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REPORT OF THE
THIRD GOVERNING
BOARD MEETING

Held in Brussels
18-20 October 1982

FAO/UNDP EUROPEAN COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME
FOR CONSERVATION AND EXCHANGE
OF CROP GENETIC RESOURCES



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Third Governing Board Meeting of the FAO/UNDP European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources was held by kind invitation at the Headquarters of the Commission of European Communities, 36 Rue Froissart, Brussels, on 18 - 20 October 1982. A list of those present is given in Appendix I.

2. The Meeting was opened by the Chairman of the Governing Board, Mr. M. Pencic, who welcomed the representatives of member countries, observers and others, and reminded them of the purpose of the Meeting. This was to consider a Project Document for Phase II, to decide about funding and to make proposals for the work in 1983-85.

II. ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

3. In his address of welcome on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities (Appendix II) Mr. John Scully referred to the interest of the Commission in improving agricultural productivity through the more effective use of resources brought about by co-ordinated programmes for agricultural research. Initially work was concerned with control of animal diseases but more recently it had expanded to include 10 subject areas, one of which is concerned with plant resistance and the more effective use of gene banks. He saw this programme as relating directly to the subject of the present meeting and wished it success.

4. Mr. A. de Fauconval welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Director-General of FAO, and expressed the hope that the new venue of the Governing Board meeting would act as a stimulus to reaching positive conclusions. He reminded the meeting of the conclusions which were reached at the Extra-ordinary Meeting of the Governing Board in June 1982 and the decisions that remain to be taken at this Meeting. He apologized for the late circulation of the draft Project Document for Phase II, which had taken longer to prepare than anticipated (Appendix III).

5. Mr. T. Painter speaking on behalf of UNDP (Appendix IV), recalled the speech made by Mr. Bourgois, Assistant Administrator and Director of the UNDP Office in Geneva, at the Extra-ordinary Governing Board Meeting in June 1982, and reiterated the hope that this Meeting would produce decisions necessary for a jointly financed Phase II to come into effect in January 1983, and later for the programme to be self sustaining from the end of 1985. He said that Mr. Makiedo and he attended the Meeting on behalf of the UNDP also to indicate the continuing support by UNDP.

6. Mr. L. Kähre, Chairman of the IBPGR, informed the Meeting that recommendations made at the June Meeting had led to a phasing-in operation by IBPGR. He reminded delegates of the need for Working Groups to accord priority to data capture and data management. Acting on behalf of the IBPGR, he had requested additional accommodation from FAO for the IBPGR Secretariat to enable it effectively to operate the ECP/GR. Although the indications so far are discouraging, he assured delegates that the IBPGR will not be satisfied until it has solved this problem (Appendix V).

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

7. Mr. H. Skov, Vice-Chairman, proposed that the provisional agenda be adopted and this was accepted by the Meeting (Appendix VI).

IV. TERMINAL STATEMENT ON PHASE I

8. This was presented by Mr. G. de Bakker (Appendix VII). In doing so, he spoke of the international collaboration fostered during the three years of the programme and stressed the value of the cooperative approach that had been adopted. The Terminal Statement of Phase I was adopted by the Meeting.

V. DRAFT PROJECT DOCUMENT FOR PHASE II

9. A draft Project Document (Appendix VIII) had been circulated under a covering letter dated 22 September 1982. It reflected the views of FAO whereas UNDP reserved its position on some paragraphs.

10. The Chairman invited comments from the delegates. In a lengthy discussion the following points emerged:

(i) the document was received too late for many delegates to obtain the views of their Governments;

(ii) the delegates from United Kingdom, Denmark, Netherlands, Poland, Federal Republic of Germany and Israel expressed their astonishment that the wording of the Project Document did not reflect the decision of the June Meeting that the project should be operated under the aegis of IBPGR and that this was not evident in the document under discussion. Mr. Painter said that UNDP projects can only be executed through recognized Executing Agencies of which one was FAO for agricultural projects. In addition, Mr. de Fauconval said that an attempt had been made in wording the text to indicate that IBPGR would manage the project;

(iii) delegates expressed their wishes to provide cost-sharing funds in a variety of ways;

(iv) the delegate of Finland gave his Government's assent to the draft Project Document and indicated his Government's willingness to sign if the final budget remained close to that in Table 2;

(v) the Meeting agreed that Mr. Skov should convene a sub-committee to include representatives of FAO, IBPGR and UNDP to discuss the possibility of solving the problems which had arisen in discussion and in particular the operation of the project and the methods by which countries could make their contributions.

11. Mr. Painter stated for the benefit of those who were not familiar with UNDP policies and procedures, that they were designed to facilitate the delivery of assistance to developing countries whether on a regional or country basis. The Project Document, he said, is a legal and operational document signed in these cases.

12. The ECP/GR is unusual from UNDP's standpoint in that it has so many non-IPF countries participating. On the one hand this would lead to technical exchanges and dialogue between both groups, a matter of great interest to the UNDP, but on the other it was necessary to ensure that the UNDP contribution to the ECP/GR was seen to be directed primarily towards the needs of the IPF countries.

13. Mr. Painter referred to the financial stringency under which the UNDP would be operating during its next five-year cycle, 1982-86.

Contributions from Governments had not increased as they were expected to do, with the result that UNDP would be able to deliver only sixty percent of what was planned, not only for Europe but for all regions.

14. These were the circumstances in which UNDP had to insist on its contributions being matched by those from participating countries, although the UNDP was not committed to any particular scale of country contributions.

15. The Chairman of the session (Mr. Skov) asked the country delegates to indicate by a show of hands their interest in the continuation of the project into Phase II. The response was unanimous. Mr. Dehandtschutter said that the Commission of European Communities strongly supported a continuation of the ECP/GR.

16. Following his discussions with the sub-committee, the Chairman read the following statement on participation in the ECP/GR, which summarized his conclusions:

After hearing the views expressed in yesterday's Meeting and those expressed subsequently by the representatives of FAO, the IBPGR and UNDP, I recommend the Meeting to adopt the following proposal for submission to the three Organizations, FAO, the IBPGR and UNDP for consideration:

1. that there should be two mechanisms by which countries may participate in the ECP/GR Programme each carrying the same obligations and rights, namely:
 - (i) by signing a Project Document as is customary for UNDP assisted projects and as would be expected normally of IPF countries; the method being open also to any other country.
 - (ii) by a Letter of Agreement between a participating country and the IBPGR that would incorporate the technical and budgetary aspects of a Project Document.
2. that alternative methods of paying country contributions should be the following (it being assumed that countries that signed the Project Document will pay contributions to the UNDP):

- (i) an increase in the contribution to the IBPGR through the CGIAR, the increase being earmarked for the ECP/GR as special project funding and not part of IBPGR's core funds.
 - (ii) direct payment into the FAO General Account for Trust Fund 9150, held by FAO on behalf of the IBPGR.
3. that the two Organizations, FAO and UNDP, should agree to waive support costs as an exception in view of the unique character of the project.

Signed

H. Skov
Vice-Chairman of the
Governing Board of ECP/GR

Copies were circulated and the Meeting went into recess for fifteen minutes to allow members to consider the statement.

17. When the Meeting reconvened, the delegates of Cyprus, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, France, Democratic Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Israel, Hungary, Greece, Norway, Turkey, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Belgium, Portugal and Denmark, in that order, spoke in favour of the flexibility of arrangements offered by the statement and that one or other of the alternatives, if they were approved by the three Organizations (FAO, UNDP and IBPGR), offered a means by which all countries could participate in the ECP/GR. Mr. Kähre, speaking for the IBPGR, said that his Organization accepted the arrangements given in the statement.

18. Mr. L. Holly (Hungary) said the question of local currency still remained. His country would only be able to participate if its contribution could be paid in Hungarian currency.

