TO: Members of the Consultative Group  
FROM: Executive Secretariat  
SUBJECT: Summary of Proceedings of Consultative Group Meeting November 1-2, 1973

1. Attached is a draft Summary of Proceedings of the Consultative Group Meeting which was held in Washington on November 1 and 2, 1973.

2. Copies of the draft Summary in French and Spanish will be distributed shortly.

3. Members wishing to make amendments in the Summary are asked to have them in the hands of the Executive Secretary not later than December 31, 1973.

4. Part of the documentation, namely Annexes 3-6 on Genetic Resources, INTSOY, Brochure and UNCTAD, is not enclosed with this draft as these same papers were among the agenda papers circulated in October. They will, however, be included in the final Summary of Proceedings when it is issued in January 1974.

Attachment
CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING

November 1 and 2, 1973
Washington, D.C.

Summary of Proceedings

1. A meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research was held on November 1 and 2, 1973, at IBRD headquarters in Washington, D.C. The Chairman, Mr. Richard H. Demuth, presided.

2. The meeting was attended by 25 members; the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Kellogg Foundation and the Commission of the European Communities were unable to attend. The Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) also attended. A list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

Adoption of Agenda (Agenda Item 1)

3. The Agenda as adopted by the meeting is attached as Annex 2.

CIAT Financial Requirements (Agenda Item 2a)

4. Dr. Wortman of the Rockefeller Foundation reported on the review of the 1974 financial requirements of CIAT which he and his colleague, Dr. McClung, had undertaken at the request of the Group. Following the review, CIAT's Board of Trustees had approved a capital budget of $994,000, comprising proposed expenditures of $794,000 at headquarters and $200,000 for field activities at Carimagua in support of the beef program. The Board had also slightly increased the Center's core budget, to a total figure of $4.4 million. The Rockefeller Foundation supported the revised requests, and the Consultative Group accepted the budget as submitted.

African Livestock Research: ILRAD (Agenda Item 2b)

5. On behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation, which is serving as the Group's Executing Agency for the establishment of the proposed International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), Dr. Pino reported that substantial progress was being made in establishing the Laboratory: A Memorandum of Agreement between the host Government of Kenya and the Executing
Agency for the establishment of ILRAD had been signed; 10 Trustees out of a 12-man Board, including the Director-General, had been chosen; and the first meeting of the Board of Trustees would take place in Nairobi on November 26 and 27. It was expected that Dr. Sadun, the Director-General-designate, would begin work in Nairobi at the end of December, and that experimental work could be started promptly in the provisional facilities that existed on the site to be occupied by the Laboratory.

6. The Executive Secretary announced that the Memorandum of Understanding establishing a fund for the initial stage of ILRAD would be signed later in the day by representatives of Germany, the International Development Association of the World Bank Group, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Netherlands, the United Nations Development Programme and the United States.

African Livestock Research: ILCA (Agenda Item 2b continued)

7. The Chairman noted that two organizations were sharing the role of executing agency for the Consultative Group in the establishment of the proposed International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA) in Ethiopia: IDRC and the World Bank. Mr. Evans, representing the Bank in this matter, reported that substantial agreement had been reached with the Government of Ethiopia on the establishment of ILCA. Seven Trustees had been selected by the African Livestock Subcommittee during International Centers Week; they had met informally in London just before this meeting of the Consultative Group and had asked one of their number, Dr. Pagot, to act as Project Development Officer pending the signature of the Memorandum of Agreement with the Government of Ethiopia and the promulgation of a charter legally establishing ILCA.

8. Mr. Hulse of IDRC added that his Board of Governors had made $150,000 available for the initial stage of ILCA. IDRC also stood ready to arrange and finance a working group on information systems preparatory to ILCA's establishment of a documentation service on African livestock research.

Genetic Resources (Agenda Item 2c)

9. The Consultative Group discussed the report of its Subcommittee on Genetic Resources, which had met in Rome at the beginning of October. A copy of the report is attached as Annex 3. This report was introduced

1/ Dr. Elvio H. Sadun, Director-designate of ILRAD; Dr. James Mburu; Dr. I. E. Muriithi; Professor Dirk Zwart; Professor Eugen Weiss; Dr. John A. Pino; Mr. Myer Cohen; Professor Sir Alexander Robertson; Dr. Howard C. Goodman; Dr. S. Toure.

