversity and possible duplication of wheat germplasm in the major world collections, the most significant gaps in these collections and the most effective ways to fill the gaps.

2.4 Discussion of the most important characteristics, in genetically diverse material, that are sought by wheat breeders.

2.5 Examination of possibilities for increased cooperation between countries, international, regional and national centres and individual plant breeders for the exchange and distribution of wheat germplasm and the relevant genetic information on such material.

III. WORK PLAN

3.1 The invitation extended by Acad. Dr. D.D. Brezhnev to hold the symposium at his institute in Leningrad was accepted by IBPGR at its first meeting in June 1974. Discussions have subsequently taken place in Leningrad on the preparatory planning of this symposium. An Organizing Committee, including IBPGR representatives, will be convened for a meeting in Leningrad or Rome to approve a list of participants to be invited, to commission a background paper, to prepare the symposium programme and to undertake the organizational aspects of this symposium.

3.2 Timing and location[1/]

3.2.1 Date of symposium: 14-28 July 1975
Total duration: 15 days

3.2.2. Locations: 7 days (14-21 July) in Leningrad at the N.I. Vavilov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry; and 7 days (21-28 July) travel to Krasnodar, Odessa, Kharkov and Moscow to visit gene banks and wheat breeding stations

3.3 Composition

The symposium participants will consist of about 30 eminent scientists from developing and developed countries who have a major responsibility, either in the administration of wheat breeding programmes or in the conservation, maintenance and distribution of wheat genetic stocks.

3.4 Description of UNDP inputs

The symposium is being financed by IBPGR and Vavilov Institute, but additional support is required to defray the travel and per diem expenses of some of the participants, travel of the Secretariat, support (if required) for printing costs of the symposium proceedings and for other local expenses likely to be incurred in the USSR. UNDP will provide a contribution of 50,000 roubles for this purpose to supplement a total amount of $25,000 provided by IBPGR. The following comments are provided on elements of the budget given below:

(i) Project personnel: Funds in roubles will be provided by UNDP for the travel expenses of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of IBPGR, the Senior Documentation Officer and Systems Analyst, Disbursing Officer and secretarial assistance. In addition funds are required for the travel of members of the Organizing Committee prior to the symposium.

1/ Subject to final approval of time and proposed travel schedule by the Organizing Committee.

(ii) Participants: It has been agreed that per diem in this case will be $50 with economy class air travel, 10 kilos excess baggage and $8 for each terminal.

(iii) Equipment: The Vavilov Institute has agreed to meet the cost of printing the symposium proceedings in English and Russian but supplementary funds in roubles will be provided as and where required for printing and other related local expenses.

In all cases it may only be feasible to pay part of travel and per diem expenses in roubles, in which case IBPGR will provide the balance in other currency. The proposed budget is therefore an estimate of costs in roubles, although part of the total costs will, in fact, be met by the IBPGR.

Project Budget covering UNDP contribution

All expenditures under this project are to be made in roubles only

Country: Global

Project No.: GLO/74/008/A/01/12

Title: IBPGR Symposium on Wheat Genetic Resources

		1975 US $
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL	
	13 Administrative Support Personnel	16,512
30	TRAINING	
	32 Group training	45,574
40	EQUIPMENT	
	41 Expendable equipment - printing and local expenses	2,642
50	MISCELLANEOUS	
	53 Sundry	1,322
99	GRAND TOTAL	66,050

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address – INTBAFRAD

G39

November 27, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group

FROM: Executive Secretariat

SUBJECT: International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR): Proposed Amendment to Terms of Reference

1. The Chairman of the Board of the IBPGR has called to the attention of the Executive Secretariat a statement that the Board has obtained from the Internal Revenue Service of the United States that the Board is regarded as a tax-exempt organization and is therefore eligible to receive contributions from United States foundations. This determination, however, is conditional upon an amendment of the Board's Terms of Reference which makes clear that upon dissolution its assets would either be returned to donor governments or used for scientific or educational purposes compatible with the functions of the Board.

2. Accordingly, it is proposed that the Terms of Reference of the Board be amended by adding the following clause:

> "Upon termination of the Board, any monies or other properties remaining in the Board's central fund after satisfaction of all liabilities shall be disposed of by the Chairman on the direction of those members of the Consultative Group which have made contributions to the central fund; provided, however, that any disposition of such remaining assets shall be made only to organizations which are created and operated exclusively for scientific or educational purposes compatible with the functions of the Board or returned to donor national governments."

3. Since this provision relates to the disposition of assets provided by members of the Consultative Group and to a period when the Board itself will have been dissolved, it is believed that it would be more appropriate for the provision to be approved by Consultative Group members rather than to be inserted into the Terms of Reference by resolution of the Board itself.

4. Unless objections are received by the Secretariat by January 15, 1975, this amendment will be deemed approved.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

G12

SECRETARIAT:
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
F A O
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Ref: FN 9/2 TF 9150 Meetings

If you do not quote our code and date in your reply, the delivery of your correspondence may be delayed.

NOV 22 1974

Dear Mr. Cheek,

Thank you for your letter of 5 November.

I am glad to have your comments on the distribution of IBPGR documents and am in complete agreement with the procedure as you suggest. Thank you for the set of envelope addresses; the report of the first meeting of IBPGR is being printed and we will send copies out as soon as they are available, sending 20 copies to you for the Secretariat.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

R.J. Pichel
Secretary

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

SECRETARIAT:
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
F A O
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

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NOV 2 2 1974

If you do not quote our code and date in your reply, the delivery of your correspondence may be delayed.

Dear Mr. Cheek,

Thank you for your letter of 5 November.

I am glad to have your comments on the distribution of IBPGR documents and am in complete agreement with the procedure as you suggest. Thank you for the set of envelope addresses; the report of the first meeting of IBPGR is being printed and we will send copies out as soon as they are available, sending 30 copies to you for the Secretariat.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

R.J. Pichel
Secretary

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

G12

SECRETARIAT:
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
F A O
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Suite 1200
1156 - 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

November 19, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Harold:

Thank you for sending me the amendment to the ICRISAT constitution relating to the disposition of its assets in case of dissolution.

As I told you on the phone, I believe that the Terms of Reference of the IBPGR need to have a comparable provision which I suggest should read as follows:

> "Upon termination of the Board, any monies or other properties remaining in the Board's central fund after satisfaction of all liabilities shall be disposed of by the Chairman on the direction of those members of the Consultative Group which have made contributions to the central fund; provided, however, that any disposition of such remaining assets shall be made only to organizations which are created and operated exclusively for scientific or educational purposes compatible with the functions of the Board or returned to donor national governments."

Since this provision relates to the disposition of assets provided by members of the Consultative Group and to a period when the Board itself will have been dissolved, I believe that it would be more appropriate for the provision to be approved by the CGIAR rather than to be inserted into the Terms of Reference by resolution of the Board itself.

I would appreciate it, therefore, if you would circulate this proposed amendment of the Board's Terms of Reference to the Consultative Group for approval. In giving the members of the Consultative Group a time limit within which to respond, please bear in mind that the Internal Revenue Service, as a condition of granting tax exemption to the IBPGR, has required that such an amendment be filed with it prior to February 9, 1975.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

SECRETARIAT:
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
F A O

Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Suite 1200
1156 - 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

November 19, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

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Since this provision relates to the disposition of assets provided by members of the Consultative Group and to a period when the Board itself will have been dissolved, I believe that it would be more appropriate for the provision to be approved by the CGIAR rather than to be inserted into the Terms of Reference by resolution of the Board itself.

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Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 6118I FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

November 19, 1974

Thank you for taking care of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard H. Demuth
Chairman, IBPGR

G3g

November 15, 1974

Dear Mr. Pichel:

Since writing you on November 5 regarding the documentation which the Genes Board should provide to members of the Consultative Group, I have had a talk with your Chairman, Mr. Demuth. Two points arose which change what I then wrote to you.

One is that you will in due course be in a position to write an Annual Report for 1974 which would, as you say, be available for circulation to CG members in advance of the 1975 Centers Week. I recall that you made available the draft Report of the First Meeting of the Board at the 1974 Centers Week and, given this circulation and the fact that you will be preparing an Annual Report on 1974, I do not think any further distribution of the Board's Report on its June 1974 meeting is now needed.

The second point is that the proceedings of the Board, like those of the center trustees, are essentially internal documents and this Secretariat should receive a copy only in those ad hoc cases where the Board decides it would be advantageous. The centers do not provide us with copies of such reports as a normal procedure, and so there is no case for my suggesting that you should do so.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Bruce M. Cheek

Mr. R. J. Pichel
Secretary, International Board for
Plant Genetic Resources
Food and Agriculture Organization
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome
Italy

cc: Mr. R. H. Demuth
BMC:mcj

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

G-3g

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM OR WEBSTER
FOODAGRI
ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

DATE: OCTOBER 16, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE:

TELEX NO. 61181

Ext. 3454

RE TAC MEMBER REPLIES ON GENES BOARD BUDGET PROPOSAL HAVE RECEIVED ONLY TWO RESPONSES BY OCTOBER FIFTEEN DEADLINE NAMELY ENDORSEMENTS BY SAUGER AND RUTTAN

REGARDS

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE Bruce Cheek
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Neylan

BMC:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

Department of PLANT SCIENCES

Instruction — Research — Extension

Genetics
Plant Pathology
Plant Physiology

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS 77843

713--845-7311

G12

November 11, 1974

Consultative Group
World Bank
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

ATTENTION: Genetic Resource Bank

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate any information on your proposal to collect crop germ plasm and maintain genetic banks as well as regulate pathogen transmission.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Frederiksen

Richard A. Frederiksen
Professor

RAF/bh

RECEIVED
1974 NOV 14 PM 5:48
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

G12

REFERENCE: GLO/74/008

8 November 1974

Mr Graves
for action.
a

Dear Harold,

You will recall that at the last meeting of the Consultative Group I pledged on behalf of UNDP the sum of 50,000 Roubles as our contribution to the Symposium on Wheat Genetic Resources, which is being organized by the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources.

I have now obtained the Administrator's approval to this expenditure and have sent the Project Document to Mr. Pichel for signature. For ..... your information I am sending herewith a copy of my letter to Mr. Pichel ..... of yesterday's date together with a copy of the Project Document, both of which are self-explanatory. I would merely like to add that as soon as we receive the signed document from FAO funds will be available immediately. I have sent a copy of the above correspondence to Mr. Demuth for his information.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

GLO/74/008 7 November 1974

Dear Mr. Pichel,

In reply to your letter of 25 October, and following discussions with Mr. Demuth, I take pleasure in sending you herewith three copies of the Project Document for the IBPGR Symposium on Wheat Genetic Resources. You may note from the document that we have made some minor modifications which Mr. Demuth has already shown you when you visited Washington. These modifications are of a very minor nature and in no way affect the substance.

The main changes relate to the funding of the project, namely we have changed the category of the project from an interregional to a global one, and in the amounts cited, we have had, in accordance with our procedures, to change the rouble amounts into dollar amounts. You will note however that the project budget covering UNDP contribution stipulates that all expenditures under this project are to be made in roubles only. The other changes concern the elimination of paragraph 1.5 which we consider to be redundant. The only issue concerning which we have a small problem is the question of who can be an Executing Agency. Under our procedures, the IBPGR cannot be an Executing Agency, hence we had two choices; either to make this project a directly-executed operation by UNDP or to appoint FAO for purely formalistic reasons as Executing Agency. Since the former procedure would have involved all kinds of contractual arrangements which are cumbersome and would have taken far more time than the relatively small amount involved would justify, we decided that it would be easier for us to follow the latter course and, in so doing, to stipulate that the project would be executed by FAO in association with the IBPGR.

In view of the fact that the IBPGR and its Secretariat are already fully funded from other sources, we would appreciate it if in this case as an exceptional measure FAO would agree to waive the normal Agency Overhead applicable in other projects. I should be most grateful if you could make arrangements to this effect and to confirm this to me in due course. I would now ask you to have the document duly signed, retaining two signed copies for your records and returning the third to me.

I have, as you know, had a verbal exchange of views with Mr. Demuth about the possibility of having a sum of somewhere between $5,000 to $15,000 refunded in hard currency to UNDP. I understand that it may be possible to

Mr. R.J. Pichel
Secretary, International Board for Plant
Genetic Resources
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

do so, and while we are not approving this project with any conditions, we would appreciate it if every effort could be made to refund this relatively modest amount to UNDP.

In closing, I would like to extend to you our very sincere appreciation for the rapid and excellent preparation of the Project Document, and I remain, with best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Global Project for the Governments of countries in
Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Europe, North and Latin America regions

Title: IBPGR Symposium on Wheat Genetic Resources

Number: GLO/74/008/A/01/12

Duration: 14 days

Sector: 05 Agriculture
50 Natural Resources

Government Cooperating Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture of USSR

Executing Agency: FAO (in association with the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR))

Date of submission: 28 October 1974

Starting date: 14 July 1975

Government contribution: n.a.

UNDP contribution: US$66,050

Approved: _____ Date _____
on behalf of FAO

Approved: Rudolph A. Peterson Date 7 November 1974
on behalf of UNDP

I. BACKGROUND AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

1.1 The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) has the responsibility to promote an international network of genetic resources activities to further the collection, conservation, documentation, evaluation and utilization of plant genetic resources with particular reference to species of major economic importance and their wild and cultivated relatives; promoting technical meetings; and encouraging the establishment of inventories of genetic resources collections. In order to start to fulfil these objectives the IBPGR has made provision in its 1975 programme for symposia on the genetic resources of three important world crops; the first of which will be on wheat. Although wheat is one of the major cereals for human consumption, it has been widely accepted that there is need, compared with other major crops such as rice, for a comprehensive inventory of present major collections, the identification of the major gaps in those collections and increased exchange of germplasm and the information which relates to it. In order to define and delineate these deficiencies the following key questions may be posed:

(i) In regions where species and primitive cultivars of wheat may be found, which of these regions is least well represented in present collections?

(ii) There are more than 100 centres in the world which maintain collections of genetic material. However, to what extent are the storage conditions at these centres sufficient to ensure safe long-term conservations, and what arrangements currently operate for the regeneration, when required, and distribution of the germplasm which they maintain?

(iii) What are the main factors which presently limit the free exchange of germplasm between countries, and the flow of material from genetic resources centres to plant breeders in different countries?

(iv) What are the present and future applications of a computer-based Communication, Information and Documentation System (CIDS) to wheat genetic resources?

(v) In the classification and taxonomy of wheat, what descriptive terms ("descriptors") are now used by morphologists, pathologists and plant breeders and to what extent is it possible, through CIDS, to formulate an internationally agreed valid set of wheat descriptors?

(vi) What are the particular requirements of plant breeders for genetically diverse material at present, and which characteristics might be foreseen as being required in the future?

1.2 The symposium is being organized to study the above questions and to attempt the formulation of answers. It will take the form of a group of up to 30 persons, primarily wheat breeders and geneticists with the responsibility for maintaining genetic stocks at international and regional centres and national institutes. Nationals of the host country will join experts from other countries in attempting to define and to deal with some of these problems, in determining those areas of their mutual interest and the gaps which exist both in the present world collections, and in the current procedures by which the material in these collections is now documented, evaluated and utilized.

1.3 The proposed site for the symposium is in Leningrad. Cooperation has been established with the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and with Acad. Dr. D.D. Brezhnev, member of IBPGR and Director of the N.I. Vavilov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry. Personnel of the Vavilov Institute are expected to participate in and assist with the local organization of the symposium. This institute will provide a meeting room equipped with interpretation facilities for the symposium and will pay the partial or total cost of printing the proceedings and a proportion of the travel expenses in USSR of the participants.

1.4 Government follow-up

It is envisaged that the symposium will advise IBPGR on the policies to be adopted with respect to wheat genetic resources and the specific and most urgent programmes which merit support, either by the Board per se or directly by members of CGIAR.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE SYMPOSIUM

2.1 Determination of the critical areas where wheat genetic diversity is at present most seriously threatened by loss or replacement, with a view to making recommendations for the systematic and integrated collection from such areas of wild and related species (and inter-fertile genera), local land race populations and primitive or obsolete varieties.

2.2 Formulation of a universally-acceptable system for the documentation of wheat germplasm through a computer-based information storage and retrieval system such as CIDS. The application of this system to the processing of genetic resources data of different types and derived from various sources will be considered, together with the adaptability of the system to mini-computer operation and in the formulation and validation of approved international descriptors for use by wheat scientists.

2.3 Determination of the present state, diversity and possible duplication of wheat germplasm in the major world collections, the most significant gaps in these collections and the most effective ways to fill the gaps.

2.4 Discussion of the most important characteristics, in genetically diverse material, that are sought by wheat breeders.

2.5 Examination of possibilities for increased cooperation between countries, international, regional and national centres and individual plant breeders for the exchange and distribution of wheat germplasm and the relevant genetic information on such material.

III. WORK PLAN

3.1 The invitation extended by Acad. Dr. D.D. Brezhnev to hold the symposium at his institute in Leningrad was accepted by IBPGR at its first meeting in June 1974. Discussions have subsequently taken place in Leningrad on the preparatory planning of this symposium. An Organizing Committee, including IBPGR representatives, will be convened for a meeting in Leningrad or Rome to approve a list of participants to be invited, to commission a background paper, to prepare the symposium programme and to undertake the organizational aspects of this symposium.

3.2 Timing and location[1/]

3.2.1 Date of symposium: 14-28 July 1975
Total duration: 15 days

3.2.2. Locations: 7 days (14-21 July) in Leningrad at the N.I. Vavilov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry; and 7 days (21-28 July) travel to Krasnodar, Odessa, Kharkov and Moscow to visit gene banks and wheat breeding stations

3.3 Composition

The symposium participants will consist of about 30 eminent scientists from developing and developed countries who have a major responsibility, either in the administration of wheat breeding programmes or in the conservation, maintenance and distribution of wheat genetic stocks.

3.4 Description of UNDP inputs

The symposium is being financed by IBPGR and Vavilov Institute, but additional support is required to defray the travel and per diem expenses of some of the participants, travel of the Secretariat, support (if required) for printing costs of the symposium proceedings and for other local expenses likely to be incurred in the USSR. UNDP will provide a contribution of 50,000 roubles for this purpose to supplement a total amount of $25,000 provided by IBPGR. The following comments are provided on elements of the budget given below:

(i) Project personnel: Funds in roubles will be provided by UNDP for the travel expenses of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of IBPGR, the Senior Documentation Officer and Systems Analyst, Disbursing Officer and secretarial assistance. In addition funds are required for the travel of members of the Organizing Committee prior to the symposium.

1/ Subject to final approval of time and proposed travel schedule by the Organizing Committee.

(ii) Participants: It has been agreed that per diem in this case will be $50 with economy class air travel, 10 kilos excess baggage and $8 for each terminal.

(iii) Equipment: The Vavilov Institute has agreed to meet the cost of printing the symposium proceedings in English and Russian but supplementary funds in roubles will be provided as and where required for printing and other related local expenses.

In all cases it may only be feasible to pay part of travel and per diem expenses in roubles, in which case IBPGR will provide the balance in other currency. The proposed budget is therefore an estimate of costs in roubles, although part of the total costs will, in fact, be met by the IBPGR.

Project Budget covering UNDP contribution

All expenditures under this project are to be made in roubles only

Country: Global

Project No.: GLO/74/008/A/01/12

Title: IBPGR Symposium on Wheat Genetic Resources

		1975 US $
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL	
	13 Administrative Support Personnel	16,512
30	TRAINING	
	32 Group training	45,574
40	EQUIPMENT	
	41 Expendable equipment - printing and local expenses	2,642
50	MISCELLANEOUS	
	53 Sundry	1,322
99	GRAND TOTAL	66,050

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

G12

SECRETARIAT:
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
F A O
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

If you do not quote our code and date in your reply, the delivery of your correspondence may be delayed.

OCT. 18 1974

FN-9/2 TF-9150 General

Dear Mr. Graves,

I would be glad if you could inform Mr. Demuth and myself of the date and place of the 1975 meeting of Directors of International Centres. The Executive Committee of IBPGR decided, at its recent meeting, that it might be appropriate if the objectives and programmes of IBPGR were presented at the Directors of Centres meeting. Representation of IBPGR at this meeting, besides being appropriate, would serve in addition to encourage the International Research Centres to submit proposals for detailed genetic resources activity to the IBPGR for the Board's future consideration.

.... Please find attached the approved IBPGR mailing list. It was decided by the Executive Committee that in future years the Annual Report of the Board and its Programme and Budget Proposals will be distributed according to this list and that the reports of Board meetings would usually be restricted to Board members.

You suggested in your cable of 16 July, however, that 350 copies of the Report of the First Meeting will be required for distribution. This report will now be printed and in 1974 it will, in a sense, substitute for the Annual Report, which, in future years, will be produced for distribution and presentation at International Centers Week.

May we take it that we can send you the appropriate number of copies, possibly 350, of this First Report and that you will effect their distribution to Consultative Group members?

Yours sincerely,

R.J. Pichel
Secretary

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
CGIAR
1818 High Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

SECRETARIAT:
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
F A O
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

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May we take it that we can send you the appropriate number of copies, possibly 350, of this First Report and that you will effect their distribution to Consultative Group members?

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
CGIAR
1818 High Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Wilf. Pichel
Secretary

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Distribution: Agric. and Rural Dev.

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Distribution:

Mr. Graves

Frm : STOCKHOLM 1974 10 10

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTON

16770 ATT: H GRAVES FROM SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

RE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET PROPOSALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES.

ON PAGE 5 ITEM 2 IN THE BUDGET PROPOSAL IT IS STATED THAT "THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED, SUBJECT TO THE RECEIPT OF CERTAIN ASSURANCE FROM THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT, TO CONTINUE SUPPORT OF THE IZMIR CENTRE UNTIL 1 JULY , 1976". THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT TAKEN ANY FINAL DECISION IN THIS MATTER AS YET AND THEREFOR THE CORRECT FORMULATION, WHICH CAN BE FOUND IN THE SUMMARY REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE MANAGING BOARS OF THE IZMIR CENTRE IS "THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO CONSIDER REPEAT CONSIDER FURTHER FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE REGIONAL PROJECT UP TO JULY 1, 1976." AT THE MANAGING ~~BOARDSEE~~ BOARD OF THE MEETING THIS STATUS OF THE POSITION OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT'S OPINION IN THIS MATTER WAS ALSO EMPHASIZED BY PROFESSOR KAAHRE.

S I D A

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address – INTBAFRAD

October 4, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group

FROM: Executive Secretariat

SUBJECT: Programme and Budget Proposals of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Attached for the information of members is a document containing the Programme and Budget Proposals of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources for 1975. The status of the document is explained in a covering letter from Mr. Pichel, the Secretary of the Board.

Attachment

G 3g

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

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. FN.9/2 TF.9150 Budget

27 September 1974

Dear Mr. Graves,

Please find attached the Programme and Budget Proposals of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) for 1975.

Copies of this document have been distributed by the TAC Secretariat to all TAC Members who have been requested to cable you their approval or comments by 15 October, 1974.

This procedure, as agreed at the International Centers Week, Washington, should enable this document to be considered at next month's meeting of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research.

Yours sincerely,

Robert J. Pichel
Secretary
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
CGIAR Secretariat
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 High Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20433
USA

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy
Cables: FOODAGRI ROME - Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI
Telephone: 5797

PR 3/32 26 September, 1974

To: Members of the Technical Advisory Committee

From: The Secretary

Subject: 1975 Programme and Budget Proposals of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Members will recall that at the meeting of the Consultative Group on 1-2 August, it was agreed that the Programme of Work and Budget of the IBPGR, to be finalized by the Executive Committee of the IBPGR at its meeting on 23-25 September, should be submitted to TAC members for ratification prior to presentation to the Consultative Group Meeting on 28-29 October.

... The Executive Committee has submitted the enclosed Programme and Budget Proposals, which fall within the limits already recommended by TAC.

It would be appreciated if your comments could be submitted by cable to this office, with cabled copy to Mr. Graves, Executive Secretary of the CGIAR, c/o. INTBAFRAD, Washington DC, USA, by 15 October 1975. If no reply is received by that date, it will be assumed that you are in agreement.

AGPE:IBPGR/74/8
September 1974

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

PROGRAMME AND BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 1975

I. INTRODUCTION

The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) had its first organizational meeting in June 1974 at which time it set in train a number of preprogramming activities and requested its Executive Committee to prepare, on behalf of the Board, a programme and budget for 1975. The Executive Committee did so, at a meeting held from 23-25 September 1974. The budget agreed upon by the Executive Committee is summarized on the immediately following pages and is briefly described in programme terms in the remainder of this memorandum.

Since the Board has only been in existence for six months and since none of the investigations which it decided upon in June 1974 have yet been completed, the programme activities which can be undertaken in 1975 are still uncertain. Accordingly, the budget, so far as programme activities are concerned, is cast in general terms and contemplates substantial flexibility in the use of funds by the Board. Moreover, a substantial percentage of the 1975 budget is necessarily devoted to investigations and other preprogramming activities which the Board feels must be carried out before it can, with confidence, formulate its longer-term substantive programme.

Subject to the foregoing qualifications, the Board feels that the budget presented herein, while moderate in amount, will enable the Board to make substantial progress during 1975 towards achieving its objectives.

II. SUMMARY OF 1975 BUDGET

1.	Communication, Information and Documentation System (CIDS)		
	- Programme support	212,000	
	- Support for further use of the system by genetic resources centres	25,000	237,000
2.	Support for germplasm activities at genetic resources centres		
	- Regional centres	50,000	
	- International and national centres	50,000	100,000
3.	Support of activities related to specific crops		
	(a) Symposia		
	- Support for symposia on wheat genetic resources in Leningrad, and groundnut genetic resources in Florida, and one other symposium, probably on maize	75,000	
	(b) Preparation of review papers		
	- Three papers to be selected from sorghum and millet, soya, food legumes of the genus *Phaseolus*, and rice if needed	25,000	100,000
4.	Preparation of a technical paper on plant health and quarantine problems arising in international plant genetic resources transfers		10,000
5.	Publication of papers resulting from symposia and reviews		25,000
6.	Board missions and meetings		
	- Meetings of Board and Executive Committee	90,000	
	- Missions to international, and regional centres and other genetic resources activities	33,000	
	- Publication of Board documents including annual report and programme and budget proposals	10,000	
	- Other assignments undertaken by Chairman and Board members	5,000	138,000

7.	Secretariat expenses		
	- Travel	16,500	
	- Personal services (G-6 and G-4)	29,000	
	- Miscellaneous (postage, stationery, cables, duplicating, telephone calls)	8,500	54,000
8.	Contingencies		65,000
	Total		729,000
	Less: Estimated carry over from 1974		-175,000
	New funds needed for 1975		$554,000

III. SUMMARY EXPLANATION OF BUDGET IN PROGRAMME TERMS

1. Communication, Information and Documentation System (CIDS) $237,000

(a) Programme support $212,000

This item is to help finance continuation and expansion of work on development of a computer-based system, by a team at the University of Colorado under FAO auspices, for the storage, retrieval and analysis of all relevant data on genetic resources. The Board believes that such a system is basic to achievement of its objectives, and that the University of Colorado team, under the leadership of Dr. D.J. Rogers, is making excellent progress towards development of a comprehensive, portable and adaptable scheme which can be used by all genetic resource centres and by plant breeders who need genetic information, irrespective of the type of computing facilities available to them. The IBPGR will serve as the Policy Board for this project.

The actual work has three aspects:

(i) The development of the CIDS for use in genetic resources information storage, retrieval and analysis. Such development includes:

- improving the generality of the system to handle most of the problems in utilization of genetic data;
- insuring the "portability" of the system so that it can be moved from one computing centre to another with a minimum cost, thereby reducing the problems of "compatibility";
- training computing centres personnel in the use and maintenance of CIDS.

(ii) The application of the system to data drawn from collections in different parts of the world. The purpose of this is to demonstrate the capacity of the system to uncover the real problems facing genetic resources workers with respect to the designation of proper descriptors and the handling of data.

(iii) The application of the system to data which are needed for programme planning and evaluation.

The total cost of the foregoing work in 1975 is estimated to be $378,000, to be financed, in round figures, as follows: FAO Regular Programme, $131,000; University of Colorado, $35,000; IBPGR, $212,000.

(b) Support for further use of the system by genetic resources centres $25,000

This budget item is a direct response by IBPGR to several urgent requests from centres (e.g., CIP, INIA (Mexican National Institute of Agriculture), EMBRAPA (Brazilian National Research Centre) for assistance from the University of Colorado team in establishing CIDS. The fund will meet the expenses of the team, but not those of the centres, in responding to at least some of these requests in addition to some similar assistance provided for in the team's core programme.

2. Support for germplasm activities at genetic resources centres $100,000

It is expected that, in future, this item will constitute a major part of the Board's programme. For 1975, however, the requirements for support to genetic resources centres is still uncertain. The proposed centres at Turrialba and in Ethiopia have not yet been finally organized and basic financing for these centres is to be provided by the Federal Republic of Germany under its bilateral programme. The Board is sending a mission to Turrialba and, if appropriate, will send one to Ethiopia to determine whether additional support will be needed from IBPGR, but until the Board receives the reports of these missions, the amount of Board support, if any, for these centres in 1975 is not known. Similarly, the Swedish Government has agreed, subject to the receipt of certain assurances from the Turkish Government, to continue support of the Izmir Centre until 1 July 1976. The Board is planning to send a mission to Izmir in the Spring of 1975, but it is not known if additional support will be needed from the Board by that centre. The Board is also investigating the needs of centres in India and in Indonesia and at Bari in Italy (for the Mediterranean region). It is also planning to obtain from the various international centres any proposals which they may have for Board support for genetic resources work which falls outside their normal responsibilities and is therefore not included in their own core financing. This item of the budget is intended to meet any well-founded requirements of national, regional or international centres which may develop from these investigations or from requests for support which may be otherwise received by the Board.

3. Support of activities related to specific crops $100,000

(a) Symposia $75,000

The information which is presently available on the genetic resources of many important world crops is incomplete or inadequate. The Board has decided to cosponsor two symposia to enable further information to be collected, to determine what gaps in germplasm collections need to be filled and how they can best be filled, and to arrange for more adequate information exchange in the future. The first such symposium will be on wheat and will be hosted by the N.I. Vavilov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry in Leningrad. The second symposium will be on groundnuts at the University of Florida, which the IBPGR expects to cosponsor with the Rockefeller Foundation. No final decision has been made on a third symposium, but the Board believes it likely that it will wish to cosponsor one on maize. The budget item for support of these symposia is designed to meet only a part of their cost, the other part to be borne by the cosponsor.

(b) Preparation of review papers $25,000

The Board agreed that it was necessary to identify the most urgent requirements and priorities in genetic resources activities for several important world crops in addition to those for which symposia are arranged. To this end it was felt that review papers on two or three of the major crops should be prepared each year. The objective of such papers is to identify the location of present collections, the gaps in genetic resources material, where and to what extent further collections are needed, the specific requirements for germplasm material of the plant breeders of each of these crops, and the appropriate descriptors for such crops for purposes of the CIDS system. These review papers may also form the basis, where appropriate, for future crop symposia to be sponsored by the Board.

4. Preparation of a technical paper on plant health and quarantine problems arising in international genetic resources transfers $10,000

The transfer of plant materials on a global scale, either for the utilization or the conservation and storage of genetic stocks, involves possible risks of widespread distribution of plant pathogens; the quarantine regulations designed to minimize these risks, on the other hand, often hamper desirable exchanges of genetic resource materials. As a basis for consideration by the Board of the effect of these problems on its future work, the Board has decided to have a technical paper prepared on this important subject.

5. Publication of papers resulting from symposia and reviews $25,000

This item is to enable the Board to publish, if it deems desirable, the information assembled as the result of the symposia and the reviews on specific crops included in its programme. The Board believes that its objectives require wide dissemination of such information to plant breeders at international, regional and national centres and institutes.

6. Board missions and meetings $138,000

In addition to meetings of the Board and its Executive Committee, the Board proposes to undertake missions to particular regions, where genetic resources activities may need to be identified and supported, and to the international centres, in order to identify and delineate future projects in the germplasm activity of those centres. This budget item also includes the publication for submission to the Consultative Group of the Annual Report and the Programme and Budget Proposals of the Board, and an information publication on the establishment and objectives of the Board.

7. Secretariat expenses $54,000

The Secretariat of the Board is expected to be provided, without charge, by FAO, as was the case in 1974. This item covers certain direct identifiable costs which the Secretariat will have to incur on behalf of the Board, such as travel, postage, cables, duplicating and the like, as well as the costs of two secretaries necessary for the work of the Board.

8. Contingencies $65,000

Several of the programmes of the Board will be more clearly identified only in early 1975, based on the results of review and fact-finding missions. Therefore, a contingency sum is included in the budget to provide some support for new requirements of specific programmes which arise in 1975.

A total budget of $729,000 is proposed for the activities of IBPGR in 1975. The unused balance of the Board's central fund at the end of 1974 is estimated at approximately $175,000. Therefore, an amount of $554,000 is requested of the Consultative Group for the activities of IBPGR in 1975.

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

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

G 12

Ref. FN.9/2 TF.9150 Budget

27 September 1974

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Please find attached the Programme and Budget Proposals of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) for 1975.

Copies of this document have been distributed by the TAC Secretariat to all TAC Members who have been requested to cable you their approval or comments by 15 October, 1974.

This procedure, as agreed at the International Centers Week, Washington, should enable this document to be considered at next month's meeting of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research.

Yours sincerely,

Robert J. Pichel
Secretary
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
CGIAR Secretariat
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 High Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20433
USA

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME - Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

PR 3/32 26 September, 1974

To: Members of the Technical Advisory Committee

From: The Secretary

Subject: 1975 Programme and Budget Proposals of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Members will recall that at the meeting of the Consultative Group on 1-2 August, it was agreed that the Programme of Work and Budget of the IBPGR, to be finalized by the Executive Committee of the IBPGR at its meeting on 23-25 September, should be submitted to TAC members for ratification prior to presentation to the Consultative Group Meeting on 28-29 October.

... The Executive Committee has submitted the enclosed Programme and Budget Proposals, which fall within the limits already recommended by TAC.

It would be appreciated if your comments could be submitted by cable to this office, with cabled copy to Mr. Graves, Executive Secretary of the CGIAR, c/o. INTBAFRAD, Washington DC, USA, by 15 October 1975. If no reply is received by that date, it will be assumed that you are in agreement.

AGPE:IBPGR/74/8
September 1974

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

PROGRAMME AND BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 1975

I. INTRODUCTION

The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) had its first organizational meeting in June 1974 at which time it set in train a number of preprogramming activities and requested its Executive Committee to prepare, on behalf of the Board, a programme and budget for 1975. The Executive Committee did so, at a meeting held from 23-25 September 1974. The budget agreed upon by the Executive Committee is summarized on the immediately following pages and is briefly described in programme terms in the remainder of this memorandum.

Since the Board has only been in existence for six months and since none of the investigations which it decided upon in June 1974 have yet been completed, the programme activities which can be undertaken in 1975 are still uncertain. Accordingly, the budget, so far as programme activities are concerned, is cast in general terms and contemplates substantial flexibility in the use of funds by the Board. Moreover, a substantial percentage of the 1975 budget is necessarily devoted to investigations and other preprogramming activities which the Board feels must be carried out before it can, with confidence, formulate its longer-term substantive programme.

Subject to the foregoing qualifications, the Board feels that the budget presented herein, while moderate in amount, will enable the Board to make substantial progress during 1975 towards achieving its objectives.

