CGIAR 1996 Financial Report

CGIAR MEMBERS

Countries

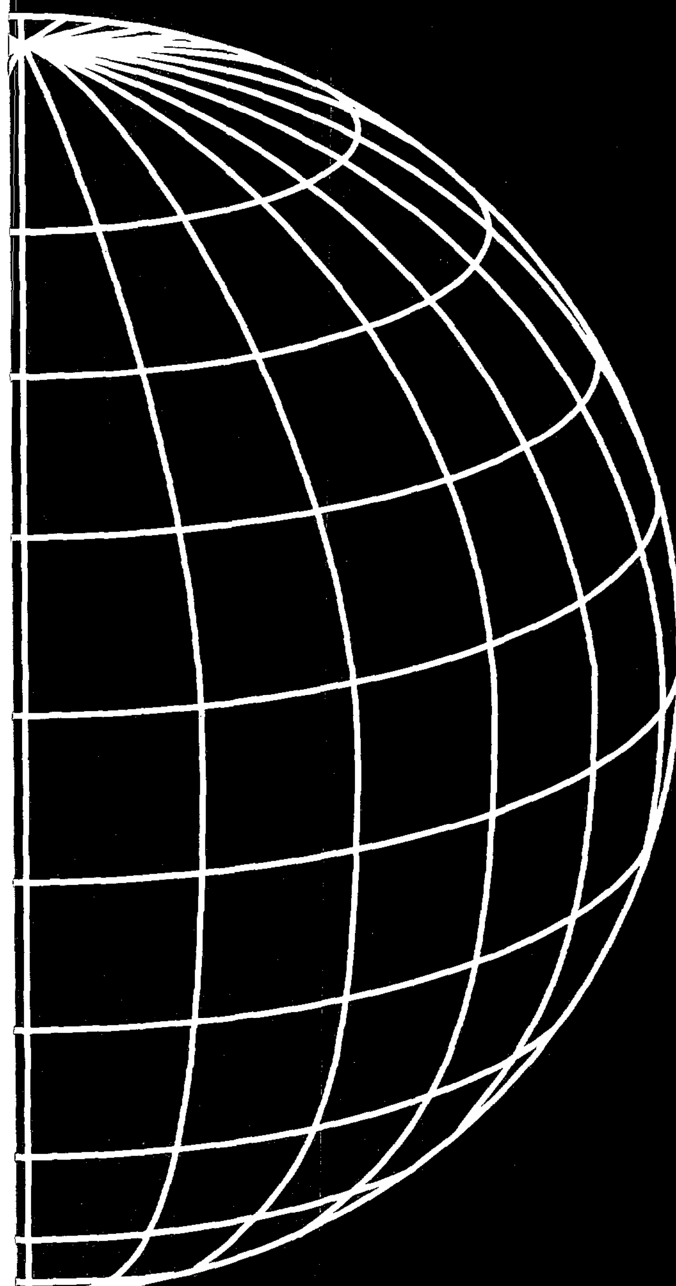
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Korea
Luxembourg
Mexico
The Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
The Philippines
Romania
Russia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
United Kingdom
United States of America

Foundations

Ford Foundation
Kellogg Foundation
Rockefeller Foundation

International and Regional Organizations

African Development Bank
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
Asian Development Bank
European Commission
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Inter-American Development Bank
International Development Research Centre
International Fund for Agricultural Development
Opec Fund for International Development
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
World Bank



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The mission of the CGIAR is to contribute through research to promoting sustainable agriculture for food security in the developing countries.

About This Report

The CGIAR is an informal association of fifty-four members that supports agricultural research and related activities of an international public goods nature carried out by sixteen autonomous research centers. Individual members support centers and programs of their choice, and each center directly receives and spends funds.

The CGIAR Secretariat reports on the financial results of the CGIAR system at the end of each calendar year. The results are reported in US dollars and consolidate financial information from the sixteen CGIAR centers. Centers issue other documents, including audited financial statements, annual reports, and project reports prepared for individual members, to describe their activities and results in detail.

The *1996 CGIAR Financial Report* aims to provide a comprehensive systemwide view of the CGIAR's financial flows in 1996. Section I provides an overview of the financial outcome and the aid environment in which the CGIAR operated in 1996. Section II reviews 1996 funding flows. Section III describes the allocation of resources by centers in support of the research agenda in 1996. Section IV describes the CGIAR's 1996 financial position, and Section V discusses the compliance of CGIAR centers in 1996 with established CGIAR financial guidelines.

Detailed financial data are provided in the annexes to this report. The tables are grouped together into four annex categories. Annex I provides a historical series on contributions to the CGIAR research agenda by member and by center from 1972 to 1996. It also includes relevant aid statistics. Annex II provides funding data, including a 1992 to 1996 time series. Annex III provides expenditure data, and Annex IV elaborates the CGIAR's 1996 financial position.

This report was reviewed by the CGIAR Finance Committee at its meeting during the Mid-Term Meeting of the CGIAR in May 1997.

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List of Acronyms

CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
DAC	Development Assistance Committee, OECD
GNP	Gross National Product
ICW	International Centers Week, CGIAR
MTM	Mid-Term Meeting, CGIAR
NARS	National Agricultural Research System(s)
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee, CGIAR
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
$	All financial data are reported in US dollars

I. Overview

The CGIAR is an informal association of fifty-four[1] members that supports agricultural research and related activities of an international public goods nature carried out by sixteen autonomous research centers. Individual members support centers and programs of their choice, and each center directly receives and spends funds and provides accountability through their externally audited financial statements.

The 1996 financial outcome of the CGIAR system as a whole is consolidated from the financial results of the sixteen independent CGIAR centers. Financial highlights for 1996, as compared to 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995, respectively, are summarized in Table 1 [see page 4]. The CGIAR's annual financial decisionmaking process and schedule, effective 1997, are outlined in Box 1 [see page 3], and the financial concepts and terminology used in the CGIAR are summarized in Box 2 [see page 5]. The tables in Annex I provide a historical series on contributions to the CGIAR research agenda by member (Annex Table I-1) and by center (Annex Table I-2) from 1972 to 1996. Annex I also includes relevant aid statistics (Annex Table I-3).

RENEWAL: MAINTAINING STABILITY

At its Mid-Term Meeting in May 1994, the CGIAR launched a program of renewal in response to a major crisis it confronted. The most visible manifestation of the crisis was a significant decline in funding for the agreed research agenda, as well as the diversion of funds from agreed CGIAR programs to projects outside of the agenda, since 1992. The decline was expected to persist in 1994 and 1995, thereby threatening the continuity, integrity, and effectiveness of research at the CGIAR centers. Behind the financial factor, however, there were a number of other uncertainties that reached deep into the vision, programs, governance, and approach of the CGIAR system. It was against this background that the CGIAR launched a renewal program to "clarify its vision, refocus its research agenda, create greater openness and transparency, strengthen its partnerships, ensure its efficiency and effectiveness, and tighten its governance and operations." The eighteen-month renewal program was underpinned by a short-term financial stabilization program, the cornerstone of which was an exceptional financial offer by the World Bank. By the conclusion of the renewal program at end-1995, the financial targets of the stabilization program had been fully met.

The 1996 financial framework was set against this backdrop of success. At International Centers Week in October 1995, resource requirements to fully finance the research agenda, which comprises the bulk of CGIAR center projects and activities, were approved at a level of $300 million for 1996. Shortly thereafter, however, it became evident that a mini-crisis was pending, threatening to jeopardize the financial stability achieved in the renewal process.

At the commencement of the Mid-Term Meeting in May 1996, there was concern over the financing of the 1996 research agenda due to several emerging financial developments. The agenda appeared to be at risk of being underfunded by about $20 million at the aggregate level. Furthermore, the potential funding shortfall was unevenly distributed among centers, placing the execution of the agenda by some centers in danger. The potential underfunding also put the World Bank's matching contribution in jeopardy, raising the possibility that a refund of part of the Bank's contribution would be required, thereby worsening the financial situation. Discussions at the Mid-Term Meeting on these developments led to the implementation of some immediate

[1]Thailand became a member of the CGIAR at the Mid-Term Meeting in May 1997.

measures to resolve the crisis in 1996, as well as modifications in the CGIAR's financing arrangements to avoid a recurrence of similar financial problems in future years.

Several members, most notably Denmark, provided additional resources of about $10 million to the five centers facing the brunt of the problems. Centers, the CGIAR Technical Advisory Committee, and members worked together to further realign resources in support of the research agenda from earlier commitments to activities outside of the agenda. The centers concerned initiated actions to curtail spending, including reductions in staff.

The 1996 financial results reflect the impact of these decisions. Actual funding for the agreed agenda amounted to $304 million. Full access to the Bank's matching contribution was thus ensured, as this amount represented full financing of the agreed agenda resource requirements, as estimated in October 1995. Four centers implemented staff separations that will result in cost reductions of well over $10 million in future years. While these steps represent responsible management actions to reduce the financial imbalance and to reposition the system, they were quite painful for center staff, especially in instances where as much as a 25 percent reduction in staff took place.

Today, the overall finances of the CGIAR are strong and healthier than they have been in many years. By 1996, the level of annual support for the research agenda had expanded by some 25 percent, from $236 million in 1993 on the eve of the renewal program. The refinements introduced at the 1996 Mid-Term Meeting completed the package of new financial instruments and procedures, implemented during the program of renewal, and are more consistent with the CGIAR's decentralized and informal financial structure. These two outcomes should result in the stability of the CGIAR's finances in the future.

Box 1.
The CGIAR's Annual Financial Decisionmaking Process and Schedule

Setting the Agenda (MTM - May). At the Mid-Term Meeting, the CGIAR Technical Advisory Committee proposes the research agenda for the following year based on interactions with the centers. Center proposals are based on the research directions agreed upon during a triennial consideration of center medium-term plans (effective 1998). The Group debates TAC's recommendations, taking into consideration advice from the Finance Committee on funding prospects, and endorses the proposed research agenda and financial allocations, with or without modification. Following the Mid-Term Meeting, the centers and the CGIAR Secretariat solicit overall financing indications from members.

Preparation of Financing Plans (June - September). Centers prepare their individual financing plans for the following year based on specific financing information solicited through bilateral contacts with members and past trends. World Bank funding is included on a percentage basis of funding secured by centers from other members.

Confirmation of Program Content (mid-September). Centers indicate to TAC and the CGIAR Secretariat any changes in expected funding for the research agenda, as determined through center interactions with individual members, and the implications of these changes on program content. TAC reviews the program content of the research agenda and highlights any significant changes for action by the Group at International Centers Week.

Review of Financing Plans (end-September - October). Following the confirmation of program content by TAC, the Finance Committee reviews center financing plans, including the contribution of the World Bank, for consistency and feasibility, based on funding information solicited by the CGIAR Secretariat.

Approval of the Research Agenda and Financing Plan (ICW - October). At International Centers Week, the Group considers the finalized research agenda and financing plan for the following year, leading to approval of financing and implementation of the research agenda.

Disbursement and Implementation (January - December). Following approval by the Group at international Centers Week (in the previous year) of the research agenda and financing plan, centers commence implementation of the agenda on January 1 of the current year, and members disburse funds to the centers. Of the World Bank funds, half are distributed in January; the remaining half are disbursed in June, following a review of updated center financing plans by the Finance Committee at the Mid-Term Meeting.

Accountability (Year End). At the end of the current year, centers prepare financial statements showing the use of the funds received in support of the research agenda. As well, centers confirm the use of the funds provided by the World Bank and refund any overcommitted funds to the Bank.

Table 1. CGIAR Financial Highlights, 1992-1996 [1]

(in $ million)

A.. Resource Summary ($)	1992 Research Agenda	1992 Total	1993 Research Agenda	1993 Total	1994 Research Agenda	1994 Total	1995 Research Agenda	1995 Total	1996 Research Agenda	1996 Total
CGIAR Contributions	247.3	318.7	234.7	311.3	268.1	325.2	269.6	328.6	304.0	331.8
Annual Change (%)	7%	9%	-5%	-2%	14%	4%	1%	1%	13%	1%
Other Revenue		16.1		6.9		11.7		14.9		13.8
Total Revenue		334.8		318.2		336.9		343.5		345.6
System Expenditure	258.7	325.9	254.1	323.3	264.7	321.8	286.0	337.8	325.0	355.2
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		8.9		(5.1)		15.1		5.7		(9.6)
Agenda Funding, % of total	78%		75%		82%		82%		92%	
# Contributing CGIAR Members	36		38		40		41		44	
CGIAR Contributions as % of ODA	0.41%	0.52%	0.42%	0.55%	0.45%	0.55%	0.46%	0.56%	0.55%	0.60%
B. Expenditure Share Profile (%)										
CGIAR Undertakings										
Increasing Productivity	49%		48%		46%		47%		40%	
Protecting the Environment	11%		14%		15%		16%		16%	
Saving Biodiversity	8%		6%		9%		10%		11%	
Improving Policies	10%		10%		10%		9%		12%	
Strengthening NARS	22%		22%		20%		18%		21%	
Region										
Sub-Saharan Africa	39%		37%		39%		39%		38%	
Asia	33%		34%		32%		32%		33%	
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	16%		15%		18%		17%		17%	
West Asia and North Africa (WANA)	12%		13%		11%		12%		12%	
Object										
Personnel	57%		59%		56%		55%		53%	
Supplies/Services	30%		28%		31%		31%		34%	
Travel	6%		6%		6%		7%		7%	
Depreciation	7%		7%		7%		7%		6%	
C. CGIAR Staff (#)										
International Staff	808		801		801		800		877	
Other Staff		11,041		9,981		9,843		9,498		9,416
Total Staff		11,849		10,782		10,644		10,298		10,293
D. CGIAR Financial Indicators										
Net fixed Assets ($)		215.7		220.8		211.0		217.6		231.0
Operating Fund in days (of revenue)		49		49		52		56		48
Capital Fund as a % of Fixed Assets		7%		9%		12%		11%		11%
Current Ratio		1.6		1.7		1.8		1.9		1.6
Memo notes:										
Centers' Cost Deflator (1996=1.00)		0.88		0.86		0.91		0.96		1.00
Estimated Total ODA, in $ billion		60.8		56.4		59.2		58.9		55.1
Capital Investments ($)		24.5		27.0		19.8		28.8		24.4

[1] Total is comprised of research agenda and non-agenda, definitions for which are provided on page 5 of this report.

Box 2.
CGIAR Financial Concepts and Terminology

The Research Agenda. The research agenda comprises the bulk of CGIAR center projects and activities. Components may be executed by one or more centers and/or jointly with national agricultural research systems, advanced research institutions, and non-governmental organizations. Centers develop the agenda and work programs in collaboration with partners. The CGIAR's Technical Advisory Committee reviews the agenda and, if appropriate, recommends it for CGIAR financing. Projects included in the agenda must meet four criteria. They must:

- be aimed at producing research or research-related (including training) international public goods;
- be of high priority in terms of accomplishing the CGIAR's goals and objectives;
- have acceptable probabilities of success; and
- not have alternative producers or sources of supply with suitable costs or reliability.

Non-agenda comprises activities which a center is qualified to undertake because of experience, location, size, or other factors, but which do not meet all of the criteria for inclusion in the research agenda.

Financing the Agenda. The agenda, as endorsed by the Group, is eligible for financing by members, including the World Bank. All centers and partners are encouraged to maximize financing, and there is no disincentive to do so. Mechanisms to ensure that the agenda is fully funded have evolved from earlier unsuccessful attempts to "guarantee" full financing solely using World Bank funds. Recently, changes have been made in the financing arrangements whereby members, instead of the World Bank alone, act to collectively fill any financial gaps that might arise in the course of the year. Most members now channel all of their support to the agenda.

Financing Modalities. Centers are primarily financed by annual support from CGIAR members. A modest amount is also available from annual miscellaneous income of the centers. This includes contributions from ad hoc sources who are not CGIAR members. The nature of financing does not influence or determine whether a project is part of the agenda. Member financing may be directed to the CGIAR, centers, programs, and projects with different degrees of specificity:

- to the CGIAR with flexibility regarding allocation based on CGIAR priorities;
- to centers or programs without any restrictions (with or without attribution requirements); or
- targeted to a specific center project, or subproject, or activity as defined in a contractual agreement.

All members are expected to contribute to the cost of center operations, including a proportionate share of administrative costs. The World Bank financing is always made available as general CGIAR support. All members are encouraged to provide their support in a similar manner. Members usually disburse funds, based on their financial procedures, directly to centers. The CGIAR

Secretariat provides disbursement services, through the World Bank, to members who prefer to make a single disbursement to the CGIAR.

CGIAR Agenda Matrix. The distribution of financial resources is presented as the CGIAR research agenda matrix, with centers comprising the rows and CGIAR activities the columns. Activities, presently nineteen in number, are aggregated into five groups, representing the principal undertakings of the CGIAR. The matrix is constructed by aggregating costs of center projects to the CGIAR activities. [Projects are the basic center unit of activity with objectives, outcomes, and milestones. A CGIAR project portfolio of about 300 projects, with common definitions and concepts used by all centers, is in effect in 1997.] The CGIAR has identified several thematic areas as systemwide programs to respond to specific challenges and to strengthen collaboration among centers and with partners. Center participation in these, included in the agenda matrix, is also presented in a supplementary matrix.

Implementation. Centers often implement the agenda in partnership with advanced institutions, NGOs, and NARS. These joint ventures may involve shared tasks at different points on the research continuum, from upstream laboratory-based research to applied field-level experimentation. Funding of such joint ventures is included in financing for the CGIAR research agenda.

AID ENVIRONMENT

The CGIAR is financed by contributions from its members—industrial and developing countries, foundations, and international and regional organizations. Industrial countries, specifically the members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, account for more than two-thirds of CGIAR financing. As CGIAR contributions are financed from aid budgets, annual trends in total aid disbursements, or Official Development Assistance, provide one of the more relevant indices for describing the CGIAR's external financial environment.

In 1996, ODA amounted to $55.1 billion, some $3.8 billion less than in 1995, and the aggregate ratio of ODA to GNP in DAC countries declined from 0.27 percent in 1995 to 0.25 percent in 1996. In its preliminary report on the financial flows to developing countries in 1996, the OECD noted that the 1996 ratio was the lowest that had been recorded since the United Nations adopted a target of 0.70 percent in 1970. The reduction in ODA in 1996 was due to a 35 percent decrease in ODA by Japan following almost a decade of continuing increases. ODA contributed by European countries remained virtually unchanged in 1996. However, unlike in 1995 when it declined, ODA of North American countries increased by 15 percent in 1996, as the United States increased its aid by 24 percent. European Union countries with significant increases in ODA in 1996 were Italy (58 percent) and Sweden (15 percent), while notable reductions were made by France (12 percent) and Belgium (9 percent). Denmark remained the most generous ODA contributor from among European members, providing slightly over 1 percent of its GNP as ODA. The Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands remained ahead of other DAC members in terms of the ODA/GNP ratio.