2/ Dr. R. E. Hodgson; Professor K. E. Knutsson; Mr. M. Mensah; Dr. J. Pagot; Mr. D. J. Pratt; Dr. W. Schaeffer-Kehnert; Professor D. E. Tribe.
by Dr. G. de Bakker of the Netherlands, who had been designated as Rapporteur for the Subcommittee. The Subcommittee recommended the establishment of an International Board for Plant Genetic Resources to support and coordinate the creation of a network of plant genes collections. The program was designed to help conserve characteristics which might be of value in breeding plants with higher yields, better food value or greater resistance to pests and diseases. To the extent possible, the Board would utilize existing international, regional and national research institutes for the establishment, maintenance and utilization of the necessary genetic resource collections.

10. The Board would consist of 14 members. Thirteen would be selected by the Consultative Group or its Subcommittee on Genetic Resources; at least six would be scientists and at least four would be nationals of developing countries. In addition, there would be one non-voting member of the Board appointed by FAO. The Board would select a chairman in consultation with the Director General of FAO; the Chairman might be one of the members of the Board or from outside. The Board, although established within the framework of the Consultative Group, would operate in close cooperation with FAO where it would have its headquarters and which would provide the Board's Secretariat.

11. The Subcommittee also recommended that a central fund be established, with a minimum initial target of $300,000 for the first year, to finance both the expenses of the Board itself and some of the activities it decided to sponsor. The fund would be administered by an international agency under the direction of the Board.

12. Dr. Yriart, Assistant Director General of FAO, expressed the support of his organization for the proposals put forward by the Subcommittee. He assured the Group that the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, if and when established, would have the full cooperation of FAO.

13. In discussion there was agreement that the Board should make an annual report to TAC and to the Consultative Group at International Centers Week. Subject to this addition, the report of the Subcommittee was adopted.

14. Dr. de Bakker stated that the next step would be for the Subcommittee to select the Board on the basis of lists of candidates to be prepared by Professor Bunting, U.K. delegate to the Subcommittee, and himself, in consultation with the Rockefeller Foundation and FAO. The Subcommittee would meet in Rome on February 7-8, 1974, to select the initial Board members. Pending establishment of the Board, Consultative Group members could well proceed on a bilateral basis with grants for certain genetic centers and programs which had already been discussed; in due course the Board would make further recommendations.
INTSOY (Agenda Item 2d)

15. The Group discussed a Secretariat paper proposing that an International Soybean Resource Base (INTSOY) be established at the University of Illinois. A copy of the paper is attached as Annex 4.

16. The Chairman called attention to two important questions: Would the arrangements, if approved, be used by donor countries? Would the Group members provide the revolving fund of $300,000 called for in the proposal? Donors appeared to feel that they would have difficulty in using a resource base in another developed country, in the manner proposed, as part of their bilateral programs, even though there would be no allocation from Consultative Group or other non-U.S. funds for the basic research work done in the United States.

17. Given the importance of increased soybean research in developing countries and the reservations expressed on the INTSOY proposal, there was some discussion of alternative ways for fostering collaborative research -- for example, a subcommittee of the Consultative Group entering into contracts for outreach programs or TAC reviewing each specific outreach contract. The meeting accepted the Chairman's proposal that the Secretariat should explore the views of donors who had doubts regarding the proposal and should consider further how to overcome them. It should then refer to TAC its findings, including any revisions in the proposal, so that TAC might help devise a new mechanism which might be more acceptable to donors. The Chairman of the Group and the Chairman of TAC joined in emphasizing the importance of finding a solution to the problem of principle raised by the INTSOY proposal if developing countries were in fact to make the most effective use of developed country experience in their own national research programs.

WARDA (Agenda Item 2e)

18. The Chairman said that he hoped discussion in the Consultative Group would clarify at least two issues concerning the recommendation that the Group support the W-1 (rice trials) program of the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA). One was whether there were enough members of the Group willing to give financial support to the program to carry it forward at the proposed level; so far, the Group Secretariat had not received any indication of such support, perhaps because of the shortness of time available for consideration of the matter. The second issue was whether the exchange of letters between the Chairman of the Consultative Group and the Secretary of WARDA satisfied the Group that the scientific management and technical guidance for the program would be adequate.

19. A number of delegates spoke in favor of accepting the WARDA program for support by members of the Consultative Group; they pointed out that the Association had succeeded in establishing an innovative form of cooperation among anglophone and francophone countries for research on an important crop.
The Chairman of TAC said that he accepted the letter from the Secretary of WARDA as reasonably meeting the conditions that TAC had suggested concerning the management of the program. He believed that the work to be undertaken by WARDA would be of value to the rice research of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). He thought the innovative cooperative pattern of the undertaking, which would substitute a coordinated program under first-class direction for a number of individual programs of lesser quality, was worthy of support.