II. SUMMARY OF 1975 BUDGET

1. **Communication, Information and Documentation System (CIDS)**		
- Programme support	212,000	
- Support for further use of the system by genetic resources centres	25,000	237,000
2. **Support for germplasm activities at genetic resources centres**		
- Regional centres	50,000	
- International and national centres	50,000	100,000
3. **Support of activities related to specific crops**		
(a) **Symposia**		
- Support for symposia on wheat genetic resources in Leningrad, and groundnut genetic resources in Florida, and one other symposium, probably on maize	75,000	
(b) **Preparation of review papers**		
- Three papers to be selected from sorghum and millet, soya, food legumes of the genus *Phaseolus*, and rice if needed	25,000	100,000
4. **Preparation of a technical paper on plant health and quarantine problems arising in international plant genetic resources transfers**		10,000
5. **Publication of papers resulting from symposia and reviews**		25,000
6. **Board missions and meetings**		
- Meetings of Board and Executive Committee	90,000	
- Missions to international, and regional centres and other genetic resources activities	33,000	
- Publication of Board documents including annual report and programme and budget proposals	10,000	
- Other assignments undertaken by Chairman and Board members	5,000	138,000

7.	Secretariat expenses		
	- Travel	16,500	
	- Personal services (G-6 and G-4)	29,000	
	- Miscellaneous (postage, stationery, cables, duplicating, telephone calls)	8,500	54,000
8.	Contingencies		65,000
	Total		729,000
	Less: Estimated carry over from 1974		-175,000
	New funds needed for 1975		$554,000

III. SUMMARY EXPLANATION OF BUDGET IN PROGRAMME TERMS

1. Communication, Information and Documentation System (CIDS) $237,000

(a) Programme support $212,000

This item is to help finance continuation and expansion of work on development of a computer-based system, by a team at the University of Colorado under FAO auspices, for the storage, retrieval and analysis of all relevant data on genetic resources. The Board believes that such a system is basic to achievement of its objectives, and that the University of Colorado team, under the leadership of Dr. D.J. Rogers, is making excellent progress towards development of a comprehensive, portable and adaptable scheme which can be used by all genetic resource centres and by plant breeders who need genetic information, irrespective of the type of computing facilities available to them. The IBPGR will serve as the Policy Board for this project.

The actual work has three aspects:

(i) The development of the CIDS for use in genetic resources information storage, retrieval and analysis. Such development includes:

- improving the generality of the system to handle most of the problems in utilization of genetic data;
- insuring the "portability" of the system so that it can be moved from one computing centre to another with a minimum cost, thereby reducing the problems of "compatibility";
- training computing centres personnel in the use and maintenance of CIDS.

(ii) The application of the system to data drawn from collections in different parts of the world. The purpose of this is to demonstrate the capacity of the system to uncover the real problems facing genetic resources workers with respect to the designation of proper descriptors and the handling of data.

(iii) The application of the system to data which are needed for programme planning and evaluation.

The total cost of the foregoing work in 1975 is estimated to be $378,000, to be financed, in round figures, as follows: FAO Regular Programme, $131,000; University of Colorado, $35,000; IBPGR, $212,000.

(b) Support for further use of the system by genetic resources centres $25,000

This budget item is a direct response by IBPGR to several urgent requests from centres (e.g., CIP, INIA (Mexican National Institute of Agriculture), EMBRAPA (Brazilian National Research Centre) for assistance from the University of Colorado team in establishing CIDS. The fund will meet the expenses of the team, but not those of the centres, in responding to at least some of these requests in addition to some similar assistance provided for in the team's core programme.

2. Support for germplasm activities at genetic resources centres $100,000

It is expected that, in future, this item will constitute a major part of the Board's programme. For 1975, however, the requirements for support to genetic resources centres is still uncertain. The proposed centres at Turrialba and in Ethiopia have not yet been finally organized and basic financing for these centres is to be provided by the Federal Republic of Germany under its bilateral programme. The Board is sending a mission to Turrialba and, if appropriate, will send one to Ethiopia to determine whether additional support will be needed from IBPGR, but until the Board receives the reports of these missions, the amount of Board support, if any, for these centres in 1975 is not known. Similarly, the Swedish Government has agreed, subject to the receipt of certain assurances from the Turkish Government, to continue support of the Izmir Centre until 1 July 1976. The Board is planning to send a mission to Izmir in the Spring of 1975, but it is not known if additional support will be needed from the Board by that centre. The Board is also investigating the needs of centres in India and in Indonesia and at Bari in Italy (for the Mediterranean region). It is also planning to obtain from the various international centres any proposals which they may have for Board support for genetic resources work which falls outside their normal responsibilities and is therefore not included in their own core financing. This item of the budget is intended to meet any well-founded requirements of national, regional or international centres which may develop from these investigations or from requests for support which may be otherwise received by the Board.

3. Support of activities related to specific crops $100,000

(a) Symposia $75,000

The information which is presently available on the genetic resources of many important world crops is incomplete or inadequate. The Board has decided to cosponsor two symposia to enable further information to be collected, to determine what gaps in germplasm collections need to be filled and how they can best be filled, and to arrange for more adequate information exchange in the future. The first such symposium will be on wheat and will be hosted by the N.I. Vavilov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry in Leningrad. The second symposium will be on groundnuts at the University of Florida, which the IBPGR expects to cosponsor with the Rockefeller Foundation. No final decision has been made on a third symposium, but the Board believes it likely that it will wish to cosponsor one on maize. The budget item for support of these symposia is designed to meet only a part of their cost, the other part to be borne by the cosponsor.

(b) Preparation of review papers $25,000

The Board agreed that it was necessary to identify the most urgent requirements and priorities in genetic resources activities for several important world crops in addition to those for which symposia are arranged. To this end it was felt that review papers on two or three of the major crops should be prepared each year. The objective of such papers is to identify the location of present collections, the gaps in genetic resources material, where and to what extent further collections are needed, the specific requirements for germplasm material of the plant breeders of each of these crops, and the appropriate descriptors for such crops for purposes of the CIDS system. These review papers may also form the basis, where appropriate, for future crop symposia to be sponsored by the Board.

4. Preparation of a technical paper on plant health and quarantine problems arising in international genetic resources transfers $10,000

The transfer of plant materials on a global scale, either for the utilization or the conservation and storage of genetic stocks, involves possible risks of widespread distribution of plant pathogens; the quarantine regulations designed to minimize these risks, on the other hand, often hamper desirable exchanges of genetic resource materials. As a basis for consideration by the Board of the effect of these problems on its future work, the Board has decided to have a technical paper prepared on this important subject.

5. Publication of papers resulting from symposia and reviews $25,000

This item is to enable the Board to publish, if it deems desirable, the information assembled as the result of the symposia and the reviews on specific crops included in its programme. The Board believes that its objectives require wide dissemination of such information to plant breeders at international, regional and national centres and institutes.

6. Board missions and meetings $138,000

In addition to meetings of the Board and its Executive Committee, the Board proposes to undertake missions to particular regions, where genetic resources activities may need to be identified and supported, and to the international centres, in order to identify and delineate future projects in the germplasm activity of those centres. This budget item also includes the publication for submission to the Consultative Group of the Annual Report and the Programme and Budget Proposals of the Board, and an information publication on the establishment and objectives of the Board.

7. Secretariat expenses $54,000

The Secretariat of the Board is expected to be provided, without charge, by FAO, as was the case in 1974. This item covers certain direct identifiable costs which the Secretariat will have to incur on behalf of the Board, such as travel, postage, cables, duplicating and the like, as well as the costs of two secretaries necessary for the work of the Board.

8. Contingencies $65,000

Several of the programmes of the Board will be more clearly identified only in early 1975, based on the results of review and fact-finding missions. Therefore, a contingency sum is included in the budget to provide some support for new requirements of specific programmes which arise in 1975.

A total budget of $729,000 is proposed for the activities of IBPGR in 1975. The unused balance of the Board's central fund at the end of 1974 is estimated at approximately $175,000. Therefore, an amount of $554,000 is requested of the Consultative Group for the activities of IBPGR in 1975.

TELEX FROM ROME

Distribution: Agriculture and Rural Dev.

~~HLL~~ HC BMC JC CJ

H-1

FOR GRAVES RETEL 27/9 CONFIRM TELEPHONED AGREEMENT PROPOSED CHANGES CARIS DOCUMENT REGARDS =

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Tel. 9/30 4.55 pm

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MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

~~Foreign and Commonwealth Office~~

~~OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION~~

Eland House Stag Place London SW1E 5DH

Telephone 01 -828 4366 ext

Mr R J Pichel
Secretary
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources
Food & Agriculture Organisation of the
United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
CC100 - Rome, ITALY

Your reference

Our reference NRR236/222/06

Date 16th August 1974

Dear Mr Pichel

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

The United Kingdom signed the Letter of Agreement setting up the International Board in Washington on 18 June 1974 and also on the same date a side letter with the North American Office of FAO to cover the question of UK Parliamentary approval before our contribution for 1974 could be paid.

I am happy to inform you that the necessary approval has now been received and that the UK contribution of £25,000 (in US dollars) will be paid very shortly to: FAO/UN General Dollar Account, Banca Commerciale Italiano, FAO Branch, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, for Trust Fund 9150.

As a discharge for our grant I should be grateful if you would arrange for me to have copies of the annual statement of account when available. (Article I paragraph 3 of the Letter of Agreement refers.)

I am copying this letter to Mr Graves, Secretary of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research in Washington for information.

Yours sincerely

W M Climie

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: WEBSTER
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: JULY 16, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX 61181

Ext. 3592

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.: PLEASE TELL SYKES WE EVENTUALLY WILL NEED 350 COPIES OF GENES BOARD PAPER OF WHICH 200 SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON FOR CENTERS WEEK. REGARDS.

(GRAVES)

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE Harold N. Graves Jr.
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HNG/els

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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JUL 16 2 06 PM 1974

COMMUNICATIONS

Yellow

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CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address – INTBAFRAD

July 10, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group and of the Technical Advisory Committee

FROM: Executive Secretariat

SUBJECT: The 1975 Program and Budget of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR)

Please destroy the July 5 document you received on this subject and substitute the attachment to this note.

Attachment

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address – INTBAFRAD

ICW/74/8(h)
July 10, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group and of the Technical Advisory Committee

FROM: Executive Secretariat

SUBJECT: The 1975 Program and Budget of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR)

Following the decision of the Consultative Group at its November 1973 meeting to establish an International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, the Subcommittee on Genetic Resources held its Second Meeting in Rome on February 6-7, 1974. The Subcommittee invited thirteen scientists to join the Board, all of whom accepted the invitation, and the Board, in consultation with the Director General of FAO, selected Mr. Richard H. Demuth to be its chairman. FAO is represented on the Board by the Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division, Dr. F. Albani. The full list of Board members is attached. Mr. R. Pichel, Chief of FAO's Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit, is Secretary of the Board.

It was also agreed at the Subcommittee Meeting to establish a Central Fund, administered by the FAO, to receive the contributions of donors. The Fund was in fact established in June. Initial contributions totalling $225,000 have been pledged by four CG members - Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom - and the Rockefeller Foundation has also pledged a contribution when certain legal formalities have been satisfied.

The first meeting of the Board was held in Rome on June 5-7. No formal budget or request is being submitted to the CG at this time; but the Board will meet again before the November CG meeting to complete its preparation of a program for 1975 which will ask that additional CG financing be arranged before the end of 1974, subject to subsequent approval by TAC of the priority and technical aspects of the program.

At International Centers Week, the Chairman will report on the status of the Board's program for 1974 and 1975. In the meantime, no Secretariat paper is being provided.

Attachment

Attachment

Members of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Chairman: Mr. R. H. Demuth
Partner, Surrey, Karasik & Morse
Washington, D. C.

F. Albani — FAO
Director, Plant Production and Protection Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome

P. Bouvarel — France
Chief, Department of Forestry Research, National Institute of Agronomic Research, Champenoux, Einville

D.D. Brezhnev — U.S.S.R.
Director, N.I. Vavilov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry, Leningrad

A.H. Bunting — U.K.
Professor, Department of Agricultural Development Overseas, University of Reading, Reading

G. de Bakker — Netherlands
General Director, Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Hague

J.L. Creech — U.S.A.
Director, National Arboretum, Agricultural Research Service, Northeastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

G. Fischbeck — Fed. Rep. of Germany
Professor, Institut für Pflanzenbau und Pflanzenzüchtung, Technische Universität Munchen, 8050 Freising-Weihenstephan

A.B. Joshi — India
Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

L. Åhre — Sweden
Director, Swedish State Seed Testing Institute, S-17173 Solna

W.F. Kugler — Argentina
Professor, Faculty of Agronomy, University of La Plata, Buenos Aires

B. Majisu — Kenya
Director, East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO), Kikuyu

Setijati Sastrapradja — Indonesia
Director, National Biological Institute, Bogor

L.M. Roberts — Rockefeller Foundation
Associate Director, Agricultural Sciences Program, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York

V. Tayşi — Turkey
Professor, Department of Agroecology and General Plant Breeding, Ege University, Izmir

YELLOW
G3g

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address – INTBAFRAD

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TO: Members of the Consultative Group and of the Technical Advisory Committee

FROM: Executive Secretariat

SUBJECT: The 1975 Program and Budget of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR)

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It was also agreed at the Subcommittee Meeting to establish a Central Fund, administered by the FAO, to receive the contributions of donors. The Fund was in fact established in June. Initial contributions totalling $325,000 are now being made by five CG members - Germany, the Netherlands, the Rockefeller Foundation, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

The first meeting of the Board was held in Rome on June 5-7. No formal budget or request is being submitted to the CG at this time; but the Board will meet again before the November CG meeting to complete its preparation of a multi-year program which will ask that additional CG financing be arranged before the end of 1974.

At International Centers Week, the Chairman will report on the status of the Board's program for 1974 and 1975. In the meantime, no Secretariat paper is being provided.

Attachment

Attachment
July 5, 1974

Members of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Chairman: Mr. R. H. Demuth
Partner, Surrey, Karasik & Morse
Washington, D. C.

F. Albani — FAO
Director, Plant Production and Protection Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome

P. Bouvarel — France
Chief, Department of Forestry Research, National Institute of Agronomic Research, Champenoux, Einville

D.D. Brezhnev — U.S.S.R.
Director, N.I. Vavilov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry, Leningrad

A.H. Bunting — U.K.
Professor, Department of Agricultural Development Overseas, University of Reading, Reading

G. de Bakker — Netherlands
General Director, Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Hague

J.L. Creech — U.S.A.
Director, National Arboretum, Agricultural Research Service, Northeastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

G. Fischbeck — Fed. Rep. of Germany
Professor, Institut für Pflanzenbau und Pflanzenzüchtung, Technische Universität Munchen, 8050 Freising-Weihenstephan

A.B. Joshi — India
Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

L. Kåhre — Sweden
Director, Swedish State Seed Testing Institute, S-17173 Solna

W.F. Kugler — Argentina
Professor, Faculty of Agronomy, University of La Plata, Buenos Aires

B. Majisu — Kenya
Director, East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO), Kikuyu

Setijati Sastrapradja — Indonesia
Director, National Biological Institute, Bogor

L.M. Roberts — Rockefeller Foundation
Associate Director, Agricultural Sciences Program, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York

V. Tayşi — Turkey
Professor, Department of Agroecology and General Plant Breeding, Ege University, Izmir

Record Removal Notice

The World Bank Group Archives & Records Management

File Title	Barcode No.
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1972/1974 Genes Board - Correspondence - Volume 1	1762066

Document Date	Document Type
June 27, 1974	Letter

Correspondents / Participants

To: His Excellency Baron Rijnhard B. Van Lynden, Ambassador of The Netherlands

From: Bruce M. Cheek, Deputy Exceutive Secretary

Subject / Title

Initial donors to the Central Fund for IBPGR.

Exception(s)

Financial Information (iv)

Additional Comments

The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.

Withdrawn by	Date
Shiri Alon	22-Mar-16

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INCOMING TELEX

From: Rome

Distribution:
Mr. Graves
Agr. & Rural Dev.

FOR GRAVES RE INTERNATIONAL BOARD PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

CONTRI-

BUTIONS TO CENTRAL OPERATIONS SHOULD BE MADE TO QUOTE FAO/UN

GENERAL DOLLAR ACCOUNT BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA FAO BRANCH

VIA DELLE TERME DO CARACALLA ROME FOR TRUST FUND NUMBER 9150

UNQUOTE REGARDS=

ORAM ROME+

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61181 FOODAGRI (Telex Nr.)

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Mr. Graves
Agr. & Rural Dev.

FOR GRAVES RE INTERNATIONAL BOARD PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES CONTRI-
BUTIONS TO CENTRAL OPERATIONS SHOULD BE MADE TO QUOTE FAO/UN GENERAL DOLLAR ACCOUNT BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA FAO BRANCH VIA DELLE TERME DO CARACALLA ROME FOR TRUST FUND NUMBER 9150 UNQUOTE REGARDS=

ORAM ROME+

440098 IBRD UI

61181 FOODAGRI.....

440098 IBRD UI

FORM NO. 75
(7–73)

WORLD BANK GROUP

ROUTING SLIP	DATE June 27, 1974

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. M. Jay	
Mr. U. H. Kiermayr	
Mr. S. Rylander	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST
	INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION
	NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE

REMARKS

Pursuant to my memorandum of June 19, 1974, I am attaching an original signed version of the Genetic Resources Board Letter of Agreement.

The document now includes the signature of the Netherlands Ambassador, thereby completing the group of four initial donors.

Coltan
Pino
Demuth.

FROM	ROOM NO.	EXTENSION
Bruce M. Cheek	E 1039	3454

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Liaison Office for North America

Telephone: Area Code 202
Director: 44-76121

1325 C Street, Southwest
Washington, D. C. 20437

CABLE: FOODAGRI WASHINGTON

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

between

The undersigned, members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (hereinafter referred to as the Donors)

and

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as FAO)

Whereas various members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Donors") wish to make funds available to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "FAO"), as provided in this Agreement for the purpose of creating a Central Fund to finance the activities of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (hereinafter referred to as "the International Board") described in Annex I attached hereto;

Whereas the Director-General of FAO may under FAO Financial Regulation 6.7, receive voluntary contributions for this purpose;

Now therefore the Donors and FAO agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. The Donors undertake, as provided in this Agreement, to contribute to FAO funds for the purpose of creating a Central Fund to finance activities as described in Annex I.

2. The above funds will be deposited with FAO as Funds in Trust to be administered and accounted for in accordance with the Financial Regulations of FAO. For 1974 the charge to cover FAO's technical and administrative costs has been waived. The decision as to whether any charge will be made for subsequent periods, and if so, the appropriate rate of the charge, will be made at an appropriate later date. It is understood that FAO will not incur any financial liabilities in excess of the amounts actually received.

For other contact:

Administration (202) 44-73591 **Economics (202) 44-74457** **Information (202) 44-73201**

3. The Funds in Trust will be used exclusively to finance the activities of the International Board to which FAO will submit a statement of account at the end of every calendar year.

4. In accordance with the Financial Regulations of FAO, all costs incurred by the Organization for these activities of the International Board described in Annex I are to be borne by the Trust Fund. The costs chargeable to the Trust Fund may include unforeseen expenditure incurred in accordance with the Regulations of FAO.

ARTICLE II

1. FAO's obligations under this Agreement are subject to the constitutional rules and Financial Regulations of FAO.

2. This Agreement, including Annex I, may be modified by mutual consent between FAO and the International Board, each of which shall give full and sympathetic consideration to any proposal for such amendment.

ARTICLE III

The Agreement shall remain in effect for a period of one year unless terminated sooner by FAO or the International Board by notice in writing given to the other, of not less than thirty days (30) in advance of the effective date of termination; any balance of funds remaining unspent in such case will be handed over to the Chairman of the International Board who will receive them on behalf of all Donors. Upon the mutual agreement of both FAO and the International Board, the effective period of the Agreement may be extended. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by FAO and any three of the Donors.

Federal Republic of Germany

BY June 18, 74 DATE

For FAO

BY DATE June 19, 1974

Kingdom of the Netherlands

BY June 27, 74 DATE

Kingdom of Sweden

BY June 18, 74 DATE

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

BY June 18, 1974 DATE

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

Source of Fund: Various members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Purpose of Fund: To finance activities in plant genetic resources, including exploration, conservation, classification and documentation, utilization and training; and to provide Secretariat services to the Board.

Funds to be received: $335,000

Secretariat Services

Application of resources

- G-5 Secretary (10 months)
- Consultants

Estimated Secretariat expenditures 1974:
(2 Board meetings and 2 Planning Committee meetings)

.10	Personal Services	20,000	
.20	Travel	75,000	
.30	Contractual Services	10,000	
.40	General Expenses	10,000	
			115,000

Plant genetic resource activities

Application of resources:

- Consultants

*Estimated expenditures of financing activities 1974:

.10	Personal Services	80,000	
.20	Travel	30,000	
.30	Constractual Services	100,000	
.40	General Expenses	10,000	
			220,000
	TOTAL		$335,000

NOTE
The actual funding of some of these activities would primarily be provided by donors on a bilateral basis, but this Trust Fund would be at the disposition of the Board enabling it to finance some activities directly. These expenditures would be limited to the total amount of $335,000 contributed less the Secretariat expenses.

* The precise nature and amount of programme expenditures will be decided by the Board.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Liaison Office for North America

Telephone: Area Code 202
Director: 44-76121

1325 C Street, Southwest
Washington, D. C. 20437

CABLE: FOODAGRI WASHINGTON

June 18, 1974

A. K. Rawlinson, Esq.
Economic Minister
Embassy of Great Britain
3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

Dear Sir:

Following the decision of the Consultative Group at its meeting on November 1-2, 1973, an International Board for Plant Genetic Resources is being established under the auspices of the Group. Various members of the Group have agreed to make funds available to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the purpose of creating a Central Fund to finance the activities of the International Board. This is being done on the basis of a Letter of Agreement between the members of the Consultative Group who are donors to the Board and the Food and Agriculture Organization. I now take pleasure in inviting the United Kingdom to sign the Letter of Agreement at an early date, in accord with its undertaking to provide £25,000 for this purpose.

It is understood that the United Kingdom may not be able to pay the amount of its contribution to the Central Fund for the Genetic Resources Board until the United Kingdom Parliament has approved the provision of the necessary funds. This is to confirm that the FAO agrees that payment of such contribution may be made by the United Kingdom after the provision of funds has been approved, which is understood to be about September 1, 1974.

For other contact:

Administration (202) 44-73591 **Economics (202) 44-74457** **Information (202) 44-73201**

Please confirm your agreement with the foregoing by signing the form of confirmation on the enclosed copy of this letter and returning it to us.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Cottam

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

CONFIRMED:

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

By Anthony Keith Rawlinson

Authorized Representative

Record Removal Notice

The World Bank Group Archives & Records Management

File Title	Barcode No.
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1972/1974 Genes Board - Correspondence - Volume 1	1762066

Document Date	Document Type
June 19, 1974	Letter

Correspondents / Participants

To: Mr. S. Rylander

From: Bruce M. Cheek

Subject / Title

Central Fund for Genetic Resources Board

Exception(s)

Financial Information (iv)

Additional Comments

The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.

Withdrawn by	Date
Shiri Alon	22-Mar-16

Record Removal Notice

The World Bank Group Archives & Records Management

File Title	Barcode No.
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1972/1974 Genes Board - Correspondence - Volume 1	1762066

Document Date	Document Type
June 19, 1974	Letter

Correspondents / Participants

To: Mr. U.H. Kiermayr

From: Bruce M. Cheek

Subject / Title

Central Fund for Genetic Resources Board

Exception(s)

Financial Information (iv)

Additional Comments

The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.

Withdrawn by	Date
Shiri Alon	22-Mar-16

Record Removal Notice

The World Bank Group Archives & Records Management

File Title	Barcode No.
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1972/1974 Genes Board - Correspondence - Volume 1	1762066

Document Date	Document Type
June 19, 1974	Letter

Correspondents / Participants

To: Mr. Michael Jay

From: Bruce M. Cheek

Subject / Title

Central Fund for Genetic Resources Board

Exception(s)

Financial Information (iv)

Additional Comments

The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.

Withdrawn by	Date
Shiri Alon	22-Mar-16

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

639.

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: JUNE 18, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX NO. 61181

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

PRIMO WE SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE DRAFT PAPER ON TAC SCIENTIFIC REVIEW PROGRAM IS YOU THINK WE COULD OFFER USEFUL COMMENT STOP SECUNDO GENETICS BOARD TRUST FUND LETTER SIGNED TODAY BY REPRESENTATIVES GERMANY COMMA SWEDEN AND UNITED KINGDOM AND COTTAM SIGNING FOR FAO TOMORROW WHICH WOULD MAKE LETTER EFFECTIVE WITHOUT AWAITING NETHERLANDS SIGNATURE WHICH STILL BEING ARRANGED STOP WOULD THEREFORE APPRECIATE INFORMATION ON APPROPRIATE FAO ACCOUNT SO AS ADVISE DONORS RE DEPOSIT PROCEDURES

REGARDS

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE B M Cheek
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)
(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Demuth

BMC:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

939

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: CABINET
(FOR HJERTONSSON)
STOCKHOLM

DATE: JUNE 14, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX

ITT

COUNTRY: SWEDEN

TEXT:
Cable No.:

PRIMO. WE EXPECT SIGNATURES ON TUESDAY JUNE EIGHTEEN WHICH WILL MAKE TRUST FUND FOR GENES BOARD EFFECTIVE. ON THAT DAY WE WILL CABLE CONFIRMATION THROUGH NORDIC OFFICE HERE IN WORLD BANK THAT SIGNATURES ACTUALLY HAVE TAKEN PLACE AND WILL INDICATE PROCEDURE FOR TRANSFERRING BASIC SWEDISH CONTRIBUTION TO FAO ROME FOR THE GENES FUND.

SECUNDO. CHAIRMAN OF GENES BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT PAYMENT OF SWEDEN'S EMERGENCY SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO IZMIR CENTER BE MADE DIRECTLY TO THAT CENTER TO ASSURE THAT THE FUNDS WILL BE RECEIVED IN TIME. HE BELIEVES THAT THE RESOLUTION OF THE GENES BOARD WITH RESPECT TO IZMIR WILL MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THIS SPECIAL PAYMENT ALTHOUGH MADE DIRECTLY IS CONSIDERED TO BE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GENES BOARD AND THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP. REGARDS.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE Harold N. Graves, Jr.
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Rylander

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: ✓

DISPATCHED

JUN 14 4 31 PM 1974

COMMUNICATIONS

CRAVES

THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GENES BOARD AND THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP. REGARDS:

THAT THIS SPECIAL PAYMENT ALTHOUGH MADE DIRECTLY IS CONSIDERED TO BE WITHIN

THE RESOLUTION OF THE GENES BOARD WITH RESPECT TO IDRIC WILL MAKE IT CLEAR

CENTER TO ASSURE THAT THE FUNDS WILL BE RECEIVED IN TIME. HE BELIEVES THAT

EMERGENCY SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO IDRIC CENTER BE MADE DIRECTLY TO THAT

SECUNDO. CHAIRMAN OF GENES BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT PAYMENT OF SWEDEN'S

TO EVO BONE FOR THE GENES FUND.

PLACE AND WILL INDICATE PROCEDURE FOR TRANSFERRING BASIC SWEDISH CONTRIBUTION

THROUGH NORDIC OFFICE HERE IN WORLD BANK THAT SIGNATURES VOLUNTARY HAVE TAKEN

TRUST FUND FOR GENES BOARD EFFECTIVE. ON THAT DAY WE WILL CABLE CONFIRMATION

FERNO. WE EXPECT SIGNATURES ON TUESDAY JUNE EIGHTEEN WHICH WILL MAKE

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(FOR NILSSONSSON)
CABINET

JUNE 14, 1974

TELEX

93g

May 21, 1974

TO: Mr. R. H. Demuth, Mr. H. Cottam

FROM: Bruce M. Cheek

SUBJECT: Genetics Board -- U.K. Contribution to Central Fund

The United Kingdom has signified its willingness to sign the Letter of Agreement for the Genetics Board provided a side letter is appended indicating that the actual cash transfer of the £25,000 will not occur until about September 1, 1974. This is the same position as the U.K. took on the initial funds for ILRAD and ILCA and the attached letter is adapted from those provided for the livestock funds. Before giving the attached draft to the U.K. Executive Director's office, hopefully for prompt signature, I should like to know if it is satisfactory to you. An early response would be appreciated.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Browning
BMC:mcj

DRAFT
BMC:mcj
May 20, 1974

A. K. Rawlinson, Esq.
Economic Minister
Embassy of Great Britain
3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

Dear Sir:

Following the decision of the Consultative Group at its meeting on November 1-2, 1973, an International Board for Plant Genetic Resources is being established under the auspices of the Group. Various members of the Group have agreed to make funds available to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the purpose of creating a Central Fund to finance the activities of the International Board. This is being done on the basis of a Letter of Agreement between the members of the Consultative Group who are donors to the Board and the Food and Agriculture Organization. I now take pleasure in inviting the United Kingdom to sign the Letter of Agreement at an early date, in accord with its undertaking to provide £25,000 for this purpose.

It is understood that the United Kingdom may not be able to pay the amount of its contribution to the Central Fund for the Genetic Resources Board until the United Kingdom Parliament has approved the provision of the necessary funds. This is to confirm that the FAO agrees that payment of such contribution may be made by the United Kingdom after the provision of funds has been approved, which is understood to be about September 1, 1974.

Article III of the Letter of Agreement provides that the Letter shall remain in effect for a period of one year unless terminated sooner by FAO or the International Board by notice in writing given to the other, of not less than 30 days in advance of the effective date of termination; any balance of funds remaining unspent in such case will be handed over to the Chairman of the International Board who will receive them on behalf of all donors. On the other hand, upon the mutual agreement of both FAO and the International Board, the effective period of the agreement may be extended. It is understood that if any transfer of the balance to the Chairman of the Board occurs before the United Kingdom is in a position to pay its initial contribution, the United Kingdom will make its contemplated contribution of £25,000 directly available to the Chairman of the International Board.

Please confirm your agreement with the foregoing by signing the form of confirmation on the enclosed copy of this letter and returning it to us.

Sincerely yours,

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF
THE UNITED NATIONS

CONFIRMED:

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

By

Authorized Representative

cc: Mr. R. H. Demuth
Mr. H. Cottam

639

Form No. 27
(3-70)
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: CABINET
(FOR HJERTONSSON)
STOCKHOLM

DATE: MAY 21, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX

COUNTRY: SWEDEN

TEXT:
Cable No.:

CHAIRMAN OF GENES BOARD SHARED MY IMPRESSION THAT SUPPORT OF IZMIR CENTER WAS TO CONTINUE ON BILATERAL BASIS UNTIL END OF 1974. HE IS NOT YET INFORMED IN DETAIL CONCERNING AGENDA PROPOSED FOR JUNE MEETING OF GENES BOARD. HE IS NOT ABLE TO IMPLY OR FORECAST ANY COMMITMENT BY THE BOARD. NEVERTHELESS HE IS SYMPATHETIC TO IZMIR AND BELIEVES IT DESERVES HIGH PRIORITY CONSIDERATION. IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES I WOULD RECOMMEND THAT THE SWEDISH MEMBER PROPOSE TO THE GENES SECRETARIAT THAT THE IZMIR MATTER BE PUT ON THE AGENDA OF THE JUNE BOARD MEETING. IT COULD BE CONSIDERED UNDER ITEM NINE WHICH IS DEVOTED TO PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OR ITEM TWELVE WHICH IS OTHER BUSINESS. IF BOARD ACTION IN JUNE WERE FAVORABLE THAT WOULD SOLVE THE MATTER. IF IT WERE NOT FAVORABLE THERE WOULD STILL BE TIME TO CONSIDER EMERGENCY ACTION BEFORE JULY FIRST AND OPPORTUNITY FOR DIRECT DISCUSSION BETWEEN YOUR REPRESENTATIVE THE BOARD CHAIRMAN AND THE SECRETARIAT WHICH MIGHT PRODUCE SOME OTHER SOLUTION NOT NOW FORESEEN. REGARDS.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE Harold N. Graves, Jr.
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

DISPATCHED

MAY 21 10 45 PM 1974

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Harold H. Graves, Jr.

Agricultural & Rural Development

hgraves:mpm

GRAVES

NOT NOW FORESEEN. RECARDS.

BOARD CHAIRMAN AND THE SECRETARIAT WHICH MIGHT PRODUCE SOME OTHER SOLUTION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR DIRECT DISCUSSION BETWEEN YOUR REPRESENTATIVE THE THERE WOULD STILL BE TIME TO CONSIDER EMERGENCY ACTION BEFORE JULY FIRST TIME WERE EVADABLE THAT WOULD SOLVE THE MATTER. IF IT WERE NOT EVADABLE SECRETARIAT OR ITEM LARGAE WHICH IS OTHER BUSINESS. IF BOARD ACTION IN CONSIDERED UNDER ITEM NINE WHICH IS DEVOTED TO PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE MATTER BE PUT ON THE AGENDA OF THE JUNE BOARD MEETING. IT COULD BE THAT THE SWEDISH MEMBER PROPOSE TO THE CENES SECRETARIAT THAT THE ISSUE HIGH PRIORITY CONSIDERATION. IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES I WOULD RECOMMEND BOARD. NEVERTHELESS HE IS SYMPATHETIC TO ISSUE AND BELIEVES IT DESERVES CENES BOARD. HE IS NOT ABLE TO IMPLY OR FORECAST ANY COMMITMENT BY THE VET INFORMED IN DETAIL CONCERNING AGENDA PROPOSED FOR JUNE MEETING OF CENTER WAS TO CONTINUE ON BILATERAL BASIS UNTIL END OF 1974. HE IS NOT CHAIRMAN OF CENES BOARD SHARED MY IMPRESSION THAT SUPPORT OF ISSUE

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(FOR NILSSONSON)
CABINET

MAY 21, 1974

ARIEX

939

May 14, 1974

Dear Baron de Vos van Steenwijk:

Following our telephone conversation yesterday, I am enclosing the draft Central Fund Agreement for the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources. The draft was approved by the group of donors concerned -- Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden -- by the close of business on April 26. Since then, I have been in touch with officials concerned, such as Dr. de Bakker, asking that representatives in Washington be appointed to sign the Agreement.

Signature by three parties is needed to bring the Agreement into effect. In turn, this would allow payments into the Central Fund, a step which we would like to occur as soon as practicable. The Genetics Board meets in Rome on June 4 and funding is needed for its initial expenses even before the meeting.

It would be very helpful if you could check with authorities in The Hague to see if the Netherlands can join in an early signing, particularly so that donor funds may be quickly released for use by the Board.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Bruce M. Cheek

Enclosures

Baron R. H. de Vos van Steenwijk
Financial Attache
Embassy of the Netherlands
4200 Linnean Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

BMC:mcj

COPY

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
111 West 50th Street
New York, N. Y. 10020

May 9, 1974

Dear Dick:

Undoubtedly you have talked with Dr. Roberts and Mr. Graves about the problems the Foundation would have in becoming a signatory to the agreement to set up the initial funds for the Genetic Resources Board activities. Even though this is not possible, I would like to express our intention to support the activities of the Genetic Resources Board to the amount of $100,000 or as much thereof as may be necessary during the initial period of its operations.

As you know we have already made available to the FAO Special Account $15,000 to initiate the Board activities. We would expect, therefore, to utilize up to $85,000 toward the support of the Board.

Needless to say I am pleased that the Board will become operational soon, and we are confident that it will make a satisfactory contribution to the activities of the Consultative Group.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Pino
Director

Mr. Richard Demuth
Surrey, Karasik, and Morse
Suite 1200
1156 - 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

JAP:lzm
cc: Mr. H. Graves

May 9, 1974

Dear Dick:

Undoubtedly you have talked with Dr. Roberts and Mr. Graves about the problems the Foundation would have in becoming a signatory to the agreement to set up the initial funds for the Genetic Resources Board activities. Even though this is not possible, I would like to express our intention to support the activities of the Genetic Resources Board to the amount of $100,000 or as much thereof as may be necessary during the initial period of its operations.

