



Global Crop Diversity Trust

ANNUAL REPORT 2004



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Preface



THE IMPORTANCE OF CROP DIVERSITY IS INDISPUTABLE, both for underpinning agriculture and providing an irreplaceable foundation for food security. Our dependence upon crop diversity is cited in international agreements and institutions in almost every country of the world are dedicated to the task of conserving it. Yet, alarmingly, this diversity is gravely threatened. Across the world, for the lack of relatively small amounts of reliable funding, seeds are dying in the genebanks that should be their havens.

Building on an idea that has been around for some years, in 2000 a small group of potential donors and technical experts held the first formal discussions on the possibility of establishing an endowment fund to finance the *ex situ* conservation of crop genetic diversity. Such a fund would support, in perpetuity, the urgent and chronic funding shortages facing many of the world's most important collections of crop diversity.

Based on these discussions, the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), acting on behalf of the Future Harvest Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, commissioned a feasibility study and then, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), undertook a wide range of consultations with potential donors in both developing and developed countries as well as with potential funding recipients. These consultations addressed, in particular, issues of the governance of the fund and the relationship it would have with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. They laid the groundwork for the establishment of what was initially known as the Global Conservation Trust and that subsequently became the Global Crop Diversity Trust.

At the end of 2002, IPGRI and FAO appointed a panel—the Interim Panel of Eminent Experts—to oversee the establishment and operations of the Trust. The panel met for the first time in February 2003 and, at its second meeting in October of that year, adopted the Trust's constitution and the text of the agreement by which governments would establish the Trust, enabling it to operate under international law.

This is the first Annual Report to be produced by the Global Crop Diversity Trust. It outlines the main progress made during 2004—a year in which the Trust was legally established as an international institution, adopted its first business plan, raised considerable new resources and made its first grants. 2004 can thus truly be regarded as the year in which the dream of the Trust became a reality.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the many individuals around the world who have shared our dream and have helped us in so many ways. And, of course, we give a special word of thanks to the donors who have so generously funded our efforts.

Despite the progress we have made over the past year, there still is a long way to go before the Trust's funding target is met. We look forward to the day - a day we now feel sure is on the horizon - when we can go to sleep secure in the knowledge that the vital resources needed to feed our world and that of our children and grandchildren, are safe.

Fernando Gerbasi
Chair, Interim Panel of Eminent Experts

Geoff Hawtin
Interim Executive Secretary







Introduction

AGRICULTURE IS IN LARGE MEASURE THE STORY OF HUMAN INGENUITY. It depends on the ability of people to adapt and breed wild plants to create crop varieties that can overcome pests and diseases and that suit every climate and taste. As a result of that ingenuity, the diversity of crops that now exists is staggering, with more than 100,000 varieties of wheat alone. Equally extraordinary is humanity's reliance on this diversity, a resource that is fundamental to our ability to grow the food required today, as well as to increase agricultural production to cope with growing populations and demands.

The importance of crop diversity is reinforced in a number of international agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (1996) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2001). Crop diversity also has a critical contribution to make to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Nevertheless, until now, these important instruments have not been supported by any mechanism to guarantee secure and sustainable funding for collections of crop diversity.

Consequently, crop diversity is at risk around the globe, both in farmers' fields and in the facilities – known as genebanks – that most countries have established for its protection. Ironically, crop diversity is dying in genebanks around the world, particularly in developing countries. The current funding approaches, which require reliance on annual funding from central treasuries and on traditional 3-5 year grants, are evidently failing, despite the enormous benefits that a well-funded global system of genebanks would bring to the world.

The idea of setting up an endowment to support the conservation of crop diversity in genebanks has been around for a number of years. It is an eminently logical notion: conservation by its nature is a long term undertaking and, as such, requires a long term, stable and secure source of funding. Only an endowment fund can provide the guarantee of truly long-term funding, removing financial uncertainty without removing the need for institutions to perform.



In 2000, the notion of establishing an endowment for crop diversity came closer to reality with the completion a series of studies on the costs of conservation in the genebanks of the Future Harvest Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research - the CGIAR. The 11 international genebanks supported by the CGIAR are among the most important in the world, holding about 600 000 accessions of the crops that are of greatest value to rich and poor countries alike. The collections are held in trust for the world community under the terms of agreements signed with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1994. As such, they represent a critical global public good whose capacity to improve agricultural productivity is unequalled anywhere in the world. But despite their importance, the Future Harvest genebanks are supported by uncertain annual funding, a condition they share with approximately 1460 national genebanks, most of them in developing countries. Assessing the long-term costs of conservation in the Centre genebanks – and extrapolating those costs to include the most important national collections – made it possible to estimate the size of the endowment needed to ensure the conservation, forever, of the world’s most valuable collections of crop diversity.

Having calculated that a USD260 million endowment would be required to yield the USD12-13 million needed to fund the critical costs of conservation in key national and international collections every year, the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) commissioned a feasibility study, embarking on a series of intensive discussions with individuals and institutions whose support would be critical to the success of the initiative. FAO welcomed the plan and became a founding partner in the effort. The campaign to establish the Global Crop Diversity Trust (originally known as the Global Conservation Trust) was launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in August 2002. In 2004, the Trust became an independent legal entity and made its first grants.



BOX 1

Mission and Goals of the Global Crop Diversity Trust

The mission of the Global Crop Diversity Trust is to ensure the long term conservation of crop diversity for food security worldwide.

The goals of the Trust are:

- to promote effective, goal-oriented, economically efficient and sustainable global systems of *ex situ* conservation in accordance with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- to safeguard collections of unique and valuable plant genetic resources for food and agriculture held *ex situ*, with priority being given to those that conserve plant genetic resources included in Annex I of the International Treaty or referred to in Article 15.1(b) of the International Treaty.
- to promote the regeneration, characterization, documentation and evaluation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the exchange of related information;
- to promote the availability of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- to promote national and regional capacity building, including the training of key personnel, with respect to the above.

Establishing the Trust

The Interim Panel of Eminent Experts

At the end of 2002, the Directors General of IPGRI and FAO named a high level panel whose task would be to oversee the establishment of the Trust as an independent international organization. The Interim Panel of Eminent Experts (IPEE), which comprises 11 members (listed in Annex 2), is chaired by Ambassador Fernando Gerbasi of Venezuela. On the request of the Interim Committee of the International Treaty, the IPEE has assumed the responsibilities and powers of the Trust's Executive Board until such time as the Executive Board has been established and holds its first meeting.

The IPEE met twice in 2003 and three times in 2004. Major action taken to date includes:

- The adoption of the Trust's constitution and establishment agreement.
- The adoption of procedures for establishing the Executive Board and Donor Council.
- The adoption of principles to be met for a collection holder to be eligible for financial support from the Trust. These eligibility principles are listed in Box 2. They have been adopted on an interim basis pending their approval by the Executive Board of the Trust following consultation with the Governing Body of the International Treaty and the Donor Council.