20. On a show of hands, the program was approved for Consultative Group support.

Brochure (Agenda Item 3)

21. Mr. Mashler of UNDP presented a brief memorandum, prepared by the secretariats of UNDP, FAO and the World Bank, proposing editorial specifications for a brochure describing both the international agricultural research activities supported by the Consultative Group and the Group itself. The memorandum is attached as Annex 5.

22. Members of the Group generally expressed support for the publication of the brochure, on the grounds that such a publication would be useful in mobilizing support in developed countries for Group-sponsored activities, and in explaining to developing countries what help is available to them from such activities. There was a strong consensus that the brochure should be descriptive, and should avoid interpretative judgments of a possibly controversial nature: the brochure, should not, for instance, make statements about the impact of the "green revolution" on which donor countries might find it difficult to agree. Comment from some members of the Group emphasized that, while the format of the brochure should not be ostentatious, the production nevertheless should be well done.

23. The secretariats of UNDP, FAO and the Bank were asked to carry the project forward. They would work in cooperation with editors provided by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, who would be asked to prepare the text, taking into account the comments made at this meeting of the Consultative Group. A draft of the brochure would be circulated to the Group for comment before its final appearance as a Group publication.

Data Requirements of the Consultative Group (Agenda Item 4)

24. In discussions on the TAC priorities paper at International Centers Week, it had been agreed that the three co-sponsors of the Consultative Group -- FAO, UNDP and the World Bank -- should explore ways and means of improving information on various aspects of agricultural research, notably on the flow of donor resources to agricultural research in developing countries, on trends in the level of the research programs in developing countries, and on appraisals of the costs and benefits of agricultural research.
25. The Group discussed papers on these subjects commissioned by the Bank, and considered a proposal from the co-sponsors that a working committee be established to explore the matter further and report to International Centers Week in the summer of 1974.

26. The Bank representative referred to two papers circulated to the Group, one by Mr. Evenson and the other by Messrs. Dalrymple and Jones. After citing the results elaborated in the papers, he pointed out the difficulties in the way of obtaining further information. There had been little analytical work done; and the proposal to seek out further relevant information raised the question of the cost of such work as against its potential benefit. Any working committee would have first to decide whether the costs were worthwhile, given that field work would have to be undertaken to obtain information on expenditures, the assessments of benefits and costs, etc. Depending on the outcome of a review of this question, the committee would then have to recommend an approach for securing useful and relevant information.

27. Members were impressed by the high rate of return on agricultural research reported in the papers and also by the importance of improving information as a basis for policy decisions on further Consultative Group expenditures. There was therefore general support for the establishment of a working committee to undertake the dual role described by the Bank representative. The Chairman invited other members of the Group to participate in the work of the committee, if they so wished.

28. One representative pointed to the data on declining support from donors to less developed countries for agricultural research, which was only in part to be explained in terms of the increased research capacity of the developing countries as their national cadres had become more highly trained. He suggested that Consultative Group members should consider increasing their help for national research capacities.

29. Another representative proposed that the Consultative Group should sponsor a seminar, as it did on socio-economic research, to examine ways of improving outreach programs, particularly of the international centers, but also from the point of view of general agricultural research needs in the less developed countries. The Chairman of TAC said that the next meeting of TAC in February 1974 would further examine the question of outreach and of national research activities, and of the relationship of the work programs of the international centers thereto. He pointed out that the centers had to strike a delicate balance, within their limited resources, between increasing outreach activities and maintaining their basic research efforts. It was agreed that the question of a seminar or other means of discussing the most effective approach to outreach problems should be considered by the co-sponsors in the light of the next TAC session and that proposals would then be put to the Consultative Group members.

TAC Priorities Paper (Agenda Item 5)

30. The Consultative Group resumed its discussion of priorities for international agricultural research on the basis of a revised TAC paper circulated in September following the review of an earlier draft by both TAC and the Consultative Group at International Centers Week in July/August.
31. The Chairman of TAC spoke to the revisions in the paper, pointing out that the paper would be further discussed during the February 1974 TAC meeting. He did not propose to draft such a paper each year but would like to see the paper revised in the light of the present discussion and then made available to a wider group of officials and experts concerned with agricultural problems.

32. The Consultative Group agreed that the paper should be circulated more widely after the February TAC meeting in both developed and developing countries, for example, through the FAO regional meetings, and through the representatives of developing countries who were members of the Consultative Group. The paper would be useful to a large number of officials in donor countries and should be kept up to date though not on an annual basis.