19. Apart from organizational aspects of the Project Document, certain scientific matters were raised, namely:

- (1) the omission of some crops from the list recommended by the Scientific Advisory Committee (Mr. Hawkes, Chairman of SAC);

- (ii) the importance of rye not only in northern Europe but also in southern Europe was stressed and also its importance as a parent of Triticale (Ms. Skorda (Greece), Mr. Mota (Portugal));
- (iii) additional emphasis should be made on training (Ms. Waldman, Israel);
- (iv) the need to emphasize "pre-breeding" as an essential step to promoting the utilization of genetic resources (Mr. Dambroth, Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Williams, FAO/IBPGR);
- (v) that further collecting was not desirable until the evaluation of existing collections had been made, the main problem being the utilization of collected material (Mr. Dambroth, Federal Republic of Germany); Mr. Zacharias (Democratic Republic of Germany) and Mr. Kramski (Poland) acknowledged the importance of utilization but emphasized the urgent need to collect landraces under threat of extinction;
- (vi) Polish inputs to the Programme could include
 - a) training in the use of isoenzyme techniques for the characterization of plant genetic resources;
 - b) adapting starch and gel electrophoresis for use in the evaluation of plant genetic resources.

20. Turning to the text of the draft Project Document, Mr. Pencic (Yugoslavia) noted that the responsibilities and duties of the proposed Intergovernmental Consultative Committee were not described and thought that they should be defined in the document. It was agreed that a suitable paragraph would be drafted.

21. Mr. Zacharias (Democratic Republic of Germany) suggested that crop plant genetic resources should be referred to on page 3 A and B of the draft Project Document and that page 3 B 1(a) should read "direct contact between institutions and workers engaged in crop genetic resources activities".

Mr. Kjellqvist (Nordic Gene Bank) thought that an additional item should be added to the Terms of Reference of the Working Groups, namely:

"To collect information on germplasm material available in natural populations".

22. On the question of crop priorities for Working Groups, it was agreed after considerable discussion that those given in the draft Project Document reflected the views on the Meeting in general and that they should be adopted.

VI. WORKPLAN FOR YEAR 1983

23. A suggested Workplan was introduced by Mr. de Bakker (Appendix IX).

24. Mr. Williams (IBPGR) informed the Meeting that action was being taken already by the IBPGR Secretariat to ensure an uninterrupted change from Phase I to Phase II. Working Groups will meet in 1983 for barley, Prunus and forages, and information was being assembled to form the Working Group on medicinal and aromatic plants; the last by Mr. Holden who would coordinate the ECP/GR during Phase II.

25. Mr. Skov (Denmark) reminded the Meeting that the potentialities of in situ conservation must not be overlooked and Mr. Kjellqvist (Nordic Gene Bank) said that a small trial was being made in Norway of storage of duplicate seed samples in permafrost.

26. Mr. Jakubiec (Poland) raised the question of international collaboration in Working Groups on grasses and potato. Mr. Hawkes pointed out that beet, potato and various other crops could be and were being dealt with by other organizations such as IBPGR, EUCARPIA, CMEA etc. The IBPGR Secretariat would be aware of these activities and could arrange for collaboration and the avoidance of overlapping.

27. Mr. Zacharias (Democratic Republic of Germany) proposed that the revised priorities for Working Groups, their membership and responsibilities should be defined, taking into account the list of priorities adopted by the Governing Board in December 1981.

VII. BUDGET FOR PHASE II

28. Mr. de Bakker explained the Budget for Phase II as shown in the agenda document (Appendix X). He pointed out that country contributions should be increased by about 13.3 percent as compared with those given in the agenda document which were based upon participation of all 31 countries. The increase would be required to meet a possible deficit because 5 countries have not as yet indicated their intention to participate. However, the number of countries (26) which might be expected to join Phase II compares favourably with the number in Phase I (21).

29. The Budget was accepted by the Meeting on the understanding that it would have to be re-calculated in the light of the response that was given to the request for a waiver of support costs.

VIII. PLEDGING FOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH FOR PHASE II

30. The Chairman (Mr. Pencic, Yugoslavia) said that unless members spoke to the contrary, he assumed that their unanimous acceptance of Phase II indicated also an intention of the financial obligations that it entailed.

31. Mr. Skov believed that many delegates would have to refer back to their Governments in view of the adjustments that had been made since the June meeting to presently proposed country contributions.

32. The Meeting accepted Mr. de Bakker's proposal that as soon as replies were received from the two Organizations, FAO and UNDP, in answer to the "Statement on Participation in ECP/GR", that from the IBPGR having been given by Mr. Kähre in the Meeting, an invitation to participate would be sent to each of the 31 countries. It would give details of the arrangements for participation and payment of contribution.

3

From 1 January 1982, the Executive Secretary of the IBPGR will assume full responsibility for the ECP/GR and will become the Executive Secretary of the ECP/GR.

There would be under the same cover a copy of a revised Project Document and a copy of a Letter of Agreement. The letter and the

enclosures should enable Governments to state definitely whether or not they participate in the ECP/GR Phase II and what organizational arrangements they would accept.

IX. INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

33. It was agreed that the composition and rules of procedure for this Committee could not be decided by the Meeting as they called for an exchange of views between country delegates and careful consideration. However, in reply to a request by several members for an indication of the size and composition of the Committee, Mr. Williams said it was thought tentatively that the Committee should have 10-12 members and that each sub-region should be represented as well as countries not included in a sub-region together with representatives of other official bodies concerned with crop genetic resources.

X. TIME AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

34. Geneva was agreed by the Meeting as the place for the first meeting in December 1983 of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee. It was seen to be centrally placed for all countries and to offer accommodation and facilities for the meeting. The provision of interpreters was not seen to be necessary for a small Committee of 10-12 members. Its members would be able to translate between themselves.

35. Mrs. Waldman (Israel) extended an invitation to hold the meeting in Israel either in Jerusalem or Rehovot. The Chairman thanked her for the kind offer.

XI. OTHER BUSINESS

36. Mr. Hawkes (United Kingdom) informed the Meeting that a EUCARPIA meeting co-sponsored by the IBPGR on "Pre-breeding in relation to Gene Banks" would be held in Belgrade from April 12 to 15, 1983 and extended an invitation to members to attend.

Likewise members were invited to attend the EUCARPIA Extended Gene Bank Committee Meeting that would precede the first-mentioned meeting.

XII. CLOSURE

37. Mr. Kähre (Chairman of IBPGR) thanked the Meeting for the confidence it had shown in the IBPGR as an Organization that could meet the requirements of ECP/GR. He assured the Meeting that the Board would do its very best to come up to expectations and to further the interest of ECP/GR.

38. In his closing statement, Mr. Skov observed that this was the last meeting to be held in Phase I and at the same time the last meeting of the Governing Board. He spoke with gratitude of the financial and technical support given in Phase I by UNDP and FAO and cordially thanked Mr. de Bakker and Mrs. Roulin for their able assistance in the execution of Phase I. There were problems to be solved for Phase II but he hoped that a successful solution would be reached on the basis of the statement for participation agreed by the Meeting.

He thanked the interpreters for their help.

Mr. Dehandtschutter was asked to convey the thanks of the Meeting to the Commission of European Communities.

Mr. Skov then declared the Meeting closed.

APPENDIX I

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APPENDIX II

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY DR. J. SCULLY,
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

On behalf of the Commission of the European Communities I would like to welcome the participants of the 3rd meeting of the Governing Board of the European Cooperative Programme on Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources.

I welcome too the National Experts who are working on the Community's Research Programme on Plant Resistance and Use of the Gene Bank. This programme is just one facet of the coordinated Research Programme which has been implemented in the Community for quite some time.

This coordinated programme really began as far back as 1964 with the initiation of what proved to be a very successful experience in the fight against classical and African swine fever, which although not yet in the Community, had appeared in Spain and Portugal. A cooperative research programme was set up involving 17 laboratories in Spain and Portugal and in Member States as well as seminars, workshops and exchange of scientists. This programme provided basic knowledge on the two swine fever viruses, and so opened the way to practical results in respect of diagnostic procedures and better field control measures.

The first such programme spanned the period 1964 to 1971. Subsequently, it was decided to put this work on a more formalised basis. Beginning with a meeting of Research Directors of the Community of Six in 1971, further meetings were held and included the Research Directors of the three new Member States. Ultimately, under a Regulation approved by the Council of Ministers in June 1974, the group was given statutory recognition under the name of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research. A year later, in July 1975, the Council approved a specific programme as well as the funding of coordinated agricultural research.