The IPEE's June meeting was hosted by SDC in Nyon, Switzerland. ©IPGRI

BOX 2

Interim Eligibility Principles for support from the Trust

The Trust, in working towards the development and maintenance of efficient and effective *ex situ* conservation systems, will apply four basic principles that must be met in order for a crop diversity collection to be eligible for financial support:

- The plant genetic resources are of crops included in Annex 1 or referred to in Article 15.1 (b) of the International Treaty
- The plant genetic resources are accessible under the internationally agreed terms of access and benefit sharing provided for in the multilateral system as set out in the International Treaty
- Each holder of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture commits to its long term conservation and availability
- Each recipient of funds from the Trust shall undertake to work in partnership with the aim of developing an efficient and effective global conservation system





**Ambassador Fernando Gerbasi,
Chair of the Interim Panel of
Eminent Experts. © IPGRI**

- The adoption, on an interim basis, of specific eligibility criteria to be met by collection holders seeking long-term support from the Trust. In the case where the holder of an important and otherwise eligible collection is unable to meet any or all of the eligibility criteria (e.g. with respect to the technical standards under which the materials are maintained), the Trust will consider providing support for upgrading and capacity building in order that the required criteria and standards can be met.
- The adoption of Rules of Procedure for conducting the IPEE's business. These rules will be put to the Executive Board for its own consideration once this body has been formally constituted.
- The establishment of an Interim Finance and Investment Committee, which reports to the IPEE, to oversee all financial matters of the Trust, including the investment of the endowment funds.
- The adoption of an interim statement of investment objectives and policies and financial regulations.
- The development and adoption of the Trust's first Business Plan, covering the period 2005 – 2009.
- The appointment of a Search Committee to lead the recruitment of the Trust's chief executive officer, the Executive Director.
- The approval of the Trust's first capacity-building and upgrading grants.

Establishment Agreement and Constitution

At its second meeting in October 2003, the Interim Panel of Eminent Experts approved the text of the legal instruments necessary to establish the Trust:

- The Agreement to Establish the Global Crop Diversity Trust
- The Constitution of the Global Crop Diversity Trust, which is an annex to the establishment agreement.

In February 2004, the Directors General of FAO and IPGRI (acting on behalf of the Future Harvest Centres) sent the text of the two instruments to the governments of all FAO member states inviting their signatures. The establishment agreement and constitution were

formulated such that they would enter into force upon signature by seven countries, provided that these include at least four developing countries and represent at least five of the seven regions as described in the Basic Texts of FAO.

On 21 October, these conditions were fulfilled and the establishment agreement came into force, thereby conferring upon the Trust its legal personality under international law. The countries that signed the agreement in 2004 are shown in Box 3.

The Trust will support plant diversity collections of crops—such as sorghum—on Annex 1 of the International Treaty. ©IPGRI





BOX 3

Countries that signed the Agreement to Establish the Global Crop Diversity Trust in 2004

Cape Verde	1 Apr	Peru	23 Aug
Egypt	1 Apr	Tonga	23 Aug
Jordan	15 Apr	Mali	6 Oct
Togo	4 May	Ecuador	7 Oct
Morocco	21 Jun	Colombia	21 Oct
Syria	25 Jun	Sweden	21 Oct
Samoa	29 Jun	Mauritius	24 Nov
Ethiopia	9 July	Serbia and Montenegro	24 Nov



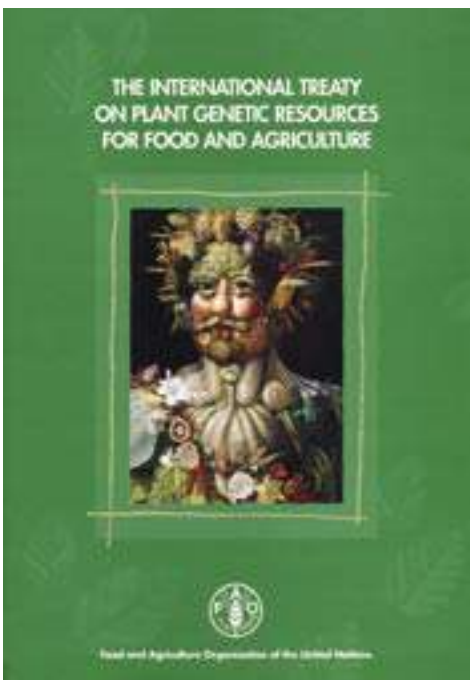
H.E Helmy Bedeir, Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Italy and the United Nations Organizations in Rome signed the Agreement to Establish the Trust on 1 April 2004, the day the agreement was opened for signature. ©IPGRI

Relationship between the Trust and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

At the second meeting of the Interim Panel of Eminent Experts in October 2003, a draft agreement was developed outlining the relationship between the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Global Crop Diversity Trust. This agreement will be presented to the first meetings of the Trust’s Executive Board and the Governing Body of the International Treaty for consideration. The draft agreement recognizes the Trust as an element of the funding strategy of the Treaty. It provides for the Governing Body to give policy guidance to the Trust and to appoint four members of the Executive Board. It also recognizes the Board’s executive independence in managing the operations and activities of the Trust.

In November 2004, the Trust presented a progress report to the second meeting of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, acting as the Interim Committee of the International Treaty. The report of the meeting states:

“The Interim Committee unanimously welcomed the progress that the Trust had made in so short a time, and noted with pleasure the amount of funds so far mobilised. The Interim Committee commended the efforts and commitment of the Chairman of the Interim Panel of Eminent Experts, Ambassador Fernando Gerbasi, and of the Interim Executive Secretary, Mr. Geoffrey Hawtin. The Interim Committee requested the Interim Panel of Eminent Experts, as currently constituted, to continue to oversee the affairs of the Trust, until the Executive Board of the Trust had been constituted, in accordance with the Trust’s Constitution, following the nomination by the Governing Body of its members on the Executive Board, at its first meeting. It further recommended that the Governing Body of the International Treaty should, at its first meeting, formalise its relationship with the Trust, so that the Trust operates as an element of the Funding Strategy of the International Treaty.”



Executive Board

Under the policy guidance of the Governing Body of the International Treaty, the Executive Board has primary responsibility for the policy, programme and operations of the Trust. It is intended that the Executive Board will be established in early 2006, following the appointment of its members at the first meetings of the Donor Council and the Governing Body of the International Treaty. The IPEE has drawn up guidelines for these appointments to help ensure that the Board's membership is well balanced with respect to countries and regions represented, gender, and expertise.

Donor Council

In October 2004, an informal meeting of the Trust's donors was convened to discuss, among other things, the establishment of the Donor Council and the assumption by the Council of its statutory responsibilities as laid down in the Trust's constitution.

Based on the recommendations of the October meeting, the Interim Panel of Eminent Experts invited all donors that have provided at least USD25,000 to the Trust to join the Donor Council. The composition of the Donor Council will be reviewed at the end of 2005 with a view to ensuring that there is a balanced representation of the different categories of donor, including developed and developing country governments, multilateral agencies, foundations, corporations, individuals and others.

Secretariat

The Trust's Secretariat has a small core staff and continued to enjoy the assistance of FAO and IPGRI throughout the year with respect to the provision of office facilities, logistical backstopping and additional staff support. A list of key staff involved in the Trust can be found in Annex 3.

A search was initiated by the IPEE for the Trust's Chief Executive Officer, the Executive Director. The position was advertised widely and interviews will be held in early 2005.

Technical Advisory Group

In late 2003, a joint IPGRI-FAO Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was established to advise the Trust on scientific and technical matters, including the eligibility principles, criteria and technical standards to be met by collection holders seeking funding from the Trust, as well as the development of conservation and funding strategies. The TAG was also charged with evaluating proposals for funding received by the Trust and advising on their scientific and technical merit. The Technical Advisory Group met nine times during 2004.