33. The TAC Chairman said that the paper now included revised sections, notably on the following:

   a. the impact of increased demand for feed grains in developed countries on the supply and price of cereals and soybeans for developing countries;

   b. the nutritional quality of food products, a subject which would be further studied at the February TAC meeting;

   c. the importance of storage problems;

   d. the choice between forestry development and the availability of arable land for agricultural purposes;

   e. problems of small farms, including intermediate technology and institutions to make it easier for small farmers to adopt improved practices;

   f. use of the experience of institutions in developed countries, for example, with reference to fertilizer and other input problems in tropical countries;

   g. policy with respect to research on legumes; and

   h. the role of national research and how to establish better coordination between the international centers and national institutions so as to strengthen national research capacities. This subject, too, would be on the TAC February agenda.

34. The Chairman of TAC reiterated the priority accorded by TAC to research on food products, though at the same time FAO had contracted for a study by the Commonwealth Bureau and the Tropical Products Institute in London on non-food products which TAC would consider next year; it would also consider specific research proposals for non-food products on an ad hoc basis, as outlined in its August statement to the Consultative Group.
35. The Chairman of TAC referred to the close relationship between the determination of priorities for the Consultative Group and the financial limitations on Consultative Group activities. Such limits would affect the priorities within Centers and in the undertaking of new activities by the Group. The possibility of curtailment of programs would also have to be envisaged. The Chairman also emphasized the need for the scientist to operate within a framework of certainty with respect to the financial resources available to him over a reasonable period of time. He hoped that, on the basis of the discussion of medium-term planning and financial allocations later in the meeting, TAC would receive some guidance for its February 1974 meeting with respect to the financial framework within which to recommend priority actions (i.e., new undertakings and/or expansions or curtailments of existing programs) for Consultative Group consideration, so that the best choices for research activities over the next few years could be made.

Letter from the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (Agenda Item 5a)

36. The Chairman directed the attention of the meeting to an exchange of correspondence with Mr. Perez-Guerrero, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). This correspondence is attached as Annex 6.

37. In the exchange, the Chairman had communicated to the Secretary-General the views of the Consultative Group on an UNCTAD resolution asking the Group to consider enlarging its concerns to include non-food crops (e.g., natural fibers) whose competitiveness in world markets is being threatened by substitutes and synthetic products. The Chairman had informed the Secretary-General that the Group had adopted the recommendations made in this matter by its Technical Advisory Committee: food crops would continue to have over-riding priority in the work of TAC and the Group, but TAC nevertheless would be willing to consider well-prepared proposals concerning non-food crops. The Secretary-General's reply, among other things, suggested that the Consultative Group might consider establishing another technical committee to advise it on non-food crops.

38. In the ensuing discussion, the position already stated in the Chairman's letter was left basically unmodified. It was observed that differing institutional and funding arrangements were likely to be appropriate for research on different non-food commodities; the World Bank, for its part, already was cooperating with UNDP in formulating a proposal for jute and was cooperating with FAO and UNDP in studies of the research needs of cotton. It was certainly not foreclosed that proposals for non-food commodities, and particularly for cotton, would come back to the Group; but research on food commodities remained the Group's highest priority. There was no support for the proposal that the Group establish a separate technical committee to advise it on non-food commodities.

39. It was agreed that the Chairman would communicate these views to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, and would send him a copy of the draft paper of the Chairman of TAC on priorities in international agricultural research. A copy of the Chairman's letter of November 16, 1973, is attached as Annex 7.
Report on Review Procedures (Agenda Item 6)

40. The report of the Subcommittee established by the Group to recommend procedures for the review of the international agricultural research activities financed by the Group was introduced by Mr. Bell, who had served as Chairman of the Subcommittee. He regarded the report as reasonably self-explanatory, but wished to underline two or three points considered particularly significant by the Subcommittee.

41. The Subcommittee had taken as an important objective the establishment of a system of information and review which would put the least possible burden on the Centers and would avoid interfering with the management of the Centers by their own Trustees and Directors. Second, the suggestions made by the Subcommittee were novel and necessarily experimental; after a year's experience, the recommended procedures could doubtless be improved. Third, the Subcommittee recognized that its proposals would place a considerable additional burden on the staff of the Consultative Group and on the members of TAC. These two organizations would have to have additional resources of manpower and finance, and time would be needed to develop the necessary procedures and gather the necessary talent.