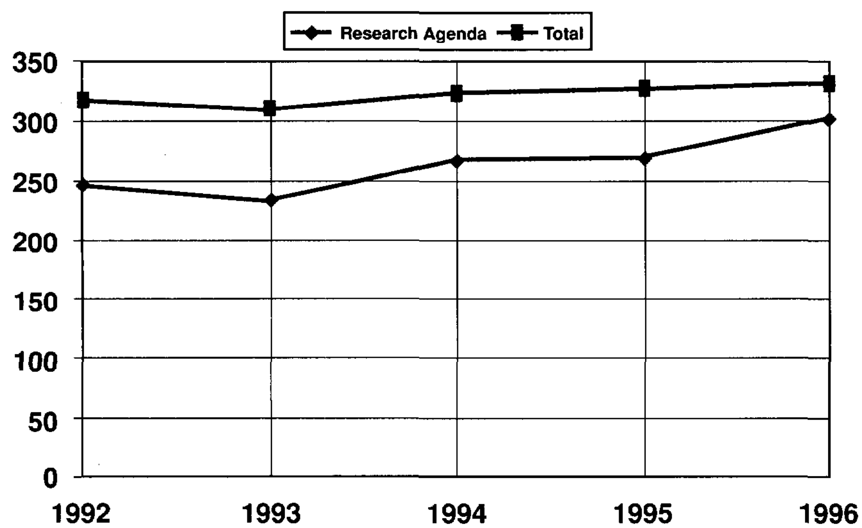
The OECD continues to project a dim outlook for ODA. In this environment, it is noteworthy that support to the CGIAR has been on an upward trend since 1992. Support by CGIAR members to the 1996 research agenda represented 0.55 percent of ODA, higher than in 1995. Details on trends in ODA and CGIAR contributions from DAC members are provided in Annex Table I-3.

II. 1996 CGIAR Funding

CGIAR CONTRIBUTIONS

In 1996 contributions from CGIAR members amounted to $332 million, comprising $304 million for the research agenda and $28 million for non-agenda programs [see Box 2 on page 5]. Annex II provides funding data, including a 1992 to 1996 time series. Agenda support increased in 1996 by 13 percent, or $35 million, while non-agenda support decreased by 52 percent, from $59 million. Total contributions increased by about 1 percent, or $4 million, over 1995. Chart 1 shows CGIAR funding from 1992 to 1996. Annex Table II-1 provides the ranking of CGIAR contributions to the agreed research agenda from 1992 to 1996. CGIAR funding in 1996 by member is shown in Annex Table II-2. and support to the agreed research agenda by member by center is provided in Annex Table II-3.

Chart 1. CGIAR Funding, 1992-1996
(in $ million)



EVOLUTION OF 1996 SUPPORT TO THE AGREED RESEARCH AGENDA

At International Centers Week 1995, the Group approved a financing plan for the 1996 research agenda at a level of $299 million, as recommended by the Finance Committee, which had determined that resources of this order were likely to be available to finance the agenda requirements. The Finance Committee also recommended that a small reserve of $2.5 million be set aside from World Bank funds for any unforeseen needs in the course of 1996. By November 1995, when details of the 1996 financing plan were released to the centers by the CGIAR Secretariat, it was confirmed that 1996 funding might reach $300 million, about the level projected at ICW95.

By the 1996 Mid-Term Meeting, however, it became apparent that the research agenda might be underfunded by about $20 million at the aggregate level due to three factors: (i) a decrease in the level of agenda support expected by centers, including the redesignation of some agenda support as non-agenda support; (ii) reductions in contributions from members and lower disbursements from several institutional members; and (iii) the resulting reduction in the World Bank matching contribution. Furthermore, the potential funding shortfall was unevenly distributed among centers. Financing gaps of 10 percent to 20 percent were projected at five centers—CIAT, ICRISAT, IRRI, IITA, and ISNAR—while smaller gaps were estimated at ICARDA, CIFOR, and IPGRI. The prospects for the remaining centers remained on track.

Discussions at MTM96 led to some immediate measures to resolve the crisis, including a rescue package comprising $10 million in new funds from several members and the World Bank reserve [see Table 2], and the reprogramming of $12 million from non-agenda support to agenda support. As detailed in Box 1 above [see page 3], modifications to the CGIAR's financing arrangements were also introduced to avoid a recurrence of similar financial problems in future years. These modified arrangements are effective in 1997.

The final funding outcome for 1996—$304 million for the research agenda—is slightly above the financing plan approved at ICW95.

Table 2. 1996 Rescue Package
(in $ million)

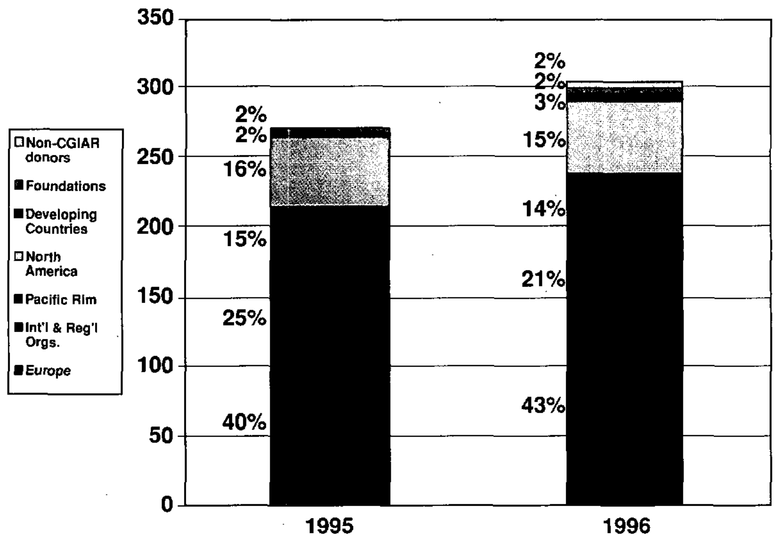
	Australia	Denmark	France	India	Japan	Sweden	World Bank Reserve	Total
CIAT	0.1	1.8			0.5	0.2	0.6	**3.2**
CIMMYT		0.4		0.1			0.5	**1.0**
ICRISAT	0.1	2.0	0.3		0.4			**2.8**
IITA		1.0					0.3	**1.3**
IRRI		1.2					0.6	**1.8**
Total	**0.2**	**6.4**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**2.0**	**10.1**

CONTRIBUTION PROFILE

In 1996 forty-four members—three more than in 1995, with the addition of Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Kellogg Foundation—contributed to the CGIAR research agenda. The average contribution in 1996 was $6.8 million, slightly higher than in 1995, when it was $6.7 million. The forty-four contributing members can be placed into four distinct groups: industrial countries (19), developing countries (11), foundations (3), and international and regional organizations (11). For analytical purposes, industrial countries can be further subdivided along geographical lines into three subgroups: Europe, North America, and the Pacific Rim. This classification is used throughout this report. It should be emphasized, however, that, as contributions to the CGIAR are voluntary and each CGIAR member has the freedom to decide which centers to support and at what level, the trends emerging from any of the groupings should not be interpreted as policy decisions by the group concerned.

As shown in Chart 2, contributions to the agenda in 1995 and 1996 by member groups indicate a continued decline in the North America group, while both the European and developing countries groups expanded their shares. This reflects the efforts by individual members—such as the substantial increase by Denmark, as well as efforts by Australia, France, Japan, Norway, and Sweden—to mobilize additional resources for the rescue package devised at MTM96. It also reflects the initiation in 1996 of a substantial contribution by the European Commission to ICARDA. In addition to a first-time contribution by Côte d'Ivoire, several other developing country members stepped up their support in 1996. Indonesia increased its cash contribution to $0.5 million, and Iran and the Philippines increased their agenda support. Through these efforts, contributions from developing countries increased by over 66 percent from 1995, increasing their share of the total from 1 percent in 1994 and 2 percent in 1995, to 3 percent in 1996.

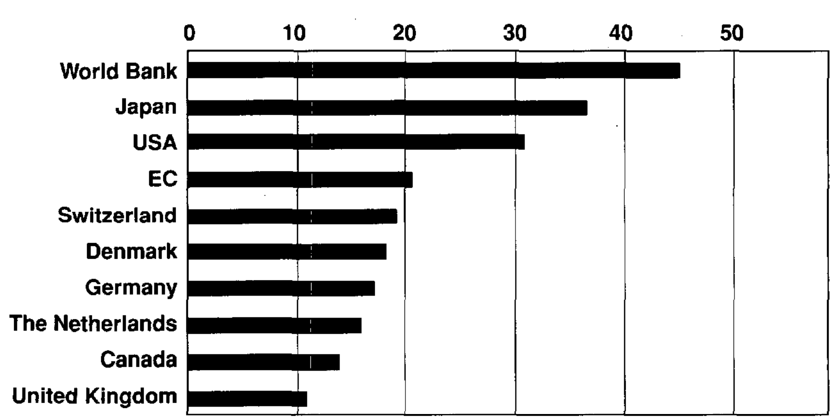
Chart 2. Agenda Contributions, 1995-1996
(by member group in $ million and percentages)



[1/] The European Commission is included in the European group.

As in 1995, the support provided by the top ten contributors to the CGIAR in 1996 funded about three-quarters of the research agenda. Their contributions are illustrated in Chart 3. Japan maintained its standing as the largest contributor after the World Bank. Also notable is that Switzerland and Denmark moved up in ranking to fifth and sixth, respectively.

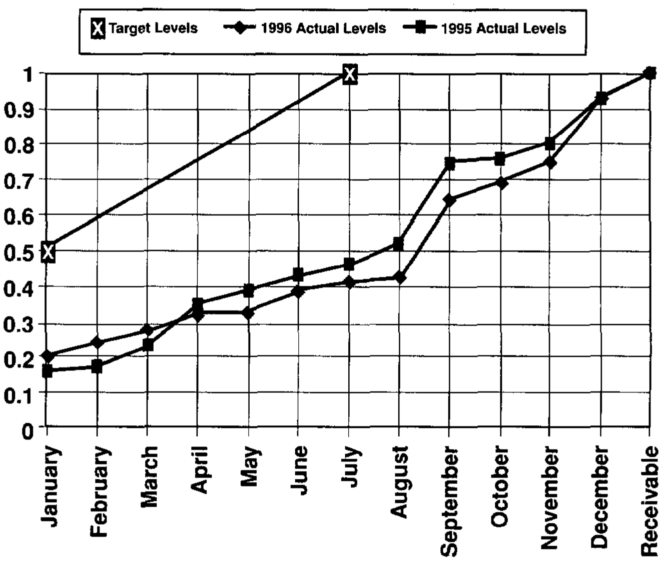
Chart 3. 1996 Top Ten Agenda Contributors
(in $ million)



DISBURSEMENTS

Continued progress was made at the beginning of 1996 toward meeting the disbursement targets set under the stabilization program—50 percent of commitments disbursed in January and the balance by mid-year. In the first quarter of 1996, 27 percent of resources were made available in comparison with 23 percent in 1995. For the rest of the year, however, although disbursements maintained pace with 1995 in dollar terms, there was a slippage in percentage terms throughout the year. Consequently, by the end of the third quarter disbursements lagged 11 points behind 1995, when 75 percent had been disbursed by early October. Part of the explanation for the slippage can be found in the funding gaps faced by some centers at mid-year. Although financing was found to partially meet the gaps, actual release of funds against these extraordinary commitments was not possible until the last quarter of the year. The disbursement of funds in 1996 is illustrated in Chart 4, and details are provided in Annex Table II-4.

Chart 4. 1996 Disbursement of Funds
(cumulative percentages)



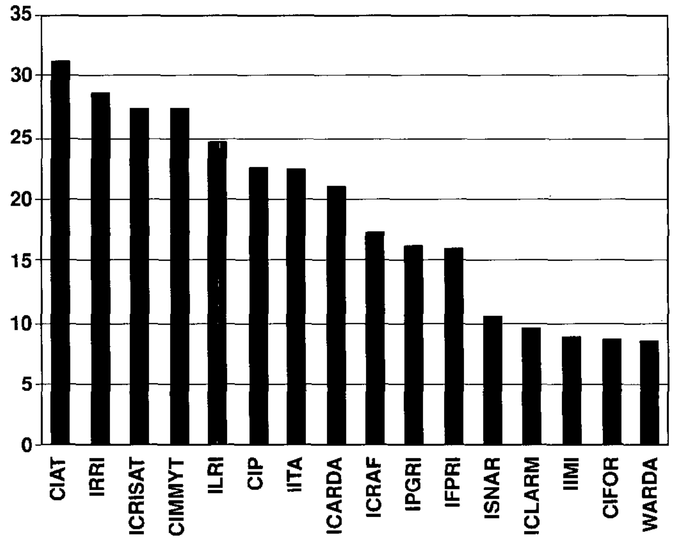
CENTER PERSPECTIVE

The goal for 1996 was to attain the level of agenda funding—about $300 million—approved at ICW95. The 1996 outcome confirms the achievement of this goal in the aggregate.

In relation to the *financing approved at ICW95*, funding for a majority of the centers was at or above approved levels. The exceptions were ILRI and the five centers identified for special assistance at MTM96. In case of ILRI, the shortfall was caused by lower-than-budgeted support for the systemwide livestock initiative. The budgetary shortfall was predictable for the five centers identified for special assistance at MTM96, as the rescue package was only designed to cover about half of the budgetary gap, with the concerned centers expected to control expenditures to cover the other half of the shortfall. This occurred in all cases. Furthermore, to position themselves for the future in terms of both financial stringency and changing research requirements, these centers also carried out sizable reductions in international and national staff. While the reductions at ICRISAT and IRRI have been well publicized, reductions in staff were also made at CIAT, IITA, and CIMMYT. [These reductions are not reflected in 1996 personnel data, as, in most instances, a severance period is applicable.] The overall separation cost amounted to more than $10 million and was covered from center operating reserves.

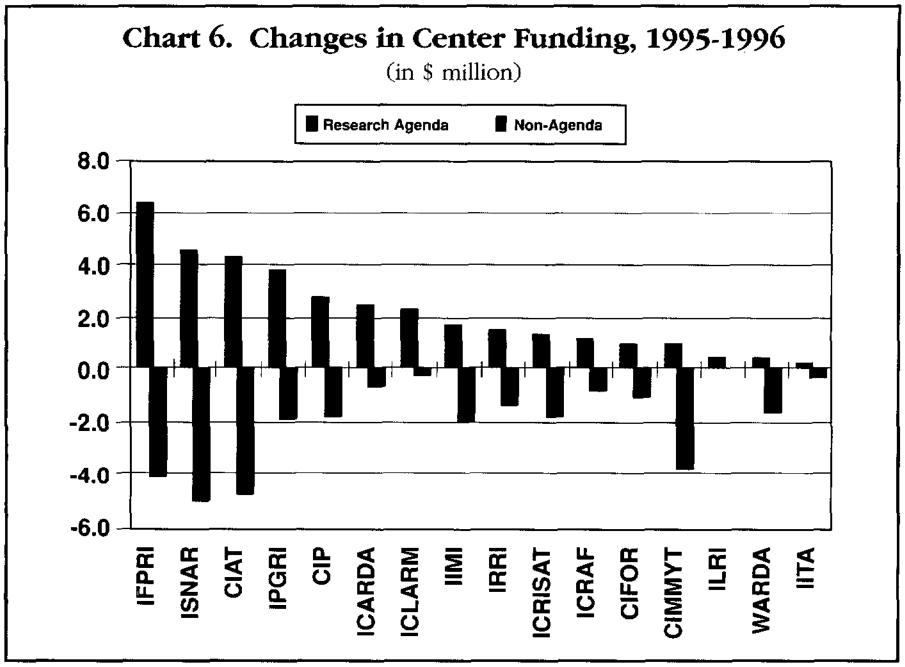
Chart 5 illustrates the distribution of research agenda funding by center. In 1996, CIAT replaced IRRI as the recipient of the largest amount of agenda funding, while WARDA replaced ISNAR as the recipient of the smallest amount.

Chart 5. 1996 Research Agenda Funding
(by center in $ million)



The 1996 agreed agenda included *systemwide initiatives and programs* requiring $13 million in financing. The twelve centers convening these programs reported that targeted financing only amounted to about $5.5 million. Actual availability of funds is likely to have been higher, as centers can also use unrestricted funds to support systemwide activities. The systemwide livestock initiative, convened by ILRI, received very little support in 1996; support will increase in 1997, although it will not fully meet requirements. ICRISAT was unable to fund two initiatives it convened, the rice-wheat initiative and the desert margin initiative. At the beginning of 1996, ICRAF reported a significant gap for the alternatives to slash-and-burn program; however, steps were subsequently taken by several members to cover the requirements. Targeted financing was provided in 1997 to IIMI to cover the 1996-1997 requirements of the global water program. In most other instances, financing was adequate to support the actual level of activity in 1996.

When *comparing 1996 agenda funding with actual funding received in 1995*, the outcome was positive in all instances. Agenda funding expanded for all centers in 1996 over 1995 levels, increasing by over $1 million for each center except IITA, ILRI, and WARDA, whose increases were smaller. Non-agenda funding declined for all centers, reflecting a decision by most centers, and endorsed by TAC, to integrate agenda and non-agenda activities. Non-agenda funding declined the least for IITA and IRRI—traditionally the largest recipients of non-agenda funding—remaining at about 1995 levels. Chart 6 illustrates the changes in center funding from 1995 to 1996 for agenda as well as non-agenda programs.



The 1996 financial outcome was positive as well when comparing total—agenda and non-agenda—funding with 1995 results, as can be seen by adding the two bars, representing the changes in agenda and non-agenda funding, for each center in Chart 6. Annex Table II-5 details 1996 funding by center; Annex Table II-6 provides 1996 funding outcome by center; Annex Table II-7 shows CGIAR system grants by center from 1992 to 1996.

WORLD BANK SUPPORT

The World Bank contributed $45 million to the CGIAR in 1996, an increase of $5 million, or 13 percent, over the Bank's 1995 "regular" contribution of $40 million. Bank support in 1996 amounted to 15 percent of total CGIAR agenda support compared to 18 percent in 1995.