The Trust is staffed by a small secretariat and receives technical assistance from IPGRI and FAO. ©IPGRI



Development

THE TRUST HAS THREE MAJOR FUNDRAISING PRIORITIES. The most high profile is the USD260,000,000 target for the endowment. In addition, the Trust raises funds for upgrading collections so that they will meet the criteria to be eligible for long-term funding from the endowment. Finally, the Trust needs to find adequate resources to finance its own operations.

In order to fulfil these objectives, the Trust seeks funds from a broad range of donors. These currently include developed and developing country governments, foundations, private companies, a farmers' organization and private individuals. In 2004, donors from all of these sectors pledged funds, bringing the total to over USD56,000,000.



BOX 4

Statement by the Government of Ethiopia

The statement of the Government of Ethiopia upon pledging its support for the Trust provides an eloquent description of the universal importance of the Trust's mission:

"Ethiopia is one of the world's major centres of crop domestication and genetic diversification. Eighty five percent of its population is rural... The mainstay of its economy and the foundation of its strategy for development is, therefore, agriculture carried out by smallholder farmers. The many agricultural systems of these farmers obviously depend on the wealth of the crop genetic diversity in the country. The conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity is, therefore, of prime importance to Ethiopia.

Ethiopia also realizes the magnitude of the responsibility it has to the whole of humanity for conserving its immense agricultural biodiversity. The need of having a large crop genetic diversity to enable humanity to adapt to the impacts of global warming increases the enormity of this responsibility. But, Ethiopia is also aware that, in its attempts to develop, it can inadvertently erode this wealth of agricultural biodiversity endangering the future food security of its people and the rest of humanity. Just as the need for crop diversity can be met only by pooling the global wealth of crop diversity, so can this diversity be maintained only by pooling global efforts. That is why Ethiopia strongly supports the Global Crop Diversity Trust. "



As well as being a donor, Ethiopia has signed the Trust's Establishment Agreement. The agreement was signed on 15 July 2004 by H.E. Mengistu Hulluka, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to FAO. © IPGRI





BOX 5

Corporate support for the Trust

The Trust was launched as a public-private partnership in recognition of the need for different sectors to become involved in the achievement of its mission. Although the Trust's aim of conserving biodiversity for future food security has a broad appeal, the Trust is particularly pleased that two companies involved in agriculture, and specifically the seed business, have recognized the importance of its goals.

Syngenta and **DuPont** each pledged USD1,000,000 to the endowment in 2004, reaffirming the world's dependence on the continued availability of crop diversity.

Funds raised during the year include the following:

The **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)** provided CAD1,000,000 to the Trust as the second instalment of a 10-year pledge.

DuPont provided USD250,000 of a pledge of USD1,000,000 to the endowment fund.

Ethiopia pledged USD50,000 to the endowment, sending a powerful signal to the developed world about the importance of crop diversity for food security (see Box 4, previous page).

The **Grains Research and Development Corporation** of Australia provided USD250,000 as part of a package of support for the Trust's activities that will eventually total USD5,000,000. GRDC is one of the world's leading grains research organizations, funded from a levy paid by grain growers, which is matched by the Australian government. GRDC's support for the Trust is an indicator of the importance attached to crop diversity by grain farmers, who understand that their future is inextricably linked to the availability of that diversity.

Norway donated NOK19,000,000 to the Trust's endowment.

The **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)** announced a pledge of SEK50,000,000. Sweden is the first EU member country to pledge funds to the Trust.

The **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)** provided CHF110,000 for the operations of the Trust, and CHF3,000,000 as the first payment in fulfilment of Switzerland's USD10,000,000 pledge to the Trust's endowment.

Syngenta pledged USD1,000,000 to the endowment fund (see Box 5).

The **Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture** provided USD100,000 towards the development of regional conservation strategies and in support of the fundraising and communication activities of the Trust.

The **US Agency for International Development (USAID)** provided USD100,000 for the operations of the Trust.

Many of the pledges made in 2004 will fall due in 2005. Every effort will be made in the coming year to secure any additional outstanding pledges.

Finance and Investments

An Interim Finance and Investment Committee was established in 2004 by the IPEE to oversee the finances of the Trust. It met twice in 2004. The committee has developed a set of investment objectives and principles for the Trust. It selected HSBC from a number of bids to host the first USD25,000,000 of the endowment in accordance with those objectives.

TABLE 1**Funds pledged as of December 31, 2004**

DONOR		AMOUNT PLEDGED	EQUIVALENT in USD*
Countries			
Australia	AUD	16,500,000	12,229,866
Brazil	USD	30,000	30,000
Canada	CAD	10,000,000	8,229,584
Colombia	USD	35,802	35,802
Egypt	EGP	1,000,000	161,534
Ethiopia	USD	50,000	50,000
Norway	NOK	19,000,000	3,056,382
Sweden	SEK	50,000,000	7,493,800
Switzerland	USD	10,325,000	10,325,000
Switzerland	CHF	150,000	122,086
United States	USD	5,500,000	5,500,000
Foundations			
Rockefeller Foundation	USD	200,000	200,000
Syngenta Foundation	USD	150,000	150,000
United Nations Foundation	USD	500,000	500,000
Gatsby Charitable Foundation	GBP	605,000	1,107,540
Corporations			
DuPont/Pioneer Hi-Bred	USD	1,000,000	1,000,000
Syngenta AG	USD	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other			
World Bank – CGIAR	USD	200,000	200,000
Future Harvest Centres	USD	210,000	210,000
Systemwide Genetic Resources Programme	USD	255,000	255,000
Grains Research & Development Corporation	USD	5,000,000	5,000,000
Sundry	USD	1,384	1,384
Total			56,857,978

* Where amounts have not yet been received the rate of exchange as at Dec 31, 2004 has been applied

The auditor's report and financial statements for 2004 are in Annex 1 to this report. This was the first year that the Trust's finances were independently audited separately from those of FAO and IPGRI. The finances for 2003 are also shown in Annex 1 for comparative purposes.

Events and presentations

Part of the challenge of setting up a new organization is in ensuring that it is well known to its most important audiences – namely current and potential funders and potential beneficiaries. The Trust has had a presence at a large number of events over the past year (see Boxes 6 and 7). In addition, the Trust is grateful to its many friends and partners who used the opportunity of their own presence at other events to talk about the Trust. It is in no small part thanks to this extended network of 'ambassadors' that awareness of the Trust increased considerably during 2004.



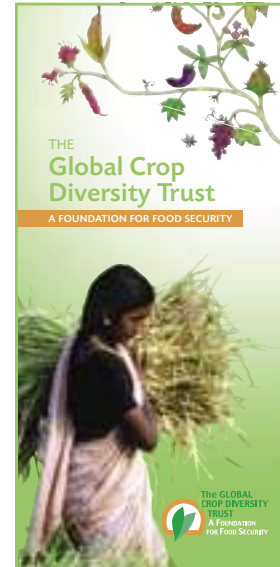
BOX 6**The Trust and the Convention on Biological Diversity**

The Trust held a side event at the 7th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Malaysia. Subsequently, the following text was adopted by the plenary:

"The Conference of the Parties welcomes, within the framework of the International Treaty of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and as part of its funding strategy, the development of the Global Crop Diversity Trust first launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development as this contributes towards the development of an important endowment fund to support ex situ conservation centres worldwide".