42. Extended discussion took place of the recommendation of the draft report that the Group Secretariat should assess the "financial management" of the Centers. It was agreed by Mr. Bell and others that this term was too narrow. What was wanted from the Secretariat, in essence, was an annual examination of the relation of expenditures to stated program goals, together with (a) judgments about whether proposed costs were reasonable and (b) identification of issues posed by budget and program proposals. One member recommended that the proposed annual review by the Secretariat also be a medium through which a Center itself could raise issues with the Group.

43. The Group, members agreed, would look to TAC for judgments on program content. Members would expect advice from TAC on new program proposals and on any significant change of emphasis in existing programs. They would also expect TAC to take steps to assure that the whole program of a Center would be reviewed from time to time (every three to five years, say), and that the Committee would draw up a forward schedule of such reviews.

44. Mr. Bell believed that, in large part, TAC would be able to depend on the external reviews arranged by Center Directors and Boards of Trustees. TAC certainly might wish to participate in such reviews, but rarely would find it necessary to conduct a completely independent review of its own; care would be taken not to minimize the role of Trustees and Directors. While TAC's role in periodic program reviews would be established in consultation with the Director of the Center concerned, the Chairman of TAC felt that the Director should not have the right to veto arrangements proposed by TAC.

45. The Chairman of TAC said that, for his own part, he accepted the Subcommittee report. It was such an important matter, however, that it would have to be discussed by the members of TAC. He would place it before them with full sympathy for the objectives and proposals, and felt confident that they would accept it; but any discussion of the matter in the meantime would have to recognize that TAC had yet to consider the role assigned to it.
46. The activities foreseen for TAC, he remarked, would put additional strain on its finances. In due course, he would prepare a revised budget for consideration by the three co-sponsors (FAO, UNDP and the World Bank). The more active role proposed for TAC, he observed, also would create a need for closer cooperation and a more frequent exchange of information between TAC and the Group Secretariat.

47. The Group ended its discussion of the Subcommittee report with a consideration of the recommendation of the report that the Secretariat should aim to prepare each year an integrative paper which would project the combined requirements of ongoing and proposed programs for some years to come, would analyze these requirements from various points of view (e.g., distinguishing between real program increases and cost increases due to inflation), and would at the same time estimate the availability of finance for the years in question. It was agreed that such a paper would be essential for planning by the Consultative Group, in particular as a means to assure continuity of support for activities already launched and as a basis on which to judge what further activities should be taken up.

48. The Chairman of the Consultative Group observed that the figure for financial availabilities would be a global figure not attributing amounts to individual donors. It would be derived from Secretariat conversations with each source of finance, conducted with the understanding that individual estimates would not be divulged without permission and that only the total would be published within the Group. He thought that any donor, however, should be entitled to ask the Secretariat what figure had been assigned to it within the global total and to indicate a judgment about whether the figure was too low or too high.

49. A suggestion was considered but not adopted that, in the integrative paper, the Secretariat should recommend specific budget levels of individual Center programs for acceptance by the Group. It was objected that such recommendations might present the Group with two budgets for each Center, which would be unacceptable, and that the donors, not the Secretariat, should make decisions about levels of support. It was agreed that it would be sufficient, at least for the time being, for the Secretariat to identify issues of overlapping programs, of unusually rapid budget increases, and the like.

50. The Group accepted Mr. Bell's proposal that he circulate a somewhat revised version of the Subcommittee report in the near future, after consulting the members of the Subcommittee on the revisions proposed.

Indications of Financial Support: 1974 (Agenda Item 7)

51. Donors indicated intentions, subject in some cases to parliamentary or other approvals, of making grants amounting to some $32.8 million for Group-endorsed activities in 1974. Apart from these
expressions of intent, the representative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) indicated that the management of his organization was preparing to recommend to its Board of Directors that some $2 million equivalent be made available for the core budgets of Centers in the Western Hemisphere out of repayments made to the Bank's Social Progress Trust Fund. This was in addition to another $2 million which might be made available from the same source for outreach programs and special projects and to support national agricultural research centers. A final decision, he said, might be expected in about a month.

52. For the time being, no member indicated new support for the WARDA W-1 program for 1974. The Chairman indicated that the Secretariat would explore whether emergency funds might be found to carry the W-1 program forward until members had had adequate time to consider the question of longer-term support.

53. A tabulation of intentions for 1974, augmented by information received by the Secretariat since the Consultative Group meeting, appears as Annex 8.