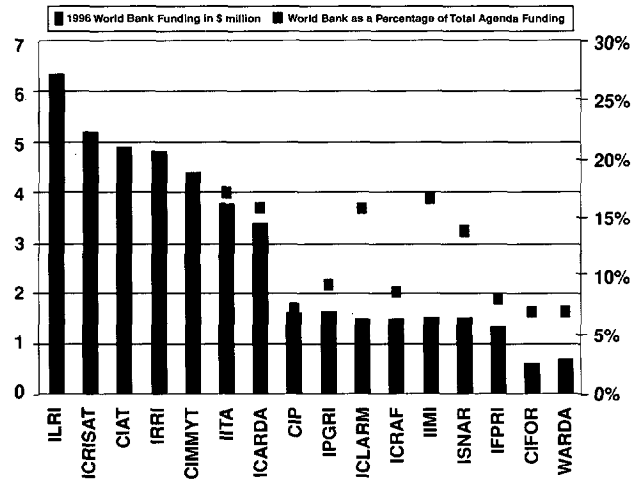
Following the procedure endorsed at ICW94, the Finance Committee at its ICW95 meeting allocated the Bank's 1996 contribution in two tranches. The first tranche of $25 million was allocated in proportion to the approved budgets of the centers—about 8.3 percent for each center. The second tranche was allocated to fill gaps remaining in the approved agenda of centers after all other funding had been taken into consideration. The Finance Committee decided, as it did in 1995, to hold back $2.5 million from the second tranche to cover any adverse changes in funding later in the year. Thus, $17.5 million was allocated to fill funding gaps in center agenda requirements. To improve the cash flow position of centers both tranches of the World Bank contribution were disbursed in January 1996.

The remaining $2.5 million was added to a reserve initiated in 1995 with a contribution of $2.5 million, for a total reserve of $5 million. At MTM96 $2 million of the reserve was allocated to centers faced with funding gaps [see Table 2 on page 8]. For accounting purposes this distribution was counted against the 1995 reserve contribution. At the end of 1996, Bank funds allocated to the reserve stood at $3 million—$0.5 million remaining from 1995, and $2.5 million from 1996. Switzerland also made a contribution of $1.6 million to the reserve, bringing the total size of the reserve to $4.6 million.

Chart 7 illustrates the distribution of Bank support in 1996, both in terms of the actual amount and the percentage it represented of total center funding. All sixteen centers received Bank support in 1996, ranging from 7 to 25 percent of total agenda contributions. A longer-term perspective for the period 1992 to 1996 is available in Annex Table II-8.

Chart 7. Distribution of 1996 World Bank Support

(by center)



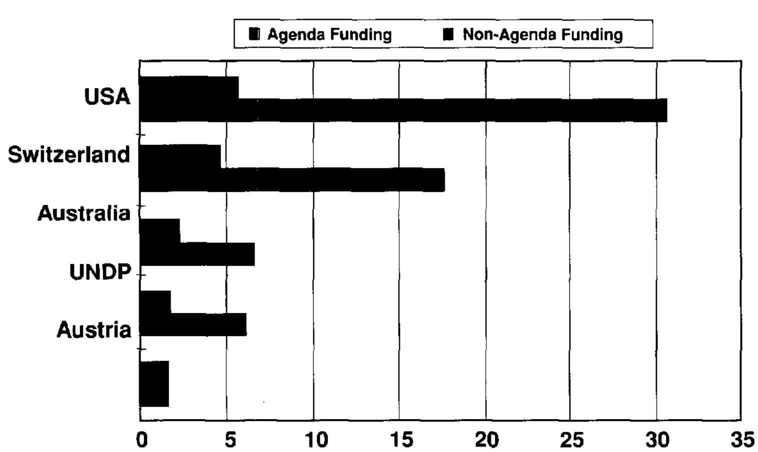
1996 NON-AGENDA CONTRIBUTIONS

The research agenda comprises the bulk of CGIAR center projects and activities. Non-agenda comprises activities which a center is qualified to undertake because of experience, location, size, or other factors, but which do not meet all of the criteria for inclusion in the research agenda.

Funding of non-agenda activities in 1996 amounted to $28 million, 52 percent lower than the 1995 level of $59 million, indicating that the commitment by centers and members during the renewal program to give priority to the agenda was being realized. The 1996 composition of non-agenda funding by member group confirms that, as before, there is little distinction between the sources of support for agenda and non-agenda programs. It seems likely, therefore, that in the future CGIAR funding will be fully aligned to agenda programs and non-agenda funding will diminish to minimal levels. Chart 8 shows

Chart 8. 1996 Largest Contributors of Non-Agenda Funding

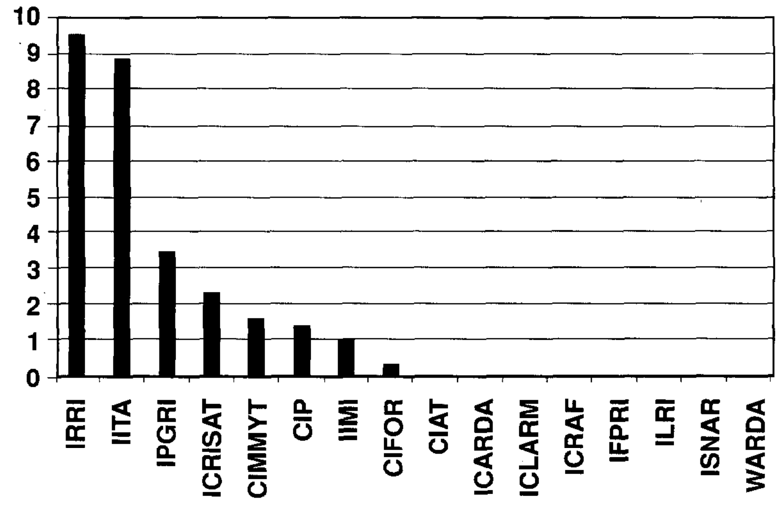
(in $ million)



the contributions made to both agenda funding and non-agenda funding by the largest contributors of non-agenda support in 1996.

The five largest non-agenda contributors in 1996 provided 54 percent of the support. The United States and Switzerland maintained their 1995 positions among the top five. Australia, UNDP, and Austria (which for the first time ever featured among the top five non-agenda contributors because of its support to various programs at IITA) replaced Germany, Japan, and the Netherlands, the bulk of whose support was integrated into agenda programs. Chart 9 shows 1996 non-agenda funding by center. Annex Table II-9 provides details on 1996 non-agenda funding by member by center.

Chart 9. 1996 Non-Agenda Funding
(by center in $ million)



There was a greater concentration of non-agenda funding among the centers in 1996. While the top five recipients in 1995—IRRI, IITA, IPGRI, CIMMYT, and ISNAR—accounted for 60 present of non-agenda funding, the top two in 1996—IRRI and IITA—accounted for 65 percent. This can be partly explained by the fact that the number of centers without non-agenda programs increased from one—ILRI—in 1995 to seven—CIAT, ICARDA, ICRAF, IFPRI, ILRI, ISNAR, and WARDA—in 1996.

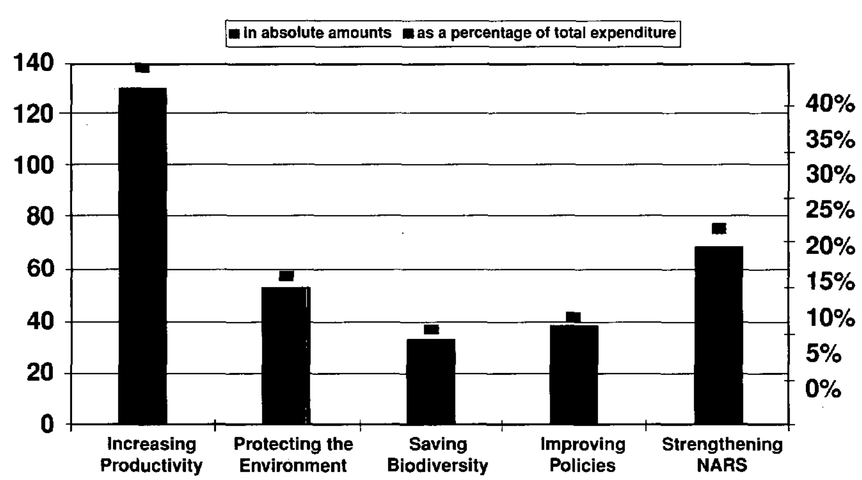
III. Agenda Resources Used by the Centers in 1996

Spending on agenda programs in 1996 amounted to $325 million, expanding by 14 percent over the 1995 level of $286 million. The allocation of resources is reviewed below from three perspectives: by undertaking, by region, and by object of expenditure. Annex III details on expenditure data. Annex Table III-1 provides data on investments by center from 1992 to 1996.

BY UNDERTAKING

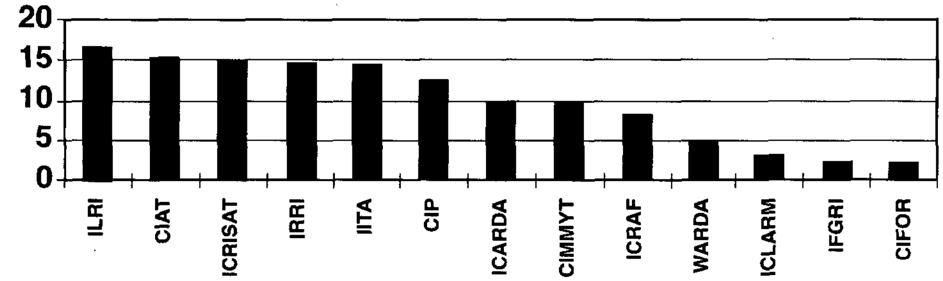
Chart 10 illustrates 1996 investments in the five principal undertakings of the CGIAR: increasing productivity; protecting the environment; saving biodiversity; improving policies; and, strengthening national agricultural research systems. The overall distribution of resources is consistent with the investment pattern endorsed by the Group. Details for the period 1992 to 1996 are provided in Annex Table III-2. Actual investment levels increased in 1996, when compared with 1995 results, for all but one undertaking. In addition, significant changes are notable in the distribution of resources, measured in percentage terms, for increasing productivity, improving policies, and strengthening NARS. Two technical reasons largely explain these percentage changes. First, starting in 1996, several centers refined and realigned their investments across the five undertakings, as a result of implementing a project based approach to research planning and resource allocation; for example, in 1996 CIMMYT redistributed its allocation to better reflect its work aimed at protecting the environment and saving biodiversity. Second, the realignment of agenda and non-agenda programs by IFPRI, ISNAR, and IPGRI are a reflection of the higher investments in "improving policies" and "strengthening NARS" by these centers. In prior years, these investments were excluded from the agenda, thus their contributions were underestimated. A center-level perspective on investments in the five CGIAR undertakings is provided in Charts 10a, 10b, 10c, 10d, and 10e, details are provided in Annex Table III-3.

Chart 10. 1996 Investments in CGIAR Undertakings
(in $ million)



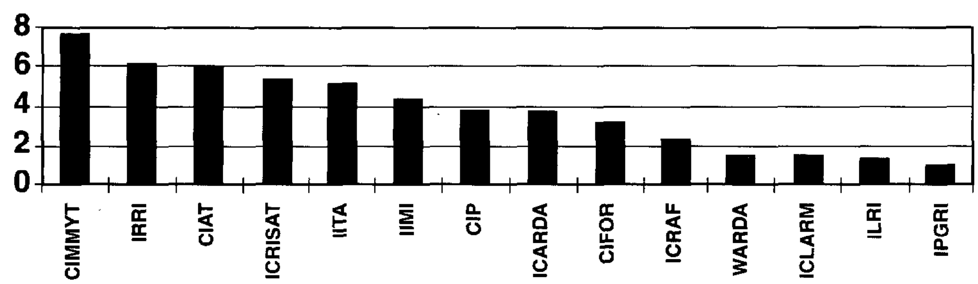
Investments in "increasing productivity," as shown in Chart 10a, continued to be the major thrust of CGIAR activities, although they continued to decline in both absolute and percentage terms. Crops continued to the major focus, accounting for 72 percent of the investments, followed by livestock at 18 percent, forestry at 8 percent, and fish at 2 percent.

Chart 10a. Center Investments in Increasing Productivity
(in $ million)



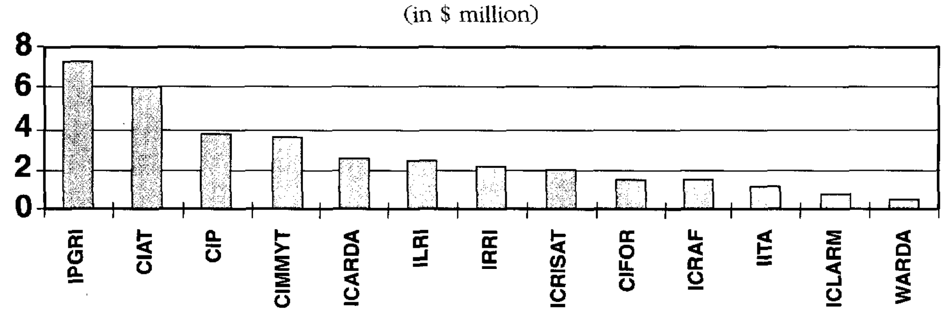
Investments in "protecting the environment" stabilized in 1996, after sharply rising in 1993 to 1995. The commodity centers accounted for the bulk of investments in activities aimed at protecting the environment. Except for the above-mentioned CIMMYT adjustment in 1996, relative center shares, shown in Chart 10b, remained fairly constant for this activity.

Chart 10b. Center Investments in Protecting the Environment
(in $ million)



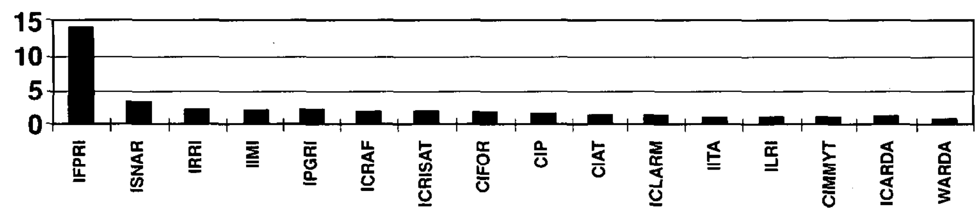
Investments in "saving biodiversity" continued to expand in 1996, maintaining the growth trend observed in earlier years. The most significant changes compared to 1995, both increases, occurred at CIAT and CIMMYT. Center investments in this undertaking are shown in Chart 10c.

Chart 10c. Center Investments in Saving Biodiversity
(in $ million)



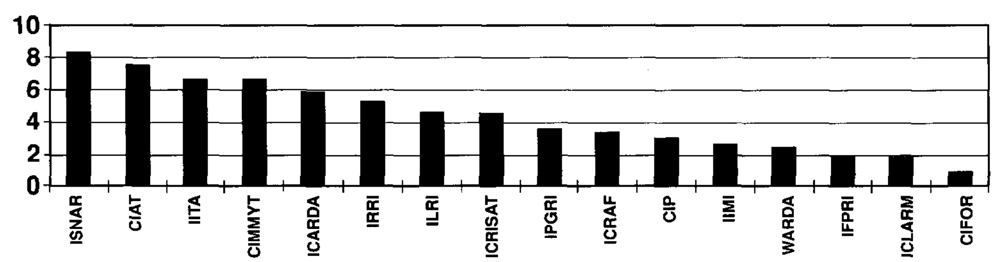
Investments in "improving policies," shown in Chart 10d, expanded in 1996, largely a result of the realignment between agenda and non-agenda programs by IFPRI and ISNAR.

Chart 10d. Center Investments in Improving Policies
(in $ million)



Investments in "strengthening NARS," shown in Chart 10e, expanded in 1996, a reversal of the declining trend of the three previous years.

Chart 10e. Center Investments in Strengthening NARS
(in $ million)

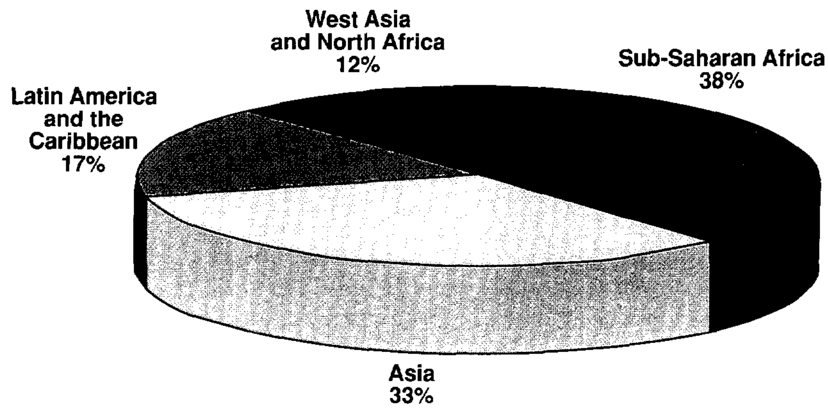


BY REGION

The 1996 allocation of CGIAR resources by the developing regions of the world is shown in Chart 11 [see page 18]. The overall distribution of resources does not indicate significant shifts from 1995, as can be seen in Table 1 [see page 4], and none are expected in the near future. Allocations for research targeted to Sub-Saharan Africa continued to be the major focus of CGIAR activities, with 38 percent of reported resources aimed at addressing research and training needs in this region. Allocations for research targeted to other regions also continued to increase in dollar terms.

Almost all centers had activities aimed at Sub-Saharan Africa in 1996, with four centers—IITA, ILRI, ICRAF, and ICRISAT—accounting for over two-thirds of the resources committed. The pattern was similar in Asia. A majority of the centers carried out activities in Asia in 1996, and four centers—IRRI, ICRISAT, CIMMYT, and CIP—accounted for the bulk of the allocations. On the other hand, over two-thirds of the allocations made in West Asia and North Africa continued to be made by ICARDA, while CIAT accounted for about half of the allocations made in Latin America and the Caribbean. Annex Table III-4 provides center-level detail. Regional investment data was received from fourteen of sixteen centers [ICLARM and IIMI did not report, and the CGIAR total was calculated by extrapolating values for these two centers based on their 1995 shares].