**BOX 7****Meetings where the Trust made a presentation in 2004**

9-20 February, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 7)
4-6 March, Rome, Italy	International Forum on Partnerships for Sustainable Development
25-26 March, Entebbe, Uganda	East African Plant Genetic Resources Steering Committee
26-30 April, Ibadan, Nigeria	CORAF and IPGRI PGR Conference for WCA
17 May, Rome, Italy	GFAR Steering Committee
3 June, Brussels, Belgium	CropLife International
4 June, Stockholm, Sweden	Global Crop Diversity Trust Seminar
8 June, Baku, Azerbaijan	CGIAR – Central Asia and Caucasus Steering Committee
10 June, Prangins, Switzerland	SDC Reception for Potential Funders
20-21 June, Brno, Czech Republic	9th International Barley Genetic Resources Symposium
24-27 August, Tashkent, Uzbekistan	CATCN/PGR Meeting
31 August - 2 September, Antananarivo, Madagascar	EAPGREN Regional Steering Committee
13-15 September, Seoul, Korea	CORRA and INGER Steering Committees
20–23 September, Lusaka, Zambia	SPGRC Annual Technical Review and Planning Meeting
4-8 October, Alafua, Samoa	SPC/PAPGREN Meeting
6 October, Bellagio, Italy	Genetic Resources Policy in East Africa
12-14 October, Beijing, China	East Asia PGR Network
14-18 October, Beijing, China	South, Southeast and East Asia Network Representatives
13-16 October, Beltsville, USA	NORGEN Meeting
18 October, Rome, Italy	World Food Day
25-29 October, Mexico City, Mexico	CGIAR Annual General Meeting
01-03 November, Luanda, Angola	SPGRC Board
5-7 November, Tsukuba, Japan	World Rice Research Conference
9-11 November, Montevideo, Uruguay	REGENSUR Meeting.
8-12 November, Rome, Italy	FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
15-19 November, FAO, Rome, Italy	Interim Committee of the International Treaty
22-24 November, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	COGENT Steering Committee
26-27 November, Alnarp, Sweden	AEGIS Meeting
29 November - 2 December, Quito, Ecuador	REDARFIT/TROPIGEN Joint Network Meeting
1-4 December, CATIE, Turrialba, Costa Rica	REMERFI Meeting
1-3 December, Bangkok, Thailand	APAARI Meeting
22-23 December, Rabat, Morocco	AARINENA Executive Committee



Communications

Maintaining a high profile with its stakeholders is a challenge for any organization. The Trust's primary audiences are diverse and geographically dispersed, making communications even more challenging. Therefore the Trust has produced a range of public awareness material, including a brochure (in Arabic, English, French, Italian, Russian and Spanish), fact sheets, and "Start with a Seed", a compilation of articles about crop diversity and conservation. In addition, the Trust's Business Plan has been widely distributed and the website has been continually improved.

The Trust has also been able to take advantage of external events to gain wide interest (see Box 8) and has achieved strong press coverage in every region, featuring in numerous stories in different media.

BOX 8

The Financial Times features the Trust

The coming into force of the International Treaty in June 2004 occasioned a great deal of media interest in the Trust. Stories appeared in news outlets around the world. An opinion piece by two World Food Prize Winners, Per Pinstrup-Andersen and M.S. Swaminathan, appeared in the Financial Times calling on donors to pledge their support to the Trust:

"The nations of the world, whether large or small, developed or developing, have shown their commitment to this cause over seven years of tough international negotiations to bring the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources into being. Given the global significance of its task - which may ultimately provide a passport to the basic human right of freedom from hunger - it is perhaps unsurprising that the negotiations were drawn out and difficult.

But though the negotiators' work is done, the Treaty's is only just beginning. The international community must ensure that this political achievement is complemented by the financial muscle of organisations, such as the Global Crop Diversity Trust, that have a mandate to implement their collective will."



The Programme

One of the Trust's chief objectives is to foster a greater rationalization of *ex situ* conservation efforts. Today, there are about 1460 genebanks around the world holding an estimated 6 million accessions. Identifying the subset of collections that will be eligible to receive funding from the Trust is a significant challenge. Yet meeting that challenge is critical to the success of the Trust. In 2004, in order to be able to most effectively target its funds, the Trust embarked on the development of a series of conservation strategies. As well as fostering collaboration and greater rationalization in conservation, the strategies will identify the most important and neediest crop diversity collections that are eligible for funding by the Trust and that should be given priority for such funding.

The Strategies

Two approaches are being taken to the development of the strategies. One approach is to identify important *ex situ* collections of crops on Annex 1 of the International Treaty on a region-by-region basis (The Annex 1 crops can be found in Annex 5 to this report). The other is to prioritize collections from a crop perspective at the global level.

The process of developing the regional and crop conservation strategies brings together collection holders and other experts from a wide range of institutions in developing and developed countries. It is a highly participatory process aimed at identifying the most important collections of crop diversity and determining the most efficient and effective means for ensuring their long-term conservation and availability. The regional strategies, in particular, will identify the most critical needs for upgrading and capacity building, while the crop strategies will identify the subset of total global holdings that contains the widest and most important genetic diversity of the crop concerned, as a basis for rationalization. The process of strategy development is itself expected to promote greater collaboration, including the more effective functioning of existing networks.

Seeds can be conserved in many ways, ranging from the use of lowcost deep freezers to cryopreservation in tanks of liquid nitrogen. ©Scott Bauer/ARS



The genebank at the Bangalore Rice Research Institute holds over 7400 varieties of rice. ©Chris Stowers

The concept of the regional conservation strategies was introduced to a broad audience at a meeting hosted by the Trust at FAO from 24-28 May. The meeting brought together representatives of plant genetic resources networks from the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Central and West Asia, North Africa and Europe. Staff from the Trust, FAO, IPGRI and other Future Harvest Centres also participated. The goal of the meeting was to ensure transparency and inclusiveness at the outset of the strategy development process, as well as to promote a common understanding of the key concepts and factors to be considered in developing the conservation strategies. The meeting elaborated a set of guidelines for strategy development that could be applied across all regions. Another major outcome was the determination of a process and timeline for developing the conservation

strategies in the various regions. A half-day session was devoted to a consideration of the process for developing crop conservation strategies and their relationship to the regional strategies.

Eight regional and ten crop conservation strategies were under development by the end of 2004 (see Box 9). It is expected that all of the regional strategies will be completed by the end of 2005 and the 36 crop strategies (covering the crops and forages included in the multilateral system of the International Treaty, see Annex 5) will be completed in 2006. The process of rationalizing conservation activities in Europe is being addressed through a pre-existing project coordinated by the European Cooperative Programme for Crop Genetic Resources Networks (ECP/GR).

The First Grants

As the process to develop the regional and crop conservation strategies unfolds, it is revealing many of the urgent needs faced by the world's most important collections. Providing funding to cover key upgrading and capacity building needs for priority collections is one way for the Trust to ensure that these collections function as effectively as possible before it commits to supporting them over the long term. Five grants were awarded by the Trust in 2004 based on assessments of priority needs carried out within the context of the crop and regional strategy development processes.