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Needless to say I am pleased that the Board will become operational soon, and we are confident that it will make a satisfactory contribution to the activities of the Consultative Group.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Pino
Director

Mr. Richard Demuth
Surrey, Karasik, and Morse
Suite 1200
1156 - 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

JAP:lsm
cc: Mr. H. Graves

939

CC: D21

May 7, 1974

Your Ref: NRR 236/222/06

Dear Mr. Bunce:

Genetic Resources Board

I refer to your letter of April 30 on the above subject. It will have crossed with our cable to you regarding signature of the Letter of Agreement to establish a Central Fund for the Board. Specifically, the cable invited the appointment of someone in Washington to sign the Letter on behalf of the U.K. Similar cables were sent to Germany, Netherlands and Sweden. We are awaiting replies from all four parties concerned, and hope to have the matter attended to promptly as the funds are needed for the first meeting of the Board in Rome on June 4.

To take up some of the points you make more specifically:

- The signature by the four parties and by FAO will take place in Washington; we shall ask each party to sign sufficient copies to make an original available to all concerned.

- Following our discussions with ODA on ICRISAT and the African livestock funds, we fully understand the U.K. position with respect to availability of funds in relation to early signature. In particular, regarding your paragraph 5, we would be quite happy for there to be a side-letter, as for the other new centers, in this case with FAO as the co-signatory, as you indicate. I think it would be best if you prepared such a letter which could then be signed here by your representative and that of FAO.

Yours sincerely,

Harold Graves

Mr. S. A. Bunce
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Overseas Development Administration
Eland House
Stag Place
London SW1E 5DH
England

cc: Dr. Cottam, FAO, Wash.
cc: Mr. Rawlinson
BMC/HG:mcj

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
Eland House Stag Place London SW1E 5DH
Telephone 01-828 4366 ext

Your reference

Our reference NRR 236/222/06

Date 30 April 1974

Mr H Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H St NW
Washington DC 20433
USA

Dear Mr. Graves,

We did not reply directly to your communication of 12 April about setting up the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources since we had no comments on the draft Letter of Agreement as such.

2. I should however like to ensure that our position on financial procedures and so on is clear to CGIAR and of course to the Board. You will know from correspondence on other Centres that Parliamentary approval is required before we can make payments. In this case we could not initiate the necessary procedures until the Board was established and arrangements for the Central Fund made.

3. We will set this action in motion now with the expectation that subject to Parliamentary approval our contribution of £25,000 should be available sometime in September. Our contribution is of course conditional on the other donors contributing in accordance with their pledges made at the CG November meeting.

4. We shall therefore be ready to sign the Letter of Agreement on this basis whenever you wish. I should be grateful for some clarification of the proposed arrangements for signature. Will signature take place in Rome or Washington, or is each donor to be asked to sign a separate Letter?

5. You will remember that arrangements for other new Centres, eg ICRISAT, included the exchange of a side-letter with IBRD covering the constitutional and financial factors governing payment of our contribution. I am not sure whether that is essential in this case but we should on balance prefer to have such a letter, which would among other things mention the amount (in sterling) of our contribution (individual contributions not otherwise being shown in the proposed Letter of Agreement). Presumably FAO would be the other signatory here.

Yours sincerely,

Bunce

S A Bunce

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

53g

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: CABINET
(FOR HJERTONSSON)
STOCKHOLM

DATE: MAY 2, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: LT LX

WU

COUNTRY: SWEDEN

TEXT:
Cable No.:

RE DRAFT LETTER OF AGREEMENT FOR CENTRAL FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES SENT YOU APRIL TWELVE FOR COMMENT COMMA TEXT APPROVED BY DONORS AS CIRCULATED STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR APPOINTING REPRESENTATIVE TO SIGN ON YOUR BEHALF IN WASHINGTON AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AS FOR AFRICAN LIVESTOCK INITIAL FUND.

REGARDS

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE Bruce Cheek
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)
(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. Kryger
Mr. Demuth

BMC:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

Form No. 22
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS
RECONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: CANINET
(FOR HJERTONSSON)
STOCKHOLM

DATE: MAY 2, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX

COUNTRY: SWEDEN

TEXT:
Cable No.:

RE DRAFT LETTER OF AGREEMENT FOR CENTRAL FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL ROAD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES SENT YOU APRIL TWELVE FOR COMMENT COMMA TEXT APPROVED BY DONORS AS CIRCULATED STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATIVE TO SIGN ON YOUR BEHALF IN WASHINGTON AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. AS FOR AFRICAN LIVESTOCK INITIAL FUND.

REGARDS

CHEEK

DISPATCHED
MAY 2 10 56 PM 1974
COMMUNICATIONS

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY

NAME: Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT: Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE: SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE

REFERENCE

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. Kreyger
Mr. Deutch

CMC:mcj

For Use by Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

IMPORTANT: See Instructions under for preparing form

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

939

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: BOOK OF TWO

WEBSTER AND PICHEL
FOODAGRI
ROME ITALY

DATE: MAY 2, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX

WU1

COUNTRY: MASHLER
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
TEXT: UNITED NATIONS
Cable No.: NEW YORK USA

NO COMMENTS RECEIVED DRAFT LETTER OF AGREEMENT FOR CENTRAL FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES STOP HAVE ASKED BRITISH, DUTCH, GERMAN AND SWEDISH AUTHORITIES TO APPOINT REPRESENTATIVES TO SIGN AGREEMENT HERE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE STOP SUGGEST THAT COTTAM BE AUTHORIZED TO SIGN FOR FAO SO AS TO FACILITATE DISTRIBUTION SIGNED COPIES AND PROMPT PAYMENTS TO CENTRAL FUND

REGARDS

CHEEK

Note to CGIAR Files:

Rockefeller Foundation to be notified by 'phone.

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc; Mr. Demuth

BMC:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

OUTGOING WIRE

CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL FINANCE	RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR	ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Form No. 33
(3-70)

DATE: MAY 2, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX

TO: BOOK OF LIMO
ROSE LIMA
BOODACHT
MERSLEN AND FISCHER

COUNTRY: NASHEEN
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TEXT: UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK USA

Cable No.:

NO COMMENTS RECEIVED DEPTH TENTER OF AGREEMENT FOR GENERAL FUND
FOR INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES STOP HAVE ASKED
BRITISH, DUTCH, GERMAN AND SWEDISH AUTHORITIES TO NOMINATE REPRESENTATIVES
TO SIGN AGREEMENT HERE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE STOP SUGGEST THAT COUNTRY
BE AUTHORIZED TO SIGN FOR LIMO SO AS TO FACILITATE DISTRIBUTION SIGNED
COPIES AND PROMPT PAYMENTS TO GENERAL FUND

REGARDS

CHEEK

NOTE TO OCEAN RITES:

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION TO BE NOTIFIED BY PHONE.

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY: PETER M. CHEEK
NAME
DEPT: AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SIGNATURE: (SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)
REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:
CC: MR. DEMUTH
ENC: [illegible]

ORIGINAL (NO COPY)
IMPORTANT: See reverse side for typesetting points.

Checked for dispatch:

FOR USE BY COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE

MAY 2 10 58 AM 1974
COMMUNICATIONS

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

639

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ALL PERSONS ON THE ATTACHED LIST

DATE: MAY 2, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: LT or TELEX

COUNTRY:

TEXT:
Cable No.:

RE DRAFT LETTER OF AGREEMENT FOR CENTRAL FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES SENT YOU ~~XXXXX~~ APRIL TWELVE FOR COMMENT COMMA TEXT APPROVED BY DONORS AS CIRCULATED STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR APPOINTING REPRESENTATIVE TO SIGN ON YOUR BEHALF IN WASHINGTON AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE REGARDS

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE B. M. Cheek
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Rinnooy Kan
Mr. Browning
Mr. Kiermayr

Mr. Demuth

BMC:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: SC

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ALL PERSONS ON THE ATTACHED LIST

DATE: MAY 2, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: LT or TELEX

COUNTRY:

TEXT:
Cable No.:

RE DRAFT LETTER OF AGREEMENT FOR CENTRAL FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES SENT YOU ~~XXXXX~~ APRIL TWELVE FOR COMMENT COULD TEXT APPROVED BY DONORS AS CIRCULATED. STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR APPOINTING REPRESENTATIVE TO SIGN ON YOUR BEHALF IN WASHINGTON AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE REGARDS

CHECK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY

NAME: Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT.: Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE: [signature]

Signature of Individual Authorized to Approve

REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

cc: Mr. Rhinoody Kan
Mr. Brownlee
Mr. Valentry

MAY 2 10 31 PM 1974
COMMUNICATIONS
INCOMING

DISPATCHED

For Use By Communications Section

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for Preparing Form)

Checked for Dispatch

A.R. MELVILLE
MINISTRANT
LONDON
ENGLAND

TLX/WUI

DE BAKKER
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
THE HAGUE
NETHERLANDS

LT/ITT

TREITZ
BMZ
BONN
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (TELEX NO. 8869452)

TLX/WUI

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
Eland House Stag Place London SW1E 5DH

Telephone 01-828 4366 ext

Mr H Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H St NW
Washington DC 20433
USA

Your reference

Our reference NRR 236/222/06

Date 30 April 1974

Dear Mr. Graves,

We did not reply directly to your communication of 12 April about setting up the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources since we had no comments on the draft Letter of Agreement as such.

2. I should however like to ensure that our position on financial procedures and so on is clear to CGIAR and of course to the Board. You will know from correspondence on other Centres that Parliamentary approval is required before we can make payments. In this case we could not initiate the necessary procedures until the Board was established and arrangements for the Central Fund made.

3. We will set this action in motion now with the expectation that subject to Parliamentary approval our contribution of £25,000 should be available sometime in September. Our contribution is of course conditional on the other donors contributing in accordance with their pledges made at the CG November meeting.

4. We shall therefore be ready to sign the Letter of Agreement on this basis whenever you wish. I should be grateful for some clarification of the proposed arrangements for signature. Will signature take place in Rome or Washington, or is each donor to be asked to sign a separate Letter?

5. You will remember that arrangements for other new Centres, eg ICRISAT, included the exchange of a side-letter with IBRD covering the constitutional and financial factors governing payment of our contribution. I am not sure whether that is essential in this case but we should on balance prefer to have such a letter, which would among other things mention the amount (in sterling) of our contribution (individual contributions not otherwise being shown in the proposed Letter of Agreement). Presumably FAO would be the other signatory here.

Yours sincerely,

Bunce

S A Bunce

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
Eland House Stag Place London SW1E 5DH

Telephone 01-828 4366 ext

Mr H Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H St NW
Washington DC 20433
USA

Your reference

Our reference NRR 236/222/06

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Yours sincerely,

S A Bunce

8869452A BMZ D TELEX NR. INCOMING TELEX

BMZ FRSN. 34 - 26.4.1974 -

AZ: 303 -K 8060 - 129/74 -

FROM BONN

INBAFRAD - CGIAR

WASHINGTON

Distribution: Mr. Graves
Agriculture & Rural Dev.

SUBJECT: DONORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT
------- GENETIC RESOURCES

REYOUR LETTER OF APRIL 12. GERMAN GOVERNMENT STILL READY TO PROVIDE 100.000,-- DM FOR FUND FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES. BECAUSE OF BUDGET REGULATIONS NOT POSSIBLE TO MAKE THIS AMOUNT AVAILABLE BY FUNDS IN TRUST WITH FAO. RECOMMEND TO FIND SOLUTION WITHIN FRAMEWORK OF CDIAR.

DR. TREITZ

BMZ 12.00 +

INTBAFRAD WSH

8869452A BMZ DM

440098 IBRD UI ⊕

440098 IBRD UI

61181 FOODAGRI

INCOMING TELEX

Mr. Cheek

Distribution: Agriculture & Rural Dev.

FROM ROME

CHEEK

RYC 24 APRIL DIRECTOR GENERAL ENDORSED RECOMMENDATION SUB COMMITTEE FOR DESIGNATION DEMUTH CHAIRMAN IBPGR STOP OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION BEING SENT DEBAKKER CHAIRMAN PLANNING UNIT REGARDS=

ORAM +

Copied to
RHD
& Jack C.

939

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: TREITZ
BMZ
BONN

DATE: APRIL 26, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX NO. 8869452

COUNTRY: GERMANY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

REURCAB APRIL TWENTYSIX ON CENTRAL FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES COMMA TRUST FUND IS TO BE USED SOLELY FOR BOARD PURPOSES AND IS UNDER SOLE CONTROL OF THIS INDEPENDENT BODY WITHIN CGIAR FRAMEWORK STOP FUNDS CANNOT BE USED IN ANY WAY FOR OTHER PURPOSES OR BY OTHER BODIES STOP THEY ARE BEING HELD BY FAO IN SPECIAL FUND AS ADMINISTRATIVE DEVICE TO FINANCE ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE PART OF CGIAR PROGRAM STOP HOPE THAT WITH THIS EXPLANATION FUND CAN BE REGARDED AS MEETING YOUR BUDGET REGULATIONS STOP IF NOT WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SUGGESTION AS TO HOW FUNDS CAN BE CHANNELED TO BOARD SINCE CONCEPT OF FUND IS INTEGRAL PART OF PLAN FOR BOARD STOP WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS AND WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR TELEPHONING MONDAY

REGARDS

CHEEK
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE B. M. Cheek
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: BMCheek/RHDemuth:apm

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cleared with and cc: Mr. Demuth

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

DISPATCHED

APR 26 10 51 PM 1974

COMMUNICATIONS

TO: TREASURY
BNA
BONN

DATE: APRIL 26, 1974

SERVICE: TELEX NO. 8869425

COUNTRY: GERMANY

TEXT:

REPEAT PREVIOUS ON CENTRAL FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES COMMA TRUST FUND IS TO BE USED SOLELY FOR BOARD PURPOSES AND IS UNDER SOLE CONTROL OF THIS INDEPENDENT BODY WITHIN CGIAR FRAMEWORK STOP FUNDS CANNOT BE USED IN WAY NAY FOR OTHER PURPOSES OR BY OTHER BODIES STOP THEY ARE BEING HELD BY FAO IN SPECIAL FUND AS ADMINISTRATIVE DEVICE TO FINANCE ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE PART OF CGIAR PROGRAM STOP HOPE THAT WITH THIS EXPLANATION FUND CAN BE RECORDED AS MEETING YOUR BUDGET REGULATIONS STOP IF NOT WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SUGGESTION AS TO HOW FUNDS CAN BE CHANNELED TO BOARD SINCE CONCEPT OF FUND IS INTEGRAL PART OF PLAN FOR BOARD STOP WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS AND WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR TELEPHONING MONDAY

INTERPRED
CARTER

RECORDS

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

TRANSMITTAL SLIP

To	Division	Room	Date
Dr. P.A. Oram			26.4.74
From	**Division**	**Room**	**Extension**
R.J. Pichel			3598

For ☐ Action ☐ Approval ☐ Signature ☐ Comment ☐ Information ☐ File

☐ Reply ☐ Reply for my sig. ☐ See me ☐ More details ☐ Investigate and report ☐ Note and return

I would be glad if you could mention the urgency of our receiving the information that three donors have signed the agreement.

(P.O. & BME spoke on 5/3/74.

BMC 5/6.

~~HG~~.

CJ

copy to RHB

ADM 17 973 800.M-

ROUTING SLIP

From	Div	Room	Date
To	**Div**	**Room**	**Inits. and Date**

For

☐ Action ☐ Approval ☐ Comment ☐ Information

26 April 1974

Briefing note for Mr. Oram

International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Trust Fund Agreement

The Executive Secretary of CGIAR has distributed the Letter of Agreement for the FAO Trust Fund in connection with the Board to donors. Funds are required for running the first Board meeting from 5 to 7 June 1974. Under FAO regulations funds can be expended against this Trust Fund prior to the receipt of funds but only when three donors have signed the agreement.

As travel authorizations should be cleared and other arrangements for the meeting initiated at the beginning of May, it would assist if CGIAR could cable as soon as there are three signatories.

Chairmanship

Dr. Boerma has endorsed the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Genetic Resources that Mr. Demuth would be a good candidate for consideration as Chairman of the Board.

R.J. Pichel

Denuth.

G 39.

April 25, 1974

Dear John:

I talked with Dick Demuth the other day about the thought that, since the Rockefeller Foundation is not going to sign the initial fund agreement for the genes Board, you might write to Dick in his capacity as Chairman of the Board, expressing the intention of the Foundation to support the activities of the Board to the extent of the dollar amount you have in mind. Dick thought this was a good idea, and would be glad to have a letter of this kind from you.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. John A. Pino
Director for Agricultural Sciences
The Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York
New York 10020

HGraves:apm

File Grav

SURREY, KARASIK AND MORSE
1156 15TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
(202) 331-4000
CABLE: SURMON
TELEX: 248446 SURMN UR

500 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036
TELEPHONE (212) 239-7200
TELEX: 237013 SKMS

53, AVENUE MONTAIGNE
PARIS 8, FRANCE
TELEPHONES 256-23-09
256-11-68
256-21-49
CABLE: SURGOE, PARIS
TELEX: 29156

P. O. BOX 7233
BEIRUT, LEBANON
TELEPHONE 258-089
CABLE: SURMON, BEIRUT

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER

202 331:4010

April 5, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary, CGIAR
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Harold:

I have been asked by the Planning Committee for the International Plant Genetic Resources Board to transmit to you the attached revised Annex I to the proposed FAO Trust Fund Agreement. The draft of the Trust Fund Agreement, which I have already transmitted to you, with the attached Annex replacing the original annex, has now been approved by the Planning Committee for submission to donor governments and organizations. The Subcommittee on Genetic Resources of the CGIAR decided, at its second meeting in early February, to ask you to undertake this submission.

On behalf of the Subcommittee and the Planning Committee, therefore, I would now request that you transmit the draft FAO Trust Fund Agreement, first for comment and then for signature, to those members of the CGIAR which have indicated a willingness to contribute in 1974 to a Central Fund for the International Plant Genetic Resources Board. It would be very helpful if this could be done promptly, so that signature could be arranged, if possible, by early May.

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth

Richard H. Demuth

Encl.

cc: Mr. R.J. Pichel
Dr. G. de Bakker

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

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In reply please mention subject code ref. and date of this letter

via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. PR 3/32

- 2 APR. 1974

Dear Mr. Cheek,

I have pleasure in enclosing 100 copies of the Report of the second meeting of the Subcommittee on Genetic Resources for distribution to members of CGIAR. We understand from the TAC Secretariat that it is the usual practice to distribute it as a 'Draft Report'. Mr. Cram's office will be distributing copies to members of TAC.

Thank you for all your assistance in the preparation of this report.

Yours sincerely,

R.J. Pichel
Secretary
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Mr. B.M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
IBRD
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

939.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: PICHEL
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: APRIL 2, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX RCA

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

REUR TELEX. AGREE CIRCULATING CGIAR NOTE TO BOARD MEMBERS.

REGARDS

CHEEK

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Demuth (with copy incoming)

BMC:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

TO: PIONEER
FOODCORI
ROME

DATE: APRIL 2, 1974

CLASS OF
SERVICE: TELEX

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

RUSH TELEX. AGREE CIRCULATING CETAR NOTE TO BOARD MEMBERS.

REGARDS

CHARK

INCOMING TELEX

FROM: ROME
April 1, 1974

Distribution

Mr. Cheek
Agriculture & Rural Dev.

CHEEK

PLEASE TELEX APPROVAL RELEASE THREE PAGE PAPER QUOTE A NOTE ON THE CGIAR UNQUOTE FOR INFORMATION BOARD MEMBERS=

PICHEL +

440098 IBRD UI

61181 FOODAGRI.....

G3g

March 4, 1974

Dear Bill:

It was good to have your letter of February 25 with suggestions on the organization of the work of the Genetic Resources Board. I have given a copy of your letter to the Chairman-designate, Mr. Demuth.

Thank you for officially adding UNDP's support to the ILCA program by signing the Memorandum of Understanding. It was helpful, too, to be able to review other Consultative Group matters with you during your February 21 visit.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Bruce M. Cheek

Mr. William T. Mashler
Director, Division for Global and
Inter-Regional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
866 United Nations Plaza
New York
New York 10017

BMC:mcj

DDDR:IAR/74/19 RESTRICTED
March, 1974

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENETIC RESOURCES

Second Meeting

Rome, Italy, 6-7 February 1974

REPORT

TAC SECRETARIAT

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome 1974

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENETIC RESOURCES

Second Meeting

Rome, Italy, 6-7 February 1974

DRAFT
REPORT

1. The second meeting of the Subcommittee on Genetic Resources of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was held at the headquarters of FAO in Rome on 6-7 February 1974. Mr. R.H. Demuth, Chairman of the Subcommittee, was in the Chair.

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of eight governments, international agencies and private foundations, all members of CGIAR. The Secretariat was provided by FAO and by the Secretariat of CGIAR. A list of the participants is attached as Appendix I.

3. A list of documents provided to the Subcommittee is attached as Appendix II. The agenda as adopted is attached as Appendix III.

4. A statement was presented by Dr. F. Albani, Director of FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division, on the operations of the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit since the first Subcommittee meeting in October 1973. A similar statement was presented by Mr. R.L. Willan, of FAO's Forest Resources Division, on the activities of the Forest Management Branch.

Election of Members of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

5. The Chairman and members thanked Dr. de Bakker and Professor Bunting, who had served as a Nominations Working Group for the Subcommittee, for soliciting the nomination of a large number of well-qualified candidates for membership on the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (hereinafter called "the Board") and for compiling, in consultation with the Rockefeller Foundation and FAO, a short list of candidates for consideration by the Subcommittee.

6. The criteria adopted by the Subcommittee for election of members of the Board were as follows: qualifications as scientists or research administrators; representation of different geographical regions and disciplines; and appropriate representation of both donor governments and agencies and of developing nations.

7. Application of these criteria resulted in election of the following members to the Board, subject to their willingness to serve:

P. Bouvarel Chief, Department of Forestry Research, National Institute of Agronomic Research, Champenoux, Einville	France
D.D. Brezhnev Director, N.I. Vavilov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry, Leningrad	U.S.S.R.
A.H. Bunting Professor, Department of Agricultural Development Overseas, University of Reading, Reading	U.K.
G. de Bakker General Director, Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Hague	Netherlands
J.L. Creech Director, National Arboretum, Agricultural Research Service, Northeastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.	U.S.A.
G. Fischbeck Professor, Institut für Pflanzenbau und Pflanzenzüchtung, Technische Universität Munchen, 8050 Freising-Weihenstephan	Fed. Rep. of Germany
A.B. Joshi Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	India
L. Kåhre Director, Swedish State Seed Testing Institute, S-17173 Solna	Sweden
W.F. Kugler Professor, Faculty of Agronomy, University of La Plata, Buenos Aires	Argentina
B. Majisu Director, East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO), Kikuyu	Kenya
Setijati Sastrapradja Director, National Biological Institute, Bogor	Indonesia
L.M. Roberts Associate Director, Agricultural Sciences Program, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York	Rockefeller Foundation
V. Tayşi Professor, Department of Agroecology and General Plant Breeding, Ege University, Izmir	Turkey

8. The Subcommittee was advised that FAO would be represented on the Board by the Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division, Dr. F. Albani.

9. It was agreed that, in the event of elected members being unable to serve, a Planning Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bunting, de Bakker and Roberts, would make recommendations on appropriate substitutions and submit them to the Subcommittee for approval by mail vote.

Term of Board members

10. It was agreed that the normal term of membership on the Board should be for three years, timed to coincide with the fiscal year of CGIAR, i.e. from 1 January to 31 December. In the case of the initial Board, however, four members would be selected by lot to serve until 31 December 1975; four members would be similarly selected to serve until 31 December 1976; and the term of the remaining members would run to 31 December 1977. It was further agreed that members should be eligible to serve for a maximum of two consecutive terms on the Board. This would not however preclude subsequent election after a period of non-membership. All vacancies are to be filled by CGIAR, acting on the recommendation of the Board.

Functioning of the Board

11. In considering the way in which the Board would operate, members of the Subcommittee expressed the view that it should enjoy the same degree of autonomy as enjoyed by the international agricultural research centres sponsored by CGIAR. Note was taken that the Board would be required to submit information reports and a proposed budget to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of CGIAR and to CGIAR itself, and to make a presentation at International Centres Week in the same manner as the international centres do. TAC would make such comments to CGIAR on the work programme of the Board as it believes appropriate and CGIAR would, in turn, decide how much financing for the Board and its operations would be included in the programme approved by CGIAR for implementation by its members.

12. Members of the Subcommittee expressed the view that flexible interpretation of the terms of reference of the Board would facilitate its evolution as a world centre of intellectual leadership in genetic resources. As such, the Board should be in a position to help coordinate the activities of the many international, regional and national institutions engaged in genetic resources work and to mobilize increased support for such activities, including exploration, conservation, classification and documentation, utilization and training. The Board would be expected to establish priorities for the funding of these various activities and with the assistance of FAO, to promote appropriate collaborative arrangements between all types of institutes and to link them together into an effective global network. The actual funding would primarily be provided by donors on a bilateral basis, and, in addition, it was expected that members of CGIAR would put some funds directly into a central fund which would be at the disposition of the Board, thus enabling it to finance some activities directly.

Administration of funds contributed directly to the proposed central fund of the Board

13. During its consideration of how funds provided for the proposed central fund of the Board might best be administered, the Subcommittee was advised that, if the device of an FAO trust fund were used for this purpose, FAO would, as an exception, waive any charge for administration of the trust fund during 1974. This decision was without prejudice to the position for 1975 and subsequent years, which would be determined at a later date. Members expressed their appreciation to FAO for this waiver and agreed that, in view of the waiver, administration of contributions made to the proposed central fund should be entrusted to FAO. It was further agreed that the Board should in general pay for any special services which it might request from FAO and reimburse FAO for all costs, including overhead, for field projects which it might ask FAO to execute for it.

Secretariat for the Board

14. The Subcommittee noted with appreciation that the 1973 FAO Conference had endorsed the provision of the Board's Secretariat by FAO and had agreed that the headquarters of the Board should be at FAO headquarters.

15. The Subcommittee approved, in general, the arrangements proposed by FAO for providing a Secretariat for the Board. Those arrangements contemplated that Mr. R.J. Pichel, Chief of the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit of the Plant Production and Protection Division, should act as Secretary to the Board with Mr. J.T. Sykes, an agricultural officer in the Unit, having continuing responsibility for servicing the Board as its Assistant Secretary. In addition, the expertise of the Unit would be made available to the Board. These Secretariat services would be provided without charge to the Board, which would, however, be expected to pay the costs of Board meetings, of a secretary and direct operating costs, such as cables and travel. The Secretariat, supplemented as necessary by FAO or the Board, would have the power of independent action in autonomously servicing the many needs of the Board. Appropriate modifications or additions to these arrangements for the Secretariat could be made if and as required.

Other relationships with FAO

16. Assurance was provided by FAO that priorities as recommended by the Board would be observed to the maximum practicable extent in formulating the programmes of the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit. The Board's recommendations would be directed of course to many different organizations and governments. However, in the particular case of FAO, close juxtaposition and maximum consultation should ensure that the FAO Regular Programme activities and those recommended by the Board were implemented to the mutual satisfaction of FAO and the Board. Furthermore, the recommendations of the FAO Panels of Experts, on Plant Exploration and Introduction, and on Forest Gene Resources, would be conveyed to the Board.

Start-up arrangements

17. It was agreed that the request to donor members of CGIAR for contributions to the FAO trust fund which is to constitute the central fund for the Board (see para 13) would come from the Executive Secretary of CGIAR, on the advice of the Chairman of the Subcommittee. The Subcommittee noted the importance that funds be made available promptly in order to finance the first Board meeting.

18. Members selected for the initial Board would be advised of their election by the Chairman of the Subcommittee.

19. Pledges made by donors at the November 1973 meeting of CGIAR in Washington were confirmed, namely $335,000 of support by five donors for 1974. Three other donors indicated willingness in principle to provide funds for subsequent years. In addition, German support for centres in Ethiopia and Costa Rica was confirmed, and UNDP stated its agreement in principle to supporting genetic resources work at the Izmir Centre in Turkey and appropriate programmes in the U.S.S.R., if recommended by the Board.

20. It was agreed that the Planning Committee (see para 9) should make arrangements for the first meeting of the Board, consult with the Director-General of FAO regarding the Board Chairmanship and, in consultation with the legal and financial officials of FAO, formulate suitable arrangements for the creation of an appropriate FAO trust fund.

Chairmanship

21. The representative of UNDP, supported by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the United States, proposed inclusion in the minutes of the following statement which received the unanimous support of the meeting:

> "Under the procedures adopted by this Subcommittee which were endorsed by CGIAR at its meeting in November 1973, the Chairman of the Board will be elected by the members of the Board in consultation with the Director-General of FAO. It is our considered view that it would be in the best interests of all parties concerned, if the Board, once it is constituted, were to give consideration to elect as its chairman, Mr. Richard H. Demuth. While we have no intention of committing the Board to any specific course of action nor to limit it in its action, we hope that it, in consultation with the Director-General of FAO, will take advantage of the outstanding qualities of Mr. Demuth and elect him as the Board's Chairman. We make this statement with no other intention than that of expressing our joint confidence that Mr. Demuth, by virtue of his long experience and skill, will make a major contribution to the work of this most important undertaking".

22. The Subcommittee adjourned, sine die, with the understanding that, if necessary, it might be reconvened by CGIAR.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Members:

Chairman: Mr. R.H. Demuth
Partner, Surrey, Karasik & Morse
1156 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
U.S.A.

FAO
Dr. F. Albani
Director
Plant Production and Protection Division

GERMANY, Federal Republic of
Dr. W. Treitz
Ministerialat
Bundesministerium für Wirtsch Zusammenarbeit
Bonn

NETHERLANDS
Dr. G. de Bakker
General Director
Agricultural Research
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
le van den Boschstr. 4
The Hague

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
Dr. L.M. Roberts
Associate Director
Agricultural Sciences Program
The Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York, N.Y. 10020
U.S.A.

SWEDEN
Prof. L. Kåhre
Swedish State Seed Testing Institute
S-17173 Solna

Mr. E. Cornell
Permanent Representative of Sweden to FAO
Swedish Embassy
Rome

UNITED KINGDOM
Prof. A.H. Bunting
Department of Agricultural Development Overseas
University of Reading
Whiteknights
Reading, Berkshire

UNDP
Mr. W.T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Dr. G.B. Baird
Associate Director (Research)
Office of Agriculture
Technical Assistance Bureau
Agency for International Development
State Department
Washington, D.C.

Secretary:
Mr. B.M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
c/o IBRD
Washington

Assistant Secretary:
Mr. J.T. Sykes
Agricultural Officer
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
FAO

APPENDIX I
(Continued)

Observers:

CANADA
Mr. H.E. Ryan
Permanent Representative of
Canada to FAO
Canadian Embassy
Via G.B. de Rossi
Rome

IBRD
Mr. J.M. Fransen
ricultural Research Adviser
nternational Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

FAO
Mr. A.J. Bronsema
Director
Financial Services Division

Mr. R.J. Pichel
Chief, Crop Ecology and Genetic
Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection
Division

Dr. J. León
Senior Plant Materials Officer
Crop and Grassland Production
Service
Plant Production and Protection
Division

Mr. R.L. Willan
Chief, Afforestation Section
Forest Management Branch
Forest Resources Division

APPENDIX II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. DDDR:IAR/73/31 Report of the first meeting of the Subcommittee on Genetic Resources, Rome, 1-2 October 1973.

2. DDDR:IAR/74/2 Provisional agenda for second meeting of Subcommittee on Genetic Resources, Rome, 6-8 February 1974.

3. DDDR:IAR/74/13 Operation of FAO Trust Funds.

4. DDDR:IAR/74/11 Staffing and servicing the Secretariat of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources and its relations with FAO's Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit.

5. Working paper on candidates for the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources.

6. Supplementary biographical data of candidates.

APPENDIX III

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the agenda.

2. Constitution of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources:

   a) Discussion of recommendations from Nominations Working Group;

   b) Election by Subcommittee of Board members selected from short list.

3. Discussion of arrangements for funding operations: proposal for FAO trust fund.

4. Discussion of staffing arrangements for servicing the Secretariat of the International Board and its relations with FAO's Unit of Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources.

5. Decision on provision of start-up funds for establishment and initial operations of Board in 1974.

6. Date and place of first meeting of the Board and procedures for initiating its operations.

Collection of Elaeis oleifera in Central America

95. The Board approved $100,000 to the Oilpalm Institute of Malaysia for preliminary survey and collection of Elaeis oleifera and related species in Central America, provided that the necessary quarantine requirements are fulfilled.

Support to ICARDA's Genebank

96. A proposal from the Director General of ICARDA requested $75,000 as a partial contribution towards the seed storage facilities at Terbol, Lebanon. The Board approved the proposal on condition that ICARDA genebank stores material for the region.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Implementation of the Quinquennial Review Recommendations

97. The Chairman reported on discussions which had been held with FAO concerning the status of the Secretariat. FAO has proposed that starting the 1982-83 biennium the Unit in FAO dealing with genetic resources be retitled as the Crop Genetic Resources Centre. Considerable discussion ensued on the present and future status of the IBPGR and it was agreed that this is evolving rapidly, is becoming increasingly operational and hence will eventually be a Centre. The Board agreed further:

(i) that more authority should be given to the Executive Secretary and that the Executive Secretary should be an ex officio member of the Board to represent IBPGR interests;

(ii) that the IBPGR must retain its identity as an institution of the CGIAR and remain an autonomous body;

(iii) the organizational aspects need further study also from a legal point of view;

98. The change in title of the Executive Secretary to Director should be deferred for the time being.

99. Mr. Williams reported that because the editorial assistance at present was adequate there was not an urgent need for a Publications Officer suggested by the quinquennial review but that this will be considered at a later date.

100. The Board reaffirmed its decision not to initiate a programme and strategy committee. Its long-term plan will be considered as a rolling 5-year plan and this will adequately fulfil the need expressed by the quinquennial review.

that the Secretariat could recruit a consultant or population geneticist to advise on techniques if this proves to be necessary.

Continuation of support for seed physiology investigations (University of Reading)

40. The formal proposal for continuing the investigations of seed physiology for 1980-81 was approved by the Executive Committee with provision for inflation. The project will be submitted to the Board for review.

Collection of Capsicum in Mexico (INIA)

41. The Executive Committee agreed to allocate $8,000 to support a proposal to collect *Capsicum* in Mexico in areas designated as priority in the CATIE report commissioned by the IBPGR.

Support on clonal propagation and genetic conservation of cocoa (University of Nottingham)

42. A proposal for investigations into the genetic conservation of *Theobroma cacao* using *in vitro* techniques was approved for the first year ($16,400). Any continuation would depend upon satisfactory results of the first phase. The proposal was supported on the assumption that FAO endorsed it.

43. The Committee reiterated that proposals for funding can only be received from Board members, any public international agency within the UN system including FAO, international and regional research centres in the international network, and from the Consultative Group and its Technical Advisory Committee. Proposals to the Board from a private group or company must be made through and endorsed by FAO or the proposer's government. No such proposal will be accepted unless any benefits derived from it are freely available to all interested parties.

Revised project for woody species for the improvement of rural living in arid and semi-arid areas (FAO:FO)

44. The Executive Committee discussed the revised proposal submitted by the FAO Forestry Department and, under the authority delegated to it at the last meeting of the Board, approved the provision of $125,000 per annum for 1981 and 1982.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Implementation of the recommendations of the quinquennial review

45. The Chairman reported that the quinquennial review was presented at International Centers Week in Manila and endorsed by CGIAR.

In addition he had held discussions with the Director General and Deputy Director General of FAO concerning enhancing the visibility and status of the Secretariat and had been informed that these matters were to be resolved in the immediate future.

46. The Executive Secretary outlined the action taken to find suitable candidates for regional officer posts for West Africa, East Africa and Latin America. At present suitable location in West Africa has not been found. UNEP has been unable to help for East Africa but CIAT has agreed to host an officer for Latin America. The Executive Secretary agreed to report on further developments to the next meeting of the Board. The Committee gave approval to the Executive Secretary and the Vice Chairman to pre-select candidates before 31 December 1980 and to the Executive Secretary and Mr. Kåhre thereafter.