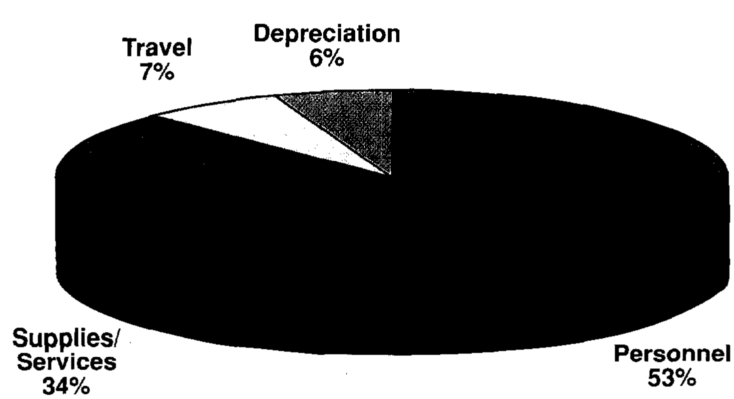
Chart 11. 1996 CGIAR Allocations by Developing Regions



BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

The trend in reduced spending on personnel, noted in 1995, continued in 1996. While actual dollar amounts spent on personnel increased in 1996, the rate of increase in spending was lower than the overall spending rate. This was also confirmed by staffing numbers, which continued to decline in absolute terms for both internationally and nationally recruited staff. As shown in Chart 12, personnel costs amounted to 53 percent of total spending in 1996. This compares with 55 percent in 1995, and an average of 57 percent during 1992 to 1994, as indicated in Table 1 [see page 4]. These developments are indicative of the continuing trend at centers to control spending on personnel through staff separations, as a measure to increase financial flexibility in an increasingly volatile aid environment. There is no question that the reductions of international and national staff have been painful; however, they were necessary to enable the centers concerned to respond to changes in the research environment and the priorities of the CGIAR. There were no significant changes in expenditures on supplies and services, travel, and depreciation in 1996. Annex Table III-5 provides detailed center-level information on object investments. Annex Table III-6 provides data on CGIAR staffing from 1992 to 1996.

Chart 12. 1996 CGIAR Expenditure by Object



COST CHANGES

The costs at CGIAR centers are affected by both inflation and fluctuations in currency values—the relationship between the exchange rates of expenditure currencies and the US dollar, the unit of account in the CGIAR. An aggregate CGIAR cost increase index in dollar terms can be established using data on the proportion of expenditures in various currencies and the annual exchange rates of currencies reported by the International Monetary Fund. For 1996, the loss of purchasing power of CGIAR centers due to cost increases was 4.5 percent. Annex Table III-7 illustrates center weighted inflation rates from 1992 to 1996.

IV. 1996 Financial Position

The aggregation of center financial information for 1992 to 1996, shown in Table 3 and elaborated in Annex IV, is the financial position of the CGIAR system. Annex Table IV-I provides details by center. Using standard measures of financial analysis, the 1996 financial data confirms a number of positive trends, and indicates that the CGIAR as a whole, and the centers individually, are in good financial condition.

Table 3. CGIAR System Financial Position, 1992-1996

(in $ thousand)

Assets	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**
Current Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	134,956	142,305	175,481	170,756	173,941
Accounts Receivable:					
Donors	50,594	34,776	42,294	42,940	45,547
Employees	3,074	2,513	2,313	2,153	2,401
Others	12,287	13,551	13,179	16,021	15,344
Inventories	9,405	9,425	10,062	10,137	9,208
Prepaid Expenses	3,629	4,034	4,486	4,170	4,212
Other Current Assets	7,313	8,397	11,796	9,276	5,314
Total Current Assets	221,259	215,001	259,611	255,454	255,967
Fixed Assets					
Property, Plant, and Equipment	389,220	407,982	413,571	431,721	448,055
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	174,212	187,165	202,511	214,113	217,027
Total Fixed Assets (Net)	215,008	220,817	211,060	217,608	231,028
Total Assets	436,267	435,818	470,671	473,061	486,995
Liabilities and Net Assets					
Current Liabilities					
Bank Indebtedness	4,319	10,362	1,365	2,368	517
Accounts Payable:					
Donors	67,804	40,109	64,010	60,255	64,673
Employees	6,190	2,060	9,789	16,071	21,421
Others	34,082	29,636	31,385	27,901	28,603
In-trust Accounts	3,252	2,438	3,422	1,218	5,448
Accruals and Provisions	23,491	44,256	41,406	34,530	42,402
Total Current Liabilities	139,138	128,861	151,377	142,343	163,532
Long-Term Liabilities					
Total Long-Term Liabilities	12,314	7,676	8,836	9,592	1,365
Total Liabilities	151,452	136,537	160,213	151,935	164,897
Net Assets					
Capital Invested in Fixed Assets:					
Center-owned	213,914	218,108	201,962	211,383	220,722
In Custody	66	1,642	10,240	10,468	9,900
Capital Fund	26,271	37,072	50,422	46,160	45,792
Operating Fund and Other Funds	44,564	42,459	47,834	53,115	45,673
Total Net Assets	284,815	299,281	310,458	321,127	322,087
Total Liabilities / Net Assets	436,267	435,818	470,671	473,061	486,984

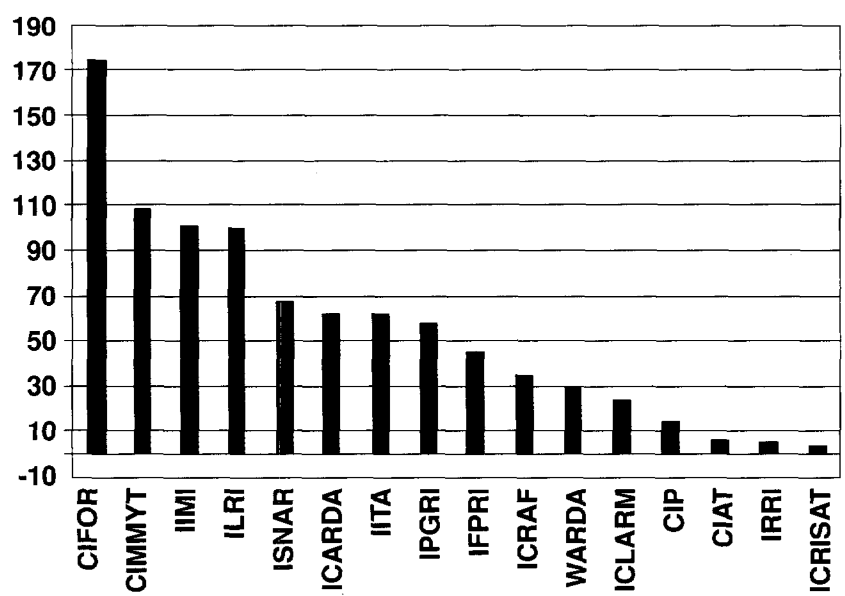
NET ASSETS

Net assets are prime indicators for not-for-profit organizations, equivalent to equity capital and reserves in a for-profit organization. A growth trend in these balances is a positive indicator of financial health, although there is no norm for the optimal size of the balances. Net assets include capital invested in operating funds, fixed assets, capital-related funds, and funds set up for special purposes. Following the introduction of depreciation accounting in 1992, there was growth in the CGIAR's net assets, as centers began setting aside funds to ensure an orderly asset acquisition and renewal program, thereby building up the capital fund. By 1995, the capital fund appeared to have reached a level at which centers could implement the program. In 1996 the fund stabilized while investments in physical capital expanded. Total net assets, however, contracted by about $2 million in 1996, as several centers were forced to draw down reserves, held as capital or operating funds, to cover the separation costs associated with staff reductions mentioned earlier in this report.

Operating Fund

Accumulated operating surplus/deficit is equivalent to "retained earnings" in a business enterprise. In a not-for-profit context it indicates the financial capacity of an organization to adjust to unplanned changes in revenue. Accordingly, beginning in 1996, the operating fund is defined in terms of revenue expressed in number of revenue days (total revenue divided by 365 days). At the system level, the operating fund contracted to forty-eight revenue days in 1996, as compared to fifty-eight days in 1995, mainly due to the provision for staff separation costs by some centers. In particular, CIAT, ICRISAT, IITA, and IRRI collectively drew down about $10 million in operating reserves to cover the exceptional costs of staff separation in 1996. Of the remaining centers, most were able to match expenditures and revenues closely, with the result that their operating fund levels were maintained. As shown in Chart 13, operating fund levels at the majority of centers in 1996 continue to be above the CGIAR average of forty-eight days.

Chart 13. 1996 Operating Fund
(by center in revenue days)

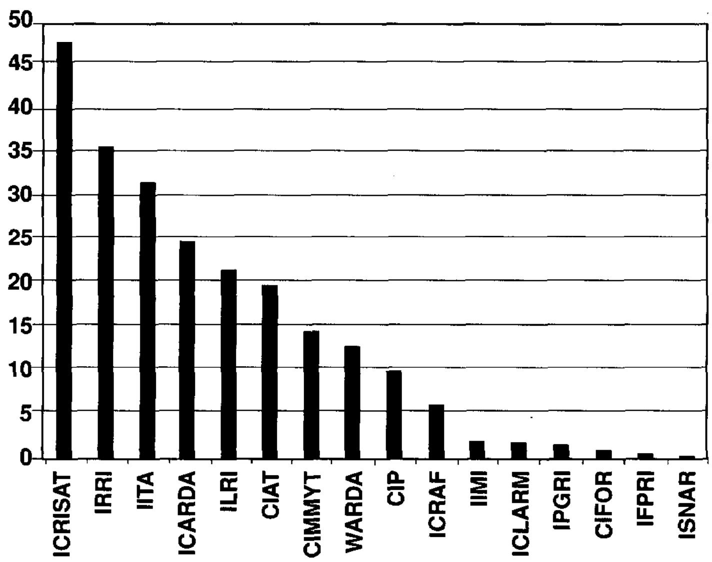


It should be noted that IRRI, which had the largest draw down in operating reserves due to separation costs of about $5 million, intends to replenish its reserves by amortizing its separation costs through cost savings over a period of time. Staffing reductions at ICRISAT in 1997 are likely to further deplete ICRISAT's reserves by about $4 million.

Fixed Assets

The book value of fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation and other adjustments, increased in 1996 as ICRAF and ILRI added more assets. In ICRAF's case the addition represents near completion of its building program, while ILRI was able to complete asset renewal deferred in earlier years. Excluding these centers, the asset base indicates a stable pattern of capital acquisition, an expected outcome of depreciation accounting and financing policies adopted by the CGIAR in 1992. As shown in Annex Table IV-2, capital investments averaged about $25 million in 1993 to 1996. ICRISAT had the largest investment program in 1996 at $4.4 million, followed by ILRI, IRRI, ICARDA, and CIMMYT at about $3 million each. Chart 14 illustrates the 1996 year-end levels of fixed assets, net of depreciation, for all centers.

Chart 14. 1996 Net Fixed Assets
(by center in $ million)

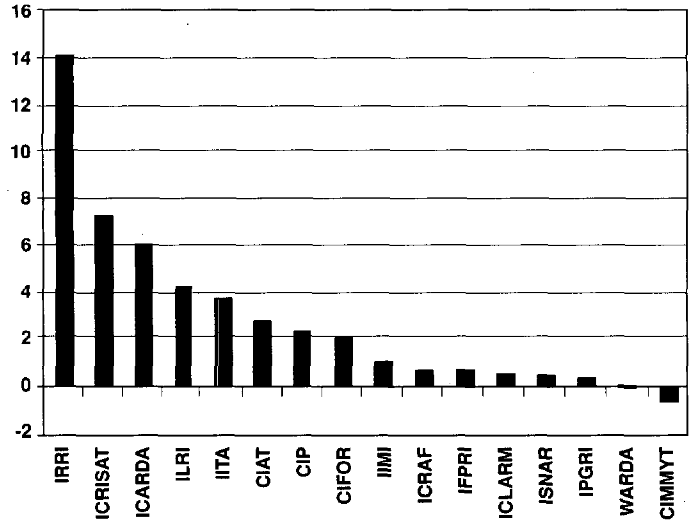


Capital Fund

The capital fund comprises funds accumulated for future fixed asset replacement and acquisition. It is primarily established by setting aside funds each year, equal to the value of the annual depreciation charge. The mechanism of capital fund accumulation, through the funding of depreciation, continued as planned in 1996. As noted above, after a period of rapid accumulation in the capital fund during 1992 to 1994, the resumption of capital renewal programs by the centers led to a decline in the capital fund in 1995. The capital fund amounted to 10 percent of gross fixed assets in 1996, down a percentage point from 1995. Several developments are noteworthy as shown in Chart 15. The 1996 capital spending at CIMMYT was higher than the amounts being set aside as depreciation, resulting in no accumulation in the capital fund. This was also the case at CIAT in 1995. The CGIAR Secretariat will continue to monitor these developments.

Chart 15. 1996 Capital Fund

(by center in $ million)

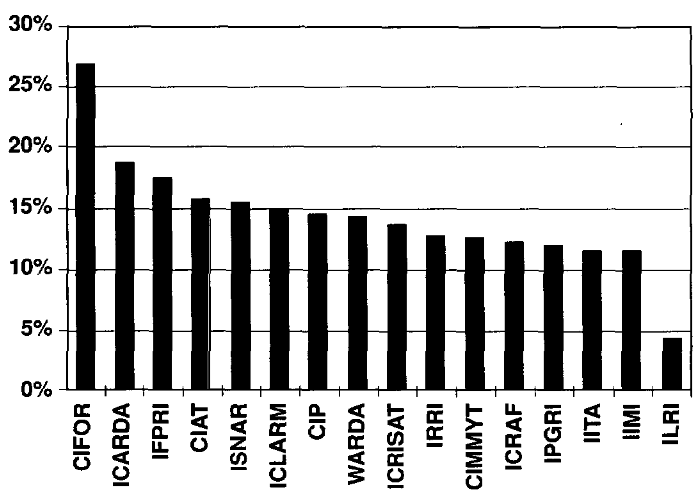


LIQUIDITY

Liquidity is the ability of an organization to meet its short-term spending requirements. Current ratio and working capital are two primary indicators of the short-term solvency of an organization. Current ratio is current assets divided by current liabilities, represented as a fraction. This liquidity measure is comparable across organizations, regardless of size, because it is a relative figure. Working capital is the excess of current assets over current liabilities. Because of the different sizes of the centers, absolute numbers are not helpful for comparative purposes, but when working capital is expressed in terms of future spending requirements, it provides a ready measure across centers. In the CGIAR context, the need for liquidity arises from the disbursement modalities of CGIAR members which stretch across the entire year; hence, the new financing arrangements have called for a significant advance in the existing disbursement pattern. Progress, however, continues to be slow. At the end of 1996, 13.5 percent of 1996 contributions, or two months of income, were outstanding. In half of the centers the figure was higher, as shown in Chart 16.

Chart 16. 1996 Donor Receivables

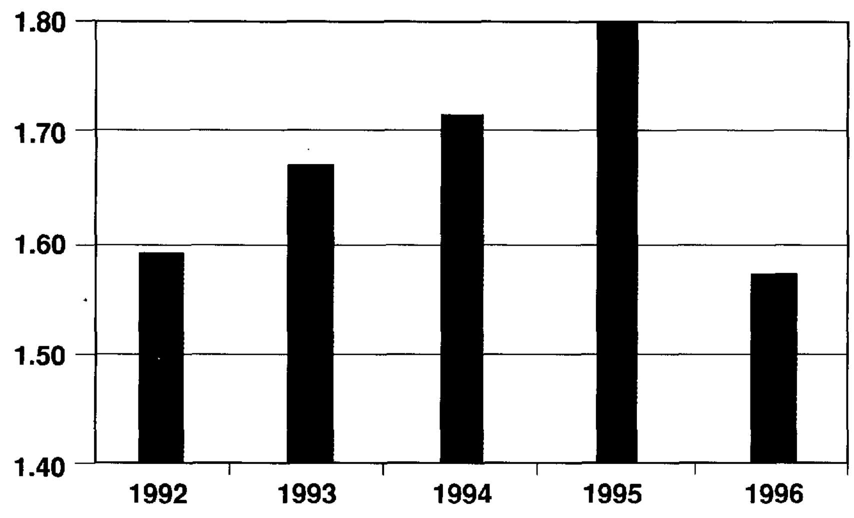
(by center as a percentage of grams)



Current Ratio

The systemwide current ratio in the CGIAR declined in 1996 due primarily to increases in liabilities at CIAT, ICRAF, and IRRI, which rose from $148 million in 1995 to $163 million in 1996. Current assets stayed about the same, at $255 million, hence the current ratio declined. Within this declining level of current assets, the share of outstanding donor payments increased as the overall contribution backlog expanded by about $2 million in 1996. Nonetheless, the current ratio should not be a major cause for concern as yet, because in overall terms the 1996 level of 1.57 is just below the normative range of 1.6 to 2.0 for most enterprises. Chart 17 shows the evolution of the current ratio since 1992.

Chart 17. CGIAR System Current Ratio, 1992-1996

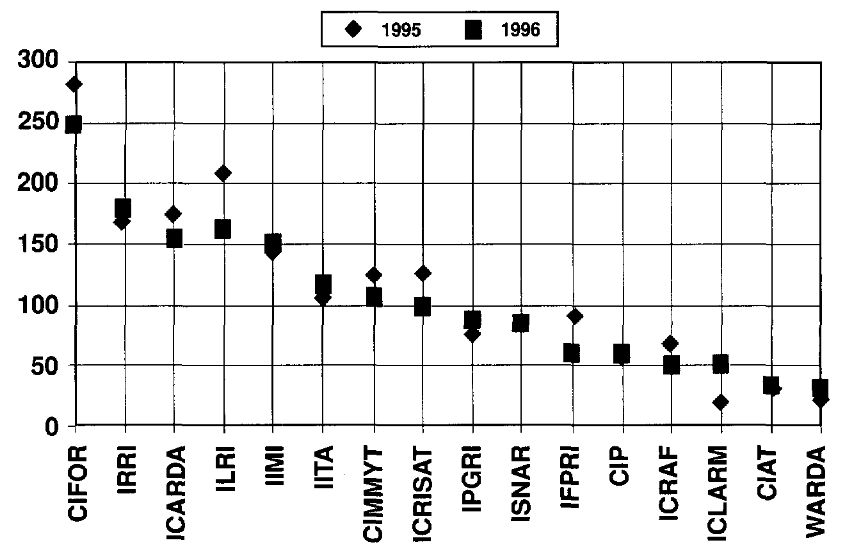


Working Capital

Chart 18 illustrates working capital expressed in terms of spending by center in days for 1996 as compared to 1995. As noted above, partly due to the unpaid requirements of staff separation resulting in a $10 million increase in current liabilities in 1996, working capital contracted to 104 days coverage of operating requirements, compared with 105 days in 1995. There has been modest improvement in the working capital balances at centers with low coverage—less than 60 days—in 1995, namely WARDA, CIAT, and ICLARM. Nonetheless, the low coverage at these centers and at ICRAF is likely to require continued careful cash management.

Chart 18. Working Capital, 1995-1996

(by center in days)



V. Compliance with Financial Guidelines

The CGIAR centers are independent institutions governed by their respective boards of trustees. In the interest of transparency and consistency in financial practices and presentation of financial information, the centers follow common financial guidelines issued by the CGIAR Secretariat. These guidelines aim to bring CGIAR financial practices into conformity with those generally accepted worldwide. Developed with the input of center financial personnel, external financial experts, and Secretariat staff, the guidelines are amended as required to reflect changing practices. Guidelines covering accounting policies and the preparation of externally audited annual financial statements are particularly relevant in this regard. The most recent revision of these guidelines took effect in 1994 and brought CGIAR practices up to date with the current practices for not-for-profit organizations. Another revision is planned in 1997.