BOX 9

Conservation strategies initiated in 2004

Regional strategies	Crop strategies
The Americas	Apple
Asia	Banana
The Pacific	Barley
Central Asia and the Caucasus	Coconut
West Asia and North Africa	Oats
East Africa	Potato
Southern Africa	Rye
West and Central Africa	Taro
	Triticale
	Wheat



The process to develop a global conservation strategy for coconut got underway in 2004. ©IPGRI



BOX 10**Documentation**

The process to develop regional and crop conservation strategies generally commences with an inventory of existing collections. This involves gathering information on the institutes holding crop diversity collections, general information on the crops conserved by each institute and more detailed data on the individual accessions within each collection. Such information is critical to the identification of collections that are a priority for funding by the Trust. It is also essential for efforts to rationalize conservation since it is the basis for identifying the extent of duplication of samples among collections.

Once the information has been collected, the Trust will assist genebanks to make it widely available through appropriate documentation systems. The Trust will not develop its own information system but will build on and harmonize with existing infrastructures and initiatives such as SINGER (the CGIAR System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources), EURISCO (the information system for European collections) and GRIN (the USDA Genetic Resources Information Network). Ownership and management of the data will remain with the information providers.

Regeneration of legume and forage crops at the N.I.Vavilov Research Institute of Plant Industry (USD210,000 - 3 years)

The N.I. Vavilov Research Institute of Plant Industry (VIR), in St Petersburg, Russia is home to one of the oldest and best known genebanks in the world. Its collections include material collected in the 1920s and 1930s by the famous Russian scientist N.I. Vavilov. The institute's famous namesake and the fact that 12 scientists perished during

the Siege of Leningrad protecting the collections have endeared VIR to the plant genetic resources community throughout the world. The fact that it houses significant and unique collections of many of the world's most important crops guarantees it a place on the list of priority collections destined to receive funding from the Trust.

Starting with the break-up of the Soviet Union, the Institute has faced significant financial difficulties with the result that many of the collections are now in urgent need of regeneration. A grant from the Trust will support the regeneration of samples of cereals, food legumes and forage crops that are at risk and will ensure that the unique materials originally collected in the Central Asia and Caucasus (CAC) are

made available to the region's fledgling national genetic resources programmes. Training will be provided in regeneration and characterization for scientists and technicians from the CAC region and, where relevant, the work will be conducted in the region itself to help minimize genetic drift (the change in the genetic structure of a population, which can occur when it is planted out in a different environment).

Regeneration of coconut (USD236,940 – 5 years)

Coconut is a crucial smallholder crop in many parts of the world. Grown on about 11.6 million hectares in 86 countries, coconut is often referred to as the 'tree of life' because it provides more than 100 separate products, including food, drink, fuel, livestock feed, fibre and building materials. A number of important local coconut varieties originating in Africa and on the islands of the Indian Ocean are very badly in need of regeneration



The Vavilov Institute houses one of the oldest and best known genebanks in the world.
©IPGRI



It is fitting that one of the Trust's first grants has been made to the institute once headed by Academician N.I. Vavilov, widely regarded as the father of the science of plant genetic resources. ©VIR

if they are to survive. These varieties all have characteristics that could help improve coconut cultivation and serve as a basis for tailoring the crop to meet future challenges. The Trust is supporting a project to regenerate the threatened varieties at the Côte d'Ivoire site of the International Coconut Genebank. A total of 150 palms per accession will be planted to provide enough palms for data gathering and analysis.

Securing apple field collections in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan (USD118,860 – 3 years)

Apple originated in Central Asia and much genetic diversity, of great importance to the future of the crop, is still to be found in the region. This diversity exists in the large range of cultivated types that originated in the region as well as in related species that grow in



Central Asia is the centre of origin for apple and a great deal of apple diversity can still be found in the region. ©Scott Bauer/ARS

the wild. Particularly important apple diversity can be found in field collections in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. These collections were established during the Soviet era as part of a network of field collections overseen by the Vavilov Institute but, with the break-up of the Soviet Union, lack of funding has led to serious deterioration. Today, the apple collections are at grave risk from disease and environmental hazards; indeed much of the material in the collections may not survive unless action is taken soon. The Trust is providing funds to secure these collections and to duplicate them in other locations for safety purposes.



Increasing and improving seed drying capacity in Southern Africa (USD56,000 - 1 year)

A major factor in determining how long seeds can survive in long-term storage is the amount of moisture in the seed when it is placed in the cold store. One of the urgent constraints facing the southern Africa regional plant genetic resources network, which involves all countries of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), is insufficient seed drying capacity. Based on priorities identified through the process now underway to develop a regional conservation strategy for southern Africa, the Trust is furnishing Angola and Tanzania with seed drying equipment and is providing technical training in seed drying and equipment maintenance to all of the countries in the region.

Pilot project to develop an accession-level information resource for rice (USD23,000 - 1 year)

It has often been observed that an undocumented or poorly documented collection is virtually unusable and certainly will never reach its full potential as a tool for economic and social development. To ensure that the collection can be used by people outside the genebank walls, the information must also be readily accessible, e.g. over the internet. In order to be able to compare the characteristics of samples in different collections it is also important that the collection holders use the same data standards to describe the materials. The Trust has awarded a grant to link, on a pilot basis, the documentation system used to handle accession level information on rice in Malaysia with the system used at the International Rice Research Institute, IRRI, in the Philippines. The project will use existing international documentation standards, protocols and information management systems for plant genetic resources and will tailor them to rice. It is planned that there will eventually be an international rice genetic resources information system, which will enable rice scientists to search for the samples and information they need across all the major rice collections around the world.



Rice is a staple food for more than half of the world's populations.
©Ilona deBorhegyi/IPGRI



Annex 1

Deloitte.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

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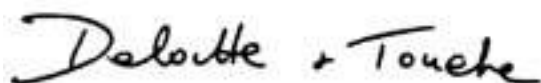
To the Interim Panel of Eminent Experts Global Crop Diversity Trust Rome

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of Global Crop Diversity Trust, as at and for the year ended 31 December 2004 and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

The financial statements of Global Crop Diversity Trust for the year ended 31 December 2003 were not audited by us and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on them.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Global Crop Diversity Trust at 31 December 2004 and the results of its activities and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as described in note 2 to the financial statements.



Italy, Rome May 27, 2005

**Ancona Bari Bergamo Bologna Brescia Cagliari Firenze Genova Milano Napoli Padova Parma Roma
Torino Treviso Verona Vicenza.**

**Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu**

Sede Legale: Via Tortona, 25 - 20144 Milano

Capitale Sociale: sottoscritto e versato Euro 10.327.590,00 - deliberato Euro 10.850.00000

Partita IVA/Codice Fiscale/Registro delle Imprese Milano n. 03049560166- R.E.A. Milano n. 1720239



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST**Statement of Financial Position
for the year ended 31 December 2004**

	Notes	2004 USD	2003 USD
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	9,444,818	3,455,672
Accounts Receivable	4		
Donors	Exhibit 1	293,998	914,974
Others	Exhibit 2	94,695	119,630
Total Current Assets		9,833,511	4,490,276
Total Non Current Assets		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		9,833,511	4,490,276
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	5	246,636	610,617
Total Current Liabilities		246,636	610,617
Non Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities		246,636	610,617
Fund Balances			
Unrestricted		(239,084)	73,987
Temporarily Restricted		381,140	350,000
Permanently Restricted		9,444,818	3,455,672
Total Fund Balances	6	9,586,874	3,879,659
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES		9,833,511	4,490,276



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST
**Statement of Activities
for the year ended 31 December 2004**