47. The Chairman pointed out that the Board had not considered one recommendation of the quinquennial review and that was the one relating to the Executive Secretary being an ex officio member of the Board. This would bring the IBPGR in line with the IARCs. The Committee agreed to implement this recommendation.

48. The Secretariat tabled proposed changes in the terms of reference of the IBPGR. It was agreed that these should be reconsidered and tabled at the next Board meeting.

Management of IBPGR funds by FAO

49. The Committee was informed that all funds deposited in an FAO Trust Fund have to be managed according to FAO procedures. A discussion was held on IBPGR publications and the hope was expressed that a mechanism could be found to contract these outside FAO. Mr. Bommer and Mr. Williams agreed to investigate alternatives and report at a later date.

Agenda for the 8th meeting of the Board

50. The Executive Secretary proposed to the Committee that, in view of the size of the Board's programme, it would be desirable to circulate reports at frequent intervals to members and provide only substantive documents for policy decisions at the Board meeting. The Committee agreed to this proposal and moreover indicated that with the present limited Secretariat staff numbers it might not be feasible to move ahead on 3-4 new crops a year.

51. The Committee also agreed that Secretariat comments should itemize what precise action is recommended.

FORM NO. 75
(7-73)

WORLD BANK GROUP

BMC

ROUTING SLIP	DATE March 4, 1974

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Richard H. Demuth	

① File copy
② copy to Pichel
③ from me ④ for info
⑤ Mr Demuth respectfully send this to you.

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST
X	INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION
	NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE

See March 6, 1974

REMARKS

Genetics Board

Bill Mashler wrote me this letter after our discussions here on February 21 on Consultative Group business. I have a copy ready for Pichel but thought it best for you to scan the letter before I sent it off to him in case you want to take up any of the points with Pichel.

FROM	ROOM NO.	EXTENSION
Bruce M. Cheek	D 1119	3454

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: GLO/73/006

25 February 1974

Dear Bruce,

I am writing in confirmation of the discussions which we had last Thursday in Washington about several aspects of the Genetic Resources Board, and to extend to you my sincere appreciation for letting me have a copy of the draft report which has been most helpful to me in adapting it to my own report, which I submitted on that meeting. As I mentioned to you in Washington, there are always points which crop up after the fact, and I thought I should mention them to you again for possible incorporation in the final version of the report on the second meeting of the Genetic Resources Sub-committee.

The first point relates to the question of the quorum. Our experience with the organization of the Technical Advisory Committee seems to be that the TAC has encountered little difficulty in getting together its membership in full. Given the character of the work of the Genetic Resources Board, it may well be that we might not be as lucky in getting all the members together as has been in the case of TAC. I wonder therefore whether some provision should not be made at this stage for establishing the principle of what a quorum should constitute, and I would suggest, if Dick Demuth should agree, that we stipulate a quorum to be three-fourths of all members present, including the Chairman.

The second question relates to the periodicity of meetings of the Genetic Resources Board. Although we had in mind that the Board would meet twice a year, it would seem to me that it may well be that the Board may have to meet more frequently, particularly during its organizational period. I am raising this point in relation to the budget of the Board which FAO, together with the Board, will have to define far more clearly than in the paper which was presented to us. It would therefore appear that some precaution should be taken in the preparation of that budget to reflect the point made above.

Finally, it comes to mind how support for activities to be proposed by the Genetic Resources Board will be picked up by potential donors on the bilateral basis and, more specifically, what procedures will need to be established so that potential donors can get into the act without delay.

Mr. Bruce Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

I raise this question with particular reference to UNDP's interest in a number of potential activities to which I referred in the meeting. As you know, if it were to come about that we in UNDP were to finance activities in connexion with the Izmir Centre in Turkey and/or a potential activity in the USSR, we would have to receive a clearly defined project proposal which, as you know, must be approved, in the case of global projects, by our Governing Council.

Perhaps this is a matter which could be clarified at an early meeting of the Board so that we, as well as other donors, might have a better idea well ahead of the meeting of the CGIAR at which this or that activity may be put forward for potential funding by individual donors. I make this point merely by way of flagging an issue which from our point of view is important, if the bureaucratic wheels which at best grind slowly can be properly oiled in order to minimize delay and enable us to take speedy action.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects

✓ 5389

cc: F2

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. James M. Fransen

DATE: February 1, 1974

FROM: Montague Yudelman

SUBJECT: ROME - Seventh Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Meeting
Terms of Reference

1. On or about February 2 you will travel to Rome and represent the Bank at the referenced TAC meeting from February 4 through 8 as an observer. During this same period in Rome, you will also attend the Second Meeting of the Subcommittee on Genetic Resources of the Consultative Group on International Research.

2. Upon your return to the Bank on February 11, you will report as appropriate on the meetings.

JMFransen:mh

cc: Messrs. Baum
Hoffman
van der Tak
Darnell
Graves/Cheek
Central Files

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INCOMING TELEX

Log 188

BMC.

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JANUARY 9, 1974

JAN 9 2 53 AM 1974

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FROM: ROME

MR R DEMUTH IBRD

Distribution:

Mr. DeMuth c/o D2122
Mr. Graves

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ATTENDANCE AND REVISED ACCOMMODATION REQUIREMENTS;

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61181 FOODAGRI

INCOMING TELEX

Log 232

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FROM: ROME

JANUARY 8, 1974

JAN 8 3 57 PM 1974
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Distribution:

DEMUTH

CGIAR IBRD

Mr. Demuth c/o D1122
Mr. Graves

IN VIEW CONTINUATION SEVENTH TAC MEETING THROUGH 7 8/2/74 SECOND MEETING CGIAR SUB COMMITTEE GENETIC RESOURCES WILL NOW BE CONVENED FAO HEADQUARTERS 09 00 MONDAY FEBRUARY FOURTH CONTINUING THROUGH FEBRUARY FIFTH IF NECESSARY IN QUEEN JULIANA ROOM NO B 324 STOP AGENDA AS FOLLOWS AAA ADOPTION AGENDA BBB CONSTITUTION INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOLLOWING DISCUSSION SHORT LIST PROPOSED BY NOMINATIONS WORKING GROUP CCC ELECTION BOARD MEMBERS FROM SHORT LIST DDD ARRA NGEMENTS FOR FUNDING INCLUDING FAO PROPOSALS TRUST FUND OPERATION EEE PROVISION START UP FUNDS INITIAL OPERATIONS STOP FORWARDING EARLIEST SHORT LIST AND FUNDING PROPOSALS STOP PLEASE INDICATE SOONEST ATTENDANCE AND ACCOMMODATION REQUIREMENTS=

ORAM +

G12

January 3, 1974

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Surry Karasik and Morse
1156 15th Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Dick:

When I was in Algeria last month, I was told something about bayoud, a disease of date palms which is caused by the fungus Fusarium. Date palms are grown over a wide span of Middle Eastern countries which stretches from Morocco at least to Iraq. Bayoud first became a serious problem in Morocco, and is now moving eastward across Algeria to the borders of Tunisia.

The Algerian agricultural authorities have sponsored the creation of an International Council on Bayoud Research; the Chairman of the Council is Professor W. C. Snyder of the University of California at Berkeley. One of several approaches which the Council is proposing to take to the problem of bayoud is to collect and examine genetic materials for resistance to the disease. This suggestion is mentioned on page 54 of the June 1974 issue of the Bulletin of Saharan Agronomy. I am enclosing with this letter copies of the issues of this Bulletin for both March and June, each of which contains articles on bayoud.

A member of the Ford Foundation staff in Tunisia, Mr. Piero Bronzi, is particularly interested in the work of the International Council. I told Mr. Bronzi that, while I did not know whether the bayoud project could be considered of sufficient importance to merit the support of the International Board on Plant Genetic Resources, it certainly would be desirable for the Board to be acquainted with the project.

The long and short of all this is that Professor Snyder or someone in the Algerian Ministry of Agriculture may be getting in touch with Mr. Pichel of the Board Secretariat in Rome about bayoud in the coming weeks. I am sending a copy of this letter and of the attachments to Mr. Pichel.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Attachment

cc: Mr. Pichel, FAO, Rome
HGraves:sdo'c
cc: Prof. Snyder
Mr. P. Bronzi

G 3g

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: Jan 3, 1974

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

MANY THANKS YOUR GENETIC TELEX. PAGE 116 OF CONSULTATIVE GROUP TRANSCRIPT MENTIONS THAT GENETIC SUBCOMMITTEE WILL MEET AFTERNOON FEBRUARY SEVEN AND IF NECESSARY FEBRUARY EIGHT. WITHOUT OBJECTING TO CHANGE OF DATE DEMUTH ASKS WHETHER MEETING WILL BE SO PRO FORMA THAT IT CAN FINISH IN HALF A DAY. IF SO HE QUESTIONS WHETHER IT IS NECESSARY FOR HIM TO COME TO ROME. IF MEETING NOT PRO FORMA, THEN HE QUESTIONS WHETHER MORNING OF FEBRUARY FOUR ALLOWS ADEQUATE TIME. RECOMMEND YOU TELEPHONE HIM IN WASHINGTON AT 202-331-4010. REGARDS.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE Harold N. Graves, Jr.
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

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Mr. Cheek
Mr. Graves

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440098 IBRD UI FROM: ROME
January 2, 1974

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AAA FOR CHEEK YRTEL 28/12 REFERENCE STATUS GENETIC RESOURCES BOARD NOMINATIONS WORKING GROUP STOP AS AGREED AT CGIAR GROUP COMPRISES BUNTING U.K. DEBAKKER NETHERLANDS PLEASE REFER PAGES 40/42 VERBATIM STOP BUNTING UNABLE ATTEND MEETING FAO 19/12 EXPECTS MEET DEBAKKER HOLLAND 10 JANUARY STOP FIRST MEETING DEBAKKER/FAO AGREED REDUCED LIST TWENTYSIX NAMES FROM SOME NINETY NOMINATIONS STOP ANTICIPATE PROBABLE APPROACH TO ROCKEFELLER FURTHER ASSISTANCE FOLLOWING MEETING OF 10 JANUARY STOP BBB FOR GRAVES YRTEL 26/12 GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE PROPOSED MEET MORNING 4 FEBRUARY HAVE SUBMITTED PROVISIONAL DRAFT AGENDA DEMUTH COPIES CORRESPONDENCE BY TODAYS POUCH REGARDS

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Files

January 2, 1974

Bruce M. Cheek

Genetic Resources -- Nominations to Board

1. In a telephone talk on December 28, 1973, Dr. John Pino of The Rockefeller Foundation raised the matter of how nominations for the Genetic Resources Board were being handled. He had received the November 12 memo from the Secretary of TAC asking for nominations from CGIAR members by December 10 so that the Nomination Committee could meet on December 17 and January 17 to prepare a slate for the Subcommittee to consider at its February, 1974 meeting in Rome. Rockefeller had responded with a list of some 25 names and c.vs.

2. At the November 1-2 meeting of the CG, it had been agreed that Dr. de Bakker of the Netherlands and Professor Bunting of the U. K., both members of the Subcommittee, would consult Rockefeller and FAO in preparing a list of candidates for the Subcommittee to consider. There had been no contact with Rockefeller as of December 28. Dr. Roberts will represent Rockefeller at the Subcommittee meeting, but there should be prior consultation with the Foundation.

3. On December 28, I cabled Peter Oram in Rome asking the composition of the Nomination Committee and the status of the nomination process.

cc: Messrs. Demuth, Oram, Pino, Dr. de Bakker, Professor Bunting

BMCheek:apm

93g.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: DR. GERITY DE BAKKER
c/o ALBERS
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
THE HAGUE

DATE: DECEMBER 26, 1973

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~LT~~ Telex

COUNTRY: NETHERLANDS

TEXT:
Cable No.:

DEMUTH ASKING WHAT IS DATE NOW FIXED FOR MEETING FULL GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE. PLEASE INFORM ME. REGARDS.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture and Rural Development

SIGNATURE Harold N. Graves, Jr.
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: DR. GERITY DE BAKKER
c/o ALBERS
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
THE HAGUE

DATE: DECEMBER 26, 1973

CLASS OF SERVICE: LT

COUNTRY: NETHERLANDS

TEXT:
Cable No.:

DEMUTH ASKING WHAT IS DATE NOW FIXED FOR MEETING FULL GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE. PLEASE INFORM ME. REGARDS.

GRAVES

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AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT.: Agriculture and Rural Development

SIGNATURE: _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

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(3-70)

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939

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: DECEMBER 26, 1973

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

DEMUTH ASKING WHAT IS DATE NOW FIXED FOR MEETING FULL GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE. PLEASE INFORM ME. REGARDS.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture and Rural Development

SIGNATURE Harold N. Graves, Jr.
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

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Form No. 77
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM
FODDAGRI
ROME

DATE: DECEMBER 26, 1973

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

DEMUTH ASKING WHAT IS DATE NOW FIXED FOR MEETING FULL GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE. PLEASE INFORM ME. REGARDS.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT: Agriculture and Rural Development

SIGNATURE: _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

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G 3g

December 13, 1973

Dear John:

The purpose of this note is simply to confirm that Dick Demuth is still the Chairman of the Genetic Resources Subcommittee of the Consultative Group, and that he will serve in that capacity when the Subcommittee meets in Rome next February.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. John A. Pino
Director
Agricultural Sciences
The Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York
New York 10020

HGraves:apm

western union Mailgram

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE U.S.MAIL

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G12

MR M YUDELMAN
IBRD
1818 H STREET NW
WASHINGTON DC 20433/USA

10 REPLY RECEIVED TAC MEMORANDUM 12 NOVEMBER NOMINATIONS
INTERNATIONAL BOARD PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES STOP MATTER URGENT
AS NOMINATIONS GROUP ANXIOUS MEET 17 DECEMBER PLEASE CABLE ROME
SOONEST YOUR SUBMISSION REGARDS ;
WEBSTER FOODAGRI ROME "

COL 12 17 "

1405 EST

MGMWSHD WSH

RECEIVED

1973 DEC -8 AM 11:40

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

MGMWSHD WSH

TSS 5041

COL IS TI .

MERSTER FOODAGRI ROME .

TO REPLY RECEIVED IAC MEMORANDUM IS NOVEMBER NOMINATIONS
INTERNATIONAL BOARD PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES STOP MATTER URGENT
AS NOMINATIONS CROWD ANXIOUS MEET TI DECEMBER PLEASE CABLE ROME
SOONEST YOUR SUBMISSION REGARDS :

MR M VNDERLMAN
IBRD
1818 H STREET NW
WASHINGTON DC 20433\USA

COS NATIONS NEWYORK DECOT
TLX NATIONS NYK
I-01555CRATIOOS IS\01\13
MGMWSHD WSH

G 3 g

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

December 7, 1973

Dear Harold:

Can you tell me if there has been any change made with regard to the chairmanship of the CGIAR Sub-committee on Genetic Resources? Dick Demuth chaired the session of the Sub-committee which was held in Rome and which resulted in the report which was presented to the CGIAR meeting in November.

We are sending to Brian Webster, with copies to Dr. de Bakker and Dr. Melville, our recommendations for nominees for the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources.

It is my understanding that the Sub-committee plans to meet in Rome, in conjunction with the TAC meeting, on February 4, 1974. It is my intention to ask Dr. Roberts to attend that meeting on our behalf.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Pino
Director

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

JAP:mjs

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The World Bank Group Archives & Records Management

File Title	Barcode No.
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1972/1974 Genes Board - Correspondence - Volume 1	1762066

Document Date	Document Type
October 2, 1973	Report

Correspondents / Participants

Subject / Title

CGIAR - Sub-Committee on Genetic Resources - First Meeting - Rome, Italy, 1 - 2 October, 1973 - Report

Exception(s)

Information Provided by Member Countries or Third Parties in Confidence

Additional Comments

The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.

Withdrawn by	Date
Shiri Alon	22-Mar-16

639

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy
Cables: FOODAGRI ROME - Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI
Telephone: 5797

Oct 73

TO: Members of the Consultative Group
Members of the Sub-committee on Genetic Resources
Members of the Technical Advisory Committee

FROM: B.N. Webster, Secretary
Sub-committee on Genetic Resources

The Consultative Group Sub-committee on Genetic Resources met at FAO Headquarters in Rome on 1-2 October, 1973. The draft report, cleared by the Rapporteur and the Chairman of the Sub-committee now circulated for your review and comments prior to formal consideration by the Group at its meetings on 1-2 November 1973.

Comments received prior to the meeting will be taken into account in presentation of the report.

In order to ensure consideration of your comments prior to the Group meeting, you are kindly requested to forward these to the Executive Secretary of the Group, Mr. Harold Graves, at the IBRD, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A. not later than 29 October 1973, rather than to the address above.

Your collaboration will be greatly appreciated.

Enclosures

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1972/1974 Genes Board - Correspondence - Volume 1	1762066

Document Date	Document Type
N/A	Report

Correspondents / Participants

Subject / Title

CGIAR - Sub-Committee on Genetic Resources - First Meeting - Rome, Italy, 1 - 2 October, 1973 - Draft Report

Exception(s)

Information Provided by Member Countries or Third Parties in Confidence

Additional Comments

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Withdrawn by	Date
Shiri Alon	22-Mar-16

G 3g.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: AUGUST 23, 1973

CLASS OF SERVICE: 843- TELEX 61181
WUI

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

REFERENCE OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION REGRET NOT PRACTICAL CHANGE DATES GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING. WE ALREADY HAVE SENT MEMBERS TWO NOTICES OF MEETING AND NO DOUBT THEY HAVE FIXED THEIR PLANS ON THIS BASIS. ADDITIONALLY CHAIRMAN DEMUTH OUT OF COUNTRY AND NOT AVAILABLE FOR CONSULTATION.

REGARDS

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. International Relations

SIGNATURE Harold N. Graves, Jr.
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: OLAM
FOOMAGRI
ROME

DATE: AUGUST 23, 1973

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX 61181

843-
1001

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No:

REFERENCE OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION REGRET NOT PRACTICAL CHANGE DATES GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING. WE ALREADY HAVE SENT MEMBERS THE NOTICES OF MEETING AND NO DOUBT THEY HAVE FIXED THEIR PLANS ON THIS BASIS. ADDITIONALLY CHAIRMAN DELUTH OUT OF COUNTRY AND NOT AVAILABLE FOR CONSULTATION.

REGARDS

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: Harold M. Graves, Jr.

DEPT: International Relations

SIGNATURE:

(Signature of individual authorized to transmit)

REFERENCE: HGraves:abm

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for drafting tips)

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 23 4 51 PM 1973

DISPATCHED

G 3g

August 21, 1973

Dear Omer:

Mr. Demuth, in his capacity as Chairman of the Consultative Group's Genetic Resources Subcommittee, wanted members of the Subcommittee to have the verbatim record of the Group's discussion of the genetic resources project. A copy is attached.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Enclosure - pp 93-134

Dr. Omer J. Kelley
Director
Office of Agriculture
Bureau of Technical Assistance
United States Agency for
International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523

Identical letter sent to: Dr. G. de Bakker
Dr. Werner Treitz
Mr. Arnold Willen
Dr. John A. Pino
Professor Dieter Bommer
Mr. A.R. Melville

HGraves:apm

G 39

Mr. Demuth

August 21, 1973

Harold Graves

Genetic Resources Subcommittee Agenda

Here is the way the agenda of the Genetic Resources Subcommittee turned out, after a further exchange of cables with Yriart, which you will see in the chron file. The language of item 2 was discussed with Joel Bernstein before the end of the exchange, and is acceptable to him.

Attachment

HGraves:apm

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE

MEETING OF OCTOBER 1-2 IN ROME, ITALY

Provisional Agenda

1. Adoption of agenda
2. Any further discussion desired by the Subcommittee of program of revised genetic resources project
3. Discussion of administrative questions;
   (a) scientific guidance
   (b) management control; and
   (c) FAO staff support.
4. Financing of project:
   (a) creation of proposed central fund and specification of activities to be financed by such fund; and
   (b) other financial requirements (e. g. regional centres).
5. Report to Consultative Group.

August 21, 1973

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FROM: ROME

Distribution:

AUGUST 20, 1973

Mr. Graves

AUG 20 11 28 AM 1973

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

GRAVES

REURTEL 17 STOP ON RETURN ROME TODAY HAVE SEEN CABLES EXCHANGED JACKSON/DEMUTH STOP RE ITEM 2 PROPOSED AGENDA IN MY UNDERSTANDING PROBLEM LEFT PENDING FOR SUB-COMMITTEE REPRESENTS ESSENTIALLY FOR DONORS A FINANCIAL MANAGERIAL SUPERVISORY PROBLEM STOP THEREFORE URGE YOU NOT RAISE ISSUE PRIORITY AS ASSUME SUB-COMMITTEE WOULD NOT BE MEETING IF SERIOUS MAJORITY RESERVATIONS EXISTED THIS QUESTION STOP PROPOSED WORDING JACKSONS TEL SEVENTEENTH FOLLOWED DEMUTHS SUMMARY PAGE 133 TRANSCRIPT RE GETTING PROPOSAL FORMULATED MORE DETAIL STOP DEMUTH MADE NO REFERENCE MERITS PRIORITIES STOP DE BAKKER'S STATEMENT PAGE 121 REFERS TO TASKS FOR PERMANENT STEERING COMMITTEE CONSTITUTION OF WHICH IS ONE OF MAIN PURPOSES OF NOVEMBER SUB-COMMITTEE BUT WE DO NOT SEE THEM AS JOB OF TEMPORARY SUB-COMMITTEE STOP ACCORDINGLY SUGGEST FOLLOWING COMPROMISE WORDING ITEM 2 QUOTE ANY FURTHER DISCUSSION DESIRED BY SUB-COMMITTEE OF PROGRAMME ~~AND OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES~~ OF REVISED GENETIC RESOURCES PROJECT STOP APPRECIATE YOUR WILLINGNESS AMEND ITEMS 4 ABC PROPOSED AGENDA GENETIC RESOURCES SUB-COMMITTEE STOP REGARDS

YRIART

G 3g

August 20, 1973

Dear Peter:

UNDP has now signified its intention of participating in the Consultative Group Subcommittee on Genetic Resources. Documentation should be sent to Bill Mashler.

Dick Demuth has asked that participants receive the verbatim record of the Consultative Group discussion, and I am taking the liberty of sending that out today as a means of saving you the trouble.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Mr. Peter A. Oram
Senior Agronomist
Policy Advisory Bureau
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 0100
Italy

HGraves:apm

G 3 g

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: YRIART
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: AUGUST 20, 1973

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX 61181

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

REURTEL AUGUST 20 WOULD BE GLAD ACCEPT YOUR SUGGESTION GENES AGENDA ITEM 2 WITH DELETION OF WORDS QUOTE AND OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES UNQUOTE SO THAT THE ITEM READS SIMPLY QUOTE ANY FURTHER DISCUSSION DESIRED BY SUB-COMMITTEE OF PROGRAMME OF REVISED GENETIC RESOURCES PROJECT UNQUOTE. IN ABSENCE OF FURTHER WORD WILL ASSUME THAT THIS ACCEPTABLE TO YOU AND THAT PETER ORAM WILL NOW PROCEED WITH DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGENDA IN THIS LANGUAGE. WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR TELLING PETER THAT UNDP HAS INDICATED DESIRE PARTICIPATE IN GENES SUBCOMMITTEE AND MASHLER SHOULD RECEIVE DOCUMENTATION. REGARDS

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. International RElations

SIGNATURE Harold N. Graves Jr.
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

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CRAVES

AND MASHEK SHOULD RECEIVE DOCUMENTATION. REGARDS

VOUR LETTING PETER THAT UNDP HAS INDICATED DESIRE PARTICIPATE IN GENES SUBCOMMITTEE

NOW PROCEED WITH DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGENDA IN THIS FASHIONAL. WOULD APPRECIATE

FURTHER MORE WILL ASSUME THAT THIS ACCEPTABLE TO VOU AND THAT PETER OKAM WILL

OF PROGRAMME OF REVISED GENETIC RESOURCES PROJECT UNDOUBTE. IN ABSENCE OF

THE ITEM READS SIMPLY NOTE VNA FURTHER DISCUSSION DESIRED BY SUB-COMMITTEE

WITH DEFLECTION OF WORDS NOTE AND OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES UNDOUBTE SO THAT

RENTERT VAGUST 30 WOULD BE GLAD ACCEPT VOUR SUGGESTION GENES AGENDA ITEM 5

CARLO NOS
TEXT:

COUNTRY: ITALY

SERVICE: TELEX CITBI

CLASS OF

TO: ANTAKI
FOODACRI
ROME

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1983

OUTGOING WIRE

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR	CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Form No. 33
(3-70)

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

IMPORTANT: See reverse side for operator instructions.

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REFERENCES

SIGNATURE (SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

DEPT. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

NAME HAROLD N. CRAVES, JR.

AUTHORIZED BY

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20

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HCravs:gbm

G 38.

FORM NO. 26
(4-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: AUGUST 23, 1973

LOG NO.: 85 / TELEX / 23

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: ROME

ROUTING

ACTION COPY: MR. GRAVES

INFORMATION COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

61181 FOODAGRI

FOR GRAVES RYC YRIART 20/8 GENETIC RESOURCES CONFIRM

AAA ACCEPTANCE AMENDED AGENDA

BBB PAKISTAN ROOK A 357 BOOKED 1/2 OCTOBER

CCC UNDERSTANDING THAT YOU WILL CONVENE MEETING. BERNSTEIN INDICATES USAID PROPOSES PARTICIPATE. ASSUME THAT NOT POSSIBLE AT THIS LATE STAGE TO SHIFT DATES MEETING TO SECOND THIRD OCTOBER WITHOUT JEOPARDY ATTENDANCEY PLEASE CONFIRM. REGARDS.

ORAM

_____AS RECEIVED

dj

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING INCOMING CABLES, PLEASE CALL THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, EXT. 2021

DUPLICATE

Aug 23 10 20 AM 1973

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

G 38

Log 58

INCOMING TELEX

TO INTBAFRAD WASHINGTONDC

FROM: ROME

AUGUST 20, 1973

Distribution:

Mr. Graves

GRAVES

REURTEL 17 STOP ON RETURN ROME TODAY HAVE SEEN CABLES EXCHANGED JACKSON/DEMUTH STOP RE ITEM 2 PROPOSED AGENDA IN MY UNDERSTANDING PROBLEM LEFT PENDING FOR SUB-COMMITTEE REPRESENTS ESSENTIALLY FOR DONORS A FINANCIAL MANAGERIAL SUPERVISORY PROBLEM STOP. THEREFORE URGE YOU NOT RAISE ISSUE PRIORITY AS ASSUME SUB-COMMITTEE WOULD NOT BE MEETING IF SERIOUS MAJORITY RESERVATIONS EXISTED THIS QUESTION STOP PROPOSED WORDING JACKSONS TEL SEVENTEENTH FOLLOWED DEMUTHS SUMMARY PAGE 133 TRANSCRIPT RE GETTING PROPOSAL FORMULATED MORE DETAIL STOP DEMUTH MADE NO REFERENCE MERITS PRIORITIES STOP DE BAKKER'S STATEMENT PAGE 121 REFERS TO TASKS FOR PERMANENT STEERING COMMITTEE CONSTITUTION OF WHICH IS ONE OF MAIN PURPOSES OF NOVEMBER SUB-COMMITTEE BUT WE DO NOT SEE THEM AS JOB OF TEMPORARY SUB-COMMITTEE STOP ACCORDINGLY SUGGEST FOLLOWING COMPROMISE WORDING ITEM 2 QUOTE ANY FURTHER DISCUSSION DESIRED BY SUB-COMMITTEE OF PROGRAMME AND OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES OF REVISED GENETIC RESOURCES PROJECT STOP APPRECIATE YOUR WILLINGNESS AMEND ITEMS 4 ABC PROPOSED AGENDA GENETIC RESOURCES SUB-COMMITTEE STOP REGARDS

YRIART

g 3 g.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ROY JACKSON
FOODAGRI
ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: AUGUST 17, 1973

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX 843-61181 ITI

TEXT:
Cable No.:

REURTEL SEVENTEENTH GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE AGENDA DEMUTH NOW LEFT ON HOLIDAY BUT FOLLOWING BASED ON DISCUSSION WITH HIM. PRIMO HE AGREES YOUR AMENDMENT 4 (C). SECUNDO HE AGREES YOUR AMALGAMATION 4 (A) (B) BUT WOULD ADD AT END QUOTE BY SUCH FUND UNQUOTE. TERTIO CONCERNING ITEM 2 HE STRESSES INCLUSION THIS POINT DOES NOT INDICATE RESERVATIONS ON HIS PART. HE AGREES WITH WHAT YOU SAY CONCERNING TAC AND AGREES THAT MOST SPEAKERS ON THIS SUBJECT IN CONSULTATIVE GROUP DID NOT QUESTION MERITS AND GENERAL PRIORITY OF GENETIC RESOURCES NETWORK. AS TRANSCRIPT SHOWS, HOWEVER, BERNSTEIN OF USAID DID EXPRESS RESERVATIONS. DEMUTH THINKS IT ESSENTIAL THAT AGENDA INCLUDE AN ITEM WHICH WILL ENABLE USAID TO COMMENT FURTHER IF IT WISHES. HE HOPES THE FOLLOWING SUBSTITUTE FOR HIS ORIGINAL WORDING WILL BE ACCEPTABLE TO YOU QUOTE 2. ANY FURTHER DISCUSSION DESIRED BY SUBCOMMITTEE OF PROGRAM AND PRIORITY OF REVISED GENETIC RESOURCES PROJECT UNQUOTE WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR CONCURRENCE OR FURTHER PROPOSAL. REGARDS.

HAROLD GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. International Relations

SIGNATURE Harold N. Graves, Jr.
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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SECTION

HAROLD GRAVES

APPRECIATE YOUR CONCURRENCE ON FARMER PROPOSAL. REGARDS.

AND PROMOTION OF REGIONAL GENETIC RESOURCES PROJECT INDONESIA WOULD GREATLY

TO YOU GROUP S. AND FURTHER DISCUSSION DESIRED BY SUBCOMMITTEE OF PROGRAM

HE HOPES THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS FOR HIS ORIGINAL MOVING MIGHT BE ACCEPTABLE

AGENDA INCLUDE AN ITEM WHICH MIGHT ENABLE DAVID TO COMMENT FURTHER IF HE WISHES.

REPRESENTS OF DAVID DID EXPRESS RESERVATIONS. DEATH BRINGS IN ESSENTIAL THAT

GENERAL PROMOTION OF GENETIC RESOURCES NETWORK. AS TRANSCRIPTS SHOWS, HOWEVER,

SPEAKERS ON THIS SUBJECT IN CONSULTATIVE GROUP DID NOT DISCUSS MERITS AND

PART. HE AGREES WITH MARK FOX SAY CONCERNING IAC AND AGREES THAT ROSE

5 HE STRESSES INCLUSION THIS POINT DOES NOT INDICATE RESERVATIONS ON HIS

THE MOVING ADD AN END GROUP BY SUCH FUND PROPOSE. REFERS CONCERNING ITEM

AGREES FOX AMENDMENT ¶ (C). SECONDS HE AGREES FOX AMALGAMATION ¶ (A) (B)

NOW FREE ON HOLIDAY THE FOLLOWING BASED ON DISCUSSION WITH HIM. BEING HE

TEXT: REVIEW SEVENTEENTH GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE AGENDA DEATH

Cable No:

COUNTRY: INDIA

ROME

FOODNET

TO: FOX JACKSON

SERVICE:
CLASS OF LETTER

DATE: AUGUST 17, 1983

SNVIA WUI

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

INTFRAD64145

Distribution:

Mr. Graves

61181 FOODAGRI --- TELEX NUMBER.

FROM: ROME

DEMUTH;

REURTEL FOURTEENTH GENETICRESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE DISTURBED WORDING PROPOSED ITEM TWO SINCE REVISED PROPOSAL STRONGLY SUPPORTED TAC AND MERITS AND GENERAL PRIORITY QUESTIONED NEITHER BY SPEAKERS CONSULTATIVE GROUP WHO STRESSED URGENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION NOR IN YOUR SUMMATION ESTABLISHING SUB-COMMITTEE. SUGGEST FOLLOWING ALTERNATIVE WORDING: 2. ''DISCUSSION MORE DETAILED FORMULATION PROGRAMME OUTLINED IN REVISED GENETIC RESOURCES PROPOSAL WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE PRIORITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION'' . ITEL 4 SUGGEST AMALGAMATION (A) (B) AS FOLLOWS ''CREATION OF PROPOSED CENTRAL FUND AND SPECIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES TO BE FINANCED by such fund.'' UNDER YOUR ITEM 4 (C) PLEASE DELETE ''ANY'' ADD AFTER REQUIREMENTS ''E.G. REGIONAL CENTRES''. FAO PREPARING BACKGROUND PAPER INDICATING HOW PROJECT COULD FIT INTO ITS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AS REQUESTED . REGARDS;

JACKSON ROME"

_____AS RECEIVED; PRESUMABLY "ITEM".

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address – INTBAFRAD

439

August 16, 1973

TO: Members of the Consultative Group

FROM: Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Genetic Resources Subcommittee

1. The Consultative Group's Subcommittee on Genetic Resources will meet at FAO headquarters in Rome on October 1 and 2. The meeting will be held in the Pakistan Room (A-357) and will convene on the first day at 9:30. The business of the meeting will be conducted in English; there will be no interpretation.

2. A provisional agenda for the meeting will be circulated soon.

3. The following members of the Consultative Group have indicated that they will participate in the Subcommittee:

FAO	Switzerland
Germany	Sweden
Netherlands	United Kingdom
The Rockefeller Foundation	United States.

In addition, the Technical Advisory Committee of the Group will be represented on the Subcommittee.

4. Other members of the Group intending to participate in the Subcommittee are requested to give notification promptly to Mr. Peter Oram (FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome), who is Secretary of the Subcommittee.

G 38X

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: AUGUST 14, 1973

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX 61181

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

WOULD LIKE YOUR COMMENTS FOLLOWING DRAFT AGENDA FOR GENETIC RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING:

"1. ADOPTION OF AGENDA.

2. DISCUSSION OF MERITS AND PRIORITY OF REVISED GENETIC RESOURCES PROPOSAL.

3. DISCUSSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS:

(A) SCIENTIFIC GUIDANCE;

(B) MANAGEMENT CONTROL; AND

(C) FAO STAFF SUPPORT.

4. FINANCING OF PROJECT:

(A) CREATION OF PROPOSED CENTRAL FUND;

(B) SPECIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES TO BE FINANCED BY CENTRAL FUND IF CREATED; AND

(C) ANY OTHER FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

5. REPORT TO CONSULTATIVE GROUP."

REGARDS

DEMUTH

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Bruce M. Cheek

DEPT. International Relations

SIGNATURE Bruce M. Cheek
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: RHDemuth:apm

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cc: Mr. Yudelman
Mr. Demuth

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Mr. Demuth
Mr. Lindstrom

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

DEMUTH

RECORDS

5. REPORT TO CONSULTATIVE GROUP.

(C) ANY OTHER FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

IF CREATED: AND

(B) SPECIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES TO BE FINANCED BY CENTRAL FUND

(A) CREATION OF PROPOSED CENTRAL FUND:

4. FINANCING OF PROJECT:

(C) EXO SIAER SUPPORT.

(B) MANAGEMENT CONTROL: AND

(A) SCIENTIFIC GUIDANCE:

3. DISCUSSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS:

PROPOSAL.

2. DISCUSSION OF MERITS AND PRIORITY OF REVISED GENETIC RESOURCES

1. ADOPTION OF AGENDA.

SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING:

WOULD LIKE YOUR COMMENTS BOTTOMING DRAFT AGENDA FOR GENETIC RESOURCES

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address – INTBAFRAD

G 3g
yellow.