Indications of Financing for 1975 (Agenda Item 7 continued)

54. During the Consultative Group meeting, statements by 13 of the 20 donors regarding 1975 indicated that, as against estimated requirements of some $44 million, an amount of at least $37 million would be available, with the possibility that increases not yet indicated by donors may serve to narrow the $7 million gap. In most cases, amounts were subject to legislative or other approvals. In few cases were donors in a position to give specific indications of intention with respect to individual centers, though representatives often indicated the donors' preference for the patterns of support that had been developed over the last few years.

55. The representatives of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations indicated that the support of their organizations for the international agricultural research centers, and especially the four original centers (CIMMYT, CIAT, IRRI and IITA), would continue. Both indicated that their organizations wished to be flexible with respect to individual grants, determining amounts in the light of overall needs and availabilities within the Consultative Group framework, as for example with Rockefeller's participation in ILRAD and the genes network in 1974. The Ford representative said that it would continue to be the policy of his Foundation to make individual grants up to a total of $3 million; the Rockefeller representative indicated a similar level of contribution from his organization.

56. The representative of the United States did not specify amounts for particular centers, but he indicated that, beginning with 1975, the U.S. Government would adopt the policy of raising its ceiling for contributions from seven million dollars to $13 million, provided, as before, that the U.S. contribution in any one year was no more than 25 per cent of requirements for each program financed and that other donors supplied the
remaining 75 per cent. He added that contributions that might be made through the U.S.-financed Special Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank, beginning in 1975, would be counted as a credit against the U.S. 25 per cent.

57. The representative of Canada indicated his Government's continued support for the Consultative Group program. He referred specifically to a $3.7 million program of support for ICRISAT for 1974-77 of which some $800,000 was expected to be used in 1975. He also specified a $400,000 contribution for ILRAD as part of a $1.8 million program over four years.

58. The representative of the IBRD said that his agency hoped to provide support equivalent to at least 10 per cent of Consultative Group requirements, as was the case in 1973 and 1974.

59. Without specifying a total amount for 1975, the representative of Germany indicated that his Government would want to maintain the real value of its contribution and would also hope to contribute to additional activities.

60. The United Kingdom representative said that his Government's contribution would, in principle, be at least £900,000, as it was part of a three-year program at that level for 1974-76. The allocation of funds among Consultative Group activities could be expected to be similar to that for 1974.

61. For Sweden, the representative said that the Government's contribution would be at least equal to that of 1974; it would again focus on ICRISAT, CIP and ILCA, and would include support for genetic resources.

62. The representative of Norway stated his Government's contribution as equivalent to $730,000 for 1975. The Government would give priority to ICRISAT, but otherwise regarded the funds as being flexibly available to meet requirements of the CG.

63. The Netherlands representative said that his Government expected to contribute at least as much as in 1974, with a continuing interest in IITA, CIAT and CIP, and with attention to the new programs for African livestock and genetic resources.

64. The representative of Switzerland said that his Government would contribute $300,000, including $160,000 for ICRISAT and $70,000 each for CIAT and CIP.

65. The representative of Denmark said that his Government's contribution would be $250,000, the bulk of it for CIP but with an allocation for ILCA.
66. The UNDP representative referred to his organization's three-year (1974-76) program in support of CIMMYT's maize project and the five-year program (1973-77) for ICRISAT's sorghum and millet work. Of the $2.5 million for CIMMYT, some $700,000 was expected to be required in 1975; of the $3.75 million for ICRISAT, some $800,000 might be required in 1975. The UNDP would also hope to support the genetic resources program.

Role of Representatives of Developing Areas (Agenda Item 8)

67. Mr. Del Aguila, one of the two representatives of the Latin America region, had asked the Chairman for discussion at the Consultative Group meeting of the role of representatives of the developing areas, and had particularly referred to their possible role in liaison activities with respect to national research institutes.

68. Members observed that the representatives of the developing areas could play a very useful role by conveying information on the activities of the Group and of the centers, including the availability of outreach services, to national governments and agencies in their regions. By keeping officials fully informed, they could promote better understanding and cooperation and more effective use of the centers. It was suggested that the Secretariat should help the representatives make available the Consultative Group materials on a broader basis to member governments.

69. Participants agreed with the Chairman's suggestion that the subject should be further discussed at a subsequent meeting of the Group.

Other (Agenda Item 9)

Terms of TAC Members

70. The Chairman pointed out that TAC members were appointed for three years beginning on July 1 in the year of their election. They therefore retired on June 30, three years later, just before International Centers Week and in the midst of carrying out the work program which TAC had begun at its winter meeting. It had been suggested that it would be more effective for the term of TAC members to start on January 1 and run through December 31 three years later, so that retirements did not prevent the members from following through the International Centers Week and its outcome in their last year. The Chairman proposed that, in order to put this new system into effect, the present term of each TAC member should be extended by six months. This proposal was approved by the Group.