As part of its annual review of substantive financial performance, the Secretariat has reviewed the externally audited 1996 center financial statements, confirmed their compliance with CGIAR policy and reporting guidelines, and noted that any departures had not resulted in any material misstatements of financial information.

Table I-1. CGIAR Contributions to the Agreed Research Agenda by Member, 1972-1996
(in $ million)

Industrial Countries	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
Australia		0.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.2	4.4	4.2	4.8	5.6	6.6	80.1
Austria															1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	13.0
Belgium	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.5	3.6	4.9	5.6	60.6
Canada	1.2	1.8	4.7	4.3	5.4	6.8	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.5	8.3	9.9	10.0	9.7	10.7	11.8	13.8	14.4	15.4	15.7	17.6	15.8	15.3	12.7	13.9	248.3
Denmark	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.4	4.9	4.8	7.3	10.0	18.0	71.7
European Comm.						2.5	2.2	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.7	6.6	7.1	9.1	9.2	11.8	15.4	13.5	13.3	12.1	14.7	16.7	19.7	181.3
Finland													0.5	0.6	1.0	2.3	2.7	5.2	5.3	5.9	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	27.3
France			0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.8	3.2	3.9	4.7	4.7	50.0
Germany		1.8	3.0	3.9	4.5	5.4	6.8	8.5	10.1	8.4	7.8	7.9	6.7	6.2	8.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.0	13.7	13.3	16.6	15.8	16.8	219.7
Ireland									0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	7.1
Italy					0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.6	6.1	6.6	6.5	8.3	10.1	8.1	9.5	6.1	6.1	5.8	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	88.5
Japan	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.5	3.5	4.8	7.0	8.1	8.9	9.1	9.7	11.1	15.9	18.0	20.2	19.9	23.2	23.7	26.9	32.6	36.4	33.9	36.4	364.3
Luxembourg																				0.3		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2
Netherlands	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	6.7	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.9	6.5	7.6	8.3	11.5	12.6	15.9	123.1
New Zealand					0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0											0.3
Norway	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.8	4.7	5.4	6.1	6.3	72.8
Russian Federation																							0.2			0.2
Saudi Arabia					1.0	1.0						1.5	1.5													5.0
Spain										0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	9.4
Sweden	1.0	0.2	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.2	6.1	8.6	6.2	8.4	7.3	8.4	105.5
Switzerland		0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	4.9	6.7	5.2	7.1	7.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	10.2	10.6	9.2	12.9	11.9	19.0	148.0
United Kingdom	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.8	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.3	5.9	5.7	6.3	8.4	10.3	11.5	10.9	11.6	11.6	11.1	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.7	175.8
USA	3.8	5.4	6.8	10.8	14.9	18.1	21.1	24.8	29.0	35.0	40.8	44.6	45.3	45.2	46.3	40.2	42.2	44.1	45.1	45.6	48.1	40.5	32.3	32.1	30.5	792.4
Subtotal	**8.2**	**12.3**	**21.2**	**29.6**	**40.2**	**51.6**	**60.0**	**72.8**	**84.0**	**89.4**	**97.6**	**112.7**	**114.4**	**115.8**	**138.9**	**146.9**	**156.8**	**165.7**	**176.8**	**176.5**	**189.7**	**173.8**	**189.5**	**191.5**	**219.6**	**2,835.5**
Developing Countries																										
Brazil													1.0				0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1					0.0	1.2
China													0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.5
Colombia																							1.2	1.1	2.1	4.5
Cote d'Ivoire																									0.3	0.3
Egypt																								0.5	0.5	1.0
India										0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.4	9.6
Indonesia																						0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.2
Iran					2.0	2.0	1.0																	0.5	1.4	6.9
Kenya																										
Korea																				0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	3.1
Mexico									0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1				0.1	0.0	0.0		0.3	0.2	4.3
Nigeria				0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0				11.4
Philippines									0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	6.0
Subtotal				**0.6**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**1.8**	**0.8**	**2.6**	**3.1**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**4.5**	**2.4**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**2.3**	**3.1**	**5.0**	**8.2**	**53.9**
Foundations																										
Ford Fdn.	5.3	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.5	3.3	45.4
Kellogg Fdn.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3					0.6	0.3												0.4	3.3
Kresge Fdn.[1]	0.8																									0.8
Leverhulme Trust[1]									0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6										0.1	4.6
Rockefeller Fdn.	4.0	4.5	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	41.3
Sasakawa Fdn.[1]																							0.3			0.3
Subtotal	**10.2**	**8.5**	**6.8**	**6.0**	**4.5**	**3.5**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**3.4**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**3.2**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**4.6**	**4.2**	**6.1**	**95.6**
International & Regional Organizations																										
ADB				0.3		0.5		0.7										0.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.4	6.5
AFDB							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.7	11.7
Arab Fund						0.3	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5		0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	9.6
CFC[1]																										
IDB			2.0	4.1	5.0	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.2	9.4	10.3	10.5	11.1	10.5	8.3	5.1	5.1	6.2	3.8	5.7	160.6
IDRC	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.2	23.9
IFAD								1.6	3.6	5.9	5.9	8.4	7.0	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.9	42.1
Opec Fund									0.9	1.1	3.6	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	13.5
UNDP	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.9	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.6	5.2	6.2	6.9	8.1	7.5	8.4	8.7	9.0	7.5	8.3	6.6	6.9	7.3	9.5	8.4	6.5	142.8
UNEP				0.6	0.3	0.3		0.2			0.2	0.1	0.0				0.1	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	3.1
World Bank	1.3	2.8	2.4	3.2	6.5	7.9	8.7	10.2	12.0	14.6	16.3	19.0	24.3	28.1	28.4	30.0	30.0	33.3	34.3	35.1	37.6	40.0	50.0	50.0	44.9	570.8
Subtotal	**2.3**	**4.1**	**6.5**	**11.4**	**15.6**	**19.5**	**20.6**	**23.6**	**29.6**	**35.5**	**41.8**	**46.8**	**51.6**	**49.6**	**49.2**	**51.6**	**51.8**	**55.1**	**54.3**	**51.6**	**52.6**	**55.6**	**70.9**	**68.2**	**65.0**	**984.4**
Others[1]																								0.7	5.2	5.9
Total	**20.7**	**25.0**	**34.5**	**47.5**	**62.9**	**77.2**	**85.0**	**99.5**	**119.6**	**130.9**	**143.8**	**164.7**	**173.2**	**170.1**	**192.2**	**201.6**	**211.6**	**224.5**	**234.9**	**232.0**	**247.3**	**234.7**	**268.1**	**269.6**	**304.1**	**3,975.3**

[1] Not a CGIAR Member.

Table I-2. CGIAR Contributions to the Agreed Research Agenda by Center, 1972-1996[1/]
(in $ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
CIAT	4.3	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.3	9.5	11.7	13.4	15.0	16.2	18.6	21.7	23.5	21.2	22.0	24.1	24.4	28.4	27.7	27.9	26.9	25.3	28.9	26.8	31.0	**441.3**
CIFOR																					3.2	5.1	5.8	7.7	8.7	**21.8**
CIMMYT	5.0	6.3	6.1	7.6	8.7	10.1	12.7	14.9	16.6	18.4	18.3	17.5	20.7	19.4	21.3	23.3	25.9	27.9	27.1	26.6	26.1	23.1	27.2	26.4	27.4	**437.2**
CIP	0.5	1.3	2.2	2.7	4.1	5.6	5.4	7.1	7.7	9.0	9.6	10.1	9.7	10.2	13.3	12.8	17.8	18.6	16.9	17.1	15.3	14.7	18.8	19.9	22.7	**250.5**
ICARDA					1.5	4.6	7.5	10.1	11.8	13.1	15.0	19.7	21.0	17.8	18.0	18.3	17.3	18.4	18.7	19.5	17.9	16.2	18.3	18.7	21.1	**303.4**
ICLARM																					4.5	3.8	4.8	7.6	9.6	**20.7**
ICRAF																					11.1	11.2	15.5	16.2	17.4	**53.9**
ICRISAT	0.3	2.7	3.8	6.1	6.8	9.8	12.6	11.8	12.3	13.0	15.9	21.0	21.0	20.3	25.0	26.2	26.0	30.1	31.5	29.4	27.3	26.0	27.6	26.0	27.4	**432.6**
IFPRI				0.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.9	6.0	8.7	8.8	9.1	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.3	9.7	16.0	**108.2**
IIMI																					6.4	6.1	7.3	7.2	9.0	**27.0**
IITA	6.4	6.1	6.7	8.5	9.4	10.7	14.9	15.7	15.5	15.5	18.8	19.9	20.9	20.4	21.1	19.9	21.1	22.0	22.5	22.4	21.7	20.8	24.1	22.2	22.4	**407.5**
ILRI[2]			1.0	3.7	8.9	11.9	15.2	16.2	18.9	18.5	16.9	19.8	21.9	22.5	25.8	25.7	29.1	33.7	33.8	32.9	28.4	22.2	25.0	24.3	24.8	**456.4**
IPGRI[3]				0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	5.1	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	8.1	10.8	10.4	14.0	12.6	16.4	**114.7**
IRRI	3.0	3.1	6.0	8.5	9.7	12.0	12.4	13.8	15.9	17.2	19.5	20.2	19.7	21.0	24.2	24.9	26.5	26.6	29.8	29.8	28.6	26.3	28.2	27.2	28.7	**453.9**
ISNAR									1.1	2.2	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.5	5.5	6.8	7.5	7.0	7.6	7.0	6.1	6.4	6.4	10.7	**80.4**
WARDA			0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.5	3.1	4.2	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.4	6.7	8.1	8.7	**78.3**
Subtotal	**19.5**	**25.7**	**31.7**	**44.4**	**58.0**	**77.9**	**97.6**	**109.1**	**122.8**	**130.9**	**143.9**	**163.0**	**172.0**	**167.6**	**188.4**	**196.3**	**214.9**	**235.2**	**237.4**	**236.7**	**249.2**	**230.6**	**268.1**	**267.1**	**301.9**	**3,688.0**
Stabilization Fund												1.7	1.0	2.6	3.8	5.3	-3.4	-10.7	-2.5	-4.7	-1.9	4.1		2.5	2.3	**-2.3**
Total	**19.5**	**25.7**	**31.7**	**44.4**	**58.0**	**77.9**	**97.6**	**109.1**	**122.8**	**130.9**	**143.9**	**164.7**	**173.0**	**170.2**	**192.2**	**201.6**	**211.5**	**224.5**	**234.9**	**232.0**	**247.3**	**234.7**	**268.1**	**269.6**	**304.1**	**3,685.8**

[1] Figures shown for 1972-1980 are total expenditure (operations/capital) and may be higher or lower than the contributions for that year (due to the accounting convention followed in the seventies).

[2] Formerly ILCA and ILRAD.

[3] Formerly IBPGR and INIBAP.

Table I-3. ODA and CGIAR Contributions by DAC Countries, 1992-1996

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Europe						
Austria	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	556	544	655	747	640
	ODA as % of GNP	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.32	0.28
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.19%	0.28%	0.23%	0.20%	0.23%
Belgium	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	865	808	726	1,033	937
	ODA as % of GNP	0.39	0.39	0.32	0.38	0.35
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.38%	0.31%	0.50%	0.47%	0.60%
Denmark	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	1,392	1,340	1,446	1,628	1,773
	ODA as % of GNP	1.02	1.03	1.03	0.97	1.04
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.35%	0.36%	0.51%	0.62%	1.02%
Finland	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	644	355	290	387	409
	ODA as % of GNP	0.62	0.45	0.31	0.32	0.34
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.16%	0.07%	0.18%	0.26%	0.24%
France	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	8,270	7,915	8,466	8,439	7,430
	ODA as % of GNP	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.55	0.48
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.06%	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%	0.06%
Germany	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	7,572	6,954	6,818	7,481	7,515
	ODA as % of GNP	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.31	0.32
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.18%	0.19%	0.24%	0.21%	0.22%
Ireland	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	69	81	109	143	177
	ODA as % of GNP	0.16	0.20	0.25	0.27	0.30
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.49%	0.81%	0.59%	0.47%	0.40%
Italy	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	4,122	3,043	2,705	1,521	2,397
	ODA as % of GNP	0.34	0.31	0.27	0.14	0.20
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.14%	0.13%	0.10%	0.18%	0.10%
Luxembourg	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	36	50	59	68	77
	ODA as % of GNP	0.26	0.35	0.40	0.38	0.41
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.00%	0.25%	0.25%	0.44%	0.26%
Netherlands	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	2,753	2,525	2,517	3,321	3,303
	ODA as % of GNP	0.86	0.82	0.76	0.80	0.83
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.28%	0.33%	0.46%	0.39%	0.48%
Norway	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	1,273	1,014	1,137	1,244	1,311
	ODA as % of GNP	1.16	1.01	1.05	0.87	0.85
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.46%	0.46%	0.47%	0.49%	0.48%
Spain	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	1,518	1,213	1,305	1,309	1,258
	ODA as % of GNP	0.26	0.25	0.28	0.23	0.22
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.10%
Sweden	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	2,460	1,769	1,819	1,704	1,968
	ODA as % of GNP	1.03	0.99	0.96	0.77	0.82
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.35%	0.35%	0.46%	0.37%	0.43%
Switzerland	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	1,139	793	982	1,084	1,021
	ODA as % of GNP	0.46	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.34
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.93%	1.16%	1.32%	1.10%	1.86%
United Kingdom	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	3,217	2,908	3,197	3,185	3,185
	ODA as % of GNP	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.27
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.35%	0.32%	0.31%	0.31%	0.34%
North America						
Canada	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	2,515	2,373	2,250	2,113	1,782
	ODA as % of GNP	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.39	0.31
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.70%	0.66%	0.68%	0.60%	0.78%
United States	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	11,709	10,149	9,927	7,303	9,058
	ODA as % of GNP	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.12
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.41%	0.40%	0.33%	0.44%	0.34%
Pacific Rim						
Australia	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	973	953	1,091	1,136	1,093
	ODA as % of GNP	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.29
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.45%	0.44%	0.44%	0.50%	0.60%
Japan	Total ODA (in US$ millions)	11,151	11,259	13,239	14,484	9,437
	ODA as % of GNP	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.20
	CGIAR Contributions as % of Total ODA	0.24%	0.29%	0.27%	0.23%	0.39%
ODA as % of GNP - DAC Average		0.33	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.25
CGIAR Contributions from DAC Countries as % of Total ODA -- Average		0.28%	0.29%	0.30%	0.30%	0.36%
CGIAR Grants as a % of ODA		0.41%	0.42%	0.45%	0.46%	0.55%

1996 ODA and CGIAR Contributions by DAC Countries
(by ODA/GNP ratios)
NB. An illustration of Annex Table I-3.

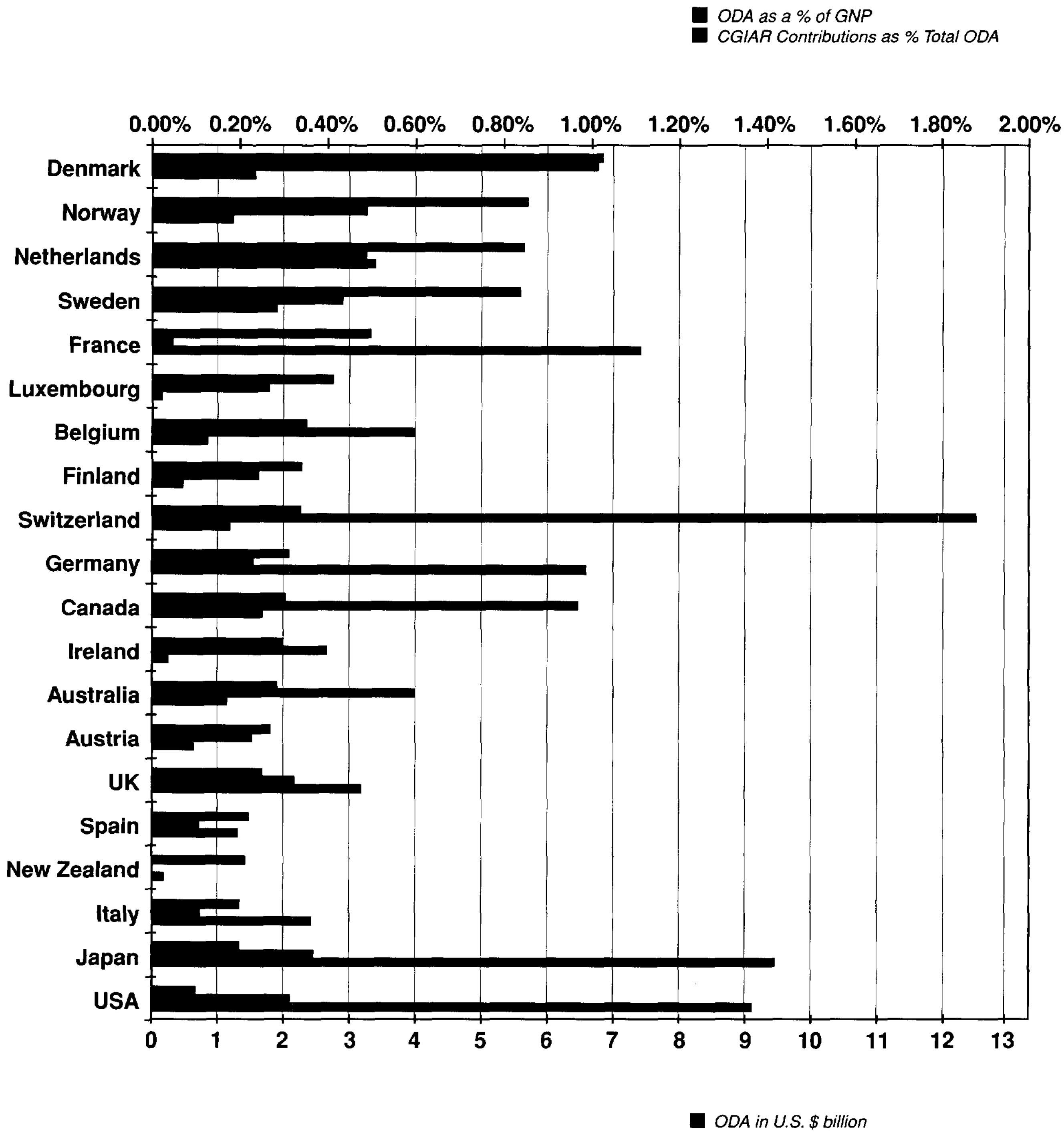


Table II-1. Ranking of CGIAR Contributions to the Agreed Research Agenda, 1992-1996
(in $ million)