Those who are responsible for devising and administering coordinated research activities are fully aware that the pressing requirement today is to meet Europe's need with regard to improve farm productivity - one of the basic aims of the CAP - through the use of technology which makes the most effective use of limited resources and inputs, in particular, energy.

At a time when national agricultural research within Member States is subject to financial constraints which limit horizons, the financial backing and coordination that the Community's programme can offer should enable more effective use to be made of limited resources. Also, the programme can support

research of a kind that spans national frontiers, particularly in the area of disease control, and looks ahead to issues that will confront the Community in the future.

The Commission ensures the implementation of coordinated programmes by organizing seminars, conferences, study visits, exchange of research workers and scientific working meetings, by collecting, analysing and publishing the results, and by increasingly availing itself of outside high-level expertise in the form of consultants, scientific and economic advisers and technical experts.

There is no need for me to tell scientists such as yourselves that coordinated research makes for an efficient use of expertise and facilities, it improves communication between scientists and avoids unnecessary duplication of effort. Solutions to common problems can be achieved more quickly and more efficiently in terms of resource use with such a coordinated approach.

The first full programme of Community coordinated agricultural research spanned the period 1976-1978. The second began on 1 January 1979 and is to run for 5 years. Proposals for a third programme to begin on 1 January 1984 will shortly be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

The second programme which finishes on 31 December 1983, covered ten subject matter areas. Among these is a programme which should be of particular interest to this gathering, i.e. one which concerns Plant Resistance and the Use of Gene Banks. This programme is designed to study the methods and means of improving plant resistance to disease and environmental pressures.

Its main objectives are

- the genetic improvement of crops to obtain lasting resistance against specific diseases or groups of diseases; and
- better coordination for a more effective use of gene banks.

In practice these objectives may be achieved by

- providing scientists working in this particular area with a mutually understandable specific documentation leading to information on the availability of material for plant breeding purposes;
- making a plant selection for breeding for disease resistance;
- improving research coordination in relation to the evaluation of different crops.

More specifically,

- an agreed, relatively simple documentation relating to the principal characteristics of different crops, and reliable insofar as all species of crops are concerned, has been provided;
- plant selection for disease resistance emphasises three different project areas :
 - the collection of non-oleiferous brassicas;
 - the evaluation of all winter barley collections for such agronomically desirable traits as winter hardiness and disease resistance;
 - the collection, distribution and preservation of germplasm of herbage species from all permanent ecosystems in Ireland.

Difficulties of communication between research institutes in different countries have been experienced because of differences between hardware and software (computers and computer systems) of the existing gene banks. In the circumstances a conversion system is in the process of being established to overcome this particular problem as well as to assist Member States with projects relating to gene banks in preparation.

These developments have been hampered to a certain extent at Member State level because of lack of adequate finance and manpower. Although several institutions in some Member States had collections of germplasm for their plant breeding purposes, only two such institutes were considered to have modern gene banks (Bari in Italy and Braunschweig in the Federal Republic of Germany).

The Community's coordinated programme was initiated to support new activities in six Member States. No more than a few people are involved in this work at Member State level. However, the meetings of expert groups and of the Programme Committee have provided a solid base for very good coordination between activities. This work will certainly be reinforced in the future.

This also means that information transfer between existing and new gene banks will be possible with a logical documentation system as a base.

Since it would not be possible for each Member State to have its own gene bank for all cultivated crops, this should be a shared project. Results and materials should be freely available for plant breeders and for scientists. The conservation programme should be based first of all on common financial support but should be taken care of subsequently by the Member States themselves.

Breeding for disease resistance will become still more important in the future, and will receive more attention in the new programme. Furthermore, the information system already established by the Community with regard to the location of existing collections, together with the possibility of a Community Regulation in this regard, can give users the guarantee to obtain the exact material they need in the future.

Coordination between CEC Research Programme on Gene Banks and the ECP/GR Governing Board will be reinforced in the future. The experts of the Programme Committee are often members of the Governing Board and joint publications CEC/IBPGR are in preparation and will be available end 1982.

APPENDIX III

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY DR. A. DE FAUCONVAL, FAO

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Representative of UNDP, Mr. Chairman of the IBPGR,
Delegates and Colleagues,

Yet again, on behalf of the Director-General of FAO, it is my privilege and pleasant duty to welcome you to this Third Meeting of the Governing Board of the European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources. This time I do so, however, in new surroundings.

Indeed, before going any further, I must say how very much FAO appreciates the cooperative and friendly gesture that the Director-General of the Commission of the European Communities' Agricultural Department has made to the ECP/GR by placing this very adequate accommodation and these facilities at our disposal for the Meeting.

I hope that the change of venue will stimulate a constructive and optimistic approach to the deliberations of the Meeting and that we shall be able to bring them to a satisfactory conclusion.

Turning now to the business that we have to deal with, I am not going to say very much because the discussion and decisions rest entirely with you, the delegates from countries participating in the ECP/GR.

My short task now, I think, is to outline very briefly the position we are in, following the decisions taken at the Extra-ordinary Meeting of the Governing Board in Geneva last June. By doing so I shall draw your attention to the main matters that have to be settled during this Meeting if we are to realize our expectations.

Three major points were agreed upon in June, namely :

1. ECP/GR should be extended into a Phase II;
2. Phase II should be under the aegis of the IBPGR; and
3. every endeavour should be made to complete administrative arrangements so that the IBPGR can take over the project by January 1, 1983 and thus avoid a hiatus between the two phases.

You will recall that a small Working Group was named to prepare a draft Project Document. It has done so and you have copies. I am sorry that we were not able to meet the stipulation that it would be circulated to Governments at least one month before this Meeting. The many consultations that were needed made that impossible. However, we have at least got it out and we have kept it

as short and as straightforward as possible according to your wishes.

One of the main objectives of this Meeting, indeed the main one, is to learn whether or not the Document meets with general approval.

Another essential question that has to be answered, is that of finance. At the Extra-ordinary Board Meeting in June, some delegates were able to give preliminary pledges to contribute funds, others did so with certain provisos and still others undertook to consult their Governments in readiness for this Third Board Meeting. I very much hope that delegates are in a position now to give definitive answers as so much depends upon being able to finalize the financial outlook.

If we are able as a result of this Meeting definitely to set the stage for a Phase II of ECP/GR, we can then turn to matters concerning the implementation of the project - steps that will be taken or are being taken by FAO and the IBPGR so that Phase I merges into Phase II as smoothly as possible; and arrangements that are envisaged for the Working Groups on which it was agreed Phase II would concentrate and for which terms of reference have been prepared.

I look forward with very keen interest to hearing the views of the Meeting on these matters.

Mr. Chairman, delegates - I thank you.

APPENDIX IV

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MR. T. PAINTER, UNDP

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, colleagues :

It is a privilege for me to address, on behalf of UNDP, this Third Meeting of the Governing Board of the European Co-operative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources. I am glad to see again many familiar faces; in particular, I would like to say how happy I am that Sergije Makiedo, who has been associated with the Programme since the outset, is among these familiar faces, and that he is again present as UNDP's Senior Consultant.

Mr. Chairman, in outlining briefly UNDP's position, I would like to recall the statement made at the Extra-ordinary Board Meeting in June by the Assistant Administrator and Director of UNDP Office in Geneva, Mr. Pierre Bourgois. Mr. Bourgois said :

"The European Co-operative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources is one to which the United Nations Development Programme has attached great importance, both for its intrinsic value in the critical area of food production and as a channel for contacts and exchange of views between countries and groups of countries."

Mr. Bourgois went on to point out that it has been foreseen, from the outset, that the first phase of the Programme which ends in December of this year and which has derived all its cash support from UNDP, would be followed by a second phase in which Governments would share in the financing of the Programme, as a transition to a stage when the ECP/GR would be satisfactorily consolidated as an ongoing activity financed in its entirety by the participating countries.