INCOME & SUPPORT	Notes	2004 USD	2003 USD
Investment Income			
Earnings from Endowment Fund	7	42,641	5,322
Investment Expenses		-	-
Net Investment Income		42,641	5,322
Contributions to Operational Fund			
Contributions to Operational and Fundraising Activities	8 / Exhibit 3	964,069	1,509,124
In-Kind Contributions	9	205,046	-
Total Contributions to Operational Fund		1,169,115	1,509,124
Net Assets released from Restrictions			
From Capacity Building Fund	10	649,045	-
From Endowment Fund		-	-
Total Net Assets released from Restrictions		649,045	-
TOTAL INCOME & SUPPORT		1,860,800	1,514,446
GRANT EXPENSE			
Conservation Strategies		261,258	-
External Review & Consultancies		-	-
Capacity Building Grants		387,787	-
Long-term Conservation Grants		-	-
Total Grant Expense	10	649,045	-
SUPPORTING EXPENSES			
Salaries and Benefits		1,086,238	341,233
Travel and Administrative		81,913	94,886
Governance		95,188	35,481
Public Awareness / Communications		202,762	140,382
Professional Services		16,085	550,873
Total Supporting Expenses	11	1,482,186	1,162,857
TOTAL EXPENSES		2,131,231	1,162,857
Net Excess of Income & Support over Expenditure		(270,430)	351,589
Increase/(Decrease) in Restricted Funds:			
Capacity Building Fund			
Contributions	12 / Exhibit 3	680,185	350,000
Released from Restrictions	10	(649,045)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Capacity Building Fund		31,140	350,000
Endowment Fund			
Contributions	13	5,946,506	3,450,350
Released from Restrictions		-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Endowment Fund		5,946,506	3,450,350
Increase/(Decrease) in Restricted Funds		5,977,646	3,800,350
Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balances		5,707,216	4,151,939
Fund Balances at Beginning of Period		3,879,659	(272,280)
Fund Balances at End of Period		9,586,874	3,879,659



GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST**Statement of Changes in Fund Balances
for the year ended 31 December 2004**

	2004 USD	2003 USD
RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES		
Endowment Fund		
Opening Balance	3,455,672	-
Donations/Contributions	5,946,506	3,450,350
Net Investment Income	42,641	5,322
Amount Released	-	-
Closing Balance	9,444,818	3,455,672
Capacity Building Fund		
Opening Balance	350,000	-
Donations/Contributions	680,185	350,000
Amount Released	(649,045)	-
Closing Balance	381,140	350,000
UNRESTRICTED FUND BALANCES		
Operational Fund		
Opening Balance	73,987	(272,280)
Operating Surplus/Deficit	(313,071)	346,267
Closing Balance	(239,084)	73,987
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	9,586,874	3,879,659

GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST**Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2004**

	2004 USD	2003 USD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(Decrease) in Unrestricted Fund Balance	(313,071)	73,987
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable	645,912	(1,034,604)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(363,981)	610,617
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	(31,140)	(350,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(Decrease) in Capacity Building Fund	31,140	350,000
Increase/(Decrease) in Endowment Fund	5,989,147	3,455,672
Net Cash Provided By Restricted Activities	6,020,287	3,805,672
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash	5,989,147	3,455,672
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,455,672	-
CASH AT END OF YEAR	9,444,818	3,455,672

GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2004

1. Statement of Purpose

The Global Crop Diversity Trust (the Trust) is an autonomous international fund established under international law. The international status of the Trust is conferred under an Establishment Agreement which has been signed by 16 countries. The Trust was established on October 21, 2004 and operates as an essential element of the Funding Strategy of the International Treaty, with overall policy guidance from the Governing Body of the International Treaty, and within the framework of the International Treaty.

The Trust is currently located in Rome, hosted by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), pending the establishment of a permanent headquarters location.

The objective of the Trust is to ensure the long-term conservation and availability of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture with a view to achieving global food security and sustainable agriculture. To do this, the Trust aims to raise an endowment fund of USD260 million to support the development of a rational and efficient system for conserving crop diversity around the world.

Donors to the Trust include governments from developing and developed countries, foundations and the private sector.

The first set of financial statements for the Trust has been prepared for the year ended December 31, 2004 with comparatives provided in respect of the previous year. The comparative financial statements have not been audited.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Trust are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Since existing IFRS do not cover issues unique to not-for-profit organizations, the Trust has drawn from other widely used standards (such as FAS 117 of US GAAP) to provide guidance on issues of importance that are not yet addressed by existing IFRS. The significant accounting policies followed are described below:

Revenue recognition

Funding managed by the Trust falls into three categories:

- 1) Endowment fund
- 2) Funds for regional and crop conservation strategies and capacity building grants
- 3) Funds to cover the operational and fundraising activities of the Trust

While some donors provide funds that may be applied to any category and activity at the discretion of the Trust, most donors allocate their funds to a specific category or categories. In certain cases, the Trust may receive funds that are either unrestricted for use within the category concerned or that are restricted, or "earmarked" by the donor to a specific purpose or activity.



Unrestricted grants, received and pledged, are recognized as revenues when the conditions imposed by the donor have been substantially met or explicitly waived by the donor.

Restricted grants are recognized as revenue to the extent grant conditions have been met. Grants pledged but not yet received are accrued among receivables only to the extent expended.

Grants in kind are recorded at the fair value of the assets or services received, or the fair value of the liabilities satisfied.

Foreign currency transactions

The Trust conducts its operations in several currencies and maintains its accounting records in United States dollars. The financial statements are expressed in United States dollars solely for the purpose of summarizing the financial position and the results of operations. All items in the balance sheet, where necessary, have been translated at market rates of exchange at year-end. Revenue and expense items in currencies other than United States dollars have been recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include contributions received for the endowment fund and related interest earned. It comprises cash in banks and interest bearing time deposits held at call with banks. Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in US dollars.

4. Accounts Receivable

All receivable balances are valued at their net realizable value.

(A) Accounts receivable - donors

Accounts receivable from donors consists of claims for unrestricted grants pledged provided that the conditions attached to the grants have already been met. It also consists of claims for expenses paid on behalf of restricted grants in excess of the amount received.

Donor	Grant Pledged/ Amount Expended	Funds Received	Accounts Receivable
Grains Research & Development Corporation	383,148	250,000	133,148
United Nations Foundation	500,000	339,150	160,850

Further detail can be found in Exhibit 1.

(B) Accounts receivable – other

This balance consists of amounts received by the host organizations, FAO and IPGRI, on behalf of the Trust but not yet expended by the Trust.

	2004	2003
Accounts Receivable – IPGRI	94,695	-
Accounts Receivable – FAO	-	119,630

Further detail can be found in Exhibit 2.

5. Accounts Payable

This balance comprises amounts expended by the host organizations, FAO and IPGRI, on behalf of the Trust in respect of which contributions have not yet been received.

	2004	2003
Accounts Payable – IPGRI	-	610,617
Accounts Payable – FAO	246,636	-

Further detail can be found in Exhibit 2.

6. Fund Balances

Resources are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into fund categories according to the activities or objectives specified by internal designation or by external restriction.

Unrestricted Fund

The Unrestricted Operational Fund comprises contributions received and expenditure incurred in respect of the operational and fundraising activities of the Trust.