	1992 Member	1992 Amount	1993 Member	1993 Amount	1994 Member	1994 Amount	1995 Member	1995 Amount	1996 Member	1996 Amount
#1	USA	48.12	USA	40.47	World Bank	49.97	World Bank	50.02	World Bank	44.95
	World Bank	37.62	World Bank	40.00	Japan	36.39	Japan	33.94	Japan	36.43
	Japan	26.89	Japan	32.61	USA	32.34	USA	32.08	USA	30.48
	Canada	17.55	Canada	15.75	Germany	16.58	EC	16.73	EC	19.73
	Germany	13.71	Germany	13.27	Canada	15.30	Germany	15.84	Switzerland	19.03
	EC	13.33	EC	12.09	EC	14.70	Netherlands	12.82	Denmark	17.98
	UK	11.10	UK	9.42	Switzerland	12.93	Canada	12.70	Germany	16.78
	Switzerland	10.60	Switzerland	9.18	Netherlands	11.48	Switzerland	11.94	Netherlands	15.92
	Sweden	8.62	Netherlands	8.34	UK	9.77	Denmark	10.02	Canada	13.90
#10	Netherlands	7.64	UNDP	7.27	UNDP	9.49	UK	9.86	UK	10.72
	UNDP	6.87	Sweden	6.22	Sweden	8.44	UNDP	8.42	Sweden	8.41
	Norway	5.83	IDB	5.07	Denmark	7.34	Sweden	7.30	Australia	6.57
	Italy	5.80	Denmark	4.79	IDB	6.15	Norway	6.14	UNDP	6.48
	IDB	5.11	Norway	4.65	Norway	5.41	Australia	5.56	Norway	6.28
	France	4.91	Australia	4.24	Australia	4.79	Belgium	4.88	IDB	5.74
	Denmark	4.86	Italy	3.90	France	3.92	France	4.73	Belgium	5.62
	Australia	4.38	France	3.18	Belgium	3.65	IDB	3.80	France	4.68
	Belgium	3.30	Belgium	2.52	Ford Fdn	3.07	Italy	2.75	Ford Fdn	3.27
	Ford Fdn	1.75	Ford Fdn	2.25	Italy	2.84	Ford Fdn	2.54	Rockefeller Fdn	2.39
#20	Rockefeller Fdn	1.47	Austria	1.50	Austria	1.50	Rockefeller Fdn	1.68	Italy	2.27
	Austria	1.05	AFDB	1.07	AFDB	1.50	Austria	1.50	Colombia	2.13
	Finland	1.01	Rockefeller Fdn	0.85	Rockefeller Fdn	1.30	India	1.25	IFAD	1.86
	IDRC	0.89	Arab Fund	0.72	Arab Fund	1.28	Arab Fund	1.18	AFDB	1.68
	ADB	0.79	Ireland	0.66	Colombia	1.20	AFDB	1.14	Austria	1.50
	Arab Fund	0.62	Spain	0.62	IDRC	1.10	Colombia	1.13	ADB	1.44
	Spain	0.62	IFAD	0.58	Spain	0.67	Finland	1.01	Iran	1.39
	Korea	0.50	China	0.50	Ireland	0.65	IFAD	0.97	India	1.36
	China	0.50	India	0.50	ADB	0.65	ADB	0.97	Arab Fund	1.34
	India	0.50	Indonesia	0.50	Finland	0.52	Spain	0.76	Spain	1.18
#30	IFAD	0.41	Korea	0.50	Korea	0.50	IDRC	0.75	IDRC	1.15
	Ireland	0.34	IDRC	0.49	India	0.50	UNEP	0.72	Finland	1.05
	AFDB	0.23	Philippines	0.27	China	0.50	Ireland	0.67	Ireland	0.66
	Philippines	0.22	Finland	0.24	IFAD	0.42	China	0.50	Philippines	0.66
	OPEC Fund	0.11	ADB	0.22	Sasakawa	0.28	Iran	0.50	Korea	0.57
	Mexico	0.04	Luxembourg	0.13	Philippines	0.27	Korea	0.50	Indonesia	0.51
	Nigeria	0.03	OPEC Fund	0.10	Russia Fdr	0.20	Egypt	0.50	China	0.50
			UNEP	0.04	OPEC Fund	0.19	Mexico	0.31	Egypt	0.50
			Nigeria	0.02	UNEP	0.15	Luxembourg	0.30	Kellogg Fdn	0.37
			Mexico	0.01	Luxembourg	0.15	Philippines	0.25	Luxembourg	0.35
#40					Indonesia	0.11	OPEC Fund	0.20	Cote d'Ivoire	0.32
							Indonesia	0.10	UNEP	0.30
							Non-Member	0.68	Mexico	0.24
									OPEC Fund	0.18
									Brazil	0.02
									Non-Member	5.24
		247.29		**234.74**		**268.12**		**269.61**		**304.14**

Table II-2. 1996 CGIAR Funding by Member
(in $ million)

Members	Institutional	Targeted	Subtotal	Non-Agenda	Total
Europe					
Austria	1.4	0.1	1.5	1.5	**3.0**
Belgium	2.0	3.6	5.6	0.5	**6.1**
Denmark	14.1	3.9	18.0	0.1	**18.1**
Finland	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	**1.1**
France	3.9	0.7	4.7	0.5	**5.2**
Germany	8.5	8.3	16.8	1.4	**18.1**
Ireland	0.2	0.5	0.7		**0.7**
Italy	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.6	**2.9**
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.4		**0.4**
Netherlands	8.3	7.6	15.9	0.3	**16.2**
Norway	5.6	0.7	6.3		**6.3**
Spain	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.0	**1.2**
Sweden	6.6	1.9	8.4	0.0	**8.4**
Switzerland	10.2	8.9	19.0	4.6	**23.6**
United Kingdom	7.3	3.4	10.7	0.6	**11.4**
Subtotal	**71.3**	**41.2**	**112.4**	**10.1**	**122.6**
North America					
Canada	9.6	4.3	13.9	0.4	**14.3**
USA	22.4	8.1	30.5	5.6	**36.1**
Subtotal	**32.0**	**12.4**	**44.4**	**6.1**	**50.4**
Pacific Rim					
Australia	4.3	2.2	6.6	2.2	**8.8**
Japan	36.0	0.4	36.4	1.1	**37.5**
Subtotal	**40.3**	**2.7**	**43.0**	**3.3**	**46.3**
Developing Countries					
Brazil		0.0	0.0		**0.0**
China	0.5		0.5		**0.5**
Colombia		2.1	2.1		**2.1**
Cote d'Ivoire	0.3		0.3		**0.3**
Egypt	0.5		0.5		**0.5**
India	1.4	0.0	1.4		**1.4**
Indonesia	0.5		0.5		**0.5**
Iran		1.4	1.4	0.0	**1.4**
Kenya					
Korea	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	**0.7**
Mexico	0.2	0.0	0.2		**0.2**
Philippines	0.7		0.7		**0.7**
Subtotal	**4.6**	**3.7**	**8.2**	**0.2**	**8.4**
Total Member Countries	**148.2**	**59.9**	**208.0**	**19.7**	**227.7**
Foundations					
Ford Foundation	1.8	1.5	3.3	0.1	**3.4**
Kellogg Foundation		0.4	0.4		**0.4**
Rockefeller Foundation		2.4	2.4	0.5	**2.9**
Foundation Total	**1.8**	**4.2**	**6.0**	**0.6**	**6.7**
Int'l & Regional Organizations					
ADB		1.4	1.4	1.2	**2.6**
AFDB	0.1	1.6	1.7		**1.7**
Arab Fund		1.3	1.3		**1.3**
EC		19.7	19.7	0.4	**20.2**
IDB		5.7	5.7	0.2	**6.0**
IDRC		1.2	1.2	0.6	**1.8**
IFAD		1.9	1.9	0.4	**2.3**
OPEC Fund		0.2	0.2		**0.2**
UNDP		6.5	6.5	1.7	**8.2**
UNEP		0.3	0.3		**0.3**
World Bank	44.9	0.0	44.9		**44.9**
Organizations Total	**45.0**	**39.8**	**84.8**	**4.6**	**89.3**
Non-CG Members		5.2	5.2	3.6	**8.8**
Grand Total	**194.9**	**109.1**	**304.1**	**28.4**	**332.5**

Table II-3. 1996 Support to the Agreed Research Agenda by Member by Center
(in $ million)

Institutional Support

Members	CIAT	CIFOR	CIMMYT	CIP	ICARDA	ICLARM	ICRAF	ICRISAT	IFPRI	IIMI	IITA	ILRI	IPGRI	IRRI	ISNAR	WARDA	Unalloc.	Total
AFDB										0.11								**0.11**
Australia	0.29	0.33	0.67	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.11	0.62	0.22	0.11		0.22	0.36	0.67	0.19			**4.35**
Austria		0.07	0.20	0.30	0.09		0.18	0.20			0.15	0.15	0.05					**1.39**
Belgium	0.10		0.10	0.10				0.22	0.10		0.26	0.51	0.55	0.10				**2.02**
Canada	0.95	0.24	0.87	0.77	0.44	0.20	0.44	0.80	0.46	0.18	0.91	0.91	0.58	0.77	0.46	0.61		**9.59**
China			0.08	0.09	0.02			0.08	0.02	0.01			0.09	0.09	0.02			**0.50**
Cote d'Ivoire																0.32		**0.32**
Denmark	2.00	0.14	1.40	0.85	0.34	0.42	0.56	2.16	0.51	0.14	1.61	0.85	0.93	2.07	0.14			**14.11**
Egypt					0.15	0.35												**0.50**
Finland		0.38					0.27					0.38						**1.03**
Ford Foundation	0.40		0.40				0.30		0.35	0.35								**1.80**
France	0.36	0.13	0.40	0.16	0.28	0.02	0.11	0.55	0.11	0.16	0.31	0.31	0.45	0.35	0.09	0.17		**3.94**
Germany	0.60	0.33	0.53	0.53	0.66	0.40	0.33	0.60	0.46	0.33	0.73	1.08	0.33	0.71	0.46	0.40		**8.50**
India			0.20	0.04	0.04	0.08		0.59	0.04	0.08		0.04	0.08	0.15	0.04			**1.35**
Indonesia		0.50												0.01				**0.51**
Ireland							0.17											**0.17**
Italy					0.55						0.30	0.20	0.50					**1.55**
Japan	3.92	1.78	2.58	1.34	0.57	0.42	0.80	3.89	1.61	1.05	4.28	1.54	2.01	8.10	0.54	1.57		**35.98**
Korea			0.05	0.06				0.05			0.05		0.05	0.20		0.05		**0.51**
Luxembourg				0.20														**0.20**
Mexico																	0.20	**0.20**
Netherlands		0.59	0.12	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.89	0.44	0.83	0.30	1.17	0.30	1.18	0.18	0.23	0.30		**8.32**
Norway	0.42	0.22	0.12	0.14	0.31	0.23	0.39	0.67	0.29		0.67	1.32	0.36	0.15	0.15	0.17		**5.60**
Philippines		0.03	0.06			0.28			0.03	0.03				0.21	0.03			**0.66**
Spain	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01		0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03		0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.03		**0.43**
Sweden	0.47	0.37		1.04	0.52		0.43	0.63			0.31	0.67	0.70	0.72	0.15	0.55		**6.56**
Switzerland	1.47	0.25		1.44			0.51	1.36	0.34			1.95	0.73		0.57		1.55	**10.16**
United Kingdom	0.67		0.86	0.64	0.72			0.60	0.17		0.72	0.50	0.83	1.25	0.16	0.19		**7.32**
USA	2.10	0.40	3.94	0.80	1.25	0.25	0.35	2.00	1.35	0.30	3.00	2.60	0.50	2.90	0.50	0.15		**22.39**
World Bank	4.90	0.60	4.40	1.60	3.30	1.50	1.50	5.20	1.30	1.50	3.75	6.30	1.60	4.80	1.50	0.60	0.50	**44.85**
Total Institutional	**18.73**	**6.39**	**17.00**	**10.88**	**10.04**	**4.96**	**7.37**	**20.67**	**8.21**	**4.56**	**18.21**	**19.82**	**11.92**	**23.46**	**5.23**	**5.10**	**2.25**	**194.91**

Table II-3. 1996 Support to the Agreed Research Agenda by Member by Center, continued

(in $ million)

Targeted Support

Members	CIAT	CIFOR	CIMMYT	CIP	ICARDA	ICLARM	ICRAF	ICRISAT	IFPRI	IIMI	IITA	ILRI	IPGRI	IRRI	ISNAR	WARDA	Unalloc	Total
ADB				0.17		0.33			0.61	0.03			0.30					1.44
AFDB								0.72		0.32						0.53		1.58
Arab Fund					1.34													1.34
Australia	0.35		0.26	0.47	0.19	0.27	0.16	0.16		0.02		0.20	0.08	0.03	0.04			2.23
Austria				0.11														0.11
Belgium	0.20		0.15	0.30				0.09	0.02		1.00	1.21	0.62					3.60
Brazil		0.02																0.02
Canada	0.73		0.81	0.03			1.82	0.55	0.02						0.36			4.31
Colombia	1.99		0.15															2.13
Denmark	0.19		0.10	0.05		0.54	0.75		0.73	0.09	0.17		0.30	0.60		0.36		3.88
EC	1.76	1.00	2.57	1.90	3.02	0.93	0.24	1.90	0.02	0.70	0.20	1.10	1.20	1.60	0.97	0.63		19.73
Finland							0.02											0.02
Ford Foundation			0.07		0.09	0.13	0.52		0.32	0.35								1.47
France	0.17			0.03		0.01		0.05	0.14	0.04		0.04	0.14			0.13		0.74
Germany	0.18	0.41	0.43	1.16	1.49	0.21	0.26	0.25	0.38	0.74	1.04	0.49	0.14	0.65	0.14	0.34		8.29
IDB	0.97		1.45	1.63		0.07	0.42		0.58	0.24			0.13		0.25			5.75
IDRC	0.24			0.26	0.08	0.07	0.29					0.04	0.03			0.14		1.15
IFAD					0.74		0.27	0.08	0.32		0.14	0.21				0.11		1.86
India										0.01								0.01
Iran			0.10	0.10	1.09			0.05							0.05			1.39
Ireland												0.49						0.49
Italy			0.08		0.45								0.19					0.72
Japan														0.44				0.44
Kellogg Foundation	0.37																	0.37
Korea			0.03											0.03				0.06
Luxembourg				0.05									0.10					0.15
Mexico			0.04															0.04
Netherlands	0.56	0.21	0.05	0.70	1.58	0.43	0.41	0.22	0.15	0.87	0.15	0.28			1.52	0.47		7.60
Norway						0.14	0.31		0.08	0.04	0.06					0.04		0.67
OPEC Fund				0.03	0.08			0.03				0.03						0.18
Others[1]	0.60		0.16	0.30	0.15	0.45	0.47		1.51	0.42					1.28			5.34
Rockefeller Fdn.	0.35		0.22			0.01	0.51		0.27		0.35	0.09		0.52		0.08		2.39
Spain			0.08	0.03	0.11		0.40	0.04				0.04	0.03		0.03			0.75
Sweden						0.04	1.70		0.10				0.02					1.86
Switzerland	1.51		0.80	3.27	0.03		0.37	0.34	0.32		0.62		0.76	0.36	0.51			8.87
UNDP	0.47		2.40	0.39	0.59	0.74	0.52				0.13		0.20	1.05				6.47
UNEP	0.21						0.09											0.30
United Kingdom	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.65	0.26	0.04		0.61	0.16		0.02	0.16		3.40
USA	1.17	0.38	0.17	0.42	0.05	0.24	0.32	1.61	1.92	0.44	0.33	0.07			0.33	0.65		8.09
Total Targeted	**12.32**	**2.30**	**10.40**	**11.78**	**11.11**	**4.64**	**10.01**	**6.74**	**7.75**	**4.35**	**4.18**	**4.90**	**4.41**	**5.27**	**5.48**	**3.62**		**109.23**
Grand Total	**31.05**	**8.69**	**27.40**	**22.66**	**21.15**	**9.59**	**17.38**	**27.40**	**15.96**	**8.91**	**22.39**	**24.72**	**16.32**	**28.73**	**10.71**	**8.72**	**2.25**	**304.14**

[1] Not CGIAR Members

Table II-4. Estimated Disbursement of 1996 Funding to the Agreed Agenda by Member

(by month in $ million)