This, in essence, is UNDP's position today, and it is our hope, Mr. Chairman, that under your experienced guidance, this Meeting will produce conclusions and recommendations enabling the participating countries to take the decisions necessary for a jointly financed second phase to come into effect in January 1983. You can rest assured that UNDP will do its best to make this possible, and I know that I am speaking also for my distinguished colleague, Sergije Makiedo, when I say that we are both of us here for that purpose, and that purpose alone, during the formal sessions and outside.

Thank you, and success in your discussions.

APPENDIX V

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY PROFESSOR L. KÄHRE, IBPGR

Mr. Chairman, friends and colleagues,

I was grateful for the opportunity at the Extra-ordinary meeting of the ECP Governing Board in June 1982, to outline the general policy of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) towards the ECP/GR Programme. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to return to these matters except to restate the willingness of IBPGR to operate Phase II of this project.

I can report that IBPGR has begun a phasing-in operation, acting on the recommendations which you made at the June meeting, bearing in mind the Evaluation Mission's recommendations on the limitation of numbers of groups and the Scientific Advisory Committee's order of priorities. Planning work has begun for the establishment of working groups on forage grasses and legumes and on medicinal and aromatic plants. The first working meetings of these groups are planned for 1983. In addition, active liaison is being maintained with the Barley Working Group. Other crop groups already started, will continue, but some selectivity will be necessary in order to make effective progress.

In this connection I would like to draw your attention to a specific point which I believe to be of great importance. At our meeting in June we discussed a recommendation that "a small group of experts be formed to deal with urgent information problems when they arise". It seems that the principal obstacle to effective collaboration in this respect is the difficulty in achieving rapid and easy data transfer. We are, of course, committed to the principle that each gene bank should have adequate facilities for computerized data storage and retrieval. However, inevitable delays in establishing these facilities are hindering collaboration. In order to achieve an acceptable rate of progress it is clear that support from the IBPGR Secretariat supplemented as necessary by data-process experts, is essential.

Further, the organizational frame-work of the future ECP should be so constructed that its original, important aims can be fulfilled to a maximum, namely to establish close collaboration on crop genetic resources between all the different nations of Europe. Therefore, we must have an organization in which we are all willing to actively participate and to which we together are willing to contribute. I sincerely wish that this Meeting will succeed in consolidating the now visible gene bridges between the different countries of Europe and between Europe and other regions of the world. I assure the Meeting that the IBPGR will not be satisfied until we have found an organizational structure that satisfies the interest of all the countries.

The Project Document now tabelled, has taken longer to prepare than originally envisaged. This has been left in the hands of UNDP and FAO.

In order to serve this Programme, and also for other reasons, the IBPGR has requested additional accommodation from FAO. The indications so far are discouraging. I hope that we can find some solution to this problem.

However, I can assure the Governing Board that the main interest of IBPGR in its future guidance of the European Cooperative Programme will be to see that the urgent scientific work is done speedily and effectively.

APPENDIX VI

A G E N D A

Monday, 18 October

- 14.00
1. Opening and Welcome
 2. Adoption of Agenda
 3. Terminal Statement on Phase I of ECP/GR (1980, 1981, 1982)
 4. Project Document of Phase II of ECP/GR (1983, 1984, 1985)
 5. Workplan of ECP/GR for year 1983
 6. Budget for 1983, 1984, 1985

Tuesday, 19 October

- 09.30 - 12.30
7. Pledging of Contributions in Cash for Phase II from Governments and Signing of Project Document
 8. Rules of Procedure for the Inter-governmental Consultative Committee (I.G.C.C.)
 9. Date and Place of First Meeting of I.G.C.C.
 10. Any other business

afternoon

- free for report writing -

Wednesday, 20 October

- 09.00 - 10.00
- Report of Meeting ready in Meeting Room to be read by Delegates
- 10.00 - 12.00
11. Adoption of Report of Third Governing Board Meeting
 12. Closure

APPENDIX VII

TERMINAL STATEMENT

ON THE FAO/UNDP EUROPEAN COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME FOR
CONSERVATION AND EXCHANGE OF CROP GENETIC RESOURCES

PHASE I (1980 - 1982)

I. INTRODUCTION

The idea of promoting closer cooperation between European nations in the field of Crop Genetic Resources Conservation gained prominence following the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, concluded in Helsinki in August 1975, which led UNDP's European Office to introduce the concept of the European Cooperative Programme. Some years earlier, in 1972, at the United Nations Environment Conference in Stockholm, with both FAO and the International Biological Programme of UNESCO strongly involved, the problems of the world's genetic resources became an issue which attracted world attention. In 1974, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research adopted the proposal of its Technical Advisory Committee to support the global network of Genetic Resources Centres. The International Board of Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) was given the task to develop this concept and to administer a budget from which money could be made available to promote "exploration, conservation, documentation and training on a project basis". The Secretariat was associated with the FAO unit for Genetic Resources. IBPGR's mandate is directed in the first place to the developing nations.

At the suggestion of FAO and of some European countries, UNDP decided to assist in the preparation of a European Cooperative Programme. This plan is based on the UNDP concept of regional projects on the exchange of experience and information between European countries, that do and do not receive UNDP assistance, on subjects of major development importance, with emphasis on activities applicable to the developing countries as well. The conservation and exchange of genetic resources was considered to meet the requirements for such UNDP regional projects, and therefore a collage of ideas and plans was put together after discussions between UNDP, FAO and EUCARPIA. As UNDP deals with Governments, it was proposed to supplement and strengthen the inter-institutional cooperation, such as has been developed by EUCARPIA, by creating inter-governmental links. In this way, a new dimension will be added to the organization of plant genetic resources in Europe, which should permit direct access on the part of every plant breeder to the genetic material of the entire continent, and which also will constitute the necessary level between the global activities of IBPGR/FAO and the national and sub-regional activities in Europe. Thus, the planning of the European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources (ECP/GR) began.

UNDP/FAO appointed a mission which, in consultation with representatives of European Governments and with appropriate scientific bodies and international organizations, prepared, as requested, the outline of ECP/GR, which was discussed and accepted unanimously during a Government Consultation held in Geneva, December 1979.

In March 1980, the Executive Secretary was appointed while the project became officially operational on 1 October 1980, when the required minimum number of countries (8) had signed the Project Document, also signed by FAO and UNDP.

II. OBJECTIVES AND ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF ECP/GR

The objectives of the European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources are :

1. to further the activities of national and sub-regional institutions for plant genetic resources in Europe, by supplementing and strengthening the cooperation between such institutions through the establishment of inter-governmental links. It is envisaged that all participating countries shall contribute through their national activities to the ECP/GR and that the sub-regional activities will be taken fully into account, hence aiming at compatibility and mutual strengthening through collaboration and addition rather than duplication of efforts;
2. to constitute the European part of the global network for plant genetic resources being established by IBPGR/FAO, and to develop and maintain close technical links with the IBPGR/FAO team of genetic resources officers. In this connection the contacts between European institutions for plant genetic resources and similar institutions in both developing and developed countries throughout the world should be stimulated and strengthened. Thus, the ECP/GR should have an important impact on plant breeding programmes in developing countries both in Europe and in the Third World;
3. to stimulate a major effort to describe and document all existing genetic resources collections in Europe, in order to produce a European Catalogue of Genetic Resources for Plant Breeding, taking into account as far as possible the present approaches of gene banks to documenting their collections;
4. to further the full and free exchange of plant genetic resources, both within Europe and between Europe and other regions. In this connection, there is a need to describe the types of material which should be freely exchangeable;