African Drought

71. The representative of the UNDP called members' attention to the relief efforts being made on behalf of the Sahelian countries. He asked that the international centers be alerted to respond to any requests from these countries for assistance in terms of genetic or varietal research.
Press Release (Agenda Item 10)

72. As in previous years, it was agreed to delegate the authority to issue a press release to the Chairman. The text of the release is attached as Annex 9.

Date of Next Meeting (Agenda Item 11)

73. It was agreed that the next International Centers Week would be held beginning on July 29, 1974, and that the next meeting of the Consultative Group would be held in the course of that week.

Retirement of Chairman

74. Mr. David Bell, Vice President of the Ford Foundation, spoke on behalf of the members of the Consultative Group to express the warm appreciation and high respect which all members had for the work of Mr. Demuth as Chairman of the Group since its inception in 1971. He referred to the quality of leadership given by the Chairman and then presented him with a scroll honoring Mr. Demuth's services and signed by the representatives of the member countries and agencies.
CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING
November 1 and 2, 1973
Washington, D. C.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Australia
Mr. S. A. McLeod, Executive Director for Australia, IBRD
Mr. I. Sliper, Technical Assistant to the Executive Director for Australia, IBRD
Mr. M. W. Hughes, First Secretary, Embassy of Australia, Washington, D.C.
Mr. R. Kareba, Embassy of Australia, Washington, D.C.

Belgium
Dr. Charles Populer, Representative of the Administration Generale de la Cooperation au Developpement

Canada
Mr. Ian Robertson, Director, United Nations Programmes Division, Canadian International Development Agency
Dr. H. G. Dion, Technical Adviser (Agriculture), Canadian International Development Agency

Denmark
Mr. Bjorn Olsen, DANIDA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. F. H. Mortensen, Financial Secretary, Royal Danish Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Mr. J. F. Yriart, Assistant Director-General, Development Department
Mr. B. N. Webster, Research Development Centre

Ford Foundation
Dr. David Bell, Vice President
Dr. Lowell S. Hardin, Program Adviser, Agriculture
Dr. Norman Collins, Program Adviser, Latin America and the Caribbean
Dr. F. F. Hill
France

Mr. J. C. Rouher, Technical Assistant to the Executive Director for France, IBRD

Germany

Dr. W. Treitz, Ministry of Economic Cooperation
Dr. W. Hermkes, Ministry of Agriculture

Inter-American Development Bank

Mr. A. Wolf, Program Adviser to the President
Mr. J. Munoz-Vasquez, Chief, Division of Analysis of Agricultural Development Projects
Mr. M. Herman, Chief, Training Division
Mr. C. Pierce, Consultant

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Mr. Warren C. Baum, Vice President, Projects Staff
Mr. M. Yudelman, Director, Agriculture Department
Mr. M. Ruddy, Programming and Budgeting Department
Mr. J. Fransen, Agriculture Department
Mr. W. Lewis, Programming and Budgeting Department

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Mr. J. H. Hulse, Program Director, Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Department
Mr. D. Daniels, Research Assistant, Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Department

Japan

Mr. K. Shiotani, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. N. Kenmochi, Technical Assistant to the Executive Director for Japan, IBRD
Mr. N. Akao, First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, Washington, D. C.

Netherlands

Dr. C. de Bakker, Director, Agriculture Research, Ministry of Agriculture
Baron R. H. de Vos van Steenwijk, Financial Attache, Embassy of the Netherlands, Washington, D. C.
Mr. W. Dijkstra, First Secretary (Agriculture), Embassy of the Netherlands, Washington, D. C.
Norway
Mr. Per Oelberg, Embassy of Norway, Washington, D. C.

Rockefeller Foundation
Dr. S. Wortman, Vice President
Dr. John A. Pino, Director for Agricultural Sciences
Dr. Colin McClung, Associate Director, Agricultural Sciences

Sweden
Mr. A. Willen, Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Mr. R. Beijer, Swedish International Development Agency
Mr. C. O. Janer, Agricultural Attache, Embassy of Sweden, Washington, D.C.