August 10, 1973

Dear Peter:

Dick Demuth confirms October 1 and 2 as the dates for the meeting of the Consultative Group meeting on the genetic resources network. He expects that you will be circulating a notice of these dates to all concerned.

USAID now indicates that it wishes to participate in the Subcommittee. The Agency's representative will be Dr. Omer Kelley or his designee.

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold Graves

Mr. Peter A. Oram
Senior Agronomist
Policy Advisory Bureau
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 00100
Italy

cc: Mr. Demuth

G 38

August 8, 1973

Dear Peter:

Apart from Dick Demuth, the following appears to be the roster of the Genetic Resources Subcommittee of the Consultative Group: Netherlands (de Bakker), TAC (Bommer), The Rockefeller Foundation (Pino), Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom. I presume that FAO also is a member, but believe this is up to FAO to decide. The contacts (not necessarily the representatives on the Subcommittee) in Sweden and the United Kingdom are Arnold Willen at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ralph Melville of ODA, respectively. The Germans may rely on Bommer and not appoint a separate representative, but Dr. Werner Treitz at the Ministry of Economic Cooperation should receive documentation and be kept generally informed.

Bruce Cheek tells me that, in addition, the Swiss spoke to you about joining the Subcommittee. Can you confirm this; or should I follow it up in some way? Please let me know in either case.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. Peter A. Oram
Senior Agronomist
Policy Advisory Bureau
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 00100
Italy

HGraves:apm

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HG/CJ file

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

G-12

Distribution:

Mr. H. Graves

VIA WUI

INTFRAD64145

FROM: ROME

INTFRAD64145

61181 FOODAGRI

GRAVES

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FIRST YEARS OPERATIONS GENETIC RESOURCES NETWORK DOLLARS 780,000 OF WHICH FAO SUPPLYING DOLLARS 170,000 STOP CONSULTATIVE GROUP THEREFORE RQUESTED PROVIDE DOLLARS 610,000 OF WHICH DOLLARS 90,000 CAPITAL REMAINDER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE STOP REGARDS

ORAM

INTFRAD64145

612

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Seminar on the Potentials of Field Beans and Other Food Legumes in Latin America

February 26 - March 1, 1973

Hotel InterContinental, Cali, Colombia

		Invited Speakers*
Sunday, February 25	Arrival and registration	
Monday, February 26		
7:00-8:00	Registration for late arrivals	
8:00-8:15	Introductions	U. J. Grant E. Alvarez-Luna
8:15-8:45	Food Legumes and World Protein Needs Discussant :	S. Litzenberger* _____
8:45-9:45	Acceptability and Value of Food Legumes in the Human Diet Discussants :	R. Bressani _____
9:45-10:00	Break	
10:00-10:45	Relative Agronomic Merits of Various Food Legumes for the Lowland Tropics Discussant :	K. Rachie* _____
10:45-11:45	Production Problems and Potentials of *Phaseolus vulgaris* for the Lowland Tropics Discussants :	G. Hernández-Bravo _____
11:45-12:30	General Discussion	
12:30	Lunch	
1:30-3:00	Production Systems for *Phaseolus vulgaris* Discussants :	H. Miranda* J. Aguirre* _____
3:00-3:30	General Discussion	

3:30-3:45	Break	
3:45-4:15	Report on Survey of Status of Food Legumes in Latin America	A. Pinchinat
4:15-4:30	General Discussion	
4:30-5:30	Organizational and Institutional Opportunities for Food Legume Programs in Latin America Discussant :	_____ _____
5:30-6:45	General Work Group Assignments	
	Evening open for continuation of Work Groups	

Tuesday, February 27

8:00-9:00	Plant Introduction and Germplasm of *Phaseolus vulgaris* and Other Food Legumes Discussant :	C. Vieira _____
9:00-10:00	Architecture and Efficiency of the Bean Plant for the Tropics Discussants :	W. Adams* _____
10:00-10:15	Break	
10:15-10:40	General Discussion	
10:40-11:40	Agronomic Practices for Food Legume Production in Latin America Discussant :	G. Freytag* _____
11:40-12:00	General Discussion	
12:00	Lunch	
1:15-5:30	Field Trip to Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario and CIAT, Palmira	
	Evening Open	

Wednesday, February 28

8:00-9:30	Goals and Means for Protecting *Phaseolus vulgaris* in the Tropics	E. Echandi*
	Discussants :	_____
9:30-9:45	General Discussion	

9:45-10:00	Break	
10:00-11:00	Demand Perspectives for Food Legumes in Latin America Discussant :	_____ _____
11:00-12:00	Price Fluctuations and Price Policies for Food Legumes in Latin America Discussants :	_____ _____
12:00-12:30	General Discussion	
12:30	Lunch	
1:30-2:30	Problems and Potentials in Storage and Processing of Food Legumes in Latin America	L. Elias*
2:30-2:45	General Discussion	
2:45-4:45	Work Groups, by Disciplines, on Needs and Priorities for Research and Production	
4:45-5:30	General discussion of Work Group reports	
7:30	Reception and Dinner	

Thursday, March 1

8:00-8:45	Factors and Tactics Influencing Consumer Food Habits and Patterns Discussant :	_____ _____
8:45-9:00	General Discussion	
9:00-9:45	Scientific Communication Resources for Food Legume Personnel in the Tropics	Fernando Monge
9:45-10:00	General Discussion	
10:00-10:15	Break	
10:15-10:45	Training Needs and Possibilities for Food Legume Personnel in Latin America	F. Fernández
10:45-12:30	General Work Groups	

Genetic Resources

G12

FAO

Mr. J. F. Yriart
Assistant Director-General
Development Department
FAO
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 0100, Italy

GERMANY

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7

the principal crops.

Thank you.

MR. DEMUTH: Thank you, Dr. Bernstein.

Sir John, do you want to comment on that, or Mr. Yriart?

SIR JOHN: I think a comment better come from FAO but I would like to make one, too. I do not believe that we ca ask the centers to take on too much additional. If you read the tabular presentation carefully, you will see that they're very willing to cooperate but they do not, with one or two exceptions, claim that they're covering the whole need, and I think the question really to be asked is not whether we should reach the collections. I believe we have to and we had to go to the original sources. But whether the suggestion made is as I understood it by Mr. Bernstein that all this work could be added to existing institutes or those that may be established or whether it requires a separate organization, that is the real question, and our judgment was you could not do the whole work simply using the existing institutions but I would much prefer, since FAO in fact made a more detailed examination of thi than we have since the last meeting, I think they might respond to this question.

MR. DEMUTH: Thank you, Sir John.

MR. YRIART: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We were also led by the counsel of the TAC and we confirmed it in our own studies that it did not seem very feasible without great effort and without changing considerably the programs of the Centers to add onto them this burden. Furthermore, Dr. Bernstein has rightly spoken of those crops which are of major importance to the food production in present times, and he has shown how a few of those crops cover 95 percent of consumption, but this may not be first priority for the Consultative Group but it certainly is first priority for FAO.

The question is the conservation of genetic resources of all crops, whether those are of major importance or not, and I must tell you, sir, thatsome of us wonder in the future what is going to happen. In a way, we think that the consumptic of the present crops, taking foreseeable economic considerations have a ceiling and we are not going to make progress as fast as we want from the nutritional point of view. We are always hopeful that we may be able to develop again sometimes old crops of nutritional value that will help us solve the nutritional problem in the world, but this does require collections from all crops, whether the ones that are now of major importance or not .

I would like to make another consideration, sir,

and that is that in the last few months' discussion around this project and following the advice first of TAC, and then of the Consultative Group, FAO has taken decisions which are of major importance in its 27-year history. It is not light-heartedly that this project was incorporated into its regular activities, into its regular program of work and budget. Quite the contrary, this project means the establishment of a series of principles in FAO that will have consequences for the future as to the type of work that FAO will do in its regular program.

While these outwardly seem consideration that are hardly of interest to the Consultative Group, I choose to think that quite the contrary, that these are considerations that give us hope in the future that the very worthy efforts that are being made separate, funded by governments or funded by private or public organizations, we begin to see a ray of hope that there will be some kind of a natural coordination.

And you know, sir, that coordination does not necessarily mean that it can be achieved by just putting people together in a committee but it means very frequently that you have to change basic procedures, basic rules in the participating organizations which try to achieve that coordination.

In the case of FAO, we have, to start with, changed

10

some basic principles, and so far our program and Finance Committees and our counsel have agreed, so from this point of view, I find that it is rather late for FAO to contemplate a rather radical departure from the type of funding that we have interpreted in the paper we presented now as meeting the wishes of TAC and the Consultative Group, and I say rather late, because our conference is around the corner, the 11th of November, and the governing bodies that must act on these proposals prior to the conference necessarily, obligatorily act, have done so already. Now of course I don't want to go too deep into that because since five minutes ago when Dr. Bernstein sketched his ideas, I have not been able to analyze in depth the kind of, shall I say procedural and formal changes that would come about in the project if we were to for example, among other innovations, add the funds for the regional Centers, to different Centers themselves, rather than to, what could be within FAO, a trust fund. We had thought that what would meet better the desires of this international group would be the focal point as part of normal FAO activities and funded by FAO, which means funded by many of yourselves here, then a trust fund portion that would support the regional and national activities and a third portion which would be the Centers' operations that would be picked up, I would say, pretty much in

the same way in which you are now financing the various Centers.

This is what we have reflected in our proposals to our conference, but perhaps then I may suggest, sir, that in the order of discussion of this proposal, we should unfortunately go into these rather formal things first because if I found that the thinking of the Consultative Group has changed fundamentally, I do not know if I could, without proper instructions and proper consultation, continue to assure the funding that we have now proposed.

Thank you.

MR. DEMUTH: Mr. de Bakker.

MR. DE BAKKER: Mr. Chairman, I should like to express our satisfaction at the fact that today the major part of the discussion of this Consultative Group is devoted to this very important subject. I can also agree readily with what many people have said about the importance of it, about the urgency of it and just saying a word about this we hope that all the important discussions that must ake place about the more formal and organizational side of it will not really hold up the matter of getting into execution, because I have a bit of a feeling that this might happen and we'd like to express our opinion that if possible, on the November meeting of the Consultative Group, there could be an item on the agenda in which the countries could commit themselves for

this project and I hope that you, sir, could, although it might be difficult, try to lead the discussions in this way that before November, something has really emerged.

Having said this, I am also going to add to the question raising and here and there putting in a question mark. First of all, I would like to point out what also has been done by other gentlemen that this is not only a matter of agriculture and developing countries but also a matter of very genuine concern today in with the concern of so many people today with out environment and I would like to stress that we must see it also in this aspect and not only from the point of view of the food supply for the developing nations although I agree this is the first concern in this developing group but we cannot also close our eyes to the other side of the problem.

The second remark I would like to make is that this is a complicated setup from the point of view of the structure of the whole proposal, more complicated than the Centers we have, and also from the point of view, I think it is right that we devote some time to it because it is something new and it may form a sort of example for other undertakings a bit similar.

I may perhaps in a few words explain what I mean by a complicated structure. According to the proposal of TAC,

there are involved the existing international centers, which must play a role. There are involved that national stations that are already working on it, of which some will stay national and some will play a regional role for some part of the world where they are situated.

Secondly, there is the professional and servicing staff of FAO that is going to play a role, more than in any of the other projects that have been discussed hitherto.

And then in the last place, the Consultative Group has to see something about it together with the TAC, so there are three major corners from which this project from the organizaional and administrative point of view must be considere and I mean by the Consultative Group, or the donors around the table here, and therefore I feel that this needs some careful consideration. It also translates itself into the budget problems that are involved. Each of those three groups that I mentioned have their own budgets; that is the Centers, the national institutes, FAO for its own budget for, its own regular budget and the new money that is asked now from the Consultative Group to extend the project. So its from that point of view, I have the feeling that we must find a way in managing this money that is put in from several sides, partly

under own responsibility from own national or international, intergovernmental organizations and partly by the Group hopeful next November.

Therefore, I have the feeling and also by everything that Dr. Bernstein said, for me it pleads more for a strong committee to consider all those things than for just an advisory commission from the scientific side. I have the feeling that this all points in the direction that we need a committee to consider all those things, from the program point of view, from the priority point of view, from the point of view of different identification tasks, from the point of view of alloting money that is collected specifically for this purpose.

So I have the feeling that there must be some kind of steering committee, coordinating committee, whatever you would like to call it, with powers a bit similar, although I agree that the case is very much larger than what we discussed this morning with WARDA, but also we had a bit of a similar situation, although on a smaller scale.

I am not sure and I would like to ask the question also of the other members, I feel that you need a scientific group of people to give scientific guidance to the whole project and I could readily see that this panel of Otto Frankel that has done a marvelous job in the past, could function for

that purpose but I think next to that perhaps with a little overlap with one or two people, you need a committee that could manage and administer the whole undertaking, without , I would say, trespassing on the responsibilities of the several organizations that take part. I think we must all really agree with Mr. Yriart that FAO has its own responsibilities that can never be handed over to this committee, that's clear, but we need a committee and I see two possibilities, either a subcommittee of this Consultative Group or a trust fund committee in FAO. I understand that FAO for money that is collected in a trust fund can appoint a committee. I think it depends on the feeling of the several people here around the table. I think our delegation has some preference for a committee established by this Consultative Group, but for me, the most important is the way it is composed. I feel there must be not only scientists but also people with some administrative capability in the field of research and research management and general management, so the composition for me is very important and in the second place, it's important that it has some powers to really direct the whole project, and it is of second importance to me whether it is a committee appointed by the Consultative Group as a trust fund from FAO.

I am not sure who appoints a trust fund committee,

I'm not sure about that. Perhaps that could also be explained.

Then I have a question about the money, the proposal here that it is not clear whether in this estimated budget there is included that 15 percent I believe administrative charge that FAO always gets for trust funds. I am not sure whether that is included or not and I would like to inquire whether it's meant to be collected also in this case. I could see a point for that but on the other side, because FAO already committed itself to do a lot in this field, you could also say well, the fund is at this time managed without the charge. I would like to hear your opinion. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DEMUTH: Thank you, Mr. de Bakker.

Before calling on Mr. Mathieson and then Dr. Treitz, could I ask for the answers to the two specific questions that have been directed to FAO? One is do the figures that appear in the proposal include a 15 percent overhead FAO for administration of a trust fund; and secondly, if a trust fund committee was to be appointed who would appoint it and how would it be appointed?

DR. YRIART: Yes, with regard to your first question, I may be in error but I am sure that the figures of the agency's overhead are not included for the simple reason that there was

no financial determination as to how it was going to be funded. Now for example, if it were to be funded along the lines that I took as an example, in three different tranches, the first one being the FAO regular program; the second one, the support to regional and national activities would be the international funding and then the regional centers would be bilaterally funded, then it means any agency overhead would be applied only to the second tranche. Not to the third one, which is pretty large.

So I am almost sure that it is not included because we did not know whether to include it in the second tranche or only in one of them.

With regard to a trust fund committee, well, I can't say that we have formal trust fund committees but we have trust fund consultation but this is a subject that can be developed as need be. Right now, for example, we are, with the changing in strategy or procedures of SEDA, where they are going to approve programs rather than projects, I forsee we'll probably have steering committees for some of the programs and we will be able within our procedures to take care of this.

So I think the question about a panel, as I have said this morning, is up for building up with imagination on our part.

MR. DEMUTH: Thank you, Dr.Yriart.

Mr. Mathieson.

MR. MATHIESON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First I would like to express my pleasure and satisfaction which I am sure is generally shared that FAO responded so effectively and swiftly to the suggestions which were made a year ago, that their function in the field which was properly germane to the regular program of the organization. I remember that Deputy Director General Roy Jackson, his initial attitude was one of some slight hesitation, but it is indeed very gratifying that the matter has been properly seized by the Secretariat, it's been presented effectively to governing bodies which had to propound upon it, and that the managers of the budget have found a place for it in the proposals for the coming biennium and for this interest and energy I think we must thank John Yriart particularly.

We might also at this time remember with gratitude and admiration the successful persistence of Sir Otto Frankel who is effectively the grandfather of this program and but for his vision and energy, I doubt that we would have got as far as we have.

As I see it, there are three, one can separate the operations one has in mind into three categories, and indeed

in Appendix II to the paper which was before the Technical Advisory Committee, we find it set out roughly in this way. We have the coordinating services provided by FAO for which the financial provision is made in the regular budget under the program to be approved by the FAO conference, where the staff concerned are members of the FAO Secretariat. Now here the management of this operation is an internal FAO action and will be completely subject to normal FAO procedures and that to my mind is perfectly satisfactory.

One then comes to a group of activities or operations which are here classified as support to regional and national activities. I doubt whether the word regional is really appropriate to this heading. We have here mainly support to national institutions, storage evaluation, et cetera; exploration, meetings, documentation, publications, training. I would regard the questions of explorations and of meetings and of documentation and training as being functions which must, if they're to be effectively managed, should be centrally managed, and here again I think we must look to FAO as the focus for this activity and I would regard these activities as suitable for funding through the trust fund procedure of FAO, which is more flexible than in the positive structures of management, which one can invent for them, than anything which is funded

under the regular budget and as Dr. Yriart has just told us, there is room for innovation to meet new requirements of such a size.

I am a little hesitant as to whether one should include under a trust fund concept, the support of national institutions. It may be that some people who wish to contribute to the trust fund would like to see that category included; I would be hesitant about it myself. I think there are other ways in which national institutions, that is on a country basis, could be supported and fortified for this purpose, rather than through a central fund and I wonder if it may not be worth thile exploring, not here, but appropriately, whether this activity could have any claim on the UN Environment Fund, and the Committees of the Council for the United Nations Environment Program, where there should be resources which could appropriately be applied to the preservation, the conservation of the genetic base in the plant world.

Then we come to the regional centers and the role which could be played by the existing international centers. Here I think I would slightly part company with Joe Bernstein in that I think we are concerning ourselves here, as Dr. de Bakker suggested, with a problem which goes wider than the

concern with specific food crops. We are concerning ourselves I think more with the preservation of the genetic potential for the whole range of economic crops or even potentially economic crops and bring into this, grasses and other things which one should really have at the back of you for possible recourse and we're concerned therefore more with the product or richness in material of an ecological zone rather than with the material particularly related to a particular commodity.

Therefore, the idea of Centers such as Izmir or Ethiopia is a very different concept from the sort of reinforcin the rice collections at IRRI or the cassava collection at CIAT, and therefore I would rather like in consideration to separate these two.

I think that as far as regional centers are concerned it would be interesting to know whether this could not be handled bilaterally and that those who are particularly interested in a particular ecological region could not directly go to the institution concerned which would be the base for this and make arrangements to help it to create the capacity to act as a genetic resource center for the region.

As far as the international centers are concerned, I would be very reluctant to see them asked to take on more in this field than was directly related to the crops of prime

interest to them. For example, I am not attracted by the implicit suggestion in this paper that CIP in La Molina should be the genetic resource center for the Andean region. I think if, they're managing potatoes, they're managing about as much as they can chew, if that's the right term, and it's also perhaps doubtful, although I am not a botanist or geneticist whether La Molina is the best place to think of collecting the genetic resources of the Andean highlands. Maybe one should think perhaps in terms of getting additional capacity into a scientific agricultural institution of some kind, located in the Andean highlands, possibly there are some I believe in the region of Bogota, which might perhaps, as Turrialba, be a better focus for this sort of development.

Against this background I now tell the Group that we are anxious to help the Centers to do what work they properly should be asked to do in this context and to this end we will be including in our contributions to the core budget, over the years in question, of IRRI, the necessary additional resources to perform the function proposed for them in relation to rice.

Thank you.

MR. DEMUTH: Thank you verymuch, Mr. Mathiesen.

Mr. Treitz.

MR. TREITZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think it is not necessary any more to stress theimportance of the activity discussed here. I only would like to say that there is something to take into consideration, with regard also to bilateral assistance programs. As far as I know, we may be contacted by one country or even more, to provide funds for bilateral assistance for the purposes here discussed, and I think taking into consideration the necessity that something has to be done, my government will give sympathetic consideration if a request will be coming hereto.

Onthe other hand, I think these activities or these projects to be run under bilateral assistance programs should be not considered isolated. However, we would have great difficulty running these kinds of projects or activities under trust funds because we have non-organization for our bilateral programs and I think also under a cost consideration, it would be cheaper to have our own administration to run these.

Taking all these into consideration, maybe other donors here may come to the same position as we will come. I should like to think we would proceed in line with what Dr. de Bakker has pointed out, that we should have employed

FAO here but maybe we should have some sort of subcommittee here of this Group where activities can be discussed, should be coordinated in some way, and besides that, I am fully of the opinion that there should be also some sort of scientific advisory board to lead this steering committee or whatever it will be called.

Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DEMUTH: Thank you, Dr. Treitz.

Dr. Pasquier of Switzerland.

DR. PASQUIER(interpreted): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am in favor that the principal responsibility of this program should be focused in the FAO, and that a scientific committee and management committee be created there. In this committee, the donors, non-members of FAO should participate of course, which would give them satisfaction as far as the concern expressed by the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, for instance.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DEMUTH: Thank you, sir.

Gentlemen, several things seem quite clear. In the first place, everybody is in favor of moving ahead in this field, and regards it as an important field.

Secondly, everyone is very grateful to FAO for the

part it has proposed to play and the Group as a whole, as I understand it, believes that FAO should play a central role in coordinating this activity. There are on the other hand a number of unsettled issues on which there are divergent views on the scope of the proposal, on the precise management of the projects once its scope is outlined, including such things as whether there should be a scientific advisory group or a mixed advisory group of scientists and administrators and what role they should play and how they ashould be fitted into the organization, and indeed I think the Group would want more specific indications from FAO as to exactly how the management of this project would fit into the FAO organizational structure.

And finally, whatever the scope and whatever their management, there is a difference of views as to how the financing of the project ought to be done, whether it ought to be done through a central fund, ought to be done partly through a central fund and partly through direct financing of the Centers that maintain the germ plasm collections or entirely through financing of those bodies.

So we can't settle those issues here. It seems to me, therefore, that we necessarily have to adopt the proposal that Mr. de Bakker made. I think he made it not only in terms

of the formulas of the proposal but in terms of the administration of the proposal, but I think we must take now the first step of getting this proposal formulated in more detail and some of the divergencies of view ironed out so that the Consultative Group can consider it after it has been considered in detail by some subcommittee of the Group.

So I would propose, if the Group agreed, that we should appoint a subcommittee, that it certainly should include FAO and should include a representative of the Technical Advisory Committee and of those members that are particularly interested in supporting this project, in the hope that they could meet sometime perhaps in September or early in October for a sufficient length of time to present a detailed proposal with alternative suggestions if there isn't agreement among the subcommittee for our action and discussion in November.

Would that seem to be appropriate? I hate to think of this Consultative Group spawning too many subcommittees but I think it is perhaps inherent in the different nature of some of these projects that we are examining.

Would that generally be satisfactory? If it is, I would like to give a little bit more consideration to exactly how this subcommittee ought to be organized and return to that question perhaps tomorrow morning again with an attempt

to have this Group meeting and report back to us in time for action in November.

Well, I take it that that's generally agreed and then I would ask Sir John to continue. I hope some of the others are going to be easier, Sir John.

SIR JOHN: I am glad to say, Mr. Chairman, that although the figures 4 up and 7 to go are rather frightening, there are no more with financial problems for today's meeting but there are two or three that raise some other kinds of questions.

The next one relates to protein production in Latin America and the position can be stated quite briefly and I think will not be a cause for any particular controversy.

An interim report was before TAC earlier. We have had a completed report at this meeting. The position is much as earlier reported to the Consultative Group and I will report it quite simply under three headings.

With regard to beans, the recommendation was to establish a cooperative research program in tropical America and this recommendation was supported by a seminar organized by CIAT and emerged out of that seminar was a working group which prepared a cost of proposal for such a network. This proposal has not been before TAC yet; we expect to have it

Well, I would like to say one personal word, through you, to Mr. Basbous. He was a very genial host, but more than a genial host he was a very effective host in educating me about some of the problems of Lebanon.

He tried also, he and his colleagues, the one that is here now, to educate me about the experiment; but the trouble was guarding the beans in the first months of the winter, and I could not get across the mountains. So my experience with Lebanon is still limited. But I have never known a group of people more forthcoming with frank answers to the various questions of the kind that I have become accustomed to.

And I would like to assure him there is a very sympathetic understanding of the problems of research in the area, and that I meant what I said before, that my mind is very open on the whole question of institutional arrangements.

Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, the next one that I will take, going back to the order I had, is the genetic resources proposal, and it may take me a few minutes to re-present this one.

The group will recall that it was presented last year in terms which indicated TAC's view, that international

support was urgently needed for action to collect, evaluate, and preserve for future utilization the world's dwindling reserves of crop genetic resources.

The group examined the proposition and I fear, and I look back with some chagrin, that I made an assumption that papers were available to the group which had not been really effectively available, so we were at cross purposes; but the group seized upon the major question of the role of FAO in this whole problem and made certain suggestions to the Deputy Director General, who was in the Chair on my left, and gave a general enforcement to the proposals from TAC, but felt that FAO might well undertake the servicing of the activity from its own funds.

I make no comment on that, except to remind you that the response was positive from the director general of FAO, who had made provision for support by way of servicing the management, operation of this proposal from FAO funds.

Now, the question that I asked myself when we came back to this subject was whether the proposals we submitted in a paper from FAO were substantially those we had put to you. The answer is yes.

I want to draw attention to three or four points.

The Consultative Group asked us to communicate further with the existing international centers, because there was some feeling that maybe we had not given enough weight to the work that these centers are already performing or could perform.

I think I said at the time that we had done thoroughly, I believe, that we had done so, I believe we had done so, or I still believe that; but we have very encouraging responses from the centers to our inquiries, and I believe these responses have been included in the documents before you.

I repeat, however, what was said then, that it must not be assumed that the work of these centers are so comprehensive that it meets the need to which TAC had drawn attention.

It is a contribution, but not more than that.

The rest of the paper is very much as before you, but there are two or three changes of emphasis which TAC endorses, and I wish to draw attention to them. One problem which I placed on your table, Mr. Chairman.

You will notice in the budget, which is somewhat larger than the budget originally submitted, a greater provision for the exploratory work to be undertaken; and our

further consideration of this matter, we believe, should give this increased weight to this work which is becoming, year by year, obviously more urgent.

There is an element of increase in the budget to enable IRRI to undertake a more effective role in relation to the whole scheme and undoubtedly the ugly word "inflation" explains some part of the increased fund.

We ask you to review these sympathetically, because we still believe the proposal is important and we do support it, and, indeed, I go a little further.

If it became possible because of the support of donors to speed up the program faster than the timetable indicated, we would not take this amiss at all.

We have indicated certain priority areas. That does not mean that the areas below the first three are unimportant, and we ask you to keep that in mind, if I can only use it as an argument against cutting back the proposal.

I think the thing that perhaps some of us are more restless about, and I don't know that the Consultative Group itself is, is not a dissimilar problem, perhaps, but from the question I raised earlier in connection with WARDA, we are very anxious that the direction of this work be independent in its operation.

We had earlier recommended a governing body for it in association with FAO. On a trust fund basis.

We welcome the willingness of FAO to provide full service for it, but I invite the Consultative Group to consider whether it would be adequate as the document suggests to have the panel of experts be an advisory body, the main source of inspiration for management and direction of the enterprise.

We are not making any hard-and-fast conditions, Mr. Chairman, but we do invite your attention to our original proposal, which was for a governing body which could be fitted accordingly into this proposed framework of an FAO relationship and FAO support.

I resubmit the matter to you with the revisions that are incorporated in the document, with the additional question of whether you wished to discuss further with FAO the appropriate form of management.

The one thing that is not changes is our endorsement of the need for action in this area.

MR. DEMUTH: Sir John, you are then recommending for 1974 financing the $610,000 that appears in the budget as necessary for the Consultative Group?

MR. CRAWFORD: That is right. That again, as I

commented earlier, makes the assumption that it can get underway quickly enough to use that order, but I would not be too certain.

That is the level of operation contemplated at this stage, and for reasons given we support it.

MR. DEMUTH: Before opening the debate, general debate, I would like to ask Dr. Yriart if he has anything to say generally about the proposal and specifically about the recommendation of TAC. That is, that an advisory or steering committee be made somewhat more independent from the FAO than it now appears to be.

MR. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, excuse me, I have to be a little careful on that. It is not a formal recommendation that the governing body -- that arises because the discussion was not quite completed. The question was raised with me by several members, and I am raising the question rather than making a formal recommendation.

MR. DEMUTH: Thank you for the correction.

Dr. Yriart?

MR. YRIART: Yes, Mr. Chairman, let me first address myself to the question of funding, because I think that I can add for the Consultative Group a piece of information you don't have.

The expected FAO credits for 1974 and 1975 are shown in Appendix 2 to the proposal, are included in our program of working budget for those years, and the draft program for the working budget has now been approved by the council; and it will be submitted for the conference in November.

We have every reason to expect that the council will ratify the council's approval.

With regards, and I state that you have discussed this before so I will not go into the substance of the proposal especially as the few changes of emphasis were made have been recommended favorably by TAC, I would only address myself to your question about governing or advisory body.

I must say that I was initially of a mind not to cope with the question myself, but to see what the rest of the members of the Consultative Committee would say, but lunchtime is coming near, so that we won't be too late I would probably give you a few reflections.

We have a special circumstance in that FAO is an intergovernmental body of which many of the, or all of the governments represented here are members, and we have rather strict rules and procedures imposed by the governments in conferences as to how we govern our affairs.

For example, even the minutia of what we would call any kind of a board or panel would have to be very carefully thought out.

The governments provide us with a number of lawyers, and we have to keep them employed, and the council has to approve.

The council takes great delight always in considering the names of bodies and what is a panel and what is a board and there are precedents, et cetera.

If I use this example, it is because already from the beginning I would like to say that even we agree in general to something here, I would have to ask, of course, that probably between now and November we put these things on paper concretely in consultation.

Now, the next thing that I would like to say then is that all the credits that are included in our budget and that reflect programs and subprograms and elements in our subprograms, we have program budgeting, are legally controlled, I trust executed and then controlled by authorities recognized by our governing bodies, and finally they report to our governing bodies.

Here, we are going to have a mixed situation where the FAO funds presumably have to follow the controls up to the

external auditors and the contributions, outside contributions would probably have another system.

I think that all this, with ingenuity, can be arranged, and I think that FAO would welcome, and I speak on this subject of ratification, sir, but I think that FAO would welcome, as it has before, a kind of advisory panel that would also serve the purpose of liaison with the donors.

We are ready to recognize that especially after the discussion we had yesterday, and which continued this morning, we are ready to recognize the needs of the donors, not only with regard to information but with regard to, I would hesitate to say control, but with regard to being able to follow very closely, that would inspire, in a way, the direction of our work.

Again, I would say that in this special case, inasmuch as governmental donors may be included, they will always have a sayso through the government bodies governing bodies in which they participate.

I would propose, if you would allow me, sir, not a governing body, which I think could not be acceptable to FAO with the whole project, since already there are established authorities by the governments for that purpose within FAO, but a panel or, if you would like to call it,

advisory liaison group or operations advisory, to be discussed between now and November so that we can draw up the terms of reference, in the understanding, of course, that when it acts with regards to FAO funding it certainly is advisory.

When it acts with regard to the other funding, shall we say, it is a little more advisory, since here we should take into account the donors' desires or the donors' initiatives.

I think that such an exchange can be taken into account.

For example, you could take whole fields, if you wanted to, just as an example. You could take whole fields of projects, such as the relations with the regional centers, where the annual or liaison group could have very specific functions with regards to that part which would be fully funded with outside money.

I hope, sir, that you could agree that the Consultative Group could agree, after some hearing of the views of other members and in a framework of some of these constraints which are made by our constitution, that you could agree to the recommendations of TAC and a working out, between whomsoever you designate, between ourselves, between

now and November, or whatever terms of reference we are establishing.

Thank you, sir.

MR. DEMUTH: Thank you, sir.

Dr. Wortman, did you ask for the floor before?

MR. WORTMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This particular proposal which is before the group at the present time is, in our view, one of the more important ones that has come before the group, and it would be at least my hope that a means will be found to assure that the collection of the various crops and their preservation and evaluation and their exchange, that a way is found to do this.

It seems to me that the paper which is before us has come a very long way, and we, for one, would like to commend FAO for the quality of the advance that has been made.

The Rockefeller Foundation itself, as some may know, has for many years had a general concern with the collection and evaluation of germ plasm and we, of course, have been involved in cooperation with many other nations and agencies, particularly on the cereal grains.

We would express some restiveness, as Sir John has

indicated, and some others may, in the nature and management of this effort.

Let me just give two or three reasons.

In the first place, it seems to us that this is a scientific undertaking which must be controlled at all times, it seems to us, bythe very best scientific judgment that can be brought to bear on it.

There are considerations, such as the relationship between under-collection of certain of the varieties and over-collection of them, the crops.

We have been surprised in our most recent grants to some of the centers, for example, to find, in making their initial recommendations to us, the status of the collection of the particular crop that we felt, according to their studies, very little additional work had to be done.

Once the funds became available, we find literally thousands of collections coming in.

In other words, one can be dealing with a bottomless pit of collection if we do not have very careful scientific control over it, and there can be great pressure to collect and collect and collect.

The question is how does one assure that one gets the balance between the need to collect and preserve versus the

maintenance of tremendous numbers of items, many of them, which could be duplicates?

The other concern of a scientific nature, Mr. Chairman, is that of the concern of the plant breeders of the world who must, over the next decades, turn out the improved varieties of crops.

It seems to us that the viewpoint of the plant breeders and the geneticists must have strong representation as contrasted to the viewpoints of botanists.

All we can say is that one must have a balance.

As we get into this particular line of work, I think we need to recall that there is a need for a very strong, sustained scientifically sound international cooperative effort in this field.

I do not personally see how it could be done effectively without the important involvement of FAO.

It seems to me this would be a basic need, Mr. Chairman. I suppose that maintenance, however, of this particular kind of effort, or the requirement for it, will go on as long as we are dealing with scientific agriculture, which could be a long time.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that we need to be very careful as we go into this particular project, if we do,

that we do get a management system which allows scientific judgment to the extent that it should be to have a correct emphasis. But I would like to endorse the proposal in principle, and I would hope very quickly we could resolve the questions, if there are outstanding questions, of the management of it, the freedom that it would have, particularly the freedom from political pressures of any kind from any quarter; and I don't know whether it would be appropriate, I don't know what the interest of the other members of the group would be, but whether or not this would warrant the establishment or consideration of the establishment of a subcommittee of the group which would be concerned with long-term support.

Because, if we do get into it, Mr. Chairman, it is going to go on for decades.

Thank you, sir.

MR. DEMUTH: Thank you very much, Dr. Wortman.

The clock is moving on toward lunchtime, and I think rather than calling on any other speaker I will adjourn the meeting for lunch, but ask you to be back here at 2:30 promptly.

We will still have a fairly long agenda at this meeting this afternoon, and the African Livestock Committee

has to meet after we get through.

[Whereupon, at 1:00 p.m., the meeting was recesssed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m., the same day.]

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AFTERNOON SESSION (2:30 p.m.)

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MR. DEMUTH: Gentlemen, when we adjourned for lunch, we were discussing the genetic resources network proposal as described to us in the paper and as presented to us by Sir John Crawford. We had had a few speakers on that subject. Dr. Bernstein has asked for the floor and then Mr. de Bakker.

Dr. Bernstein.

DR. BERNSTEIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We agree very much with the statements by Sir John and Dr. Wortman and others about the importance of the problem of a sharing of an adequate genetic resource collection, and the real issue we see is the nature of this problem and its extent and how to get at it.

The question of nature was discussed at some length at our last session of the Consultative Group, and a distinction was made, which I think is still useful, between the function, the sort of managerial analytical functions of keeping track of what the state of collection is, the state of access, and so forth. And also analyzing needs, doing exploratory type work, communication work among the interested parties and so forth, as one set of activities.