5. to better the means for rapid and easy flow of data available in Europe relating to genetic resources collections for which a first step should be to develop appropriate input/output compatibility;
6. to stimulate and assist in the collection and preservation of European genetic resources which are not yet available in collections and especially the material which stands in danger of extinction: land-races and traditional types of perennial crops, such as fruit trees. The collecting expeditions can be either national undertakings or joint activities between two or more countries. Joint planning seems desirable for long-term target determination and to avoid duplication of efforts. Regarding the collecting activity in the European region itself, attention should nevertheless be given to the development of national efforts;
7. to encourage activities in all fields regarding the evaluation of plant genetic resources, as well as the joint organization of cooperative evaluation programmes within Europe and eventually, through the global network, in other regions of the world. Priorities should be set in such a way as to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and to maintain the highest possible degree of coordination between plant breeding objectives on the one hand and the availability of genetic resources on the other. Special attention should be paid to the distribution of the results of evaluation research;
8. to develop eventually, in cooperation with IBPGR/FAO, a system of agreements to allocate to participating genetic resources institutions certain responsibilities as to ensure that all accessions will be properly maintained and readily available. For seed-propagated crops per accession multiplication or rejuvenation at one location will be sufficient; for all crops the storage of seed or tissue, or the propagation or maintenance of vegetative parts should per accession be duplicated at not less than two locations;
9. to encourage research on important problems relating to genetic resources' management, such as long-term preservation of the material, either as seed or in tissue culture, the size of collections in relation to genetic variability (both the number of accessions per species and the number of seeds, etc. per accessions) etc.;
10. to study the implications of plant quarantine measures on the exchange of genetic resources, and vice-versa, whether there is a need for the development of additional quarantine concepts, especially in the light of new exchange methods like tissue culture;
11. to identify training requirements at different levels and to organize training facilities, seminars, exchange of personnel and expertise, and

other similar activities, in such a way as to encourage the fully-integrated development of genetic resources work in Europe, and in other parts of the world, through cooperative links with international programmes.

The organizational framework of ECP/GR in Phase I is made up as follows:

- The Governing Board, which is the inter-governmental organ in which rests the overall responsibility for decision-taking concerning activities of common interest to the Programme.
- The Board is assisted by an Executive Secretary.
- The Governing Board and the Executive Secretary are assisted in the execution of their functions by the Scientific Advisory Committee, which will submit general scientific advice and special reports, both on request and on the initiative of the Committee itself.
- The fourth link in the organizational framework is the National Coordinator, who will mainly have a national responsibility, and should be the first to be contacted on technical and organizational matters regarding the countries. The National Coordinator can also be the Country Representative in the Governing Board.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAMME

The European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources (ECP/GR) was conceived as a project of cooperation among the Governments of the participating countries, which were assisted by UNDP with FAO execution. It was envisaged to be developed in three phases with a step-wise increase in Governments' efforts and a decrease in UNDP assistance.

Phase I : Preparation

This was conceived as an initial preparatory period, in which the Programme will have to become fully specified, while the Organizational Framework should be realized and become operational. There was a major task for the Executive Secretary to establish links and contacts and to start the joint planning, etc. During the period the necessary cash contributions were provided by UNDP, from regional IPF (Indicative Planning Figure) funds for Europe. The participating countries provided a major contribution in kind.

Phase II : Consolidation

Considering the degree of complexity of the Programme, the preparatory Phase I was long enough to evaluate the possibilities for the continuation and the way to be taken, but too short to have the Programme fully developed. Therefore, a consolidation phase was proposed, which will require about three years and in which the Programme will fully unfold.

Phase III : Operation

In this phase, the Programme will be fully operational without UNDP and FAO assistance (except, perhaps, to constitute the auspices under which the inter-governmental cooperation can be continued). In the operational phase of ECP/GR, all contributions in cash and kind will be provided by the participating Governments.

IV. ACHIEVEMENTS OF PHASE I OF THE PROGRAMME (1980-1982)

1. Membership

As of 1 September 1982 the following countries have signed the Project Document : Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia (21 countries).

The following countries have expressed their interest in the Programme: Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (5 countries).

2. Activities of countries

The Country Reports on Crop Genetic Resources Activities, submitted at the end of 1981, on the request of the Executive Secretariat of ECP/GR, were presented to the Second Governing Board meeting of ECP/GR as agenda paper GB81/WP II.2. These reports show clearly that in most countries active programmes are executed, with many international links - in seed exchange, collection trips, training, documentation and evaluation. It is impossible to state which ones of those many activities were undertaken under the direct stimulus of ECP/GR. But the fact that Government authorities were directly confronted with the urgency and importance of the subject, has certainly contributed in some countries to more attention being paid to the overall

organizational structure and budgeting of genetic resources activities, and in others it has contributed to making available new funds for improving the equipment or increasing the staff. The cooperative projects undertaken by the ECP/GR are apparently considered useful and interesting by the scientific institutes which undertook to participate in them, in spite of the financial and personnel constringencies that they experience at present. The overall economic difficulties has undoubtedly slowed down the activities in this field in governmental institutions with repercussions on the international programme.

3. Activities of the ECP/GR

The activities undertaken by the ECP/GR itself are fully documented in the reports and agenda papers of the First and Second Governing Board meetings.

The most important parts of the Programme that were started in Phase I are the following:

1. Systematic, (annual) collection of information on crop genetic resources activities in European countries - country reports, reports on plant collection trips, on accessions held in stores, on exchange of samples, on evaluation trials, on progress in documentation systems. Partly the collected information has been published in the "Directory of Crop Genetic Resources Institutions in European Countries" containing information on about 200 institutions - governmental and private - which hold collections of crop genetic resources.

2. Cooperative European germplasm activities on selected crops.
A start has been made for 12 crops with the formation of working parties composed of not more than 3 or 4 senior staff members of institutes with an excellent research record on the crop concerned, situated in the main sub-regions of Europe, with the following objectives:

- to stimulate and promote genetic resources activities for selected important european crop species in all European countries where the crop is grown, and of importance;
- to organize joint activities between countries or sub-regional groupings, so that the work-load required to execute the programme is divided and the results may be better;
- by calling upon the best institutes and the best scientists to manage the european crop germplasm programmes in order to influence positively the overall level of the operations in all participating countries;

- to establish closer relations and start effective cooperation between countries and groups of countries which had only superficial and irregular contacts before;
- to facilitate the exchange of germplasm material and data between European countries as well as with the developing countries;
- to stimulate better use of the material in the gene banks by the plant breeders, who could greatly benefit when access to the collections was better organized, e.g. through circulation of well documented evaluation results of accessions in gene banks in different countries.

The workplan of crop germplasm working groups contains elements of the following aspects:

- Completion of collections. Identification of gaps in collection of germplasm material in the region and organization of collecting trips in European countries composed of scientists of one or more interested countries in the region.
- Conservation for long- or medium-term storage of crop germplasm material. The lead institute and/or another institute in the region, shall accept the responsibility of safeguarding all wild and primitive material for long-term storage in adequate cold storage facilities, and for more recent cultivars or breeding lines, in medium-term storage.
- Regeneration and multiplication. Care should be taken to regenerate the material in such a way that no change in the original genetic composition occurs. Sufficient quantities of seed samples should be available to exchange with other gene banks or for distribution to plant breeders.
- Characterization and preliminary agronomic evaluation. Describing the accessions using accepted descriptors is a major and important task and should be organized with great care by the working group. Without proper evaluation the collected material shall remain sterile although the seed may germinate. The agronomic evaluation should preferably be organized in close contact with the plant breeders, and when possible and feasible, on an international scale.
- Documentation and information. All information on European germplasm material of the crop concerned, available and alive in European gene banks, should be collected and stored in a computer, preferably in the lead institute, using accepted descriptors and date management

systems. Even in the case, which often may occur when it is impossible to store all the germplasm material of the crop concerned in the gene bank of the lead institute, a full documentation on the accessions held in other places must be collected and put in the computer of the lead institute. Crop catalogues could then be composed, containing all data, inclusive agronomically important characters, so that plant breeders have easy access to the specific gene material they need for their breeding programme by perusing the crop catalogue or the tape or disc copy of the computer.

- Exchange of material. It goes without saying that the lead institute and the other members of the working group should take measures so that the required seed material is made freely available in reasonable amounts to other gene banks and plant breeders.
- Training. The crop working party could propose individual- or group training activities (e.g. seminars) which could be supported financially by the ECP/GR Programme.

A first meeting of 8 working groups have been held during 1981 and 1982 (Barley, Rye, Pea, Vicia, Forage crops, Vitis, Allium, Tomato).