Institutional Support	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Receivable	Total
Member														
AFDB												0.11		0.11
Australia		4.15					0.20							4.35
Austria													1.39	1.39
Belgium										1.51	0.26	0.26		2.02
Canada									9.59					9.59
China										0.50				0.50
Cote d'Ivoire												0.32		0.32
Denmark			0.14	0.68		7.40						5.89		14.11
Egypt													0.50	0.50
Finland	1.03													1.03
Ford Foundation				1.80										1.80
France									0.30			3.64		3.94
Germany	1.12		0.18	2.30		0.32	0.37		1.71	0.33	2.09	0.08		8.49
India							0.50	0.10		0.04	0.71			1.35
Indonesia												0.51		0.51
Ireland										0.17				0.17
Italy											1.55			1.55
Japan									33.82	2.16				35.98
Kenya														0.00
Korea											0.51			0.51
Luxembourg						0.20								0.20
Mexico													0.20	0.20
Netherlands			2.35	1.64		2.63	0.96		0.30		0.06	0.38		8.32
Norway	0.39	4.55	0.67											5.60
Philippines		0.64						0.03						0.66
Spain		0.31			0.06	0.03	0.03							0.43
Sweden				2.96		2.64		0.36				0.60		6.56
Switzerland	8.62											1.55		10.17
United Kingdom	0.14		3.36	0.34	0.28					1.12	1.32	0.75		7.32
USA							4.19		9.40	0.30	8.10	0.40		22.39
World Bank	42.35									2.00			0.50	44.85
Subtotal	**53.65**	**9.64**	**6.69**	**9.72**	**0.34**	**13.22**	**6.25**	**0.49**	**55.12**	**8.13**	**14.60**	**14.37**	**2.59**	**194.90**
Targeted Support														
Member														
ADB				0.10	0.09	0.23	0.02	0.01	0.30		0.06	0.62		1.44
AFDB						0.62			0.12			0.84		1.58
Arab Fund					0.59			0.50				0.25		1.34
Australia		1.18	0.42		0.16	0.06						0.41		2.23
Austria												0.11		0.11
Belgium		0.20								2.39		1.01		3.60
Brazil								0.02						0.02
Canada	1.37				0.08			0.91	0.61			1.35		4.31
Colombia	0.28			1.52					0.28			0.05		2.13
Denmark	0.37	0.18	0.05				0.09	0.30	1.80	0.05		1.03		3.88
EC											0.33	7.25	12.15	19.73
Finland							0.02							0.02
Ford Foundation	0.42					0.08		0.13	0.14		0.09	0.62		1.47
France		0.04								0.03		0.67		0.74
Germany	0.07	0.16	0.60	2.88	0.13	0.40		0.23	1.51		0.44	1.87		8.29
IDB	0.13			0.09	0.24				0.98	0.05		4.24		5.74
IDRC	0.11		0.01			0.07			0.11			0.85		1.15
IFAD												1.86		1.86
India			0.01											0.01
Iran					0.10					0.05		1.24		1.39
Ireland						0.49								0.49
Italy											0.55	0.17		0.72
Japan												0.44		0.44
Kellogg Foundation										0.37				0.37
Korea											0.06			0.06
Luxembourg						0.05						0.10		0.15
Mexico												0.04		0.04
Netherlands	0.08	0.87	0.45	0.36		0.93	0.38	0.21	0.61		0.63	3.08		7.60
Norway	0.17		0.08			0.04						0.39		0.67
OPEC Fund					0.07				0.07			0.03		0.18
Others						0.14				0.66			4.54	5.34
Rockefeller Fdn.	0.30	0.09		0.19		0.08	0.23	0.52	0.04	0.01	0.27	0.66		2.39
Spain		0.03						0.20	0.07			0.05	0.40	0.75
Sweden	0.13				0.23			0.04				1.45		1.86
Switzerland	2.80			0.36	0.02	0.42	0.47	0.12	2.60		0.50	1.58		8.87
UNDP			0.45	0.74		0.16			0.06	1.05		4.02		6.48
UNEP	0.04				0.14							0.13		0.30
United Kingdom	0.10	0.03	0.03		0.12	0.04		0.05	0.07	0.66	0.70	1.61		3.40
USA	0.08	0.68						0.50	3.22			3.62		8.09
Subtotal	**6.45**	**3.45**	**2.10**	**6.24**	**1.97**	**3.80**	**1.21**	**3.74**	**12.60**	**5.31**	**3.63**	**41.63**	**17.09**	**109.23**
Total Monthly Amt.	**60.10**	**13.09**	**8.79**	**15.96**	**2.32**	**17.02**	**7.46**	**4.23**	**67.72**	**13.44**	**18.23**	**56.00**	**19.79**	**304.14**
Total Monthly %	20%	4%	3%	5%	1%	6%	2%	1%	22%	4%	6%	18%	7%	100%
Cumulative Amt.	60.10	73.19	81.98	97.94	100.26	117.28	124.74	128.97	196.68	210.12	228.35	284.35	304.14	304.14
Cumulative %	20%	24%	27%	32%	33%	39%	41%	42%	65%	69%	75%	93%	100%	100%

Table II-5. 1996 CGIAR Funding by Center
(in $ million)

	Institutional Support	Targeted Support	Member Total	% of Targeted Support	Targeted Non-Agenda	Total Funding	% of Total Targeted
CIAT	18.7	12.3	31.0	40%		31.0	40%
CIFOR	6.4	2.3	8.7	26%	0.3	9.0	29%
CIMMYT	17.0	10.4	27.4	38%	1.6	28.9	41%
CIP	10.9	11.8	22.7	52%	1.4	24.1	55%
ICARDA	10.0	11.1	21.1	53%		21.1	53%
ICLARM	5.0	4.6	9.6	48%		9.6	48%
ICRAF	7.4	10.0	17.4	58%		17.4	58%
ICRISAT	20.7	6.7	27.4	25%	2.3	29.7	30%
IFPRI	8.2	7.7	16.0	48%		16.0	48%
IIMI	4.7	4.3	9.0	48%	1.0	10.0	53%
IITA	18.2	4.2	22.4	19%	8.8	31.2	42%
ILRI	19.9	4.9	24.8	20%		24.8	20%
IPGRI	11.9	4.4	16.4	27%	3.5	19.8	40%
IRRI	23.5	5.3	28.7	18%	9.6	38.3	39%
ISNAR	5.2	5.5	10.7	51%		10.7	51%
WARDA	5.1	3.6	8.7	42%		8.7	42%
Center Total	**192.7**	**109.2**	**301.9**	**36%**	**28.4**	**330.3**	**42%**
To Be Allocated	2.3		2.3			**2.3**	
Total Grants[1]	**194.9**	**109.2**	**304.1**	**36%**	**28.4**	**332.5**	**41%**

[1] May not add up due to rounding.

Table II-6. 1996 Funding Outcome by Center
(in $ million)

	1996 Requirements[1]	1996 Financing				Funding in Relation to Requirements	1996 Funding in Relation to 1995 Funding
		Institutional Support[2]	Targeted Project[3]	World Bank Contributions	Total Funding		
CIAT	29.3	13.8	12.3	4.9	**31.0**	106%	116%
CIFOR	7.6	5.8	2.3	0.6	**8.7**	114%	112%
CIMMYT	27.7	12.6	10.4	4.4	**27.4**	99%	104%
CIP	19.2	9.3	11.8	1.6	**22.7**	118%	114%
ICARDA	20.0	6.7	11.1	3.3	**21.1**	106%	113%
ICLARM	9.4	3.5	4.6	1.5	**9.6**	102%	126%
ICRAF	17.3	5.9	10.0	1.5	**17.4**	100%	107%
ICRISAT	28.1	15.5	6.7	5.2	**27.4**	97%	105%
IFPRI	15.7	6.9	7.7	1.3	**16.0**	102%	165%
IIMI	8.6	3.2	4.3	1.5	**9.0**	105%	124%
IITA	24.4	14.5	4.2	3.8	**22.4**	92%	101%
ILRI	27.9	13.6	4.9	6.3	**24.8**	89%	102%
IPGRI	14.8	10.3	4.4	1.6	**16.4**	110%	130%
IRRI	31.9	18.7	5.3	4.8	**28.7**	90%	105%
ISNAR	9.7	3.7	5.5	1.5	**10.7**	111%	167%
WARDA	7.4	4.5	3.6	0.6	**8.7**	118%	108%
Subtotal	**299.0**	**148.3**	**109.2**	**44.4**	**301.9**	**101%**	**113%**
Safety Net Reserve	2.5	1.8		0.5	**2.3**	1%	
Total	**301.5**	**150.1**	**109.2**	**44.9**	**304.1**	**100%**	**113%**

[1] Includes external review costs for CIAT ($0.3 million), CIP ($0.3 million), IITA ($0.3 million), and ICLARM ($0.1 million), and Fisheries Reserve for ICLARM ($1.0 million). Also included are systemwide and ecoregional allocations totaling about $5.5 million.

[2] Institutional support in the form of unrestricted contributions.

[3] Support targeted at programs or specific projects.

Table II-7. CGIAR System Grants by Center, 1992-1996

(in $ million)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	Grants Supporting the Agreed Research Agenda				
CIAT	26.9	25.3	28.9	26.8	31.0
CIFOR	3.2	5.1	5.8	7.7	8.7
CIMMYT	26.1	23.1	27.2	26.4	27.4
CIP	15.3	14.7	18.8	19.9	22.7
ICARDA	17.9	16.2	18.3	18.7	21.1
ICLARM	4.5	3.8	4.8	7.6	9.6
ICRAF	11.1	11.2	15.5	16.2	17.4
ICRISAT	27.3	26.0	27.6	26.0	27.4
IFPRI	8.3	8.1	9.3	9.7	16.0
IIMI	6.4	6.1	7.3	7.2	9.0
IITA	21.7	20.8	24.1	22.2	22.4
ILRI	28.4	22.2	25.0	24.3	24.8
IPGRI	10.8	10.4	14.0	12.6	16.4
IRRI	28.6	26.3	28.2	27.2	28.7
ISNAR	7.0	6.1	6.4	6.4	10.7
WARDA	5.8	5.4	6.7	8.1	8.7
Total Grants	**249.2**	**230.7**	**268.1**	**267.1**	**301.9**
Other Net Flows	**-1.9**	**4.1**		**2.5**	**2.25**
Total Support to the Agreed Research Agenda	**247.3**	**234.8**	**268.1**	**269.6**	**304.1**
	Non-Agenda Funding				
Total Non-Agenda	71.4	76.6	57.1	59.0	28.4
	Total Funding				
Total Funding[1]	318.7	311.3	325.2	328.6	332.5

[1] May not add up due to rounding.

Table II-8. World Bank Funding by Center, 1992-1996
(in $ million and percentage terms)

	Amount in $ million					*% of total funding*				
	1992	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**
CIAT	6.3	5.8	6.0	4.9	4.9	23%	23%	21%	18%	16%
CIFOR	0.6		1.1	2.1	0.6	19%		19%	27%	7%
CIMMYT	4.9	3.7	6.2	5.7	4.4	19%	16%	23%	22%	16%
CIP	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.6	1.6	7%	7%	14%	8%	7%
ICARDA	3.7	3.2	5.1	4.4	3.3	21%	20%	28%	24%	16%
ICLARM	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.5	11%	13%	8%	12%	15%
ICRAF	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	6%	6%	7%	8%	9%
ICRISAT	3.9	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.2	14%	20%	21%	22%	19%
IFPRI	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	9%	15%	12%	9%	8%
IIMI	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	9%	17%	23%	21%	17%
IITA	3.7	4.2	5.8	5.2	3.8	17%	20%	24%	24%	17%
ILRI	6.7	4.8	7.0	6.2	6.3	24%	22%	28%	26%	25%
IPGRI	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	8%	8%	7%	9%	10%
IRRI	2.5	1.0	3.5	3.3	4.8	9%	4%	12%	12%	17%
ISNAR	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	19%	25%	30%	25%	14%
WARDA	1.5	1.4		0.8	0.6	26%	26%		11%	7%
Center Total	**39.5**	**35.9**	**50.0**	**47.5**	**44.4**	**16%**	**16%**	**19%**	**18%**	**15%**
Advance[1]	-1.9	1.9					1%			
To be allocated		2.2		2.5 [2]	0.5 [2]		1%		1%	0%
Total	**37.6**	**40.0**	**50.0**	**50.0**	**44.9**	**15%**	**17%**	**19%**	**18%**	**15%**

[1] An advance of $1.91 million from 1993 World Bank funding was made to centers in 1992. This is included in center totals for 1992.

[2] The 1995 reserve of $2.5 million and the remaining 1996 reserve have been carried forward to 1997.

Table II-9. 1996 Non-Agenda Funding by Member by Center
(in $ million)

Members	CIAT	CIFOR	CIMMYT	CIP	ICARDA	ICLARM	ICRAF	ICRISAT	IFPRI	IIMI	IITA	IPGRI	IRRI	Total
ADB			0.13					0.22		0.03			0.8	**1.18**
Australia			0.05					0.05				0.04	2.05	**2.19**
Austria											1.50			**1.50**
Belgium											0.30		0.18	**0.48**
Canada			0.09										0.32	**0.41**
Denmark											0.03	0.09		**0.13**
EC										0.23	0.13	0.07		**0.42**
Finland												0.03		**0.03**
Ford Fdn								0.03		0.01	0.08			**0.12**
France			0.00	0.07							0.33	0.09		**0.50**
Germany			0.05					0.49			0.08	0.23	0.49	**1.35**
IDB				0.15								0.06		**0.21**
IDRC				0.05				0.01			0.25	0.11	0.18	**0.60**
IFAD			0.30	0.02						0.09	0.11	0.02		**0.53**
Iran			0.04											**0.04**
Italy				0.03								0.58		**0.61**
Japan			0.10									0.35	0.68	**1.12**
Korea													0.12	**0.12**
Netherlands				0.05				0.08				0.08	0.07	**0.28**
Others			0.45	0.58				0.12			1.09	0.82	0.37	**3.43**
Rockefeller Fdn.			0.03								0.09		0.39	**0.52**
Sasakawa Fdn.											0.13			**0.13**
Spain												0.00		**0.00**
Sweden												0.02		**0.02**
Switzerland			0.23	0.33				0.65			0.58	0.17	2.64	**4.59**
UNDP								0.07			0.99	0.20	0.35	**1.60**
United Kingdom		0.24		0.01				0.09			0.06	0.07	0.17	**0.64**
USA		0.04	0.07	0.17				0.47		0.62	3.03	0.44	0.82	**5.65**
Total	**0.00**	**0.28**	**1.54**	**1.46**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.27**	**0.00**	**0.98**	**8.78**	**3.47**	**9.63**	**28.40**

Table III-1. CGIAR Investments by Center, 1992-1996
(in $ million)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
CIAT	27.1	29.0	30.4	30.2	36.8
CIFOR		2.4	4.5	7.6	9.4
CIMMYT	28.4	27.2	25.0	22.3	28.7
CIP	16.1	15.6	18.4	21.1	24.6
ICARDA	20.1	21.1	22.0	23.4	23.2
ICLARM	4.2	4.2	4.7	6.9	8.6
ICRAF	11.8	11.7	15.2	16.8	17.4
ICRISAT	26.2	26.9	26.4	27.5	28.8
IFPRI	9.6	8.8	8.6	9.7	16.2
IIMI	7.0	6.3	7.2	7.8	9.2
IITA	22.7	22.1	24.5	25.1	28.4
ILRI	32.8	26.0	23.4	25.7	25.9
IPGRI	10.7	11.0	12.2	14.5	16.5
IRRI	28.8	29.9	28.4	31.7	30.4
ISNAR	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	11.2
WARDA	6.3	5.7	7.3	9.2	9.8
Agreed Agenda	**258.7**	**254.1**	**264.7**	**286.0**	**325.0**

Table III-2. CGIAR Research Agenda Investments by Activity, 1992-1996
(in $ million and percentages)

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Increasing Productivity	127.5	49%	123.4	49%	124.3	47%	134.4	47%	129.1	40%
of which:										
Germplasm Enhancement & Breeding	61.3	24%	59.8	24%	61.9	23%	64.0	22%	58.8	18%
Production Systems Development & Mgt:	66.1	26%	63.7	25%	62.4	24%	70.5	25%	70.2	22%
Cropping Systems	*40.0*	*15%*	*37.5*	*15%*	*41.6*	*16%*	*38.5*	*13%*	*40.5*	*12%*
Livestock Systems	*21.1*	*8%*	*20.3*	*8%*	*15.7*	*6%*	*21.1*	*7%*	*18.4*	*6%*
Tree Systems	*3.9*	*2%*	*4.9*	*2%*	*3.9*	*1%*	*8.9*	*3%*	*9.2*	*3%*
Fish Systems	*1.1*	*0%*	*1.0*	*0%*	*1.2*	*0%*	*1.9*	*1%*	*2.2*	*1%*
Protecting the Environment	29.7	11%	35.8	14%	40.1	15%	45.3	16%	53.7	17%
Saving Biodiversity	19.9	8%	14.7	6%	22.6	9%	28.5	10%	34.6	11%
Improving Policies	25.5	10%	24.8	10%	26.0	10%	25.2	9%	38.9	12%
Strengthening NARS	56.1	22%	55.4	22%	51.7	20%	52.6	18%	68.7	21%
Training	*22.4*	*9%*	*19.5*	*8%*	*17.5*	*7%*	*21.3*	*7%*	*24.6*	*8%*
Documentation/Publication/Information	*19.9*	*8%*	*22.3*	*9%*	*19.2*	*7%*	*16.2*	*6%*	*18.3*	*6%*
Institution Building/Advice to NARS	*5.8*	*2%*	*7.5*	*3%*	*6.9*	*3%*	*6.0*	*2%*	*12.2*	*4%*
Institution Building Networks	*8.0*	*3%*	*6.0*	*2%*	*8.1*	*3%*	*9.1*	*3%*	*13.7*	*4%*
TOTAL	258.7		254.1		264.7		286.0		325.0	

Table III-3. 1996 CGIAR Research Agenda Investments by Center by Activity
(in $ million)

	Increasing Productivity					Protect Environ.	Biodiv-ersity	Policy	Strengthening NARS				Total	Financed by:[1]		
	Enhance & Breed	Production Systems Dev & Mgmt														
		Crops	Livestock	Trees	Fish				Training	Info	Org/Mgmt	Networks		Member Funding	Center Income	Reserves & non-agenda
CIAT	11.0	3.7	0.9			6.0	6.1	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.1	36.8	***31.0***	***2.1***	***3.7***
CIFOR				2.1		3.2	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.7			9.4	***8.7***	***0.4***	***0.3***
CIMMYT	7.2	2.7				7.8	3.5	1.1	2.6	0.5	1.3	2.1	28.7	***27.4***	***1.3***	
CIP	4.2	8.2				3.8	3.8	1.6	1.6	0.4		1.0	24.6	***22.7***	***0.2***	***1.8***
ICARDA	5.1	3.3	1.6			3.8	2.4	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.4	0.4	23.2	***21.1***	***1.3***	***0.8***
ICLARM	1.1				2.2	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.1	1.1		0.7	8.6	***10.0***		
ICRAF	1.2			7.1		2.4	1.4	1.9	2.4	0.9			17.4	***17.4***		
ICRISAT	9.0	6.0				5.4	2.0	1.9	2.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	28.8	***27.4***	***1.0***	***0.4***
IFPRI								14.2	1.0	1.0			16.2	***16.0***	***0.2***	
IIMI	0.1					4.4		2.2		1.1		1.4	9.2	***9.0***	***0.2***	
IITA	6.7	7.7				5.2	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.3	0.8	28.4	***22.4***	***1.0***	***5.0***
ILRI	0.6		15.9			1.4	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.0		0.9	25.9	***24.8***	***1.1***	
IPGRI	2.3					1.1	7.4	2.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.2	16.5	***16.4***	***0.1***	
IRRI	8.9	5.6				6.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.2	30.4	***28.7***	***1.7***	
ISNAR								2.9	2.7	0.7	4.7	0.3	11.2	***10.9***	***0.3***	
WARDA	1.6	3.3				1.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.2		0.7	9.8	***8.6***	***0.6***	***0.7***
Total	**58.8**	**40.5**	**18.4**	**9.2**	**2.2**	**53.7**	**34.6**	**38.9**	**24.6**	**18.3**	**12.2**	**13.7**	**325.0**	***302.3***	***11.5***	***10.9***

[1] Operating expenditure was below total income at CIMMYT, ICLARM, ICRAF, IFPRI, IIMI, ILRI, IPGRI, and IRRI.