The other has to do with the actual collecting and maintenance of the collection

maintenance of the collection.

In terms of the first of these functions, the consensus here was that FAO is the proper and logical party; indeed their role is essential to carrying out the whole purpose effectively. We are very gratified at the FAO response to this, and to their having established a capability to carry out this particular set of functions. I will come back in a moment to some aspects of that set of functions but let me turn to the other side for a moment, the actual collecting of the germ plasm and maintaining it. This thrusts us into this question of the extent of the problem, and we have been discussing this very much in the abstract but we have just taken a little look here at the specifics of the problem. The central concern of the Consultative Group has been thus far the total world food problem and the problem of food supply for the developing country. If you look specifically at what that food supply is, it seems to me we have to keep this in the forefront of our attention when we are considering all of the problems.

It comes down to a relatively few crops to make up 95-98 percent of the total food supply.

In the case of the cereal grains, the five principal grains are rice, sorghum-millet, wheat, maize and barley,

between them probably over 95 percent of the grain consumed in the developing countries which in turn is the largest part of their total food supply.

In terms of rice, sorghum, wheat and maize, there are already international centers that are doing major work on these crops and would appear to be the natural place if we're going to have an international center involved in the collection activity.

There are also other places where there are major collections available to which there is full international access.

On the question of barley, this is still not completel clear. CIMMYT, I gather, started to make some collections here but the Consultative Group hasn't assigned yet the prime crop responsibility.

If we look at the root crops, the great bulk of the consumption again is in three groups: the cassava, sweet potato - yam category and potatoes, white potatoes. Major responsibility has already been assigned for two of these, cassava and the potatoes and the sweet potato-yam group IITA is doing some work. It is not yet completely clear where the logical place would be for this.

If we look at the legumes, again there are five of them that make up the bulk of the food supply with which their group is concerned: dry beans, groundnuts, chick-pea, soybean and cowpea. Chick-pea and cowpea are already assigned as major concerns of two of the international centers. There is a proposal here on soybean. There are collection activities already going on, on these. Dry beans still an open question as to where this is going to focus, CIAT has made a start and there may be other arrangements made, but within the not too distant future presumably this group will settle on some Center group, to managing the work under dry beans.

Groundnuts has not yet been included in the program and there may be a problem there.

So that if we look at the extent, the specific extent of the problem, as distinguished from a general interest in the problem, it is hard to see why there should be a need for some central finding or separate Centers, regional or otherwise, for collection purposes. In fact, our concern is that once you start down this road, that it lends itself to a great deal of log rolling and a tendency to seek collection for a whole variety of reasons, which may be important to the organizations and individuals who are most concerned with that crop, but which would have only negligible significance in terms of the total

world food problem, the total problem in the developing country, so that it seems to me that the combination of an effective set of arrangements for the first set of functions is centered around FAO, the keeping track, the analysis, identification, and so on, plus provision within the normal budgets of the Centers which will bear the main responsibility for the germ plasm collection for the major crops would not only be adequate to cover the problem but would be the most efficient way to do it in terms of focusing on the main events and getting effective management of this type of collection and maintenance operation.

The problem has been mentioned of free and easy access and that is important. As long as we are working with international centers or organizations that otherwise provide full access, again we think as a practical matter, this should be no problem.

There is a need to assure the appropriate composition of the germ plasm, to get the best scientific advice on which gaps need to be looked at, how to do it to assure that the germ plasm work is proceeding in a way which is technically completely sound. Again it seems to us that there is a feasible structuring to assure this.

One possibility that seems worth exploring would be

to have a modest fund for technical appraisal, exploration, analytical work for bringing the appropriate people together to consider what needs to be done, the state of play, and so forth. Modest funding for these types of activities might be as a sort of trust fund to FAO so it in effect would be extra-budgetary and thus would have the necessary flexibility of management that a number of speakers recommended.

Perhaps if this seemed desirable to the TAC giving this further thought, perhaps with provision for an expert committee to approve the program of use of this modest fund which would be administered by the Secretariat already established by the FAO for this purpose, so that there would be assurance that increase would be directed in the directions which were scientifically and from the world production point of view most important.

So in sum, Mr. Chairman, I repeat that we share the view that many have expressed that it is very important to get on with this problem, but it seems to us that the effective and wise way to do it would not be to set up a sizeable central fund and invite people to make requests to it in effect but rather to make provision where needed in the priority areas within the regular programs of organizations responsible for

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DDDR: IAR/72/19
October 1972

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COVERING NOTE
TO A PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRES

TAC SECRETARIAT
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME 1972

WS/D2477

COVERING NOTE TO A PROP SAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRES

1. Following consideration of Document PAB: IAR/72/15 "A Proposal for the Establishment of an International Network of Plant Genetic Resources Centres", attached hereto, the Technical Advisory Committee decided at its Fourth Meeting to recommend the establishment of the coordinating centre (including a documentation unit),and three regional centres only in the first instance, the operation to be phased over three years. The establishment of further centres would be subject to an evaluation review by the TAC of the results of the project at an appropriate time before the end of the three year period. On the basis of this evaluation the TAC would advise the Consultative Group on the future development of the Network.

2. The financial implications of the above recommendation are as follows:

		US $
First year (1973)		381,500
Coordinating centre including documentation unit	256,500	
Exploration, conservation and training	125,000	
Second year (1974)		689,000
Coordinating centre	269,000	
Exploration, conservation and training	260,000	
One regional centre	160,000	
Third year (1975)		1,152,000
Coordinating centre	282,000	
Exploration, conservation and training	383,000	
Established regional centre	168,000	
Two new regional centres	320,000	
TOTAL (Three years)		2,222,500

Provision has been made for a gradual build-up of operational funds for exploration, conservation, training and documentation, in line with the expected growth of activities at the coordinating and regional centres. An annual inflationary factor of 5 % has been incorporated.

A detailed budget is attached hereto.

APPENDIX

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRES

BUDGET BREAKDOWN

First year			
Coordinating Centre			
Scientific staff (3)	96,000		
Secretaries (3)	29,000		
Travel	20,000		
Supplies and materials	15,000		
Meetings governing body	25,000		
Documentation services	40,000		
Project service cost (14 %)	31,500	256,600	
Fund for exploration, conservation and training		125,000	
SUB-TOTAL			$ 381,500
Second year			
Coordinating Centre		269,000	
Fund for exploration, conservation and training		260,000	
One Regional Centre			
Recurrent expenses:			
Staff	43,000		
Materials and supplies	7,000		
Operational costs	20,000		
	70,000		
Capital expenses	90,000	160,000	
SUB-TOTAL			$ 689,000
Third year			
Coordinating Centre		282,000	
Fund for exploration, conservation and training		382,000	
Regional Centres (3)			
1 already established	168,000		
2 new	320,000	488,000	
SUB-TOTAL			$ 1,152,000
TOTAL (3 years)			$ 2,222,500

PAB: IAR/72/15
July 1972

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fourth Meeting, Washington, 2-4 August 1972

A PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRES

(Item 16)

TAC SECRETARIAT
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME 1972

WS/D0429

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRES

ANTECEDENTS

1. The losses of crop genetic materials, mainly due to the replacement of primitive cultivars by advanced varieties, and the means to counter further losses, have already been discussed in the last two meetings of TAC. This matter is of world-wide interest, as shown by its inclusion in the agenda of the Stockholm Conference on the human environment.

2. As a result of a resolution at the last TAC meeting, a group of specialists met in Beltsville, Maryland, 20-25 March 1972, to prepare a plan for the establishment, at an international level, of a coordinated programme to organize the collection, conservation and utilization of crop genetic resources. The report of this meeting is attached as an appendix.

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

3. The sources of varieties of crop plants are not distributed equally all over the world, but concentrated, due to biological and/or historical factors, in limited regions called "centres of crop diversity", or of "crop variability". All of them are situated in the developing countries. In several of them the richness in primitive types is fast disappearing, as new and superior man-made cultivars replace the old varieties. However, it is to these old varieties that the breeders in all countries have to turn to obtain the factors of resistance, quality and other characteristics for the further improvement of the current cultivars. Thus, the conservation of the primitive types of crop plants and the related wild species is an international task which requires the exploration of these resources in the field; their conservation on a long-range basis, and their evaluation and utilization in crop improvement programmes.

ORGANIZATION OF A WORLD NETWORK OF GENETIC CENTRES

4. The plan here proposed is based on the conclusions of the Beltsville meeting. It aims to establish a world network of genetic resources centres, involving:

(a) centres already existing in the developed countries;

(b) international centres working in specific crops, e.g. CIMMYT, CIAT, IITA, IRRI, IPC, ICRISAT;

(c) new 'regional' centres which it is proposed to establish in the areas of crop diversity;

(d) a coordinating centre.

5. The coordinating centre will consist of a coordinating committee, or management board of nine members - six from the regional centres and three independent scientists; with supporting technical staff, consisting of three scientists - one in conservation, one in exploration, and one in documentation, plus administrative and secretarial staff. The main functions of the coordinating centre will be to:

(a) promote the cooperation of all interested institutions in a world-wide network of genetic resources;

(b) plan and supervise the activities of the new centres to be established, and the distribution of funds for their regional work in exploration, conservation, training and other activities;

(c) promote and assist in technical meetings;

(d) arrange for the maintenance of replicate storage of seeds and vegetative stocks;

(e) establish an information system with standard procedures in documentation, recording, storage and retrieval.

The central staff will be the executing agents of the Coordinating Committee and will be located at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, attached to the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit of the Plant Production and Protection Division under a Trust Fund with specific provision to ensure maximum flexibility for its activities. The Coordinating Centre will be responsible for the distribution of the funds for the world network of genetic centres, in exploration, conservation, documentation, training, publications and meetings. The appropriations will be established by the Coordinating Committee every year.

6. Each regional centre will provide the focus of a regional network consisting of cooperating national centres. The regional centre will have the necessary scientific and supporting staff and maintain a gene bank. The Beltsville meeting recommended the setup of ten regional centres in the following regions: China, South East Asia, South Asia, Near East, Ethiopia, Tropical Africa, Meso-america, Tropical America, Andes and Sub-tropical South America. These centres are not regarded simply as depositories of seeds or living collections, but as active agents in the interchange, evaluation, distribution and eventual utilization in plant breeding programmes of genetic resources, as well as in the promotion of research in fields allied to these activities. Their main functions will be to:

(a) explore, collect and maintain the genetic materials of the region, in cooperation with the national centres;

(b) introduce and evaluate new materials and exchange them with other centres;

(c) maintain a documentation system following a standardised internationally accepted form laid down by the Coordinating Centre.

These centres will be established in agreement with the governments of the selected countries under arrangements designed to guarantee complete freedom for the collection of materials and their exchange according to specified quarantine regulations, as well as for exploration and rejuvenation of genetic materials. It is planned that the centres be located at research or teaching institutes, where scientific personnel and facilities (library, herbarium, laboratory) are available, thus keeping capital costs to the minimum and ensuring technical competence in their operations.

7. It is recognized that in addition to cooperating centres in developed countries, an important part of the world network of genetic centres would be the international institutes dealing with specific crops, e.g. CIMMYT,

IRRI, both of which were represented at the Beltsville meeting. The International Potato Centre and Asian Vegetable Centre, in their proposals to TAC, have also placed strong emphasis on the collection, conservation, and utilization of genetic resources as an integral part of their work. Such centres have an important responsibility for the exploration, conservation, evaluation and rejuvenation of the specific crops in which they work, but cannot entirely substitute for regional centres since in certain respects they lie outside the main centres of genetic diversity, e.g. CIMMYT for wheat. A close liaison would nevertheless be maintained between the institutes and the regional centres in the planning and execution of the four activities mentioned above. They could participate, inter alia, in exploration and conservation work, and in providing replicate storage for collections of their specific crops. However, no budgetary provisions were established, as these centres receive special support for such activities.

PHASING FOR PROPOSED ACTION

8. First year (1973): Establishment of a trust fund in FAO to start the Coordinating Centre. For this purpose it is suggested that TAC or the Consultative Group appoint the Coordinating Committee who will consult with FAO in the recruitment of staff and other administrative matters. Plans for the development of the network and related activities, e.g. information systems, would start this first year, with the recruitment of personnel, selection of countries and institutes. For this purpose travel funds are included in the proposed budget.

9. Second year (1974): Establishment of three regional centres, following either the priorities set up in the Beltsville report or according to the facilities offered by countries. For each centre, in the first year, an appropriation is included in the budget for the purchase of equipment, vehicles and other materials. No major building projects are foreseen. These non-recurrent funds are estimated according to the Beltsville report.

10. Third year (1975): Establishment of three more regional centres.

11. Fourth year (1976): Establishment of three additional regional centres to complete the world network.

PROPOSED BUDGET (US$)*

First year (1973)			
1. Coordinating centre			
1.1 Staff (supplies, servicing costs etc.)	175,000		
1.2 Coordinating Committee (travel, meetings)	25,000		
1.3 Fund for exploration, training and documentation	133,000**	333,000	333,000
Second year (1974)			
1. Coordinating centre			
1.1 Staff, etc.	180,000		
1.2 Coordinating Committee	25,000		
1.3 Fund for exploration, etc.	253,000**	458,000	
2. Three regional centres			
2.1 Recurrent (staff)	150,000		
2.2 Non-recurrent expenses	300,000	450,000	908,000
Third year (1975)			
1. Coordinating centre			
1.1 Staff, etc.	160,000		
1.2 Coordinating Committee	30,000		
1.3 Fund for exploration, etc.	460,000	650,000	
2. Regional centres			
2.1 Three centres already established			
2.1.1 Recurrent expenses	155,000		
2.1.2 Non-recurrent expenses	95,000	250,000	
2.2 Three new centres			
2.2.1 Recurrent expenses	150,000		
2.2.2 Non-recurrent expenses	300,000	450,000	1,350,000
Fourth year (1976)			
1. Coordinating centre		655,000	
2. Six existing centres		500,000	
3. Three new centres		450,000	1,605,000
Fifth year on			
1. Coordinating centre		660,000	
2. Nine regional centres		975,000	1,635,000
Five-year total			5,831,000

*an inflation factor of around 5% has been considered for each year
**the documentation activity as per Annex 3.

ANNEX 3 to

PAB: IAR/72/11
4 April 1972

THE COLLECTION, EVALUATION AND CONSERVATION OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

Report of TAC Ad Hoc Working Group held in
Beltsville, U.S.A. - 20-25 March 1972

Documentation of Genetic Resources

The need for appropriate and, as far as possible, integrated records and retrieval systems is generally recognized. It was mentioned in the Guidelines for the ad hoc Working Group (8 (a) (ii)), was recognized during the Working Group's discussions, and referred to in the Report under 33, 11, 34, 47.16 and 50.6. However, firm recommendations on organization and budgetary requirements were deferred in the expectation that a meeting of specialists on documentation of crop data, to be held at Izmir shortly after the Beltsville meeting, would resolve the long-standing difficulties and disagreements on descriptive, procedural and programming approaches. A brief reference to the omission of this important subject was to be made in a note to the Budget proposals, but was inadvertantly omitted.

At the Izmir meeting, a large measure of agreement was reached among representatives of four genetic resources centres (Izmir, Bari, Volkenrode and IRRI) and a number of specialists from U.S.A. and U.K. The four members of the ad hoc Working Group present - Bommer, Chang, Frankel and Hawkes - considered that the proposals which emerged from this meeting were likely to be widely acceptable in principle, and therefore presented a basis for active preparations at the institutional and regional level, and for international participation in assisting and guiding these efforts with a view to achieving a large measure of international compatibility and co-operation. Indeed, participation at international level had now become not only possible but essential. With the help of two of the experts mainly involved in preparing the groundwork for the proposals, Drs. C.F. Konzak and D.J. Rogers, the outline of the following notes was prepared by the four ad hoc Working Group members present:

Documentation is an integral component of every operation, from surveys and collecting to evaluation and conservation. This input and output of information is essential for the effective use of all kinds of gentic resources. The larger the volume of information, and the larger the circle of users throughout the world, the greater is the need for systematic collection and dissemination of information. Computer procedures can now cope with the large volume of data which have been accumulated and which are rapidly growing.

Documentation is essential for the operations of all collections - from specialized genetic stocks in a research institute, to collections at regional centres or world collections such as those of rice, corn, wheat or sorghum. The same principles of classification and description can be applied to computer tapes or discs and to manually operated card systems, as long as the latter are made available in machine readable form.

Major documentation centres are essential for the functioning of a global network. Examples are the data banks at Beltsville and at 5 regional centres in U.S.A., at Volkenrode, Bari, Izmir (proposed), Leningrad, Canberra, New Delhi, and at the International Rice Research Institute.

The need for documentation being generally recognized, and preparations proceeding in many places, it is considered important and urgent that guidance in planning and operations be provided at an international level, so as to secure efficiency of operations at all levels, and to lay the foundations and prepare the ground for international compatibility which is essential for the establishment of a global network of information at a later stage. For this purpose it is proposed to set up as part of the co-ordinating staff a small unit whose tasks it should be to assist in the establishment of data banks, to regulate the flow of information between them and from smaller institutions to documentation centres, and to explore the needs and generate plans, for global documentation centres which may be established in the future.

The principal member of this unit should be an operations research specialist, who should have the closest co-operation of the biologists on the staff of the co-ordinating unit. Financial provision is proposed for the appointment of short-term consultants to assist in the standardization of procedures essential for global functioning. Funds will be required for computer time for trial runs, and for extensive travel. The following budget proposals are made:

Salary	$ 25,000
Travel	$ 10,000
Secretary	$ 8,000
Consultants, assistance to data banks, computer time for trial runs, etc.	$ 40,000
	$ 83,000

This proposal should be visualized in the first instance as a two-year project, subject to review in the second year of operations.

Genetic Resources Subcommittee

PAB: IAR/72/11
4 April 1972

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CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Third Meeting, Rome, 10-13 April 1972

THE COLLECTION, EVALUATION AND CONSERVATION OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

Report of TAC Ad Hoc Working Group held in

Beltsville, U.S.A. - 20-25 March 1972

(Item 7)

TAC SECRETARIAT
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME 1972

The Collection, Evaluation and Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources

Summary

Agricultural progress has depended heavily on new plants or beneficial characters introduced from the world pool of germ plasm represented by primitive cultivars and wild or weed species. This irreplaceable resource is rapidly being eroded by the expansion of cultivated area, and by the spread of new and more sophisticated crop varieties - in some cases whole regions are moving towards the use of a few narrowly related varieties. Thus on the one hand, the threat of disaster from pests and diseases is being increased, while on the other the genetic diversity on which to draw for resistance is being seriously diminished.

At its second meeting in October 1971, the Technical Advisory Committee expressed concern at these trends, and decided to seek further advice on the possibility of establishing an action programme to collect, evaluate, and conserve genetic resources for future use; including the probable costs of such a programme.

This report presents the conclusions of a working meeting of leading scientists in this field, convened under the auspices of TAC at the USDA Research Centre, Beltsville, U.S.A., from 21 to 26 March 1972.1/

The meeting shares the concern of the TAC with the gravity and urgency of the problem. It believes this to be of critical importance to the future advancement of agriculture throughout the world, but particularly in the developing countries which have both the greatest need to adopt improved varieties and contain the largest reservoir of genetic diversity threatened by their adoption.

In order to conserve genetic resources against the needs of the future without retarding agricultural expansion it is recommended that a global network of genetic resources centres be established as rapidly as possible, involving both developed and developing countries. The main focus of this would be on ten regional genetic resources centres; plus a smaller number of crop-specific centres - including the existing and proposed "International Centres" being supported by members of the Consultative Group. All of the centres recommended in fact form part of organizations already in existence, thus maximising experience and minimizing capital costs.. The regional centres would in turn form the nucleii of a network of cooperating national stations in developing countries, support for which is also proposed according to agreed priorities as an integral part of the programme.

To guide the operations of this network and to facilitate collaboration with centres in developed countries it is proposed that a Coordinating Committee be established. This would control a central fund for exploration, collection, training, and information, which would be allocated in response to requests from regional and other cooperating centres according to need. The Committee would be composed of not more than ten leading scientists in the field of genetic resources, to be selected by the TAC. It would be supported by a small central staff of three specialists and it is recommended that this be located in FAO Headquarters under a Trust Fund providing appropriate safeguards for its independence. It would complement and cooperate with the existing FAO Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit, and its size has been determined accordingly.

A strong training effort is proposed mainly to strengthen national capacity to participate in the network (shortage of trained personnel at regional centres is not expected to be a major constraint). Approximately 40 graduate students would be trained to M.Sc. level at specialised institutions, in addition to shorter training courses at regional centres, etc.

1/ Terms of reference and a list of those attending are attached as Annexes 1 and 2.

The proposed programme would cost approximately $5.4 million spread over five years, with the bulk of the limited capital expenditure in the first two years. The report identifies priority crops and regions for emergency action in the first year, but it is anticipated that the full network of regional and crop-specific centres could be operative by the third year. (See Tables 1 and 2)

Genetic resources, if preserved, will never be exhausted like minerals, and can always be utilized in plant improvement. It is essential that the genetic variation which still exists can be drawn upon and that the natural evolution of species can continue; on this not only immediate progress in agriculture but man's future food supplies depend. The proposal presented here offers a very cheap means of ensuring this, and one with which it is hoped that the TAC and the Consultative Group members will be able to identify and associate themselves.

1. Introduction

1. Recent developments in agriculture have done much to increase production and to relieve shortages of food, but at the same time they have generated enormous dangers and hazards that are not generally understood nor appreciated.

2. First, the genetic diversity on which all plant breeding programmes depend is being wiped out as old landrace populations are being replaced by new varieties. Second, whole regions are moving toward one or a few genetically related varieties and the narrower gene bases are invitations to epidemics of diseases and pests. The classic example is the diffusion of the Mexican wheats and their derivatives from an estimated 10 hectares in India and Pakistan in 1964-65 to around 10 million hectares in 1971. In addition, there is a progressive erosion of the germ plasm base in both wild species and cultivated crops (some of which are of great importance to human nutrition) as a result of a complex of other technical, social and economic factors, including the pressure of population on land resources (both in cultivated areas and in natural grazings and forests), the spread of mechanized agriculture and herbicide use, changes in land use consequent on the expansion of irrigation, as well as in response to changes in factor and product prices and consumer requirements.

3. A few specific examples will serve to illustrate the gravity of the problem and the urgent need for action to collect, evaluate, and conserve such species, both for utilization in current agricultural and horticultural development programmes and as an insurance for future generations:

Wheat in Turkey: Turkey occupies part of the region in which wheat was first domesticated and at one time was enormously rich in wheat diversity. Wild and weed races are still to be found, and the wheat fields of Turkey were once planted to mixed, adapted landrace populations of great variability. Today, it is estimated that about 80 percent of the spring wheat acreage is planted to Mexican improved wheats and over 95 percent of the rest of the wheat acreage in the country is established to improved varieties selected by Turkish research workers. Not only this, but the wheat acreage has expanded, reducing the area planted to barley, oats, rye, and grain legumes which were also domesticated in the region and were once enormously variable in Turkey.

Rice in Ceylon: In the 1971-2 crop it was estimated that the new dwarf rice varieties were established on 60 percent of the land suitable for them and that 90 percent of the remaining acreage (the bulk of the total rice area) was planted to locally released improved cultivars. The figures will be higher in 1972-3. This leaves little room for the traditional landrace populations which will soon vanish altogether if they are not collected and preserved. In South and South-East Asia as a whole the spread of the new rice varieties, if not quite as dramatic as for wheat, has also been very rapid: from no more than 5,000 ha in 1965-66 to an estimated 7 million ha in 1969-70.

The Grain Legumes: The grain legumes are the main source of high quality protein throughout much of the Indo-Pakistani sub-continent, the Near East, and North Africa. There has been a sharp decline in the area under these crops throughout these countries from 28.5 mill.ha in 1963 to 26.3m.ha in 1970. This is partly as a result of their low yields (particularly under irrigated conditions), but mainly due to the great expansion of wheat acreage consequent on the striking success of the Mexican varieties and in some countries also on high support prices for wheat. Not only are the nutritional implications serious, but the loss of germ plasm resulting from the disappearance of these cultivars from large areas will impede the progress of selection and breeding programmes to develop improved varieties.

Tropical Fruits in South-East Asia: The traditional mixed plantings and wild forms, the commercial possibilities of which have barely been explored, are being replaced by a rapid increase in plantings of oil palm and rubber and by ruthless expansion of mechanical logging and strip-mining. A number of other tropical fruits of great commercial importance in Asia, in particular bananas, rests on a dangerously narrow genetic base.

Maize in U.S.A.: The serious outbreak of southern corn leaf blight in 1970 served notice that genetic variability is not always enough if the cytoplasm is all of one kind. Hybrid sorghum also uses only one cytoplasm. Such hazards are global.

4. This trend goes on all over the world and at an increasing tempo. As a result our stores of irreplaceable genetic variability are eroding at an alarming rate and the genetic bases of the crops we produce are being narrowed to a point where it will be increasingly difficult to avoid or prevent disastrous epidemics of diseases and pests.

5. The catastrophic outbreak of coffee rust in Brazil in 1970 is an example of advanced thinking and practice which is all too rare at present, but which ought increasingly to become standard procedure. The variety Geisha found in Ethiopia had already been introduced to Latin America through the USDA, evaluated for resistance to disease in Portugal, and for adaptation and yield in Central America. When rust appeared in Brazil, this resistant material was available for increase and evaluation from Turrialba and elsewhere so that propagating stock could be supplied to Brazilian farmers immediately.

6. The main sources of resistance to plant pests and diseases, as well as of other beneficial characters such as winter hardiness, drought tolerance, and nutritional value, have always been the traditional mixed landrace populations or the wild and weedy relatives of our crops. We thus need desperately to maintain as much genetic variability as possible for our breeding programmes - but at the same time the greatest genetic variability occurs in the developing countries where it is necessary to replace the old cultivars with others of higher quality or yield. This is a challenging paradox to which a solution is urgently required.

7. Fortunately, there is now a much greater awareness that the availability of broadly based gene pools is a pre-requisite of adaptation to environmental change, hence of species efficiency and survival. What has not yet been done, and urgently needs to be done, is to prepare an international programme of action that will provide the necessary conditions for the establishment of such a base.

8. Recognizing the importance of this problem, the TAC, at its second meeting in October 1971, emphasized the urgency for the collection and conservation of plant genetic resources, not only to ensure that certain existing cultivars of great genetic importance were not lost, but also to provide a continued and enhanced supply of genetic materials for research purposes. This it considered essential in order to maintain the impetus already established in international plant breeding work and to keep up with the constantly increasing demands for higher yielding, higher quality, widely adaptable varieties.

9. Stressing the need to develop a coordinated international programme in this field of activity as soon as possible, the Committee nevertheless recognized the need for further information before a firm recommendation for international action could be made. An important reason for this was that there were some differences of substance both in connection with the approaches proposed to the strengthening and coordination of the existing network of genetic resources centres, and in relation to the probable costs of new ones and the time horizons envisaged.

10. The purpose of this report is to provide the TAC, and through it the Consultative Group, with carefully worked out proposals for an action programme which will indicate the main needs, define the priorities, identify the approaches most likely to be effective (with due regard both to the needs and the financial resources likely to be available), and attempt to quantify the probable costs over a five-year time horizon.

11. In our recommendations for this programme we have envisaged a network of cooperating centres in both developing and developed countries making use of institutions already in existence. Some of these are adequately staffed and equipped already, but others require strengthening for this purpose. We have tried to indicate the role of the various units within this network, and to show how its creation and coordination would achieve complementarity and economy of effort.

12. The objectives of the proposed network are:

1. To salvage disappearing and threatened germ plasm as rapidly as possible.

2. To collect genetic resources on a systematic basis for future plant breeding programmes or for direct use.

3. To distribute material from the collections to plant breeders and other scientists.

4. To conserve on a permanent basis as much genetic material as is practicable.

5. To provide for rejuvenation of stocks as needed.

6. To provide information about material held in centres and its characteristics.

7. To assist in training of personnel.

8. To stimulate a worldwide awareness of the problem.

13. The developed countries have a major role to play, not only in the global effort of exploration, but in particular in collaborating with the proposed regional centres in the evaluation and conservation of newly collected materials, as well as in the training of workers and the exchange of information on genetic resources. Association between institutes in developed and developing countries in these activities might attract support from members of the Consultative Group in whose countries the former were located.

2. The Potential Benefits of the Collection, Evaluation, and Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources

14. The search for and use of new genetic materials either directly from introductions or in breeding programmes is essential not merely as a safeguard against losses from pests and diseases, but in order to provide greater flexibility to producers in diversifying their range of enterprises or responding to changes in factor availability and factor prices. Ruttan has argued, for example, that the key to success in long-term agricultural growth in Japan was the continuous evolution of higher yielding crop varieties in response to downward trends in fertilizer prices in a situation where land was the scarce factor in production.1/ Increasing demands are now being made on breeders to develop new varieties of crops such as cotton and jute tailored to specific end-uses in an attempt to meet competition from synthetics and to adapt to changes in consumer requirements. No country can today support an advanced and competitive agriculture based on indigenous plants alone.

15. A striking example of great benefits flowing directly from plant exploration, collection and introduction is the sheep and wool industry in Southern Australia which has been built entirely on leguminous fodder species introduced from the Mediterranean. Surprisingly few non-agriculturalists realise this. Similarly, the beef and cattle industry in Queensland and the northern territories developed originally around native grasses, but the more recent introduction of grasses and particularly of legumes, from tropical Latin America and Africa, has revolutionized its production potential. Improved cultivars derived from these introductions are now increasingly being utilized in the agriculture of developing countries. Comparable examples could be cited for other crops, for example certain drought resistant barleys from the Mediterranean.

1/ Ruttan, V.W.: Induced innovation in agricultural development. Economic Development Centre, University of Minnesota. Annual Report, 1971.

16. In the U.S.S.R. nearly all the most valuable varieties of crops in production on over 60 million ha, including wilt-resistant cottons, corn hybrids, barley and wheat varieties (amongst them the Bezostaya winter wheat now showing high promise in Turkey) utilized the collections of the Vavilov Research Institute in their creation.1/

17. A number of instances of large benefits flowing from plant introduction and collection are quoted in the recent report "The (U.S.) National Program for Conservation of Crop Germ Plasm".2/ These cover the whole spectrum of range, farm, and garden species, and are too numerous to describe in detail. However, by way of example, a selection from a peanut, introduced from the Argentine is estimated to have increased producers' incomes by over $9 million annually; the incorporation of wilt-resistance to tobacco from an introduction from Colombia to be worth $6 million annually or over $100 million over the last 25 years, and the introduction of wilt resistance to tomatoes from a primitive species in Peru has been worth an even larger sum.

18. The collection and evaluation of primitive lines of corn, barley, oats, and wheat for protein and amino-acid content also holds out considerable promise for improved nutrition in the less developed countries, which depend heavily on cereals for both calories and proteins. However, the opportunities may be even wider. Screening of 4,000 wild or little cultivated species of other plant families has revealed 379 with high protein and better amino acid values in their seed than those of many conventional food plants. The potential importance of these is incalculable.3/

19. In order to increase production, it is necessary to replace primitive cultivars and landrace populations with more nutritious or more adaptable higher yielding strains. The materials replaced should be preserved, but most developing countries cannot afford to maintain large collections. This is expensive, inefficient, and unnecessary if collections can be consolidated and maintained regionally or in world collections of international institutes. The chief value of the proposed regional collections is to provide a broad materials base for use in the region, but they would also be available to other regions through the network. It is common experience that workers in developing countries repeatedly request material they once had and lost, even when this may have had its origin in their own country.

20. The proposed network of centres and international institutes can render great service to the developing world by:

(1) Mobilizing world collections and providing materials the developing countries cannot afford to maintain.

(2) Providing information and stocks from extensive screening and evaluation programmes, e.g. IRRI screened over 7,000 cultivars of rice and 200 wild accessions including over 70 populations of *Oryza nivara* in order to find a source of virus resistance that turned up in only one accession of *O. nivara*. Over 14,000 accessions have been screened for blast resistance and protein quality.

(3) Assisting in the training of personnel.

(4) Cooperating in breeding programmes in which local workers want to incorporate special traits into locally adapted materials; often the traits are in non-adapted materials which must be grown elsewhere in order to make initial crosses.

1/ Information on the activities of the N.I. Vavilov All-Union Research Institute of Plant Industry.

2/ A progress report on Federal/State cooperation sponsored by Regional State Experimental Station Directors and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. 1971.

3/ Imprint on Living. USDA Agricultural Information Bulletin no. 333, 1971.

(5) Identifying useful materials related to nutritional value in the more sophisticated screening programmes as in amino acid analysis, oil quality evaluation, etc.

(6) Stimulation of interest in workers in developing countries in evaluation and utilization of indigenous materials.

(7) Providing information on results of the more sophisticated types of research that developing countries can seldom afford, e.g. genetic and cytogenetic studies, seed physiology and storage, techniques for evaluation for diseases and pests, resistance, analysis of photosynthetic efficiency, etc.

(8) Assisting in upgrading badly needed facilities.

(9) Providing exploration experts and other specialists not available in some regions.

(10) Facilitating the restructuring of crop plants and other major improvements to agriculture in developing countries as a result of plant breeding programmes. This will be possible only if broad genetic resources are available.

3. Priorities Within the Network

21. In order to meet the needs and achieve the goals outlined above, we recommend the creation of an international network of genetic resources centres. This network would be based on regional centres in areas of great crop genetic diversity, and on international crop-specific institutions as shown in Table 1. In addition, several national institutions in developing countries have already extensive international activities and would be expected to participate in the network. The main support is proposed to be given to the regional centres, but support also needs to be given to some national institutions for specific tasks.

22. Within the network these centres and institutions would collaborate with organizations in the developed countries such as the N.I. Vavilov Institute of Plant Industry, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.; the USDA Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Maryland: C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, Australia; the Institute of Crop Science and Seed Research, Braunschweig-Volkenrode, Germany; Germplasm Laboratory, Bari, Italy; National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Hiratsuka, Japan; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England: National Agricultural Research Institute, Versailles, France; etc.

(i) The choice of regions

23. After discussion of possible systems of classification it was decided to base the choice of regions within which to undertake the programme and locate genetic resources centres on an adaptation of the classification of the world centres of genetic diversity proposed originally by N.I. Vavilov. This is as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Proposed Regions, Regional and Crop Specific Centres, and Priority Ratings for Action*.

Region	Proposed Regional Centre	Priority	Crop Specific Centre	Priority
1. China	None identified	-	None identified	-
2. South Asia	IARI (New Delhi)	A	ICRISAT (India)	A
3. South-East Asia and Pacific	Bogor (Indonesia)	B1 (non-rice)	IRRI (Philippines)	A - rice only
4. Mediterranean/Near East	Izmir	A	Bari (Italy)	A
5. Ethiopia	HSIU, Debra Zeit (Ethiopia)	A	None identified	-
6. Tropical Africa	IITA, Ibadan (Nigeria)	B1	None identified	-
7. Mesoamerica	INIA, Chapingo(Mexico)	B2	CIMMYT (Mexico)	B2
8. Meso and lowland tropical S. America	IICA, Turrialba (Costa Rica)	A	CIAT (Colombia)	A
9. Andean Highlands	La Molina (Peru)	B1	IPC (Peru)	B1 - potatoes only
10. Sub-tropical South America	Campinas (Brazil)	B2	None identified	-

* See Table 2 for crop priorities allocated to centres.
A = Emergency. Immediate action once funds available.
B1 and B2 also urgent, but action to be phased over 3 years according to resources.

(ii) The priorities for action by crop and region

24. The disappearance of genetic resources varies by crop and by region. There is hardly any part of the world where agriculture is practised that does not suffer from genetic erosion, but the urgency for salvaging vanishing material does vary and it is possible to establish some relative priorities according to threat and importance of the crops to human welfare.