3. Improvement in documentation systems. The more the collection of germplasm material increases and the more evaluation data become available, with data numbering in the tenth of thousands, the more it becomes difficult, even impossible, to handle the data manually or with common administrative systems. It becomes compulsory to install a data management system, using computers.

In most European countries the central germplasm institutes have recently started computerized documentation systems for their collections, or are preparing for their use. The introduction of the systems in many European countries almost simultaneously opens the possibility to agree on some minimum of necessary standardization to make the systems in the various countries compatible with each other.

The most time-consuming and difficult task to begin with is to transform the data on card indexes, in machine-readable form and to identify the redundant duplicates in the collections.

The free, easy and direct exchange of computerized information is the aim in the long run. It should not be too difficult to attain that aim, but it will take time.

The Programme has acquired the services of an outstanding consultant in this field. He developed a schedule of a series of steps or phases which

should be followed over a period of three years, in 1982-83 and 84. Individual gene banks could request consultancy assistance and advice on the steps to be taken. Also fellowships are given in order to train programmers and computer specialists in the specialized subject concerned. The Scientific Advisory Committee had a full discussion on this subject in July 1981 and spent a full day on it in April 1982 during its last meeting.

The modest amounts of money for training and equipment were only partly used. In 1981 some spare parts for laboratory equipment were ordered because of lack of currency in the institute concerned. One trainee was given a fellowship in 1981 for training in the use of computers for genetic resources documentation. Four more trainees were given a fellowship in 1982.

V. PREPARATION OF PHASE II OF ECP/GR (1983-1985)

During the Second Governing Board meeting of ECP/GR held in December 1981 in Geneva, the continuation of the project from Phase I into Phase II was discussed.

Several members of the Board expressed the opinion that the results of Phase I justified a continuation of the project. Concern was expressed on the financial implications for the member countries, when they were required to increasingly share the cost of the project with UNDP, which financed fully the cash budget for Phase I. It was agreed that the preliminary budget for Phase II, presented during this meeting, should be revised, allowing for the possibility that countries with serious hard-currency shortage could pay in their own currency, and for an amended system of contribution payment for the individual member countries.

Thinking also on the situation that would arise in Phase III, when UNDP would not any more participate in the financing of the cash budget, many Board members suggested that already in Phase II a closer cooperation with IBPGR should be established, with the arguments that both from the point of view of the technical execution of the workplan and from the financial savings that might be realized, this would be a policy to investigate further.

The conclusions of the discussions were:

1. To organize in March 1982 an evaluation mission, composed of representatives of UNDP, FAO and member countries, to assess the past Phase I and to make recommendations on Phase II of the Programme.

2. To approach IBPGR with the request to consider ways and means which could lead to a closer cooperation between ECP/GR and IBPGR.
3. To review the budget and present an alternative with a lower total expenditure level.

During an Extra-ordinary Governing Board meeting, held in Geneva, 14-16 June 1982, recommendations to the member Governments, UNDP and FAO were made regarding the continuation of the Programme into its Phase II, taking into account the organizational and financial aspects emanating from the three points mentioned above (evaluation mission, relation with IBPGR, budget).

The recommendations were the following (taken from the report of the Extra-ordinary meeting, 14-16 June 1982) :

1. The Meeting recommends that the Report of the Evaluation Mission be adopted and implemented;

It recommends that the ECP/GR should be continued for a Phase II, 1983-1985, and that the Programme should be operated under the aegis of the IBPGR as a special project with its own identity and funding.

The Meeting further recommends that the merger should be effective from 1 January 1983 and that Phase II should be based on plans for the institutional arrangements of Working Groups and their terms of reference to be submitted to the Third Meeting of the Governing Board due to be held in Brussels on 18-19 October 1982.

2. The Meeting recommended that Phase II will be financed by UNDP and the participating countries on a 50/50 cost sharing basis and accepted in principle a contribution scheme, based upon the UNO contribution scale grouped in 4 classes.

Geneva, 1 September 1982

Gerrit de Bakker
Executive Secretary
Genetic Resources Project

APPENDIX VIII

DRAFT TEXT FOR GOVERNMENT CONSIDERATION
PREPARED BY FAO
Revised 28/9/82

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Intercountry Project of the Governments of

Project Document

Title: European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange
of Crop Genetic Resources (ECP/GR): Phase II

Number: RER/81/008/A/01/12

Duration: Three years

Primary function: Institution building

Secondary function: Direct support

ACC Programme classification: _____ (code)

Government Implementing Agencies:

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
(FAO)

Estimated starting date: _____ (Month, year)

Government inputs: _____ (in kind) UNDP inputs: _____
(local currency) (US dollars)

_____ (in cash)
(local currency)

Government cost-sharing: (if any) _____
(US Dollars or other freely convertible
currency)

Signed: _____ Date: _____
(on behalf of the Governments)

_____ Date: _____
(on behalf of the Executing Agency)

_____ Date: _____
(on behalf of the United Nations
Development Programme)

PART I LEGAL CONTEXT

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Governments of those participating countries which have signed such Agreement.

Alternatively, for those participating countries which have not signed such Agreement, this Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as a Plan of Operation in Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Agreement concerning assistance under the Special Fund Sector of the United Nations Development Programme, between the UNDP and the Governments of those participating countries which have signed such latter Agreement.

PART II THE PROJECT

A. Development Objectives

To establish a network of cooperation between Institutes and sub-regional groupings in Europe for the maintenance of comprehensive, well-documented collections of plant genetic resources, with the ultimate objective of encouraging more effective use of plant genetic resources in plant breeding and closer links between genetic resources personnel and those who use the resources.

B. Immediate Objectives

The project will assist participants in attaining the following immediate objectives:

1. To create a system to facilitate:
 - (a) direct contact between workers engaged in genetic resources activities;
 - (b) unhindered exchange of plant genetic resources;
 - (c) establishment of information and documentation systems and data exchange between genebanks.
2. To place at the disposal of all interested plant scientists, up-to-date information on collections of both seeds and living plants held by public institutions and private breeders in Europe.
3. Establish, for specific crops of major economic importance, joint activities including:
 - (a) expeditions to collect genetic variants not held in existing collections;
 - (b) characterization and evaluation of germplasm.

C. Background and Justification

The project was preceded by a Phase I from October 1980 till December 1982 in which 22 European countries participated. It was fully financed by the UNDP and FAO was the Executing Agency.

The background to the ECP/GR Phase I is fully described in the "Report of the FAO/UNDP/Governments Consultation on the European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange of Genetic Resources for Plant Breeding" (RER/75/035). The Consultation was held in Geneva 17-19 December 1979.

The first phase was seen as a preparatory stage in the creation of the ECP/GR with a future phase envisaged subject to satisfactory progress.

Following an Evaluation Mission of Phase I, conducted in March/April 1982, it has been agreed that the ECP/GR be extended into a second phase of three years' duration, financed jointly by UNDP and the participating governments and the Second Phase would be operated by FAO in close association with the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR). The Executive Secretary of IBPGR who is also the Chief of the Crop Genetic Resources Centre of FAO will maintain the necessary contact with the latter as Executive Agency for the project. The necessary care will be taken under this arrangement to retain the identity of the Programme.

The Evaluation Mission further recommended that the new Phase should be structured around Crop Working Groups for a limited number of crops considered as of high priority by participating countries. In following up their recommendation, the Scientific Advisory Committee of ECP/GR Phase I recommended that Working Groups should be organized for crops or groups of crops selected from among the following:

- Priority 1: Barley, forages, Prunus;
- Priority 2: Vitis, aromatic and medicinal plants, beet, potatoes, Pisum;
- Priority 3: Rye, oats, Allium.

The recommendations of the Evaluation Mission were endorsed by the countries participating in Phase I at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Governing Board held in Geneva in June 1982.