Temporarily Restricted Fund

The Temporarily Restricted Capacity Building Fund comprises contributions received or allocated and expenditure incurred in respect of crop and regional conservation strategies and capacity building grants.

Permanently Restricted Fund

The Permanently Restricted Endowment Fund contains contributions received for the endowment fund together with the related interest earned and not released on those contributions.

Current year movements are as follows (amounts in USD/000):

Donors	Balance Jan 1, 2004	Receipts	Balance Dec 31, 2004
Australia (AusAid)	3,450		3,456
DuPont/ Pioneer Hi-bred		250	250
Norway		3,057	3,057
Switzerland (SDC)		2,640	2,640
Interest Earned	6	42	42
Total	3,456	5,989	9,445

7. Earnings from Endowment Fund

This amount includes income received from the interest bearing time deposits held at call with banks.

8. Contributions to Operational and Fundraising Activities

This amount comprises contributions received from donors and expended by the Trust for operational and fundraising activities.

Further detail can be found in Exhibit 3.



9. In-Kind Contributions

The Trust received an in-kind contribution from IPGRI (USD80,000) and FAO (USD125,000) in respect of salaries and administration costs.

10. Grant Expenditure

An amount of USD649,045 was expended during the period on regional and crop conservation strategies and capacity building grants. This amount was released from the capacity building fund.

11. Supporting Expenditure

All supporting expenditures have been incurred by the host organizations, FAO and IPGRI, on behalf of the Trust. The majority of these costs are charged back to the Trust at cost plus overhead. The Trust did not incur a direct charge in respect of facilities from either host organization during the period.

12. Capacity Building Fund Contributions

This balance comprises contributions received for the crop and regional conservation strategies and capacity building grants.

Further detail can be found in Exhibit 3.

13. Endowment Fund Contributions

This balance comprises amounts received during the year for the endowment fund.

Further detail can be found in Note 6.



EXHIBIT 1

Accounts Receivable – Donors as at 31 December 2004

	2004			2003		
	Amount Expended	Amount Received	Receivable	Amount Expended	Amount Received	Receivable
Donor						
Restricted						
Grains Research & Development Corporation	383,148	250,000	133,148	-	-	-
	Amount Pledged			Amount Pledged		
Unrestricted						
Australia (AusAID)	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	-
Canada (CIDA)	813,219	813,219	-	769,974	-	769,974
Rockefeller Foundation	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	-
Switzerland (SDC)	87,037	87,037	-	200,000	130,000	70,000
Syngenta Foundation	100,000	100,000	-	50,000	-	50,000
United Nations Foundation	160,850	-	160,850	339,150	339,150	-
United States (USAID)	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	75,000	25,000
Accounts Receivable			293,998			914,974

EXHIBIT 2**Accounts Receivable – Others
as at 31 December 2004**

	2004		2003	
	IPGRI		IPGRI	
Amounts Received				
Previous Year c/f	(610,617)		(272,280)	
Australia (AusAID)			200,000	
Canada (CIDA)	1,583,193		-	
Grains Research & Development Corporation	250,000		-	
Rockefeller Foundation			200,000	
Switzerland (SDC)	157,037		130,000	
Syngenta Foundation	150,000		-	
United States (USAID)	125,000	1,654,613	75,000	332,720
Amounts Paid				
Expenditure Incurred		(1,559,919)		(943,337)
Amount Receivable/(Payable) to IPGRI		94,695		(610,617)
	2004		2003	
	FAO		FAO	
Amounts Received				
Previous Year c/f		119,630		-
United Nations Foundation		-		339,150
Amounts Paid				
Expenditure Incurred		(366,266)		(219,520)
Amount Receivable/(Payable) to FAO		(246,636)		119,630

EXHIBIT 3**Contributions to Operational, Fundraising and Capacity Building Activities
for the year 31 December 2004**

	2004		
	IPGRI	FAO	TOTAL
Canada (CIDA)	813,219		813,219
Grains Research & Development Corporation	383,148		383,148
Switzerland (SDC)	87,037		87,037
Syngenta Foundation	100,000		100,000
United Nations Foundation		160,850	160,850
United States (USAID)	100,000		100,000
Total Contributions	1,483,404	160,850	1,644,254
Contributions to Operational and Fundraising Activities			964,069
Contributions to Capacity Building Fund			680,185
Total Contributions			1,644,254



Members of the Interim Panel of Eminent Experts

Ambassador Fernando Gerbasi (Venezuela)

Chair, Interim Panel of Eminent Experts, the Global Crop Diversity Trust

Former Chair of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Former Chair of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Acting as Interim Committee for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Andrew Bennett (UK)

Executive Director, Syngenta Foundation

Lukas Brader (Netherlands)

Former Director General, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Nigeria

Lewis Coleman (United States)

Former President, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

Tewolde Gebre Egziabher (Ethiopia)

Director General, Environmental Protection Authority, Ethiopia

Walter Fust (Switzerland)

Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Geoffrey C. Hawtin (UK/Canada)

Interim Executive Secretary, the Global Crop Diversity Trust

Chebet Maikut (Uganda)

President, Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE)

Chair, International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) Committee on Science and Technology

Mohammad H. Roozitalab (Iran)

Deputy Director General, Agricultural Research and Education Organization, Iran

Chair, Global Forum on Agricultural Research

Setijati Sastrapradja (Indonesia)

Senior Scientist, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Ismail Serageldin (Egypt)

Director, New Library of Alexandria, Egypt

Staff of the Global Crop Diversity Trust

Staff working exclusively for the Trust

- Anne Clyne*** - Finance Officer
- Geoff Hawtin** - Interim Executive Secretary
- Julian Laird*** - Director for Development
- Brigitte Laliberté** - Technical Officer
- Sophie Mannhardt** - Programme Assistant
- Melly Preira*** - Programme Assistant
- Benedetta Rosso**** - Programme Assistant

Both **Emile Frison**, Director General of IPGRI and **Mahmoud Solh**, Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO, provided extensive and invaluable support to the Trust throughout the year

IPGRI staff who worked part time for the Trust

- Sónia Dias*** - Programme Specialist, Documentation and Information
- Ehsan Dulloo** - Member of the Technical Advisory Group
- Jan Engels** - Member of the Technical Advisory Group
- Gerald Moore** - Legal Advisor
- Ruth Raymond** - Assistant Executive Secretary and Campaign Coordinator
- Jane Toll** - Senior Technical Advisor and Chair of the Technical Advisory Group

FAO staff who worked part time for the Trust

- Brad Fraleigh** - Member of the Technical Advisory Group
- Kakoli Ghosh** - Member of the Technical Advisory Group
- Elcio Guimaraes** - Member of the Technical Advisory Group
- Arturo Martinez** - Chief, Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service
- Clive Stannard** - Senior Liaison Officer, Genetic Resources

In addition, numerous other FAO and IPGRI staff provided assistance to the Trust during 2004 and while it is not possible to mention them all here, we would particularly like to thank:

- Maria Bonomi**, Agriculture Department Programme Assistant, FAO
- José Esquinas-Alcazar**, Secretary, Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, FAO
- Cary Fowler**, Advisor to the Director General, IPGRI

Sami Gaiji, SINGER Manager, IPGRI

Josephine Luzon, Finance Manager, IPGRI

The IPGRI Regional Directors: **Kwesi Atta-Krah**, **George Ayad**, **Ramon Lastra**, **Percy Sajise** and **Jozef Turok**