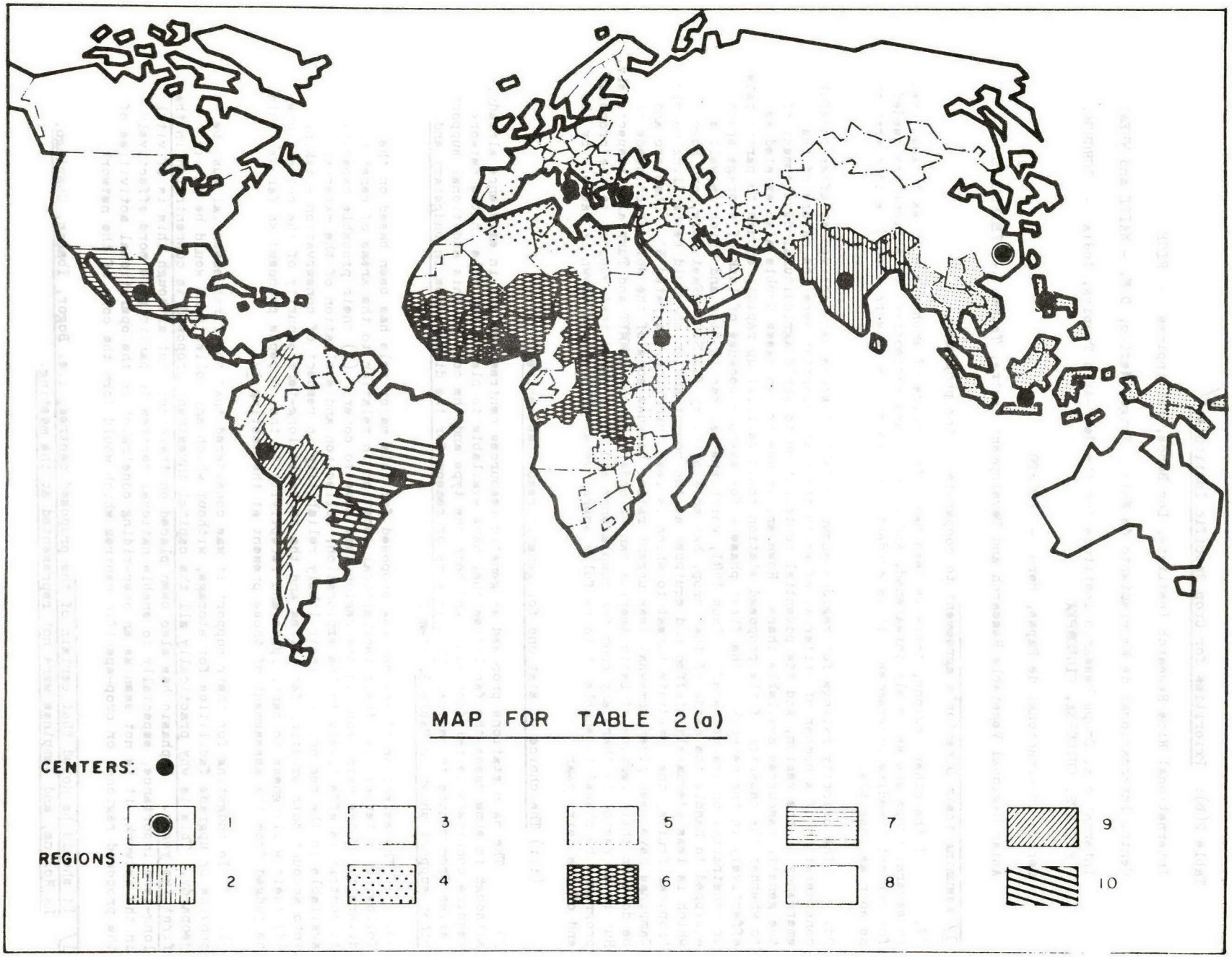
25. According to TAC policy first consideration has been given to the major food plants. Of these, the ones most threatened are wheat and rice. It is, therefore, recommended that the highest priority for action be given to regions four and five for wheat and regions two, three and six for rice. These must be considered emergency situations. Of the latter group, region three is the largest and most critical. Genetic resources of African rice are rapidly disappearing in region six, but the region contains less material and fewer collection problems.

26. While wheat and rice are the crops most in need of immediate attention, there are whole regions in which most of the genetic resources are threatened. Genetic erosion is most advanced in region four. Region five is rather special. The Ethiopian materials are unique and systematic collection is urgently needed not only because of threat of loss but because of immediate need in plant breeding programmes. Multiple disease and insect resistance and useful quality characteristics in wheat, barley, and coffee, as well as the economic importance of these crops to many countries, render these materials especially vital. For these reasons it is recommended that the highest regional priority be given to regions four and five.

Table 2(a): Crop Priorities for Proposed Regional Centres 1/

Centre	Countries Included in Region	Highest Priority	Other Important Crops	Secondary Importance 2/
1. China - No centre	China.	Soya beans Rice Sub-tropical fruit	Vegetables Millets Sorghum	Ornamentals Tea
2. India - IARI	India. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ceylon, Nepal, Sikkim.	Grain legumes	Rice, millets	Wheat, barley, sorghum, sesame, cotton, guar, tropical fruits
3. S.E. Asia - (a) IRRI (rice only) (b) Bogor (others)	Indonesia. Philippines. Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Melanesia, New Guinea, Polynesia, Thailand, Vietnam	Rice Banana Coconut	Sugar cane Other tropical fruits Spices	Grain legumes
4. Mediterranean and Near East - Izmir and Bari	Turkey. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia, USSR.	Wheat Grain legumes Temperate fruits	Barley Forage legumes Safflower	Oats Rye Flax Brassicae Forage grasses
5. Ethiopia - HSIU	Ethiopia. Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia	Wheat Barley Sorghum Coffee	Finger millet Brassicae Safflower Pasture grasses Sesame	Teff Flax Ensette Cotton Noog
6. Tropical Africa - IITA	Nigeria. C.A.R., Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Zaïre	Pearl millet Sorghum Cowpea Oil palm Yams Forage grasses	Rice	Finger millet Bambarra nut Cotton Coffee Fonio
7. Mesoamerica - Chapingo	Mexico. Guatemala	Beans	Corn Cotton Cucurbits	Vegetables Fruits
8. Mesoamerica and lowland S. America - IICA	Costa Rica. Brazilian and Colombian tropics; Caribbean Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela	Beans (Phaseolus) Cassava Cacao Rubber Tropical fruits	Tropical forage legumes	
9. Andean Highlands - La Molina	Peru. Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela	Cotton Potato	Sweet potato Quinoa	Andean tubers
10. Sub-Tropical South America - Campinas	Brazil. Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	Peanut Cassava	Sub-tropical fruits Sub-tropical forage legumes	Cotton

1/ Country where centre is located underlined.
2/ Either because only of local importance (e.g. teff in Ethiopia) lower economic priority, or because the the region is not a main centre of diversity for those crops.


MAP FOR TABLE 2(a)
CENTERS:
REGIONS:
1
2
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4
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Table 2(b): Priorities for Crop Specific Institutes[1/]

International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, Philippines - RICE

Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo, Mexico, D.F. - MAIZE and WHEAT

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, India - SORGHUM, MILLETS, CHICKPEA, PIGEONPEA

Centro Internacional de Papas, Peru - POTATO

Asian Regional Vegetable Research and Development Centre, Taiwan - VEGETABLES

1/ Assuming their Director's agreement to cooperate in the programme.

27. Of the other regions, there is less basis for choice of emphasis. In each case, one to several crops are seriously threatened, and in each case systematic collections are needed for current breeding programmes. It is evident that the entire network should be in operation as soon as possible.

28. The priority ratings for regions shown in Table 1 above were arrived at after careful consideration of a number of criteria, of which the most important were the nature of the emergency in the region, and the potential contribution to world agricultural development of the genetic resources available there. However, in one or two cases doubts also existed as to whether the capacity of the proposed station could be built up rapidly enough to participate effectively in the network in the first phase - for example because of lack of storage space or constraints on trained staff. Thus IRRI, which specialises in rice and which is well e equipped to handle the needs of that crop, has an A priority for South-East Asis, and Bogor, which is less adequately staffed and equipped at the moment and which would be handling mainly tropical fruits, the immediate threat to which is less than rice, is rated B1. Chapingo and Campinas have been given somewhat less urgent rating because some of the work which needs to be done in their regions of Latin America can be undertaken by CIMMYT and Turrialba respectively. But in no region is there any room for complacency, and it is urged that support to the proposed programme be phased to enable it to be fully operative at all centres shown in Table 2 by the end of the third year.

(iii) The choice of stations for genetic resources centres

29. The main stations proposed as genetic resources centres are all in existence already, although in some cases the facilities they have available to play a key role in the network require considerable reinforcement, and both the type and the cost of this additional support varies from centre to centre. This is a major reason for the differences in budgetary and other support shown in Table 3, Item 2.

30. The selection of the centres proposed for this major role has been based on the following criteria: (a) their geographical location in relation to the areas of genetic diversity of the main crops in the region they have to cover; (b) their probable capacity to contribute effectively to the exploration, collection and evaluation of the material available in the region; (c) their likely reliability in respect of conservation - taking into account both existing facilities and the probable long-term security of the collections; (d) their willingness to participate and receptivity to the concepts proposed as far as could be judged from the assessment of those present at the meeting.[1/]

31. In budgeting for their support it was considered that the first essential must be to provide or upgrade facilities for storage, without which any collections would be put in jeopardy. This is why practically all the capital investment proposed is concentrated in the first two years. Emphasis has also been placed on training; but although this is of vital long-term importance, especially to enable national centres to participate more effectively in the network, it is not seen as an over-riding constraint on the operational activities of the proposed regional or crop-specific centres which would form the core of the network.

1/ It should be noted that certain of the proposed centres, i.e. Bogor, Ibadan, Chapingo, La Molina, and Campinas were not represented at the meeting.

4. The Proposed Structure of the Network

(i) The Coordinating Committee

32. It is proposed that the activities of the network would be coordinated by a Committee consisting of six scientists representative of the network, and three independent scientists designated by the Technical Advisory Committee, but not necessarily members of the TAC. These would be appointed for a minimum term of two years on a rotating basis.

33. The co-ordinating Committee would report and make recommendations to TAC. Its functions would be:

1. To identify relevent institutions and organizations in all parts of the world and to invite them to participate in, or to cooperate with, the international genetic resources network; and to designate regional, crop-specific or other genetic resources centres;

2. To provide overall guidance on policy and planning for the network so as to secure coverage, fill gaps and avoid unnecesaary duplication in the areas of explorations, evaluation and conservation of plant genetic resources;

3. To receive reports and recommendations from affiliated regional and other organizations, to plan, promote and review activities, and to provide an annual financial statement and a budget of requirements.

4. To examine the overall needs and to provide, as a rule at the request of regional centres and other affiliated organizations, financial support for exploration, germ plasm increase, introduction of new techniques, and any other developments required for the more efficient utilization and conservation of germ plasm and for expert consultants to assist in such projects;

5. To co-ordinate and if need be, to provide funds for technical meetings;

6. To co-ordinate funds for training;

7. To assist in the dissemination of information and material among centres and institutions, and to encourage, within existing resources, and possibilities, the establishment of inventories of collections;

8. To assist in establishing standards, methods and procedures in exploration and evaluation, and to determine minimum standards for conservation and rejuvenation of both seeds and vegetative material;

9. To arrange for replicate storage of seed and vegetative stocks;

10. To encourage the establishment of nature reserves for the safeguarding of valuable genetic resources, to provide draft regulations for such a purpose as required, and to cooperate with other organizations with similar interests where possible;

11. To examine proposals for computerized information storage and retrieval systems and their suitability for an effective international genetic resources network, taking into account compatibility with existing systems in operation at some regional or national centres.

(ii) Structure, Function and Location of the Central Staff

34. The Central Staff will be the executive agent in implementing the policy of the Co-Ordinating Committee. It should consist of a small core of three scientists with broad experience in fields relevant to genetic resources. They should, in total, provide leadership in the areas of exploration, conservation, information and documentation, one

of them being designated as the leader. It is proposed that the Central Staff be located at FAO Headquarters in Rome.

35. The Staff will assist regional and other centres in the planning and execution of joint programmes and will supervise the use of funds allocated for their implementation. Staff members will be required to maintain personal contact with centres and to report to the Co-Ordinating Committee as requested on the operations of the network.

(iii) Relations of the Central Staff with the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit of FAO

36. The FAO Unit has responsibilities for meeting the needs of its member countries (in particular the developing countries), in the conservation, exploration and use of crop genetic resources. However, the scope of these responsibilities is far in excess of the resources available, or likely to be available to it because of the increasing demands generated by the needs indicated in the introductory section.

37. The proposed central staff has been planned with a view to complement and cooperate with the existing staff of the Unit, particularly with respect to exploration, conservation and publications. It will rely on the Unit for the central distribution of seed and other stocks. The size of the central staff for the Coordinating Committee has been determined accordingly.

38. The FAO Unit has been assisted by an international advisory panel of experts. This panel has repeatedly stressed the inadequacy of resources to enable the Unit to fulfil its mandate effectively, and this was one of the main reasons for submitting a proposal to TAC for independent support to complement its activities. We believe the organization we propose would assure more effective participation of non-governmental institutions and other international agencies (e.g. foundations, IBP, universities, etc.).

(iv) Association of the Network with FAO

39. Recognizing the need for associating the proposed network with an appropriate international organization to provide the essential administrative support, we recommend that FAO be invited to assume this responsibility. It is proposed that a trust fund be set up for this purpose. Its articles should safeguard the technical and administrative autonomy of the Co-Ordinating Committee and Central Staff compatible with the requirements of the Organization.

40. To ensure good liaison between the network and the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit, we recommend that the head of the Unit be an additional (non-voting) member of the Co-Ordinating Committee.

41. FAO is expected to present nominations for appointment to the Central Staff to the Co-Ordinating Committee.

(v) Organization and Functions of Genetic Resources Centres

42. Each genetics resources centre should be considered as a regional network consisting of:

1. A regional centre, in which the actual gene bank is situated, and

2. A series of collaborating national centres, concerned chiefly with exploration, short-term conservation and the rejuvenation of the genetic stocks stored in the regional centre.

43. The complete attainment of these objectives could vary according to circumstances; if, for example, international crop specific centres such as IRRI existed in the appropriate areas, then regional centre activities would not need to duplicate these, thus saving considerable expense.

44. It is important to emphasize that all countries linked into the regional network scheme would function as voluntary and equal partners in the management and planning of their work. Furthermore, they would be able to obtain additional advice and assistance through the coordinating body for their work programmes and related activities such as training and information.

a) The Regional Centre

45. Each regional centre should possess adequately trained scientific personnel as well as field assistants, secretarial help and other support staff.

46. The facilities should include field collecting equipment, a vehicle, storage facilities of an internationally acceptable standard, together with field and/or glasshouse space for multiplication of stocks, seed cleaning, drying and moisture equilibration facilities, and appropriate documentation equipment. The amount of funding needed for the various regional centres will depend on existing staff, buildings and equipment.

47. The responsibilities and activities of the regional centres are envisaged as follows:

1. Exploration and collection of material in the region, and collaboration with national centres.

2. Identification and preliminary evaluation of materials.

3. Initial planting of introduced material according to the quarantine laws of the country in which the centre is located.

4. Exchange and distribution of seed and vegetative stocks, including, where appropriate, the introduction of breeding lines and advance cultivars.

5. Maintenance and storage of seed and vegetative stocks for long-term preservatic

6. Documentation and exchange of information with other centres in the network in an internationally accepted form. Some centres will be able to take advantage of existing local facilities for computerized information storage and retrieval.

7. Organization of genetic stock rejuvenation by the national centres wherever possible, or otherwise by the regional centre.

8. Organization of training programmes for personnel in collaboration with national or international training schemes.

9. Identification of "genetic reserve areas" (see p.9 point 10) in consultation with national centres and the international coordinating body.

b) National Centres

48. The national centres should possess adequately trained scientific personnel, field assistants and other support staff. Where these are not available, it may be necessary for the regional centres to take over some of the functions of the national centres, either permanently or for a limited period.

49. Facilities should include seed drying and cleaning equipment, collecting materials, a vehicle, and some provision for short-term seed storage. Provision for the rejuvenation of genetic stocks should also be made.

50. The responsibilities and activities of the collaborating national centres are envisaged as follows:

1. Exploration, collection, processing and field identification of materials.

2. Preliminary evaluation and increase of material.

3. Initial planting of introduced material according to national quarantine laws.

4. Exchange and distribution of materials with the regional and other centres.

5. Provision of simple short-term storage for working collections.

6. Documentation in an internationally acceptable form and exchange of information with other centres in the network, in collaboration with the regional centre.

7. Rejuvenation of seed and vegetative stocks in collaboration with the regional centre.

8. Identification of personnel suitable for training.

9. Development of a body of expert information on genetic resources in their own countries.

10. Identification of "genetic reserve areas" and notification of these to national governments, the regional centre and the co-ordinating body.

(vi) Management of the Regional Network

51. The programmes and responsibilities of the regional network would be established in consultation with a regional committee. This committee would be composed of representatives of the collaborating regional and national institutes together with the international coordinating committee, and would meet at regular intervals. The regional committee should have a small panel of advisers for consultation on matters of scientific and technical importance. The panel members should be of international repute, chosen for their technical expertise, and should consult with the regional committee. Advice would also be sought when necessary from specialists in the crops and subject areas of interest to the regional network.

5. Training Requirements of the Network

52. The training requirements of the proposed network must cover both the needs of the regional centres and of national institutions in developing countries cooperating with those centres. It is envisaged that the specialised trainging to M Sc or equivalent level which is considered necessary for staff of the regional or larger national centres will be provided overseas; and there are a number of institutions, including for example the East-West Centre in Hawaii and the University of Birmingham in the United Kingdom, which offer special courses at this level, relevant to the needs of workers at genetic resources centres. Shorter courses for technicians, field staff, etc. should in most cases be conducted by the Regional Centres, and provision for this has been made in their duties listed in Section 4 (v) a).

53. It is not possible at this stage to define a precise programme for training professional staff of the genetic resources centres phased over five years since some of the proposed regional centres were not represented at the meeting. The requirements of those centres are unlikely to be heavy, since all have some trained staff, but a survey would have to be undertaken by each centre, once established, to determine the needs of cooperating national centres.

54. On the estimates given by those representatives of the proposed Regional and Crop-Specific Centres present at the meeting (IICA (Costa Rica), HSIU (Ethiopia), IARI (India), CIMMYT (Mexico), IRRI (Philippines), Izmir (Turkey)), with a pro-rata allowance for Bogor, Chapingo, Campinas, IITA and La Molina; at least 40 students would have to be trained in the the specialised techniques required over the 5 years of the programme now being proposed. This estimate might prove to be on the low side once the nature of national requirements is known - for example Izmir envisages sending 10 students for training from the Near East and Mediterranean region alone. On the other hand India, with a strong base of trained personnel, foresees a much smaller need for its region; while some of the large Crop-Specific Institutes might be able to train national cooperating staff themselves.

55. There are therefore considerable uncertainties; but assuming 40 students requiring specialised training at an average cost of $ 5,000 each, the figure budgeted of $ 40,000 per year for this purpose (see Budget item 4), is not considered excessive.

6. Budget Proposals (Table 3, Items 1 - 4)

56. The estimates of funds required for the implementation of the network proposed in section 4 above, have been prepared with care on the basis of personal knowledge of members of the group. While the estimates cannot be expected to be correct to the last detail, the general order of magnitude can be accepted as reliable. The conservative nature of the estimates presented is due to the availability of existing staff and facilities at the institutions selected.

57. The detailed projection of expenditures is restricted to the first three years; thereafter expenditure for exploration may be expected to drop. However, additional requirements for equipment may arise as a result of newly developed techniques which are not now foreseeable.

58. No major building projects have been proposed, and none are foreseen. Requirements included are mainly for exploration (vehicles), and for glasshouse and storage facilities.

59. Requirements for staff include a small number of expatriate staff; however, the majority are to be locally recruited, and some of these may profit from additional training or experience in another centre. This has been taken into account in the allowances provided for training in item 4.

60. The proposals are presented on the basis of full financial years. The actual requirement in the first year will depend on the time of approval of the project and on the recruitment of staff. It is expected that only the appointment of expatriate staff may present difficulties and cause some delays.

61. The budget is presented in four parts. Item 1 provides for meetings of the co-ordinating committee and for the central staff. Item 2 lists the estimated requirements of the eight regional centres and the International Rice Research Institutes Further details are available if required. These proposals have not been weighted according to priorities, but this can be readily done by referring to Section 3 of the report. Item 3 makes provision for requirements by national organizations (see Section 4 (v) b)), such as seed storage, quarantine facilities, equipment and supplies for exploration, including vehicles, and support staff for evaluation. It is anticipated that some support at the national level might become available under bilateral arrangements. It is proposed that funds for consultants, exploration, technical meetings, publications, and training be allocated centrally by the co-ordinating committee on the basis of priority, need and purpose (Item 4). Allocations may be made to any participating institutions, and not only to the centres named in Item 2.

Table 3 . BUDGET SUMMARY

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Co-Ordinating Committee and Staff	$ 131,000	$ 122,000	$ 122,000
2	Regional Centres, Recurrent	587,000	587,000	587,000
	Regional Centres, Nonrecurrent	140,000	71,000	-
3	Support for National Institutions	100,000	100,000	100,000
4	Exploration, Training, Consultants, etc. (for allocation to regional and other institutions)	190,000	230,000	230,000
		$1,148,000	$1,110,000	$1,039,000

Project Service Cost
(to be decided)

Table 3 - Item 1 . CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE AND STAFF

Salaries (3 Professional)		$ 70,000
Salaries (2 Secretarial)		16,000
Meetings of Co-Ordinating Committee	1st year $18,000	
	2nd year and later	9,000
Travel for Staff		20,000
Supplies, Materials and Committee Reports		5,000
Postage, etc.		2,000
	Later years	$122,000
	1st year	$131,000

Table 3 - Item 2(a) REGIONAL AND CROP-SPECIFIC CENTRES - SUMMARY

Regional Centres	Recurrent Expenses	Capital* Expenditures
Agricultural Research and Introduction Centre, Izmir, Turkey	77,000	-
Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India	31,000	32,000
Haile Selassie I University/College of Agriculture, Debra Zeit, Ethiopia	95,000	43,000
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science, Turrialba, Costa Rica	81,000	17,000
Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agricolas, Chapingo, Mexico	63,000	7,000
Estacion Experimental/Universidad Agraria, La Molina, Peru	66,000	24,000
Instituto Agronomico, Campinas, Brazil	75,000	14,000
Botanic Gardens, Bogor, Indonesia	75,000	34,000
Crop-specific international centres**		
International Rice Research Institute	24,000	40,000
	587,000	211,000

* Overall capital expenditure to be $140,000 in the first year and $71,000 in the second year.

** It is assumed that CIMMYT, IITA, CIAT, ICRISAT and the IPC (International potato centre) will also be willing to participate, but this decision has been left open.

Table 3 - Item 2(b): Regional and Crop-Specific Centres

	Izmir	IARI	Ethiopia	IICA	Chapingo	La Molina	Campinas	Bogor	IRRI
1. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES									
1.1 Long-term Storage	-		28,000			12,000	8,000	12,000	40,000
1.2 Vehicles	-	12,000	10,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	
1.3 Laboratory equipment, greenhouse, etc.	-	20,000	5,000	10,000		2,000		12,000	
Sub-Total	-	32,000	43,000	17,000	7,000	24,000	14,000	34,000	40,000
2. RECURRENT EXPENSES									
2.1 Staff	*(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(1)
Professional	22,000	5,000	45,000	45,000	24,000	24,000	28,000	38,000	10,000
Secretarial	4,000		6,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	
Other	19,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	3,000	20,000	25,000	8,000	
2.2 Travel	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	9,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
2.3 Publications and documents	3,000				10,000				2,000
2.4 Operating expenses	25,000	15,000	31,000	17,000	17,000	10,000	11,000	20,000	4,000
Sub-Total	77,000	31,000	95,000	81,000	63,000	66,000	75,000	75,000	24,000
TOTAL	77,000	63,000	138,000	98,000	70,000	90,000	89,000	109,000	64,000

* Numbers of professional staff shown in brackets.

Table 3 - Item 3: Support of National Activities

(Maintenance and storage of collections, evaluation, multiplication and distribution of genetic resources, documentation)

First three years $100,000 p.a.

Table 3 - Item 4: Support of Exploration, Training, etc.

(To be allocated by coordinating committee to regional and national institutions)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3-5
Consultants	$35,000	$35,000	$35,000
Exploration	80,000	120,000	120,000
Technical meetings other than of Coordinating Committee	20,000	20,000	20,000
Publications	15,000	15,000	15,000
Training courses, in-service training, scholarships, etc.	40,000	40,000	40,000
	$190,000	$230,000	$230,000

ANNEX 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN AD HOC WORKING GROUP TO PREPARE A PROJECT FOR THE "COLLECTION AND CONSERVATION OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GLOBAL NETWORK OF GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRES"

GUIDELINES

The broad objective of the ad hoc Working Group is to agree on and to prepare a concrete proposal for consideration by the TAC for the establishment of a global network of genetic resources centres in the main regions of crop diversity; including arrangements for the coordination of the activities of any new centres proposed with those already established within an overall working programme.

Since the ultimate goal is to enable the TAC to make recommendations to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for possible financial support to such a programme, the proposals presented by the Working Group must be costed over a five year time horizon with a clear definition of priorities for international action, specifying both the capital and recurring expenditures envisaged. Moreover, while it is generally recognized that the genetic resources in the centres of genetic diversity are of immense value for present-day and for future crop improvement, the direct benefits which developing countries will derive from this programme should be clearly outlined.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF WORKING GROUP

Within the broad framework indicated above, the Working Group should:

1. Assess the needs for the establishment of "regions" of crop genetic diversity and define their number and geographical limits.

   As an initial basis for discussion such regions might be the "centres of origin" defined by Vavilov, i.e. (1) China; (2) India/Indo-Malaysia; (3) Central Asia; (4) Near East; (5) Mediterranean; (6) Ethiopia; (7) Mexico/Central America; (8) Andean region/Chile/Brazil/Paraguay; - with necessary modifications as decided by the Working Group.

2. Establish priorities by crops for collection and conservation for each region defined under 1. above, identifying emergency situations where immediate action is required.

3. Indicate an optimum location for a centre in each region.

   For this the following criteria might be adopted, e.g. richness in genetic resources; convenience of situation in respect of accessibility and transportation facilities; quarantine laws and regulations facilitating free exchanges of materials; political stability of the country and its relations with other countries in the region; research institutions to which it might be attached and their facilities, etc.

4. Recommend an appropriate organisation for each genetic resource centre, according to priorities to be determined by the Working Group, specifying:

   (a) Activities: exploration and collection; conservation; quarantine; seed storage and maintenance of living collections; multiplication and regeneration of genetic stocks; preparation of proposals for use

and exchange of such stocks; training; storage and retrieval of information; publications.

(b) Staff: number and kind of specialists; supporting personnel - scientific, technical, field workers, clerical, etc.

(c) Budgetary requirements: staff; travel; installations; materials and supplies; instruments; publications; ect.

5. Determine the role of a coordinating centre in respect of:

(a) Planning, coordinating and promoting the activities of the network of centres in: conversation: exploration; data - standardization and documentation; exchange and distribution of materials; training surveys and information.

(b) Maintaining relations with governments, foundations and other supporting entities forming part of the network.

(c) Overall administration and budgeting of the network programme.

(d) Future development of the global network.

(e) Relations with national or regional gene banks outside the network.

6. Suggest an appropriate location and organization for the coordinating centre, defining its staff and budgetary requirements.

7. Make proposals and indicate priorities concerning any further support considered necessary to ensure the efficient functioning of the network, e.g. establishment of an expert panel for technical guidance; funding of scholarships at universities or centres other than those recommended under 4 (a) above, etc.

8. Consider possible relations with existing genetic resources centres or gene banks in developed countries (USA, USSR, Japan, Germany, etc.) and in established centres in developing countries (IRRI, CIMMYT, etc.).

(a) Inclusion of major institutions in the network of co-operating centres, for

(i) exchange of material for distribution and/or conservation;

(ii) exchange of information and compilation of global records;

(iii) standardization of methods and procedures.

(b) Association of smaller and/or specialist collections for specific purposes such as conservation and recording of valuable stocks.

PREPARATION OF REPORT

The ad hoc Working Group should establish a set of priorities, and, as a result of its discussion and analysis of the problem and of any specific proposals made by its members, prepare a report for TAC which would recommend how, when and where to start an action programme, if possible in 1972.

The report should, inter alia:

(1) Define the nature and urgency of the problem and its relevance to future progress in crop science.

(2) Indicate the nature, role and specific functions of the coordinating centre.

(3) Assign priorities to the establishment of genetic centres over the next five years in selected regions.

(4) Make proposals for expanding or strengthening existing centres as and when required.

(5) Define training needs related to the overall programme being proposed.

(6) Indicate in order of priority any other activities considered necessary under the programme.

(7) Show clearly on an itemized basis the capital and recurrent expenditures required to support the proposed programme over the next five years, specifying staff and equipment needed.

(8) Include a summary of its main conclusions and recommendations and their financial implications.

The report should be completed in time for submission to the third meeting of the TAC to be held in Rome commencing on 10th April 1972 and the broad lines proposed for action should be drafted and agreed at the meeting.

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ANNEX 2

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THE COLLECTION, EVALUATION AND CONSERVATION OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

At the CG meeting during Centers Week TAC recommended support for the revised proposal which called for $2.53 million from CG over a period of the first three years, but recommended that the management of funds provided through the CG budget be under the direction of a Steering Committee independent of the regular FAO structure. Under the proposal FAO would provide an additional $550,000 for coordinating services based at FAO/Rome. The CG funds would be used for support to regional and national activities (conservation, exploration, meetings, documentation, publications and training) and to three specific regional centers (Izmir, Ethiopia and Turrialba) plus IRRI.

While most CG members seem to be in favor of the type of activity described in the proposal, there was a lack of agreement on scope, on the precise management arrangements (interaction of FAO and proposed Steering Committee), and to how financial support would be provided. In view of this situation, it was decided that a CG sub-committee representing FAO, TAC and CG members particularly interested could be appointed to develop a further revised proposal for consideration at the November CG meeting. AID will be represented on this sub-committee.

I. Our General View

1. Importance of the Proposed Activity

Consonant with the general view of most CG members, we recognize the importance of collection, evaluation, conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources. The requirements of internationally oriented crop improvement programs, in particular, call for the widest possible genetic diversity of the specific crops. This becomes increasingly important as common improved germplasm is used widely in large numbers of national plant breeding programs, and thereby is subjected to a broad spectrum of pathogens and insect pests.

By its nature, this collection, evaluation, conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources is at the same time an international and a national concern and responsibility. It is international because of the commonality of crops to nations, and the logic and feasibility of many common functions being handled by an international institution. The proposed activity is national in that individual countries desire, and rightly so, their own working collections for crop improvement programs which require evaluation and conservation.

Thus, we envisage the need for internationally supported and operated plant genetic centers that have the responsibility for collection, evaluation, conservation and utilization of the genetic diversity of the crops for which they have specific responsibility. And by utilization, we include as a component or adjunct of the center the important function of improvment of the crops -- an associated internationally-oriented crop improvement program which perforce will have a vested interest in the best possible stock of genetic resources. As an example, in the case of rice, it makes eminent sense to have the international rice genetic center at IRRI which has (per CG designated functions) international responsibility for rice improvement. The same would be the case for other crops such as maize and wheat (at CIMMYT); cowpeas and yams (at IITA); beans and cassava (at CIAT); millet, sorghum, chickpeas and pigeon peas (at ICRISAT); and potatoes (at CIP).

At the same time, we recognize interests of individual nations, including our own, in having their own collections of genetic materials for use in their crop improvement program. In the case of many important crops, such as rice, wheat and maize, these national collections would contain appropriate parts of the international collection. The latter, together with material from the country breeding program could make up the national working collections. National collections should be encouraged to the extent nations are able to evaluate, conserve and utilize them. In all cases, there should be a free exchange between national and international collections. In some cases, by agreement, national collections could also be considered as a component part of the international collection.

2. Priorities

A host of plants are important to man as sources of food, feed, fiber, building materials, medicines, etc. Some are more important than others. In our view, because of the plethora of plants of economic importance to agriculture, and the implications of establishment of an all-inclusive network of genetic resources center, priorities must be established.

We believe that the rationale for priorities (with a view in mind of seeking CG support) should be concordant with the priorities established by TAC -- and generally concurred in by CG . The first order of priority given by TAC for international agricultural research to be supported by CG is food. And within food, the following are singled out for special attention: cereals, food legumes, starchy crops (roots and tubers), and ruminant livestock. The latter translated in terms of plant genetic resources, would embrace forages.

Consistent with the foregoing, the CG should be specifically concerned that adequate support is available (through CG per se, or by individual donors) to insure strong international plant genetic resource centers or facilities for the crops to which they accord highest priority. And, in large measure, these are the crops for which international research centers have been established and are being funded by CG. Other crops considered as high priority by TAC, but not currently handled by the existing centers supported by CG, should receive attention. Based on recommendations by TAC, consideration should be given by CG for support needed for their collection, evaluation and maintenance.

3. Role of International Agricultural Research Centers

Internationally-oriented crop improvement programs such as those at IRRI and CIMMYT, require ready and frequent access to international collections of germplasm of rice, and maize and wheat, respectively. We argue that these CG-supported international research centers are the logical agencies to assume, and should be given the responsibility for, the genetic resource preservation of the crops for which they have international responsibility. We see no overriding reason (but see some advantage) for a genetic resource to be located in the main region of genetic diversity. Through adequate support the international research centers are logical choices for the concerned genetic resource centers. It is recognized however, that a given center may not actually collect, evaluate and conserve all of the international collection of germplasm of a particular crop (e.g., wheat in relation to CIMMYT). In such instances, that center can, with overall responsibility, insure that all necessary parts of the work are being done jointly at the Center itself and with other cooperating institutions -- national or international. Through cooperative and/or contractual arrangements, the research center must make certain the job is being done.

As mentioned earlier, support required, if any, to enable these CG-supported centers to develop their adjunct genetic resources centers should be a concern of the CG, and should become part of the regular budgets at the Centers.

4. Steering Committees or Expert Panels

The entire responsibility for development and maintenance of the genetic resource centers at the international agricultural research centers should not be left to the research centers alone. Steering Committees or Expert Panels should be set up for each important crop which would be a policy, and review body, and an intermediary between the research centers and TAC/CG. These committees or panels should be internationally constituted and made up of the leading specialists in the subject area.

Because of the interest and role of FAO in plant genetic resources, it would be desirable for FAO to be the Secretariat for each of these Committees or Panels, and for their home base to be in FAO/Rome. They should work intimately with FAO in all of their activities.

5. Other Crop and Other Genetic Resource Centers

We recognize the importance of and are interested in collection, evaluation, conservation and utilization of genetic resources of crops other than those identified by TAC as having high priority. Support is encouraged for such activity. With specific reference to three main objectives envisaged under the budget in the TAC proposal:

i) "The strengthening of the central coordinating machinery based on the FAO Genetic Resources and Crop Ecology Unit and the FAO Panel of Experts."

We are encouraged by and applaud the initiative of FAO in seeking additional funds for the requirement;

ii) "The initiation of the network of genetic resources centers through the implementation of the three exploration targets outlined above; the establishment or strengthening of three centers, in Turkey (Izmir), Ethiopia (Haile Selassie University) and Costa Rica (IICA, Turrialba), and additional support to IRRI's program on rice."