D. Outputs

The expected outputs from the project are:

1. The establishment of Working Groups on specific crops and groups of crops that through their deliberations and cooperative activities will lead to:

- (i) The adoption of measures to ensure exchange of information held in documentation systems in order to provide for a rapid and easy flow of data available in Europe relating to genetic resources collections;
- (ii) The description (using agreed standard descriptors) and documentation of the existing collections of crop plants dealt with by Working Groups;
- (iii) More comprehensive collections as a result of the collection and preservation of European crop genetic resources which are not yet available in collections, especially the material which stands in danger of extinction: landraces and traditional types of perennial crops, such as fruit trees;
- (iv) Evaluation results from specific crops, available for distribution to participating countries;
- (v) Data bases for crop plants dealt with by Working Groups;
- (vi) The continued up-dating of a Directory of Collections held by European institutions.

2. Not less than twelve scientists from IBP countries will have undertaken study tours (at least two associated with activities of each Working Group). In addition, three Seminars will be held on topics of direct value to the management of genetic resources.

E. Activities

These will be carried out by means of Working Groups composed of specialists representing leading institutes for the crops concerned.

The Working Groups will be organized at appropriate national institutes with programmes of work on the crops of interest and the activities themselves will be shared between cooperating institutes making use of their laboratory and field facilities.

The Terms of Reference of the Working Groups are the following:

1. To organize joint activities between sub-regional groupings and countries.
2. To collect information on germplasm material available in European genebanks of the crop(s) concerned, and study this information with the aim of identifying redundant duplicates and gaps in the collections.
3. To organize or stimulate collecting trips to fill the gaps in existing collections.
4. To agree on measures to conserve the crop germplasm material in long-term and/or medium-term storage.
5. To arrange for the regeneration of material so that minimal change takes place in its genetic composition.
6. To organize or stimulate characterization and preliminary agronomic evaluation of accessions, using accepted descriptors.
7. To see that acquired data are stored in an acceptable way in computers, using agreed descriptors and data management systems.
8. To arrange for the compilation of catalogues for the crop(s) concerned.
9. To encourage free exchange of germplasm between genebanks and between genebanks and plant breeders.
10. To propose and/or organize individual or group training activities.
11. To encourage close links between those dealing with plant genetic resources and plant breeders.

F. Inputs

1. Inputs of Participating Countries

(a) <u>In kind</u>	<u>Man-months or US\$ equivalent, as appropriate</u>		
	<u>per annum</u>	<u>total for 3 years</u>	
<u>Personnel</u>			
Directly concerned with the organization of Working Groups	35 m/m	\$24,500	\$ 73,500
Staff within national institutes to implement recommendations made by Working Groups	70 m/m	\$49,500	\$ 148,500
<u>Sub-contracts</u>			
Nil			
<u>Training</u>			
Facilities for visiting specialists		\$ 3,000	\$ 9,000
Provision of meeting rooms and associated costs		\$ 12,000	\$ 36,000
<u>Equipment, Building and Supplies</u>			
Computer time and supplies		\$ 50,000	\$ 150,000
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Communications		\$ 5,000	\$ 15,000

(b) Cost sharing

The participating countries will make a cost-sharing contribution of US\$323,300 to the total cash budget of the project. Details are given in the attached budgets.

2. FAO/IBPGR Inputs

The project will be managed by the Executive Secretariat of the IBPGR. Since this Secretariat is identical with the FAO Crop Genetic Resources Centre (AGPG), contact between the IBPGR and FAO as the Executing Agency will be ensured at all times.

Apart from this project, the IBPGR intends to continue its programme of technical and financial assistance (estimated at ca. US\$ 200,000 p.a.) to supplement the project.

The Chief of AGPG who is also Executive Secretary of IBPGR will act as Executive Secretary of the project at no additional cost to the project; in this capacity he will direct the project personnel and on behalf of both FAO and IBPGR will provide scientific leadership.

3. UNDP Inputs

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Man-months or US\$ equivalent, as appropriate</u>
Personnel	\$ 89,166
Administrative support	35,954
Official travel	7,191
Other costs (incl. meeting costs)	43,145
Individual training	43,145
Group training	43,145
Miscellaneous	35,954
	<u>297,700</u>
	=====

G. Institutional Framework

As already indicated in Para.2 above, Phase II of the Project will be conducted in close cooperation with the IBPGR. Thus the project will provide a means of implementing the European Programme of IBPGR which is an autonomous, scientific, non-profit making Centre of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

Cash contributions to the project will be spent entirely on the ECP/GR and will be the responsibility of the Chief, AGPG, who is also the IBPGR Executive Secretary to certify these expenditures to the satisfaction of the Auditors.

An Intergovernmental Consultative Meeting will be held in the second year of the Project to discuss the progress of the Project by then.

The Director of the UNDP office in Geneva is hereby designated as Principal Project Representative and will act as the main channel of communication for UNDP Headquarters, the executing agent and the Resident Representatives in the other participating countries.

H. Prior Obligations and Prerequisites

Participating Governments will take all necessary steps to facilitate the execution of the Project and to ensure that the services and facilities required for the ECP/GR to fulfil its task are available as required. In particular, Governments will:

1. Ensure that cash contributions to the ECP/GR are paid promptly so that the Project can become operational as soon as possible after 1 January 1983. This will not be possible until at least \$50 000 of the total Cash Contribution for 1983 has been paid by participating countries.
2. Undertake to make available for exchange between participating countries genetic resources of crops dealt with by Working Groups and information about them.

The Project Document will be signed on behalf of the UNDP, and the UNDP assistance to the Project will be provided only when these Prior Obligations and Prerequisites have been or are likely to be fulfilled and should fulfilment of one or more fail to materialize, UNDP may, at its discretion, either suspend or terminate its assistance.

PART III FUTURE UNDP ASSISTANCE

A need for UNDP assistance beyond the completion of Phase II is not envisaged. It is believed that Phase II will lead to the consolidation of the ECP/GR enabling work to continue with the resources available to the participating countries.

PART IV SCHEDULES OF REPORTING AND EVALUATION

Reporting

Half-yearly progress reports will be prepared by the Executive Secretary of IBPGR and submitted by the Executing Agency. They will summarize the

progress and the achievements of the European Programme during the reporting period and identifying any problems impeding project operations.

A status report, including the assessment of progress and achievements, during two years of project operation (1983 and 1984) will be prepared by the Executive Secretary for submission to the Evaluation Mission, specified in Part III (Evaluation below).

A Terminal Report will be prepared at the end of the Project.

Evaluation

Progress and achievements of the Programme will be evaluated by Representatives of participating Governments, UNDP/FAO and IBPCR after the end of the second year of the project.

PART V BUDGETS

Note regarding Government's contribution to the cash budget of the project

1. To facilitate review of the consolidated project budget and pending receipt of comments on this subject from participating countries, this has been shown for the time being and for the purposes of the first draft as a cost-sharing contribution, set up in accordance with existing policies and guidelines and following standard instructions.
2. It is understood, however, that participants may propose to make their contributions to the project in ways which are not necessarily standard cost-sharing, whether in the form of cash or of readily identifiable services, placed at the disposal of the project.
3. On receipt of participating countries' views on this point, the presentation of the Government contribution will be revised as appropriate, for incorporation in the Project Document.

PROJECT BUDGET COVERING UNDP CONTRIBUTION 1/

(in US Dollars)

Countries:

Project No.: RER/81/008/A/01/12

Title: European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources (ECP/GR), Phase II

10. PROJECT PERSONNEL	TOTAL		1983		1984		1985	
	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$
11.01 Consultants	27	186000	9	56000	9	62000	9	68000
11.99 Sub/total	27	186000	9	56000	9	62000	9	68000
13. Administrative Support		75000		20000		25000		30000
15. Official travel		15000		4000		5000		6000
16. Other costs (including meetings) ^{2/}		90000		25000		30000		35000
19 Component Total		366000		105000		122000		139000
30. TRAINING								
30.31 Individual training		90000		25000		30000		35000
30.32 Group training ^{2/}		90000		25000		30000		35000
39. Component Total		180000		50000		60000		70000
50. MISCELLANEOUS								
59. Component Total		75000		20000		25000		30000
99. PROJECT TOTAL		621000		175000		207000		239000

^{1/} includes cost-sharing

^{2/} Represents costs of Working Groups.