* Joined during 2004

** Left during 2004



List of Acronyms

AARINENA	Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa
AEGIS	A European Genebank Integration System
APAARI	Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
CAC	Central Asia and the Caucasus
CATCN-PGR	Central Asia and Trans-Caucasus Network on Plant Genetic Resources
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COGENT	International Coconut Genetic Resources Network
COP7	Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity
CORAF	Le Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche et le Développement Agricoles
CORRA	Council for Partnerships on Rice Research in Asia
EAPGREN	Eastern Africa Plant Genetic Resources Network
ECP/GR	European Cooperative Programme on Crop Genetic Resources
EU	European Union
EURISCO	Information System for the European Collections
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research
GRDC	Grains Research and Development Corporation
GRIN	Genetic Resources Information Network
INGER	International Network for the Genetic Evaluation of Rice
IPEE	Interim Panel of Eminent Experts
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
NORGEN	North American Plant Genetic Resources Network
REDARFIT	Red Andina de Recursos Fitogenéticos
REGENSUR	Red de Recursos Fitogenéticos del Cono Sur
REMERFI	Red Mesoamericana de Recursos Fitogenéticos
SADC	Southern African Development Community

SINGER	CGIAR System-wide Information Network on Genetic Resources
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SPC/PAPGREN	Secretariat of the Pacific Community/Pacific Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Network
SPGRC	SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TROPIGEN	Red Amazónica de Recursos Fitogenéticos
UNFFE	Uganda National Farmers Federation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VIR	N.I. Vavilov Institute of Plant Industry
WCA	West and Central Africa





Annex 5

List of Crops included in the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Food crops

Crop	Genus	Observations
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus</i>	Breadfruit only.
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i>	
Oat	<i>Avena</i>	
Beet	<i>Beta</i>	
Brassica complex	<i>Brassica et al.</i>	Genera included are: <i>Brassica</i> , <i>Armoracia</i> , <i>Barbarea</i> , <i>Camelina</i> , <i>Crambe</i> , <i>Diplotaxis</i> , <i>Eruca</i> , <i>Isatis</i> , <i>Lepidium</i> , <i>Raphanobrassica</i> , <i>Raphanus</i> , <i>Rorippa</i> , and <i>Sinapis</i> . This comprises oilseed and vegetable crops such as cabbage, rapeseed, mustard, cress, rocket, radish, and turnip. The species <i>Lepidium meyenii</i> (maca) is excluded.
Pigeon Pea	<i>Cajanus</i>	
Chickpea	<i>Cicer</i>	
Citrus	<i>Citrus</i>	Genera <i>Poncirus</i> and <i>Fortunella</i> are included as root stock.
Coconut	<i>Cocos</i>	
Major aroids	<i>Colocasia</i> , <i>Xanthosoma</i>	Major aroids include taro, cocoyam, dasheen and tannia.
Carrot	<i>Daucus</i>	
Yams	<i>Dioscorea</i>	
Finger Millet	<i>Eleusine</i>	
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria</i>	
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i>	
Barley	<i>Hordeum</i>	
Sweet Potato	<i>Ipomoea</i>	
Grass pea	<i>Lathyrus</i>	
Lentil	<i>Lens</i>	
Apple	<i>Malus</i>	
Cassava	<i>Manihot</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> only.
Banana / Plantain	<i>Musa</i>	Except <i>Musa textilis</i> .
Rice	<i>Oryza</i>	
Pearl Millet	<i>Pennisetum</i>	
Beans	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Except <i>Phaseolus polyanthus</i> .
Pea	<i>Pisum</i>	
Rye	<i>Secale</i>	
Potato	<i>Solanum</i>	Section <i>tuberosa</i> included, except <i>Solanum phureja</i> .



Eggplant	<i>Solanum</i>	Section <i>melongena</i> included.
Sorghum	<i>Sorghum</i>	
Triticale	<i>Triticosecale</i>	
Wheat	<i>Triticum</i> et al.	Including <i>Agropyron</i> , <i>Elymus</i> , and <i>Secale</i> .
Faba Bean / Vetch	<i>Vicia</i>	
Cowpea et al.	<i>Vigna</i>	
Maize	<i>Zea</i>	Excluding <i>Zea perennis</i> , <i>Zea diploperennis</i> , and <i>Zea luxurians</i> .

Forages

Genera	Species
LEGUME FORAGES	
<i>Astragalus</i>	<i>chinensis</i> , <i>cicer</i> , <i>arenarius</i>
<i>Canavalia</i>	<i>ensiformis</i>
<i>Coronilla</i>	<i>varia</i>
<i>Hedysarum</i>	<i>coronarium</i>
<i>Lathyrus</i>	<i>cicera</i> , <i>ciliolatus</i> , <i>hirsutus</i> , <i>ochrus</i> , <i>odoratus</i> , <i>sativus</i>
<i>Lespedeza</i>	<i>cuneata</i> , <i>striata</i> , <i>stipulacea</i>
<i>Lotus</i>	<i>corniculatus</i> , <i>subbiflorus</i> , <i>uliginosus</i>
<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>albus</i> , <i>angustifolius</i> , <i>luteus</i>
<i>Medicago</i>	<i>arborea</i> , <i>falcata</i> , <i>sativa</i> , <i>scutellata</i> , <i>rigidula</i> , <i>truncatula</i>
<i>Melilotus</i>	<i>albus</i> , <i>officinalis</i>
<i>Onobrychis</i>	<i>viciifolia</i>
<i>Ornithopus</i>	<i>sativus</i>
<i>Prosopis</i>	<i>affinis</i> , <i>alba</i> , <i>chilensis</i> , <i>nigra</i> , <i>pallida</i>
<i>Pueraria</i>	<i>phaseoloides</i>
<i>Trifolium</i>	<i>alexandrinum</i> , <i>alpestre</i> , <i>ambiguum</i> , <i>angustifolium</i> , <i>arvense</i> , <i>agrocicerum</i> , <i>hybridum</i> , <i>incarnatum</i> , <i>pratense</i> , <i>repens</i> , <i>resupinatum</i> , <i>rueppellianum</i> , <i>semipilosum</i> , <i>subterraneum</i> , <i>vesiculosum</i>
GRASS FORAGES	
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>gayanus</i>
<i>Agropyron</i>	<i>cristatum</i> , <i>desertorum</i>
<i>Agrostis</i>	<i>stolonifera</i> , <i>tenuis</i>
<i>Alopecurus</i>	<i>pratensis</i>
<i>Arrhenatherum</i>	<i>elatius</i>
<i>Dactylis</i>	<i>glomerata</i>
<i>Festuca</i>	<i>arundinacea</i> , <i>gigantea</i> , <i>heterophylla</i> , <i>ovina</i> , <i>pratensis</i> , <i>rubra</i>
<i>Lolium</i>	<i>hybridum</i> , <i>multiflorum</i> , <i>perenne</i> , <i>rigidum</i> , <i>temulentum</i>
<i>Phalaris</i>	<i>aquatica</i> , <i>arundinacea</i>
<i>Phleum</i>	<i>pratense</i>
<i>Poa</i>	<i>alpina</i> , <i>annua</i> , <i>pratensis</i>
<i>Tripsacum</i>	<i>laxum</i>
OTHER FORAGES	
<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>halimus</i> , <i>nummularia</i>
<i>Salsola</i>	<i>vermiculata</i>



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