We urge CG support in relation to those crops identified by TAC as having high priority. Certainly these would include wheat, barley, sorghum, millets, rice, grain legumes, cassava, potato, sweet potato, yams, and possible forage plants. Where feasible, genetic resources of these crops would be accommodated by the existing CG-supported centers, (e.g., rice at IRRI and sorghum at ICRISAT). Where such were not feasible, TAC should make specific recommendations, by individual crops, for their accommodations. If it is not advisable to assign these crops to existing or anticipated CG-supported research institutions, CG support should be provided directly to other specific international or possibly national institutions recommended by TAC and concurred in by CG.

iii) "The development of training, documentation, and public information programs along the lines recommended in the Beltsville report and endorsed by the FAO Panel of Experts and the Technical Conference on Crop Genetic Resources held in Rome in March 1973."

The requirements for these activities should be considered carefully in relationship to the specific priority food crops. For example in the case of those crops for which the international research centers have a major responsibility, it would appear desirable for the centers to budget for most of the documentation and training. We do recognize

a broader need for some such activities which appropriately should be handled by the coordinating unit in FAO.

6. A Coordinating Body

For a number of reasons an overall coordinating body seems desirable. As an example, when collecting for a particular crop is done in a given area, it probably would be advisable to consider the collection of all of concerned crops there. One could envisage CIMMYT interest in collecting wheat in the Near East and Mediterranean area, and at the same time interest of some other institutions collecting melons or vegetables. Clearly there would be advantages in coordinating efforts. Further a coordinating body would be indicated to call attention to needs for crops not considered as high priority by TAC, to develop proposals for action, and to seek financial support.

Such a coordinating body should be in and responsible to FAO/Rome. Under such an arrangement, presumably FAO would want a series of committees or panels made up of world experts to be concerned with specific crops.

7. Funding

A. For crops considered as high priority by TAC.

Where applicable, funds would be made available directly to the international research centers by individual CG donors. These centers, as advised by the Steering Committee, would work out necessary arrangements for collection, evaluation and conservation. It is anticipated that FAO would work with the international research centers in the collection, evaluation and exchange of materials. If not initially, certainly in due course, funding of these research center genetic resource activities should be through the core budgets of the research centers. For crops considered as high priority by TAC, but not yet assigned to any research center, consideration should be given to their assignment to one of the existing or anticipated centers. If this is not feasible, they should be assigned to other specific international or possibly national institutions with direct CG support to such institutions.

Since the Steering Committees for the work on the crops would be responsible to CG/TAC, their necessary expenses should be met by CG, if required. Presumably needed Secretariat services could be provided by FAO/Rome. Recommendation for funds would be made to TAC based on specific proposed activities. These activities would include meetings, exploration, establishment of necessary facilities for storage and evaluation, and documentation. As envisaged, only modest support would be required for the Steering Committees *per se*.

B. For crops other than those considered as high priority by TAC.

CG would assume no direct responsibility; funding should be from interested donors; FAO should assume the major role for coordination.

II. An Analysis of the TAC Revised Proposal

1. The Conceptual Structure

The two following paragraphs from the revised proposal are descriptive:

"This proposal was based on one prepared by an expert working group convened by the TAC at Beltsville, USA, in March 1972 which provided for an expert coordinating and management committee, a small technical coordinating unit to be attached to FAO, Rome, under a Trust Fund, a central fund to support plant exploration and collection work by any approved institution, and nine regional genetic resources centres to be located at strategic points in the main centres of crop diversity, all of which are in the 'developing' regions of the world. While some of the proposed regional centres were to be established at the existing International Research Centres, e.g. IRRI, IPC, others would be newly created and attached to universities or research institutes in selected developing countries, e.g., Ethiopia.

"The TAC considered the Beltsville proposal and while endorsing its general lines felt that it was too ambitious in recommending the establishment of nine regional centres over a five year period. It recommended that these be reduced to three, with a provision for review of the need for further centres in the light of their operations. It also made provision for information exchange, data storage and retrieval which was omitted in the Beltsville proposal. The budget was amended accordingly and in this form the proposal was sent to the Consultative Group."

The revised proposal also states:

"There is no intention of departing in essence from the conceptual structure proposed by the Beltsville meeting and modified by the TAC, as outlined in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. The object of this proposal is rather to indicate, for the information of TAC and the Consultative Group:

i) what FAO is prepared to do in respect to continuing the operations of the network;

ii) the nature of the network, the role of the International Centers, and the gaps remaining to be filled;

iii) the priorities proposed for action;

iv) the estimated costs of the whole operation; specifying unfunded items for which support is sought from the Consultative Group."

Comment: As stated above, we agree with the general purpose of the proposal; but feel that the support by CG should be directed to and integrated with the support it provides for research on specific crops at the several international agricultural research centers. Support should also provide for additional specific crops identified by TAC and CG as having high priority, but not yet assigned to an international center. Where feasible, these other high priority crops should be assigned to existing or anticipated CG-supported research centers. Where not feasible, they should be assigned to other specific international or possibly national institutions with CG support being made directly to the institutions. Other crops are of high priority for specific countries, or for reasons other than those used by TAC. Consideration should be given to provided needed support in such cases, perhaps through bilateral arrangements or directly by FAO.

2. The Role of FAO

It is proposed that FAO assume a role of expert guidance and coordination in establishment of a worldwide network of crop genetic resources centers. This would be achieved by making use of a strengthened and reoriented existing Crop Ecology and Genetics Resources Unit of the Plant Production and Protection Division. Staff functions would be exploration and conservation, documentation and information services, and seed exchange and distribution. The staff would assist genetic resources centers in planning and execution of joint programs and will supervise the use of funds allocated for their implementation.

Comment: This Unit would be very helpful in serving as a secretariat and resource base for the steering committees or expert panels constituted to be concerned with the CG-related activities (i.e., crops for which the TAC accords high priority). Included are those for which international research centers have responsibility. In these cases, CG donor support would be an integral part of the centers budgets.

The foregoing is in no way mean to detract from the role of FAO in the overall coordination of the worldwide, comprehensive network of plant genetic resource centers.

3. The Global Network for Plant Exploration and Conservation

A. The Nature of the Network

The proposal recommends a global network of strategically placed centers in the major regions of crop genetic diversity, and of international institutes capable and prepared to play a role with respect to particular crops in which they have primarily the expertise, and also the facilities for genetic resource work. It is envisaged that other institutions, both in developed and developing countries, would form a part of the world network. It was pointed out that additional institutions, especially in developing countries where the genetic diversity of crops is found, would be willing to cooperate, but require some financial support for these activities.

Comment: We concur in the general concept of an international network of plant genetic resources. However, we see no compelling reason for them to be in the major regions of crop genetic diversity. They should be where most of the materials can be grown out for evaluation and seed increase. In our view more important considerations are: ability of the center to play a truly international role; interest in and use that would be made by the host institution in utilizing the genetic resources in an internationally-oriented crop improvement program; and ability of the host institutions to attract top flight international scientists to work with the genetic resources. In our view the CG-supported international agricultural research centers amply meet these needs insofar as crops are concerned for which these centers have a major responsibility. These considerations should be viewed in assignment of other crops deemed as high priority by TAC, but which are not dealt with by existing CG-supported research centers.

We recognize the need for other genetic resources facilities -- both international (or regional) and national -- to accommodate crops not covered by the Research Centers nor considered as high priority by TAC. Where such needs are identified, support should be sought, probably on a bilateral basis or directly from FAO.

B. The Functions of the Genetic Resources Centers

To increase production in the developing countries, it is necessary to replace primitive cultivars and land races with higher yielding, more resistant, nutritious and adaptable varieties. The materials displaced should be preserved, but most of the developing countries cannot afford to maintain such collections. These materials could be consolidated and kept either as regional or as world collections, in genetic centres well equipped for permanent conservation and rejuvenation. The role of these centres is not only as gene banks for the storage of genetic materials, but also as sources of germplasm for breeding programmes within the region and elsewhere, The arrangement for the distribution and evaluation of these materials is an essential task of the proposed network. It will also be necessary to establish cooperative agreements within the network for the establishment of duplicate collections to insure against possible losses. In any exploration work supported by the proposed programme, a set of the materials collected would be offered to the country in which the exploration has been carried on.

Genetic resources centres as defined by the FAO Panel at its 1973 session can comprise either or both of the following components:

i) "base collections" (previously termed "conservation centres") for long-term conservation;

ii) "active collections" (previously termed "working collections") for:

(a) medium term storage;
(b) regeneration;
(c) multiplication and distribution;
(d) evaluation;
(e) documentation.

These two components are necessary for the continued maintenance of germplasm collections and, if not in the same institution, collaborative links are essential.

The establishment of genetic resources centers in the main regions of diversity is pivotal to the whole program and their functions, as defined in the Beltsville report, would include some or all of the following, i.e.:

1. Exploration and collection of material, and collaboration with national centres;

2. Identification and preliminary evaluation of materials;

3. Initial planting of introduced material according to the quarantine laws of the country in which the centre is located;

4. Exchange and distribution of seed and vegetative stocks, including, where appropriate, the introduction of breeding lines and advance cultivars;

5. Maintenance and storage of seed and vegetative stocks for medium or long-term preservation;

6. Documentation and exchange of information with other centres in the network in an internationally accepted form. Some centres will be able to take advantage of existing local facilities for computerized information storage and retrieval;

7. Organization of genetic stock rejuvenation by national centres wherever possible, or otherwise by regional centre;

8. Organization of training programmes for personnel in collaboration with national or international training schemes;

9. Identification of "genetic reserve areas" in consultation with national centres and the international coordinating body.

The genetic centres would thus have a direct relevance to crop improvement and diversification, as well as safeguarding the storage of materials at more than one centre, both for security and to facilitate interchange of germplasm.

The developed countries also have a major role to play, not only in the global effort of exploration, but in particular in collaborating with the proposed regional centres in the evaluation and conservation of newly collected materials, as well as in the training of staff and the exchange of information on genetic resources. Considerable research is still needed on certain aspects such as reproduction techniques for vegetatively propagated crops, as well as in evaluation and storage methods. Association between institutes in developed and developing countries in these activities might attract support from members of the Consultative Group in whose countries the former were located.

Comment: In general we agree with this section. However, for reasons already mentioned, it is not felt necessary to locate these genetic resources in the main regions of diversity. In many cases, this may prove to be the most suitable arrangement, but it should not be viewed as a requisite. For example, one of the world's largest collections of sorghum is in India, and undoubtedly ICRISAT will acquire and enlarge it. There is no difficulty in developing the main genetic center for this crop at that international research center although the center of diversity is recognized to be in Africa. This, of course, does not imply that duplicate or partial collections -- national or international (or regional) -- should not be maintained in Africa.

C. The Role of the International Research Centres in the Global Network

At the Beltsville meeting, it was envisaged that the International Centres could play a key role in the proposed global network, not only as genetic resources centres of a "global" nature for a specific crop (e.g., IRRI with rice) or on a regional basis (IITA for humid tropical Africa), but also in related activities such as training.

However, while all the International Centers have expressed their willingness to cooperate in the activities of the network, it is clear from discussions and correspondence that some are better equipped than others to play a major role. This is partly due to their geographical location, partly to more ephemeral matters such as their stage of maturity and the availability of staff with the specific skills required for the operation of a genetic resources center as opposed to a research centre. The nature of their present effort and possible future contribution to the network, based on replies to a circular letter from the TAC Secretariat, is shown in tabular form in Appendix 1.

Their replies show that certain of the International Research Centres already perform very adequately as genetic resources centres for some specific food crops. At present, these include IRRI, operating on a worldwide scale for rice and CIMMYT for maize. Both Centres have well-planned programmes for these crops, conducted with a high degree of expertise, including conservation, exploration, distribution and documentation, and involving the coordination of work elsewhere in a collaborative effort. IPC also has a soundly conceived programme and is beginning to play a similar role for potatoes and for certain other tuber crops originating in the Andes.

The programmes of CIAT, IITA, as well as that of CIMMYT in respect of wheat are less advanced, and the role of AVRDC for vegetables remains somewhat uncertain. ICRISAT was not approached, as no Director had been appointed when the other Institutes were contacted; but it is assumed that as its programme develops, this Institute will be prepared to take a major responsibility as a genetic resources centre for sorghum, pearl millet, and appropriate food legumes.

CIAT could play an important part in stimulating collaborative effort on cassava collection, but because this crop is vegetatively propagated and involves risks of virus infection, collections will have to be maintained at several locations. In the case of beans (Phaseolus species, especially vulgaris) it may be less well situated as a centre than Turrialba.

IITA has expressed its willingness to perform a worldwide role in respect of cowpea, yams and sweet potato, and is well located to do so in the case of the first but not for sweet potato which is of Latin-American origin or for the Asiatic yams, both of which may involve difficult transportation problems. It could, nevertheless, act as a regional centre for "expatriate" crops of ancient introduction to Africa such as cassava, rice, or maize, and in this respect would fill an important geographical gap in the network. However, the Institute as yet has no specialized expertise or experience in this field, nor a fully worked out and costed plan. Its programme will, therefore, have to be built up carefully over time.

CIMMYT is prepared to play a catalytic role in the assembly of germplasm of wheat and possibly of other small grains such as barley and rye, in support of other national, regional, or international agencies concerned with this very major endeavor. However, it is not ideally situated in relation to the centres of origin of these crops, and the Panel of Experts has recommended that priority be given in this task to the genetic resources centre already operating in Izmir, and to a new one to be established in Ethiopia. CIMMYT does not plan to initiate a major wheat or small grain germplasm bank of its own, but only to continue its own relatively small working collection for its breeding programme.

Despite some understandable reticence about open-ended commitments to the future, most centres do not feel that additional financial resources would be needed in the short term to enable them to take on the tasks indicated above. Only IRRI has specifically requested additional funds for expanding activities related to rice germplasm collection, including training, amounting to $185,000 over a five-year period. This sum which includes $40,000 capital costs for long-term seed storage facilities, is in line with their indicative figure to the Beltsville meeting.

CIMMYT has been assisted by a generous gift of $250,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for its wheat and maize germplasm work, but while this will be adequate for its maize collection, the Centre believes that it will be insufficient for its catalytic role in wheat and small grains collection. However, CIMMYT states that the ultimate size and nature of the task envisaged have yet to be defined and that a detailed plan of operations must await the recruitment of a suitable scientist.

The contribution which the International Research Centres can make to the network may therefore be summarized as follows:

i) all are anxious to participate in the network, but not all are yet suitably equipped or staffed to do so;

ii) even when fully geared up to participate their active role will be limited by their terms of reference and geographical location to certain important food crops;

iii) both for technical reasons and to ensure the safety of the germplasm one or more additional collections will need to be maintained elsewhere for these specific crops.

Comment: We have stated our view as to the role of the International Research Centers vis-a-vis genetic resources centers for the crops for which they have a major responsibility. We agree that some are better equipped than others to play this major role, but see no major problems. Certain information obtained by the TAC Secretariat for the Centers (see Appendix I.) does not indicate any real reluctance on the part of the Centers to assume such a responsibility.

It is not clear from the above statement in the TAC proposal why CIAT is considered to be possibly less well situated than Turrialba for a genetics resource center for beans. We would see no problem and in fact would encourage having the major genetics resource base for this crop at CIAT if that Center is to have the major responsibility (for the CG/TAC viewpoint) for it. Turrialba might well be the logical place for certain crops such as tropical forest trees and tropical fruits.

We can see, in the case of IITA, some difficulty initially in establishing the major genetic resources base for sweet potatoes. But through a relay link with CIAT (based on a contractual basis with IITA), and possibly AVRDC, it should be possible to overcome the problems. Certainly sweet potatoes are much more important as a major crop in Africa and Asia than in Latin America.

The Report seems to question the present capability of IITA in the field of genetic resources. We have no doubt that, given the encouragement and support, this could be taken care of expeditiously.

While CIMMYT may be reluctant to assume responsibility for actual collection, evaluation and conservation of wheat genetic resources, we see no reason why it could not, while assuming overall responsibility, work out appropriate contractual arrangements with other international, regional and national centers for the actual details of the program. In our view, it is appropriate and desirable to expect CIMMYT to do this.

The support of Rockefeller Foundation to CIMMYT is important and should be taken into consideration in determining the needs of that Center to develop its genetic resources center for maize and wheat.

We fully agree that for purposes of safety, collections will need to be duplicated and maintained in more than one location.

D. The Gaps in the Network

Over and above anything that the International Centres in their "global" or regional activities and the genetic centres already established in developed countries can do, there is still a wide field to cover, as many important food crops are either very poorly represented in these collections or are completely absent. Among these are wheat, barley and rye; several of the grain legumes; practically all vegetables and fruits; certain roots and tubers; oil crops, sugars, and many food crops of limited distribution but of considerable present or potential value.

Beyond this lies the question of germplasm collections for all other agricultural crops - some of which such as cotton have multiple uses, and most of which, especially the beverages and other fibres, contribute significantly to foreign exchange earnings, income and employment from agriculture in the developing countries.

Finally, there are the pasture and fodder species on which rest the main hope of increasing the productivity of ruminant livestock in many developing countries. The transformation of agriculture in Australia, as a result of plant introduction and evaluation, is convincing evidence of the value of such work, and its benefits are now flowing back to the developing countries, through inter alia the research programmes of the International Centres.

It is thus no denigration of the work of those centers to say that whatever they are doing or could do in the work of germplasm collection would not in itself be adequate to meet future needs. A wide spectrum of highly important crop species would remain neglected unless complementary action was taken with international support to reinforce the global network.

This is the main purpose of the request for extra money from the Consultative Group to establish and run additional strategically placed genetic resources centres and to provide what might most aptly be described as extra-budgetary "outreach" funds for disbursement by the Coordinating Unit in FAO to support other appropriate cooperating national or international institutions, exploration, and training. The International Centres would have access to the general funds for exploration and collection for their own breeding work in respect of crops for which they were not specially funded to act as main genetic resources centres.

Comment: We fully agree that the work of the international centers on genetic resources (viewed by TAC or by us), would not in itself be adequate to meet all future needs. In the first place we recognize the need for cooperation of other interested international, regional and national institutions. It was mentioned above, that collections should be duplicated. Secondly, with the research centers, we are talking only about the specific crops for which they have a major responsibility. There are other crops considered to be of high priority by TAC which as yet have not been assigned to specific international research centers. TAC should be concerned with adequate arrangements for genetic resources for such crops. As mentioned previously, where feasible these should be assigned to existing or anticipated CG-supported research institutions. Where infeasible they should be assigned to other specific international or possibly national institutions. In both cases, funding by CG should be direct to the concerned institutions.

Again, we seriously question the desirability or need of CG concerning itself with genetic resources of the various other crops mentioned in the proposal. In considering the pasture and forage species, certainly CIAT, and ILCA would be logical candidates for genetic resources centers -- i.e., for these species that are found in the tropics.

4. Priorities for Action

A. Institutional Priorities

The FAO Panel of Experts endorsed the selction of locations and institutions requiring financial support as genetic resources centers in the regions of genetic diversity as proposed in the Beltsville report, but it has reconsidered the priorities on the basis of urgency of crop collection. "Urgency" is determined to a large extent on the actual or expected erosion of genetic resources, but also on the need for making available fresh genetic material for immediate use.

The priorities recommended for support to these institutions are shown below, in descending order of importance:

1. Near East and Mediterranean: Agricultural Research and Introduction Centre, Izmir;

2. Ethiopia: College of Agriculture, Haile Selassie University; Institute of Agricultural Research;

3. Tropical America: Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Science (IICA), Turrialba;

4. Rice: International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, Philippines;

5. Tropical West Africa: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), in cooperation with other institutes and centres such as IFCC, IRAT, IRHO, Moor Plantation, ORSTOM, etc.;

6. Southeast Asia: Botanic Gardens of Indonesia, Bogor;

7. India: Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi;

8. Andean Highlands: LaMolina, Peru;

9. Subtropical South America, Instituto Agronomico, Campinas;

10. Mexican Highlands: Chapingo.

While no priority has been indicated for the People's Republic of China, it is encouraging to note that China has now rejoined FAO. China is a historic centre of crop diversity and has had long continuity of crop production. It is reported that the Chinese maintain a germplasm reservoir of some 200,000 accessions of 50 or more crops. There would be decided benefit in establishing cooperation in germplasm exchange, which would benefit developed and developing countries alike. Seed exchange has already started with FAO and China can be expected to contribute new components to the existing germplasm base of rice, soybean, barley, wheat, oats, maize, numerous vegetables and fruits. In turn, China would gain greatly by access to the existing world collections.

Comment: Consistent with our foregoing statements, we feel that CG should consider support for those crops to which TAC assigns high priority. Where these crops now figure prominently in the research program of the

Centers, support should be integrated into the budgets of the Centers for the work on collections. In cases where these crops are not yet assigned to centers, TAC should make specific recommendations for arrangements and support for the collections.

At this point, we would not attempt to identify International Centers' priorities insofar as support for genetic resources centers is concerned. But important consideration would include: stage of development of the center; its current arrangements and financial support for the work on genetic resources; and, ability to effectively use additional support.

B. Plant Exploration

Among the institutions listed above the Panel of Experts has recommended that, for the immediate future, highest priority be assigned to three main target areas: the Near East/Mediterranean, Ethiopia, and Tropical America, respectively. For these target areas it has made the following proposals:

Target No. 1: Near East and Mediterranean

Information available indicates that the most endangered major crop is wheat in the Near East and Mediterranean regions. The case of wheat is critical, but others require urgent attention. These are barley, oats, rye, grain legumes, melons, vegetables and their wild relatives. Large quantities of uncollected germplasm valuable to man are threatened by rapidly expanding agricultural development and a massive salvaging effort is required involving a comprehensive plan of exploration covering the Mediterranean mainland and islands, North Africa, Turkey and the Eastern Mediterranean, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nepal.

A number of Near East and Mediterranean countries have expressed their desire to collaborate in this effort, and there are two established genetic resources centers within the overall area at Bari in Italy and Izmir in Turkey. The latter, however, is in urgent need of strengthening, as indicated in the Beltsville report. There is also an actively cooperating network of agricultural research workers including both scientists from the countries of the region and from agencies such as FAO, CIMMYT, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and USAID.

It has therefore been decided that FAO, in its coordinating role will convene a meeting at Izmir as soon as possible to prepare a detailed plan of action to be launced in 1974/5. This would identify the areas to be collected in order or priority, consider arrangements for the storage of the material collected and for documentation and logistic support for the explorations, and develop a budget for the 1974/5 campaign.

Target No. 2: Ethiopia

Ethiopia is given second priority because it is still rich in genetic resources of a number of important crops and genetic erosion is accelerating. Wheat is the most immediately endangered crop and should be given a priority equivalent to Target No. 1. Other crops requiring urgent attention are barley, coffee, grain legumes, vegetables, sorghum and millets.

The more easily accessible material has, to a considerable extent, already been assembled. Attention must now be directed to the remote and less accessible regions and these are indicated in greater detail in the Panel's report. This will require careful planning, cooperation and participation by Ethiopian personnel and outside specialists. A genetic resources center should be established as recommended in the Beltsville report, and funds provided for a storage facility as a first step.

Target No. 3: Tropical America

Third priority should be given to tropical crops. The number of species is large and genetic erosion threatens many of them. It is very difficult to set priorities, but the situation is urgent in many cases. The Panel has recommended that attention should first be directed towards Tropical America, but it has also suggested priority crops for other tropical areas. These are:

Tropical America: Field beans, cassava; potato; sweet potato; peanuts; capsicum; tomato; cucurbits; forage legumes; cacao; pineapple; papaya and avocado, etc.

Southeast Asia: Rice, sugarcane; tropical tree fruits; aroid tubers, etc.

Tropical Africa: Rice, cowpea, yams; sorghum; millets; forage grasses; coffee, etc.

It will be apparent from this list that support to IRRI's proposals for rice would contribute significantly to this priority target, and that the development of an active genetic resources centre at IITA would add a further dimension both in respect of rice in collaboration with IRRI, IRAT and the WARDA countries, and for the other important African crops listed. Gaps would still exist in Africa for coffee; and in S.E. Asia for sugarcane, tree crops and the aroids (to be filled eventually by Bogor); but an important and economical addition to the range of coverage would have been achieved.

Comment: In our view priority should be on the basis of specific crops, rather than geographic areas. And, within crops, those accorded high priority by TAC. Thus within the target areas specified, such crops as wheat, sorghum, millets, potatoes, rice, grain legumes would receive priority attention.

C. Other Action for Which Financial Support is Required

The Beltsville report places a great deal of emphasis on financial support from the Consultative Group for three other categories of action:

1. National institutions within regions of genetic diversity requiring support mainly in conservation but not included in the list of Centres given above (page 7 of the report).

2. Plant exploration conducted within the overall plan by any appropriately qualified institution or individual. In supporting such work, every attempt would be made to involve local personnel and to provide in-field training in order to strengthen indigenous expertise.

3. Training in the area of genetic resources at the level of a university degree or diploma or other specialist training, or at the level of short practical field courses in priority regions of genetic diversity in association with established Centres (page 12 of the report). It is proposed, inter alia, to fund at least five fellowships per year at the University of Birmingham, the only institution where specialized courses may be taken at the MSC level.

The FAO Panel strongly endorsed the emphasis given to these three important requirements, which are considered essential to developing national capabilities for future work in the field of genetic resources; especially as they are not likely to attract financial support from bilateral sources. It is envisaged that they would be funded largely from the proposed central fund for exploration, information and training referred to on Page 13 of the Beltsville report.

Special attention would also be paid to the development of methodology and coordination in documentation especially in the adoption of standard forms for storage and retrieval of information. This is of common interest to all centres, to those already established in the developing countries and to the centres planned for the regions of genetic diversity.

Comment: In general CG should not provide support for national institutions. Such support, if required, should be handled on a bilateral basis or perhaps under an FAO arrangement. Possibly, individual research centers might contract with one or more of these national institutions in the regions of genetic diversity to assist with collecting.

Again, for plant exploration, we view CG support being directed toward collection of genetic resources for those crops identified by TAC as being high priority. In cases where international centers were directly concerned, this support would be incorporated in the budgets of the centers; and would be incorporated directly in the budgets of other selected institutions agreed upon by CG/TAC as appropriate for assignment of those other crops considered as high priority by TAC, but not yet assigned to ongoing CG-supported international research centers. Arrangements for exploration should be worked out with FAO, and the nationals and national institutions concerned.

From the viewpoint of CG and of the international research centers, it is doubtful that training *per se* should be supported as outlined in the proposal.

The coordination of documentation is important and we see the FAO contribution that of playing a major role.

D. Coordination

The central unit in FAO will have a highly demanding task in attempting to coordinate the expanding activities of the network outlined above, even if the field programmes are phased on the basis of the priorities now proposed, with only three genetic resources centres operating, plus IRRI and IITA.

In this work, it must have the guidance of an expert body with functions as clos as possible to those projected for the governing body recommended in the original Beltsville proposal submitted to the TAC. The obvious body to give such guidance is the FAO Panel of Experts, composed of prominent scientists in the field of genetic resources, with wide geographical experience, including the regions of genetic diversity. It is available for continuing consultancy and has declared its readiness to play such a guiding role. In pursuing this aim, it has appointed a Chairman for three years (Sir Otto Frankel of Australia) who will keep in continuing touch both with the FAO genetic resources unit and with Panel members.

The new FAO appropriation will enable the Panel to fulfill this role by meeting more frequently than at present, and to permit the establishment of a small Standing Committee of the Panel which could meet *ad hoc* according to special need.

Comment: An expert body is desirable for the reason given, and we have no question about the use of the FAO Panel of Experts for this purpose. It would seem reasonable to use either this Panel, or separate sub-panels to provide the guidance and recommendations for that part of the genetic resources work relating to the International Centers. In such cases, we would expect the Panel (or sub-panel) to make the recommendations to TAC as well as to the coordinating unit at FAO.

E. The Costs of the Proposal

As requested by the TAC, a budget has been prepared, phased over the three-year period 1974/76, with the following main objectives:

i) the strengthening of the central coordinating machinery based on the FAO Genetic Resources and Crop Ecology Unit and the FAO Panel of Experts;

ii) the initiation of the network of genetic resources centres through the implementation of the three priority exploration targets outlined above; the establishment or strengthening of three centres, in Turkey (Izmir), Ethiopia (Haile Selassie University) and Costa Rica (IICA, Turrialba), and

iii) the development of training, documentation, and public information programmes along the lines recommended in the Beltsville report and endorsed by the FAO Panel of Experts and the Technical Conference on Crop Genetic Resources held in Rome in March 1973.

The costs and phasing of these requirements are shown in Appendix II.

Comment: In our view CG should be concerned primarily with support it (or individual donors) would make available for the collection, evaluation, maintenance and utilization of germplasm resources of those crops considered by TAC to be of high priority. While these crops are (or could be) assigned to existing CG-supported centers, or to anticipated centers, support should be provided directly by CG to the center and constitute part of their budgets. Other crops considered of high priority by TAC, but which could not be assigned to such centers, should be assigned to other specific centers per CG/TAC recommendation, and funded similarly. Such CG support should include needs for conservation, exploration, meetings, documentation, publication and whatever training is required. It is understood that wherever feasible, a center would coordinate its activities with others in the international network of genetic resources centers, and would in all cases work in close collaboration with the coordinating unit in FAO.

In the case of crops other than those considered of high priority by TAC, support should come from other sources, e.g., bilateral arrangements, or by FAO.

In order to pursue the matter of funding further, Centers should be contacted and informed that they were, in fact, expected to function as the genetic resources centers for the crops for which they have major responsibility. Then they should develop proposals accordingly with a request for CG funding as a constituent part of their Centers' budgets. Actual funding should be based on recommendations made by expert panels (e.g., the ones in FAO). And, implementation should be coordinated with the coordinating unit in FAO.

THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRES IN A GLOBAL NETWORK OF GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRES

QUESTION		CENTRE	C.I.M.M.Y.T.	I.R.R.I.	C.I.A.T.			I.I.T.A.	C.I.P.
Q.1	Scope of existing programmes relative to the collection and maintenance of germplasm	Crops	Maize - Wheat - Rye - Barley -	Rice. O. sativa & glaberrima (+ wild species)	Cassava -	Phaseolus -	Maize - rice	Primary: cowpea - Yam - Sweet potato. Secondary: maize - Rice - Soyabean - pigeon pea - cassava	Potato - Solanum tuberosum and other tuberous Solanum spp.
		Collection	Yes. Yes in respect of working materials. Use made of USDA collections	Yes. 19,700 accessions	Yes major	Yes	No No only current requirements	Yes for all primary crops on limited bases. For secondary crops as required by breeders	Yes
		Evaluation	Yes Yes, working collections & breeders materials	Yes For 35 major characteristics Coordinated international testing	Yes	Yes	Utilize ICA & IRRI materials	Yes of "primary" material	Yes
		Exchange and distribution of germplasm	Yes Yes, to collaborating countries	Yes 100 different countries	Yes	Yes	No No	Yes, subject to phytosanitary limitations but expect to become exchange of "primary" crop material	Yes
		Cooperating countries, exploration or collection	47 countries Use U.S.A. and other collections	Over ten countries, mainly in the Far East, but materials also obtained from U.S.A. and Africa	6 countries in Latin America	Yes mainly Latin America	No No	Mainly West Africa to date, but have valuable cowpea collections from CIAT and other sources	Andean region and all major global sources
		Annual expenditure	In excess of $ 250,000	$ 100,000 per annum estimated	$ 50-75,000			Integrated in core budget at present	25% of total budget
Q.2	Use of current collections and information thereon	Own breeding programmes?	Working collections of wheat and other small grains restricted to breeders programmes and CIMMYT outposted staff	Utilized in own breeding programmes and	Primarily for own programmes except for cassava			For secondary crops (maize, rice, soya pigeon pea, cassava) own breeding programmes and regionally available	Not exclusively for own programmes. Freely available to all potential users, information exchange expected. Hope to link existing potato germplasm banks into a network
		Freely available?	Maize materials fully available	made freely available, mainly to experiment stations in developing countries. Information disseminated through IRRI publications, scientific press and IRC newsletter.	Cassava material available, planning to set up information and dissemination programme			For primary crops (cowpea, yam, sweet potato) hope to establish and make available world germplasm collection	
Q.3	Prepared to collaborate in global network?	Global responsibility?	Yes, for maize	Yes	Yes, for cassava, but additional sites in other regions advisable			Yes, for cowpea, yam, sweet potato	Yes, for potato
		Regional responsibility?	For regional working (breeders) collection	Yes	Yes, for Phaseolus spp. Would also collaborate for maize and rice			Yes, for maize, rice, soya bean, pigeon pea	Yes, for other tuber crops also
Q.4	Participation in germplasm collection?	Prepared to participate?	Yes, especially for maize	Yes	Yes, especially cassava			Yes, especially cowpea and yam	Yes
		To make available?	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
Q.5	Siting of centre	Appropriate for plant collection?	Ideally situated for maize	Yes, for Asian materials. Will collaborate with IITA (Africa) and CIAT (Latin America)	Yes, ideally sited for cassava, very near centre of origin. Also very close to that of Phaseolus			Well sited for cowpea and yam	Ideally sited
		Difficulties?	Not ideally sited for wheat, but could maintain regional role. Closely associated with N.East centres of diversity through outposted staff	Not foreseen	Not foreseen, except for restrictions on virus infected cassava			Restrictive phytosanitary regulations currently militate against adequate collections. Anticipated will be overcome	Not foreseen
Q.6	Expert staff availability	Available now?	Yes, for maize	Yes, adequate	Part time expert services available			Not at present. Preliminary collections of cowpea made with assistance from University of Ibadan	Yes. World authority available
		Future plans?	Seeking staff member for wheat and other small grains	To continue as at present	Above expert probably available for future work			One or two full time staff members would need to be added or seconded from University	Actively engaged in training programmes for personnel from secondary potato centres
Q.7	Data collection and participation in information network	Data bank now?	Yes, for maize. Computer system includes about 65% of 12,000 accessions, remainder being entered. Not envisaged for small grains	Yes, computerized data on 8628 accessions	Not as yet. Cassava data bank is envisaged. Additional support needed			Developing computerized data bank for cowpea, yam, sweet potato and secondary crops such as pigeon pea	Yes. Currently in final stages of determining best means to computerize
		Prepared collaborate in network?	Yes	Yes. IRM data available are freely transferable	Yes. Subject to availability of additional support			Yes, when data more complete	Yes
Q.8	Additional resources required	Budget available?	Yes, and funds available ($ 250,000) to complete maize collections and initiate wheat and small grains work	Yes. $ 184,800 required for 5 year programme	No. Efforts can be intensified within limits of present core budget			$ 377,800 over 5 years for the systematic collection of legumes and tubers. Proposed as a special project in 1973 budget presentation	Yes. Additional costs would be minor unless other crops added
		To be prepared?	Additional funds needed for wheat and small grains programme. Budget could be prepared	-	Will prepare a budget, if required, to cover additional responsibilities				If required for additional crops

APPENDIX II

ESTIMATED BUDGET

DETAILS

		1st Year (1974)	2nd Year (1975)	3rd Year (1976)	3 Year Cumulative
1. Coordinating services provided by FAO		170,000	180,000	200,000	550,000
2. Support to regional and national activities					
Conservation (mainly support to national institutions: storage, evaluation, etc.)		100,000	150,000	150,000	400,000
Exploration		120,000	150,000	150,000	420,000
Meetings		20,000	20,000	30,000	70,000
Documentation, publications		80,000	90,000	100,000	270,000
Training		80,000	90,000	120,000	290,000
		400,000	500,000	550,000	1,450,000
3. Regional Centres and IRRI					
Recurrent expenses, regional centres		120,000(1)	320,000(2)	330,000(3)	770,000
Staff	52,000				
Materials & Supplies	7,000				
Operational Costs	20,000				
Regional Activities	16,000				
Non recurrent expenses		90,000	180,000	40,000	310,000
	Total	210,000	500,000	370,000	1,080,000
	GRAND TOTAL	780,000	1,180,000	1,120,000	3,080,000
Support required from Consultative Group		610,000	1,000,000	920,000	2,530,000

(1) One centre (Izmir) $95,000; IRRI $25,000

(2) One established, two new centres (Ethiopia, Turrialba), IRRI $30,000

(3) Three established centres, IRRI $30,000 + $40,000 capital expenditure