(For UNDP Use Only)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
100. <u>COST-SHARING</u>				
101. Cost-sharing	323300	52500	103500	167300
109. Component Total	323000	52500	103500	167300
999. UNDP TOTAL	297700	122500	103500	167300

PROJECT BUDGET COVERING COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTION

(in US Dollars)

Country: RER/81/008/A/01/L2
 Project No: European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation
 Title: and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources (ECP/GR), Phase II

	<u>Total</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
100.				
	<u>Cost-sharing</u>			
101	323,300	52,500	103,500	167,300
109	<u>Component total</u>	<u>52,500</u>	<u>103,500</u>	<u>167,300</u>
150.				
	<u>Support Cost</u>			
156	45,262	7,350	14,490	23,422
159	<u>Component total</u>	<u>7,350</u>	<u>14,490</u>	<u>23,422</u>
199.	<u>TOTAL COST-SHARING</u>	<u>59,850</u>	<u>117,990</u>	<u>190,722</u>

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

See table attached.

Cost-sharing is payable in US Dollars, to be deposited into the UNDP Contribution Account No. 015-002284 with Chemical Bank, New York.

APPENDIX IX

WORKPLAN ECP/GR PHASE II FOR YEAR 1983

Based upon the general outline of the workplan for Phase II operations of ECP/GR, contained in Chapter II E 6 of the Project Document, the following has been drawn up as a more detailed workplan for 1983 :

1. Crop Working Groups

During Phase I working groups on barley, rye, pea, Vicia, forage crops, Vitis, Allium and tomato were started.

It is proposed that the tomato group be discontinued because the tomato is not recommended as a priority crop for Phase II. Neither Vicia is on the priority list because the EC and the Mediterranean Programme have taken action on Vicia. ECP/GR should ask both sub-regional groupings to continue with this crop and to report to the ECP/GR Secretariat on their activities.

The working groups on barley, rye, Allium, forage crops and Vitis all have met in 1982. While the agreed workplan is under execution there seems to be no necessity for a meeting of any of those working groups in 1983, however, they should be asked to continue their work in Phase II.

A second meeting of the pea-group should take place in 1983, preferably in Gatersleben, the agenda being based on the progress made since the first meeting in July 1981.

A first meeting of working groups to be established on aromatic and medicinal plants and on Prunus should take place during 1983, after a thorough preparation regarding the choice of species and the priority subjects.

The matter of the membership of both groups should also be cleared first.

When taking as an average four meetings of working groups per year, for which there is money in the budget, an ad hoc meeting for one of the special interest crops e.g. Citrus could be organized in 1983, in order to advise the ECP whether any action should be taken on the genetic resources conservation of this crop in Europe. Also in this case, a thorough preparation must precede the calling of a meeting of experts.

The terms of reference of the working groups (Chapter II D of the Project Document) should be carefully applied.

2. Computerized Documentation

The countries will be advised to study and apply the plan for computerized documentation in 3 steps, which was elaborated by the consultant from the

Nordic Gene Bank during Phase I, to be executed during Phase II (see Appendix VIII, Report of the Second Governing Board Meeting 1981).

Consultancy will be made available.

3. Conservation

Methods of conservation - others than storing seeds - will be studied. Particular attention will be given to meristem culture techniques for the conservation of clonally propagated crops.

4. Directory

A revision of the Directory of Crop Genetic Resources Institutions in European Countries will be prepared.

APPENDIX X

TABLE I a

PROJECT BUDGET COVERING UNDP CONTRIBUTIONS 1/
(in US Dollars)

Countries: REF/81/008/A/01/12
Project No.: European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation and
Title: Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources (ECP/GR), Phase II

10.	PROJECT PERSONNEL	TOTAL		1983		1984		1985	
		m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$
11.01	Consultants	27	186000	9	56000	9	62000	9	68000
11.99	Sub-total	27	186000	9	56000	9	62000	9	68000
13.	Administrative Support		75000		20000		25000		30000
15.	Official travel		15000		4000		5000		6000
16.	Other costs (including meetings) 2/		90000		25000		30000		35000
19.	Component Total		366000		105000		122000		139000
30.	TRAINING								
30.31	Individual training		90000		25000		30000		35000
30.32	Group training 2/		90000		25000		30000		35000
39.	Component Total		180000		50000		60000		70000
50.	MISCELLANEOUS								
59.	Component Total		75000		20000		25000		30000
99.	PROJECT TOTAL		621000		175000		207000		239000

1/ includes cost-sharing

2/ represents costs of Working Groups

TABLE I b

PROJECT BUDGET COVERING COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTION FROM COUNTRIES

(in US Dollars)

Country:

Project No.: RER/81/008/A/01/12

Title: European Cooperative Programme for the Conservation
and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources (ECP/GR) Phase II

		<u>Total</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
100.	<u>Cost-Sharing</u>				
101	Cost-sharing	323,300	52,500	103,500	167,300
109	Component total	323,300	52,500	103,500	167,300
150.	<u>Support Cost</u>				
156	Support cost (cost-sharing)	45,262	7,350	14,490	23,422
159	Component total	45,262	7,350	14,490	23,422
199.	TOTAL COST-SHARING from Countries	368,562	59,850	117,990	190,722

Cost-sharing is payable in US Dollars, to be deposited into the UNDP Contribution Account No. 015-002284 with Chemical Bank, New York.

The calculation for the contribution share of each Government is based upon a division of countries in 4 classes with differing weight-units.

In the case that all European countries participate there is a total of 113 weight-units and the value of one weight-unit for each year is as follows:

Total share of budget to be covered by countries (see Table Ib) is:

in 1983 US\$ 59,850 ; value of one weight-unit is $\frac{59,850}{113} =$ US\$ 530

in 1984 US\$ 117,990 ; value of one weight-unit is $\frac{117,990}{113} =$ US\$ 1,045

in 1985 US\$ 190,722 ; value of one weight-unit is $\frac{190,722}{113} =$ US\$ 1,688

For the results of the calculations, based on the above, see Table II.

In the case that not all European countries participate, the shortfall shall, within reasonable limits, have to be made up by the participating countries.

TABLE II

CALCULATION OF CONTRIBUTION FOR EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRY	Contri- bution Class	Weight- unit	in US Dollars			Total Phase II
			1983	1984	1985	
Albania	IV	1	530	1,045	1,688	3,263
Austria	II	4	2,120	4,180	6,752	13,052
Belgium	II	4	2,120	4,180	6,752	13,052
Bulgaria	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Cyprus	IV	1	530	1,045	1,688	3,263
Czechoslovakia	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Denmark	II	4	2,120	4,180	6,752	13,052
Finland	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
France	I	10	5,300	10,450	16,880	32,630
Fed. Rep. of Germany	I	10	5,300	10,450	16,880	32,630
German Democrat. Rep.	II	4	2,120	4,180	6,752	13,052
Greece	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Hungary	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Iceland	IV	1	530	1,045	1,688	3,263
Ireland	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Israel	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Italy	I	10	5,300	10,450	16,880	32,630
Luxembourg	IV	1	530	1,045	1,688	3,263
Malta	IV	1	530	1,045	1,688	3,263
Netherlands	II	4	2,120	4,180	6,752	13,052
Norway	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Poland	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Portugal	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Romania	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Spain	II	4	2,120	4,180	6,752	13,052
Sweden	II	4	2,120	4,180	6,752	13,052
Switzerland	II	4	2,120	4,180	6,752	13,052
Turkey	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
U S S R	I	10	5,300	10,450	16,880	32,630
United Kingdom	I	10	5,300	10,450	16,880	32,630
Yugoslavia	III	2	1,060	2,090	3,376	6,526
Total Weight-units:		<u>113</u>				
Total Country Contribution:			59,850	117,990	190,722	368,562
UNDP Contribution:			<u>122,500</u>	<u>103,500</u>	<u>71,700</u>	<u>297,700</u>
TOTAL BUDGET:			<u>182,350</u>	<u>221,490</u>	<u>262,422</u>	<u>666,262</u>