	Increasing Productivity	Protect Environ.	Biodiversity	Policy	Strengthening NARS	Total
Undertaking Investments:	**129.1**	**53.7**	**34.6**	**38.9**	**68.7**	**325.0**

Sector Investments:

Crops:	***92.6***	=	***72%***
Livestock:	***22.8***	=	***18%***
Trees:	***10.4***	=	***8%***
Fish:	***3.2***	=	***2%***

The values for sectoral aggregates were calculated by adding each Center's expenditure on "enhancement and breeding" (column 1) to the relevant cell in columns 2-5. For CIAT and ICARDA the values in column 1 were divided proportionate to the existing am'ts in production systems (crops & livestock).

Table III-4. 1996 Regional Allocations
(in $ million)

	Expenditure	SSA		Asia		LAC		WANA	
		%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$
CIAT	**36.8**	16%	5.9	12%	4.3	71%	26.3	1%	0.3
CIFOR	**9.4**	25%	2.3	46%	4.3	29%	2.7		
CIMMYT	**28.7**	21%	6.0	37%	10.6	27%	7.7	15%	4.3
CIP[1]	**24.6**	18%	4.5	51%	12.5	25%	6.1	6%	1.6
ICARDA	**23.2**			1%	0.2	1%	0.2	98%	22.7
ICLARM[2]	**8.6**	6%	0.5	89%	7.7	2%	0.2	3%	0.3
ICRAF	**17.4**	79%	13.8	12%	2.0	9%	1.5		
ICRISAT	**28.8**	49%	14.0	50%	14.5			1%	0.3
IFPRI	**16.2**	43%	7.0	27%	4.4	20%	3.2	10%	1.6
IIMI[2]	**9.2**	11%	1.0	86%	7.9	3%	0.3		
IITA	**28.4**	100%	28.4						
ILRI	**25.9**	77%	20.0	14%	3.6	8%	2.1	1%	0.3
IPGRI[3]	**16.5**	26%	4.3	28%	4.5	26%	4.2	20%	3.3
IRRI	**30.4**	3%	0.9	94%	28.6	3%	0.9		
ISNAR	**11.2**	54%	6.1	12%	1.4	23%	2.6	11%	1.2
WARDA	**9.8**	100%	9.8						
Total	**325**	**38%**	**125**	**33%**	**106**	**18%**	**58**	**11%**	**36**

[1] Allocations include 25% in each region which CIP had categorized as "global."

[2] ICLARM and IIMI do not provide regional investment data; the 1996 values are an extrapolation from 1995.

[3] Regional allocations exclude $.45 million for "Europe."

Table III-5. 1996 CGIAR Object Expenditures
(in $ million and percentages)

	Personnel	Supplies/ Services	Travel	Depreciation	Total
CIAT	24.3	9.2	1.8	1.5	36.8
CIFOR	4.1	4.3	0.6	0.4	9.4
CIMMYT	14.4	10.3	2.4	1.6	28.7
CIP	11.5	10.1	2.3	0.7	24.6
ICARDA	9.2	9.6	2.1	2.3	23.2
ICLARM	4.0	3.6	0.8	0.2	8.6
ICRAF	10.6	4.9	1.0	0.8	17.3
ICRISAT	15.7	9.3	1.3	2.5	28.8
IFPRI	7.6	6.6	1.6	0.3	16.2
IIMI	5.8	2.0	0.9	0.4	9.1
IITA	14.2	9.4	1.4	3.4	28.4
ILRI	14.1	8.4	1.1	2.3	25.9
IPGRI	7.9	7.1	1.3	0.2	16.5
IRRI	17.9	8.9	1.4	2.2	30.4
ISNAR	6.2	3.4	1.5	0.1	11.2
WARDA	5.2	3.5	0.5	0.6	9.8
Total	**172.6**	**110.7**	**22.0**	**19.6**	**325.0**

	Personnel	Supplies/ Services	Travel	Depreciation	Total
CIAT	66%	25%	5%	4%	100%
CIFOR	43%	46%	6%	4%	100%
CIMMYT	50%	36%	8%	6%	100%
CIP	47%	41%	9%	3%	100%
ICARDA	40%	41%	9%	10%	100%
ICLARM	47%	42%	9%	2%	100%
ICRAF	61%	28%	6%	5%	100%
ICRISAT	54%	32%	5%	9%	100%
IFPRI	47%	41%	10%	2%	100%
IIMI	64%	22%	10%	4%	100%
IITA	50%	33%	5%	12%	100%
ILRI	54%	32%	4%	9%	100%
IPGRI	48%	43%	8%	1%	100%
IRRI	59%	29%	5%	7%	100%
ISNAR	55%	31%	13%	1%	100%
WARDA	53%	35%	5%	6%	100%
Total	**53%**	**34%**	**7%**	**6%**	**100%**

Table III-6. CGIAR Staffing, 1992-1996

	1992		1993		1994[1]		1995		1996	
	International Research Agenda	Other Staff	*International* Research Agenda	Other Staff	*International* Research Agenda	Other Staff	*International* Research Agenda	Other Staff	*International* Research Agenda	Other Staff
CIAT	70	1,392	75	1,241	76	1,099	76	1,067	76	650
CIFOR			5	16	12	51	23	63	32	78
CIMMYT	79	737	74	699	72	693	65	653	73	669
CIP	59	493	59	488	51	528	52	607	63	576
ICARDA	66	602	60	393	60	393	76	379	85	395
ICLARM	19	140	17	169	17	169	18	172	20	207
ICRAF	46	209	63	209	62	266	50	271	53	355
ICRISAT	91	2,508	82	2,414	80	2,261	83	1,744	84	1,787
IFPRI	26	105	23	103	32	77	33	83	41	82
IIMI	16	356	20	358	19	334	18	315	22	305
IITA	91	1,389	88	1,337	85	1,260	78	1,443	86	1,659
ILRI[2]	101	983	102	877	94	860	83	734	79	800
IPGRI[3]	33	56	33	57	33	70	33	83	41	86
IRRI	61	1,803	60	1,348	61	1,410	63	1,473	64	1,374
ISNAR	34	45	29	49	31	47	32	51	38	53
WARDA	16	223	11	223	17	258	18	360	21	340
Total	**808**	**11,041**	**801**	**9,981**	**801**	**9,775**	**800**	**9,498**	**877**	**9,416**

[1] Estimates for 1994.

[2] ILRI figures combine ILCA and ILRAD for the years 1990-1993.

[3] IPGRI figures include INIBAP for the years 1992-1993.

Table III-7. CGIAR Center Inflation Rates, 1992-1996
(calculated by Uniform Measurement)

	CIAT	CIMMYT	CIP	IBPGR	ICARDA	ICRISAT	IFPRI	IITA	ILCA	ILRAD	IRRI	ISNAR	WARDA	CIFOR	ICLARM	ICRAF	IIMI	IPGRI	ILRI	System Total
1992	6.4%	7.8%	1.1%	3.9%	5.8%	1.1%	-4.2%	-16.9%	-10.4%	6.2%	9.7%	7.4%	6.3%		8.7%	-3.4%	3.8%			1.8%
1993	3.6%	6.0%	-3.8%	-6.3%	1.7%	-3.5%	-3.5%	-7.7%	-15.2%	-6.7%	2.2%	-0.8%	-2.1%		2.4%	-9.6%	1.7%			-1.8%
1994	16.4%	0.8%	7.4%	2.5%	4.3%	-2.8%	3.8%	11.6%	2.3%	16.5%	6.5%	4.0%	-18.3%	3.4%	6.3%	12.9%	3.9%			5.9% [1]
1995	8.4%	-12.2%	6.5%		5.6%	7.1%	5.3%	8.1%			6.4%	10.4%	19.2%	3.8%	6.3%	8.5%	3.9%	4.8%	7.4%	5.2%
1996	4.7%	8.6%	3.9%		4.6%	2.4%	5.3%	8.6%			4.2%	-0.5%	1.1%	2.8%	4.1%	5.1%	5.1%	4.3%	2.3%	4.5%
Ave. (92-96)[2]	7.8%	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	4.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.1%	-8.1%	4.9%	5.8%	4.0%	0.5%	3.3%	5.5%	2.4%	3.7%	4.6%	4.8%	3.1%
Cum.(92-96)[2]	45.7%	9.9%	15.6%	-0.1%	23.9%	4.0%	6.3%	0.4%	-22.4%	15.4%	32.4%	21.6%	2.5%	10.2%	30.9%	12.5%	19.8%	9.3%	9.9%	16.3%

[1] CGIAR system inflation for 1994 has been revised following a correction in the adjusted inflation on the Kenya Shilling for ICRAF and ILRI.

[2] Average and cummulative inflation for IBPGR, ILCA and ILRAD were calculated for ther period 1992-1994 only.

Explanatory Notes:

The inflation rates are dollar based annual rates for each center. They are derived from three elements:

1. the currency basket of a center's expenditures (Source: Centers);
2. annual inflation rates (as measured by the consumer price index) on the currencies in the basket (Source: IMF "International Financial Statistics"); and
3. annual changes in exchange rates of each currency in the basket against the US dollar (Source: IMF "International Financial Statistics").

Inflation Rates on Selected Currencies and Regions

	Currencies						Regions				
Year	US$	CFA	Colombia Peso	Mexico Peso	Philipp. Peso	Nigeria Naira	Africa	Asia	Western[3] Hemisph.	Middle East	World
1992	3.0%	4.0%	27.0%	15.5%	8.9%	44.6%	37.7%	7.3%	170.8%	13.7%	12.0%
1993	3.0%	3.0%	21.6%	9.8%	7.6%	57.2%	33.9%	6.6%	240.3%	12.9%	13.0%
1994	2.6%	35.0%	22.6%	7.0%	9.3%	43.1%	57.6%	12.2%	301.4%	12.5%	23.3%
1995	2.8%	16.2%	21.0%	35.0%	7.1%	6.6%	43.4%	11.6%	51.2%	19.0%	11.6%
1996	2.9%	2.7%	20.2%	34.4%	8.4%	25.0%	22.8%	7.7%	23.8%	11.6%	7.5%

[3] Excludes the United States and Canada.

Movements of Selected Currencies versus the US dollar[4]

CFA	Colombia Peso	Mexico Peso	Kenya Shilling	Philipp. Peso
-6.2%	16.7%	2.5%	17.1%	-7.0%
7.0%	16.7%	0.7%	80.0%	6.3%
96.1%	-2.1%	8.3%	-3.4%	-1.8%
-10.1%	8.0%	90.2%	-8.2%	-3.4%
2.5%	13.6%	18.4%	11.1%	2.0%

[4] Positive percentages are devaluations while negative ones are revaluations.

Table IV -1. CGIAR Centers' 1996 Financial Position
(in $ thousand)

	CIAT	CIFOR	CIMMYT	CIP	ICARDA	ICLARM	ICRAF	ICRISAT	IFPRI	IIMI	IITA	ILRI	IPGRI	IRRI	ISNAR	WARDA	TOTAL
Assets																	
Current Assets																	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,558	6,936	10,131	6,582	16,943	3,332	4,963	12,011	5,737	4,122	19,292	14,665	9,235	44,310	3,374	750	**173,941**
Accounts Receivable:																	
Donors	4,931	2,418	3,633	3,485	3,941	1,413	2,128	4,071	2,796	1,045	3,499	1,999	2,426	4,917	1,645	1,200	**45,547**
Employees	215	94	240	388	141	178		611		80				130	24	300	**2,401**
Others	1,307	384	509	292	900	436	3,515	2,431	482	191	804	847	601	1,493	152	1,000	**15,344**
Inventories	1,004		134	863	804	30		1,618		60	1,444	1,215		1,336		700	**9,208**
Prepaid Expenses		376		998	202	191		295	112	300	685	338	212	294	39	170	**4,212**
Other Current Assets	343		19	862	1,400	743		781		574	178		214			200	**5,314**
Total Current Assets	19,358	10,208	14,666	13,470	24,331	6,323	10,606	21,818	9,127	6,372	25,902	19,064	12,688	52,480	5,234	4,320	**255,967**
Fixed Assets																	
Property, Plant, and Equipment	38,377	1,969	31,498	21,365	50,577	2,833	7,152	77,733	2,413	5,035	71,489	52,921	2,824	62,980	2,574	16,315	**448,055**
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	18,771	877	17,157	11,502	26,348	825	838	30,695	1,729	2,878	39,926	31,153	1,136	27,469	2,215	3,508	**217,027**
Total Fixed Assets (Net)	19,606	1,092	14,341	9,863	24,229	2,008	6,314	47,038	684	2,157	31,563	21,768	1,688	35,511	359	12,807	**231,028**
Total Assets	38,964	11,300	29,007	23,333	48,560	8,331	16,920	68,856	9,811	8,529	57,465	40,832	14,376	87,991	5,593	17,127	**486,995**
Liabilities and Net Assets																	
Current Liabilities																	
Bank Indebtedness				414				103									**517**
Accounts Payable:																	
Donors	8,998	1,815	4,435	5,834	3,186	4,034	4,678	2,848	3,953	1,179	7,304	2,237	5,003	6,240	1,929	1,000	**64,673**
Employees	731		41		4,812	453		6,951	537	679		197		6,568	382	70	**21,421**
Others	3,214	53	412	2,616	2,000	205	3,499	2,635	627	643	4,088	3,100	1,706	1,607	198	2,000	**28,603**
In-trust Accounts	380	115	147		3,632	5		8				195		966			**5,448**
Accruals and Provisions	2,726	1,802	1,475	672	975	205		1,426	1,336	46	5,338	1,628	1,946	22,094	233	500	**42,402**
Total Current Liabilities	16,049	3,785	6,510	9,536	14,605	4,902	8,177	13,971	6,453	2,547	16,730	7,357	8,655	37,475	2,742	3,570	**163,064**
Long-Term Liabilities																	
Total Long-Term Liabilities			161	515						296			393				**1,365**
Total Liabilities	16,049	3,785	6,671	10,051	14,605	4,902	8,177	13,971	6,453	2,843	16,730	7,357	9,048	37,475	2,742	3,570	**164,429**
Net Assets																	
Capital Invested in Fixed Assets:																	
Center-owned	19,606	1,092	14,341	9,863	24,229	2,008	6,314	39,971	684	1,560	31,563	21,768	1,688	32,869	359	12,807	**220,722**
In Custody								7,067		190				2,643			**9,900**
Capital Fund	2,639	1,911	-495	2,341	5,929	765	654	7,357	628	1,203	3,722	4,197	343	14,179	448	-29	**45,792**
Operating Fund and Other Funds	670	4,512	8,490	1,078	3,797	656	1,775	490	2,046	2,733	5,438	7,042	3,297	826	2,044	779	**45,673**
Total Net Assets	22,915	7,515	22,336	13,282	33,955	3,429	8,743	54,885	3,358	5,686	40,723	33,007	5,328	50,517	2,851	13,557	**322,087**
Total Liabilities/Net Assets	38,964	11,300	29,007	23,333	48,560	8,331	16,920	68,856	9,811	8,529	57,453	40,364	14,376	87,992	5,593	17,127	**486,516**
Ratios/Indicators																	
Current Ratio	1.21	2.70	2.25	1.41	1.67	1.29	1.30	1.56	1.41	2.50	1.55	2.59	1.47	1.40	1.91	1.21	1.57
Working Capital - in days	33	249	104	58	154	51	51	99	60	153	118	165	89	180	81	28	104
Operating Fund - in revenue days	7	175	100	16	62	24	36	6	46	101	62	100	58	7	68	32	48
Operating Surplus (Deficit)	(2,234)	(180)	(11)	376	(1,004)	1,197	731	(2,500)	630	945	(1,749)	3	621	(4,989)	(214)	(1,269)	**(9,647)**

Table IV-2. Capital Investments by Centers, 1992-1996
(in $ million)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
CIAT	0.7	3.6	4.7	3.7	1.0
CIFOR	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7
CIMMYT	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.7	3.0
CIP	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8
ICARDA	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.4	2.8
ICLARM	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5
ICRAF	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.5
ICRISAT	2.1	3.4	1.3	2.7	4.4
IFPRI	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
IIMI	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
IITA	2.5	2.1	2.9	6.0	2.9
ILRI	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.7	3.2
IPGRI	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.3
IRRI	7.6	9.4	2.3	3.9	1.6
ISNAR	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
WARDA	3.1	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.5
Total	**24.5**	**27.0**	**19.8**	**28.8**	**24.4**

Memo Items:

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Fixed Assets (FA) - at cost[1]	**389.2**	**408.0**	**413.4**	**431.7**	**428.8**
Capital Fund Balance	26.3	37.1	50.4	46.2	46.3
Depreciation Expense	19.3	17.7	21.0	19.9	19.9
Asset Expenditure as % of FA	**6%**	**7%**	**5%**	**7%**	**6%**
Capital Fund as % of FA	**7%**	**9%**	**12%**	**11%**	**11%**
Depreciation as % of FA	**5%**	**4%**	**5%**	**5%**	**5%**
Asset Exp as % of Depreciation	**127%**	**152%**	**94%**	**144%**	**122%**

[1] Net of disposals, as of December 31.

♻ Printed on recycled paper.

CGIAR Members and Cooperating Institutions

MEMBERS	COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS
Industrial Countries (21)	
Australia	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
Austria	*Ministry of Finance*
Belgium	Belgian Administration for Development Cooperation
Canada	Canadian International Development Agency
Denmark	Danish International Development Authority
Finland	Finnish International Development Agency
France	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of Cooperation
Germany	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
Ireland	Department of Foreign Affairs
Italy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Japan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Luxembourg	Ministry of the Treasury
Netherlands	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Norway	Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Romania	*Ministry of Agriculture and Food*
Russian Federation	Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences
Spain	Ministry of Agriculture (INIA)/AECI (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation)
Sweden	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
Switzerland	Swiss Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid
United Kingdom	Overseas Development Administration
USA	United States Agency for International Development
Developing Countries (18)	
Bangladesh	Ministry of Agriculture
Brazil	Ministry of Agriculture
China	Ministry of Agriculture
Colombia	Ministry of Agriculture
Côte d'Ivoire	Ministry of Agriculture
Egypt	Ministry of Agriculture
India	Ministry of Agriculture
Indonesia	Ministry of Agriculture
Iran	Ministry of Agriculture
Kenya	Ministry of Agriculture
Korea	Ministry of Agriculture
Mexico	Ministry of Agriculture
Nigeria	Ministry of Agriculture
Pakistan	Ministry of Agriculture
Philippines	Ministry of Agriculture
South Africa	Ministry of Agriculture
Syria	Ministry of Agriculture
Thailand	Ministry of Agriculture

Foundations (3)

Ford Foundation
Kellogg Foundation
Rockefeller Foundation

International and Regional Organizations (12)

Asian Development Bank
African Development Bank
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
Commission of the European Community
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Inter-American Development Bank
International Development Research Centre
International Fund for Agricultural Development
OPEC Fund for International Development
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
World Bank

TOTAL CGIAR MEMBERS: 54