Switzerland
Dr. Josef von Ah, Swiss Office for Agricultural Research

United Kingdom
Mr. A. R. Melville, Chief Natural Resources Adviser, Overseas Development Administration
Dr. Robert K. Cunningham, Agricultural Research Adviser, Overseas Development Administration

United States
Dr. Joel Bernstein, Assistant Administrator, Technical Assistance Bureau, Agency for International Development
Dr. Omer Kelley, Director, Office of Agriculture, Agency for International Development
Mr. Guy Baird, Office of Agriculture, Agency for International Development
Mr. John L. Cooper, Senior Agricultural Advisor, Office of Development Services, Africa Bureau, Agency for International Development

Representing Africa Region
Mr. B. O. E. Amon, Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria

Representing Latin American Region
Mr. J. A. Del Aguila, Agricultural Counselor, Embassy of Argentina, Washington, D. C.
Mr. C. R. Mourao, Second Secretary, Embassy of Brazil, Washington, D.C.
Representing Southern and Eastern Europe Region

Mr. Gideon Cohen, Agricultural Attache, Embassy of Israel, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Octavian Ichim, Economic Officer, Romanian Trade Office, New York

Technical Advisory Committee

Sir John Crawford, Chairman
Mr. Peter A. Oram, Secretary

Consultative Group Secretariat

Mr. Harold Graves, Executive Secretary
Mr. Bruce M. Cheek, Deputy Executive Secretary
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

CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING

November 1-2, 1973
IBRD Board Room

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Adoption of the agenda

2. Progress reports
   a. CIAT capital requirements
      (Document distributed by Group Secretariat, September 25, 1973)
      (Document CG 73/2a)
   b. African livestock projects
   c. Genetic resources
      (Document being distributed by TAC Secretariat)
   d. INTSOY
      (Document CG 73/2d)
   e. WARDIA
      (Documents CG 73/2e.1 and CG 73/2e.2)

3. Preparation and publication of brochure
   (Document CG 73/3)

4. Data requirements of Consultative Group
   (Documents CG 73/4, CG 73/4.1 and CG 73/4.2)

5. TAC priorities paper
   (Document distributed by Group Secretariat, October 8, 1973)
   a. UNCTAD letter
      (Documents CG 73/5a.1 and CG 73/5a.2)

6. Report of the Bell Subcommittee
   (Document distributed by Group Secretariat, October 5, 1973)
   a. Center review procedures (pp. 1-6)
   b. Projection of medium-term global financial requirements; and
      identification of program and financial issues (p. 7)

7. Indication of financial support of Group-endorsed activities,
   1974 and 1975

8. Role of representatives of developing areas\(^a\)/
   (Document CG 73/8)

9. Other

10. Press release

11. Date and place of next meeting

\(a/\) Introduced at the request of a Latin American regional representative.
November 16, 1973

Dr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero
Secretary-General
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Dear Dr. Perez-Guerrero:

This is in response to your undated letter (TD 343 received in the World Bank on October 26, 1973) addressed to Mr. Richard H. Demuth as Chairman of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, concerning problems of research on non-food commodities, notably jute and cotton.

At a meeting on November 1-2, 1973, the Consultative Group, to which your letter had been circulated, again considered these matters in the context of its discussion of a revised draft of the paper prepared by the Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee on priorities for international support for agricultural research. I enclose for your information a copy of that paper.

There was general support for the reiterated view of the Chairman of the TAC that food crops should continue to have an overriding priority in the work of the TAC and the Consultative Group. While there was no disposition to question the importance for many developing countries of research on problems affecting non-food commodities, it was observed that different institutional and funding arrangements were likely to be appropriate for research on different non-food commodities. There was no support for the suggestion that the Consultative Group establish a separate technical committee to advise it on non-food commodities. It was also noted that there are ongoing studies of the institutional and resource requirements for improved research and related activities on jute and cotton in which the Bank, FAO and the UNDP are cooperating. Several of the major contributors to the international research program were clearly concerned to avoid any dilution of CGIAR's concentration on organizing international support for research primarily directed to food crops in view of the overwhelming importance to the world as a whole of accelerating the growth in food production over the next few decades.

Sincerely,

Warren C. Baum
Chairman
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Figures in [ ] are Secretariat estimates. * indicates an expression of interest with no indication of amount.

a/ Includes $800,000 available in 1973.
b/ DM 1 = $0.405. Includes $150,000 of bilateral funds applicable to core programs.
c/ In addition, USAID is making $250,000 available to ILCA and ILRAD in 1973.
d/ In addition to $465,000 allocated in 1973.
e/ In addition to $245,000 allocated in 1973.
f/ IBE considering possible contribution to the three Latin American Centers.