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REPORT OF THE FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Ottawa, Canada

31 August - 4 September 1987

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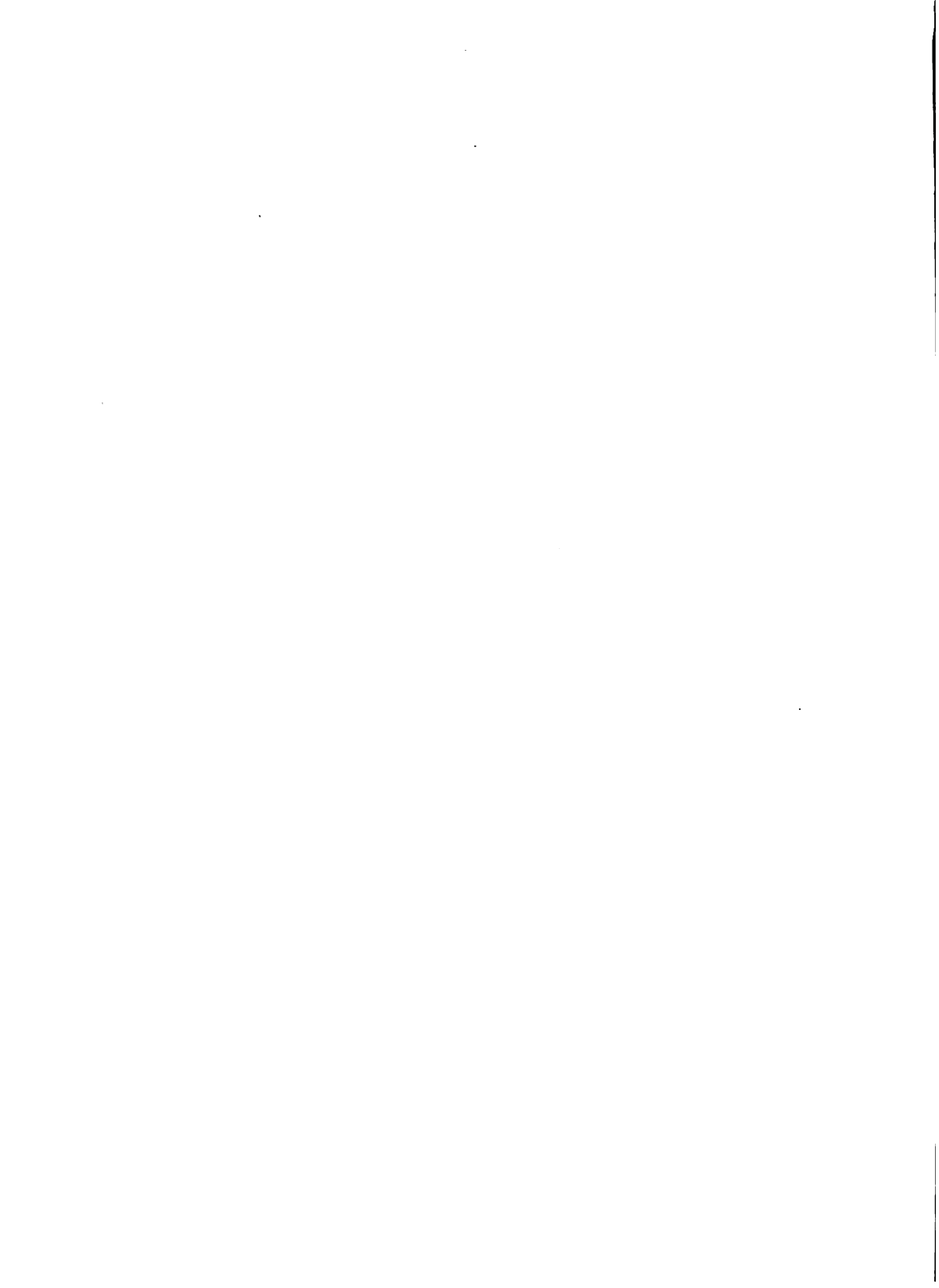
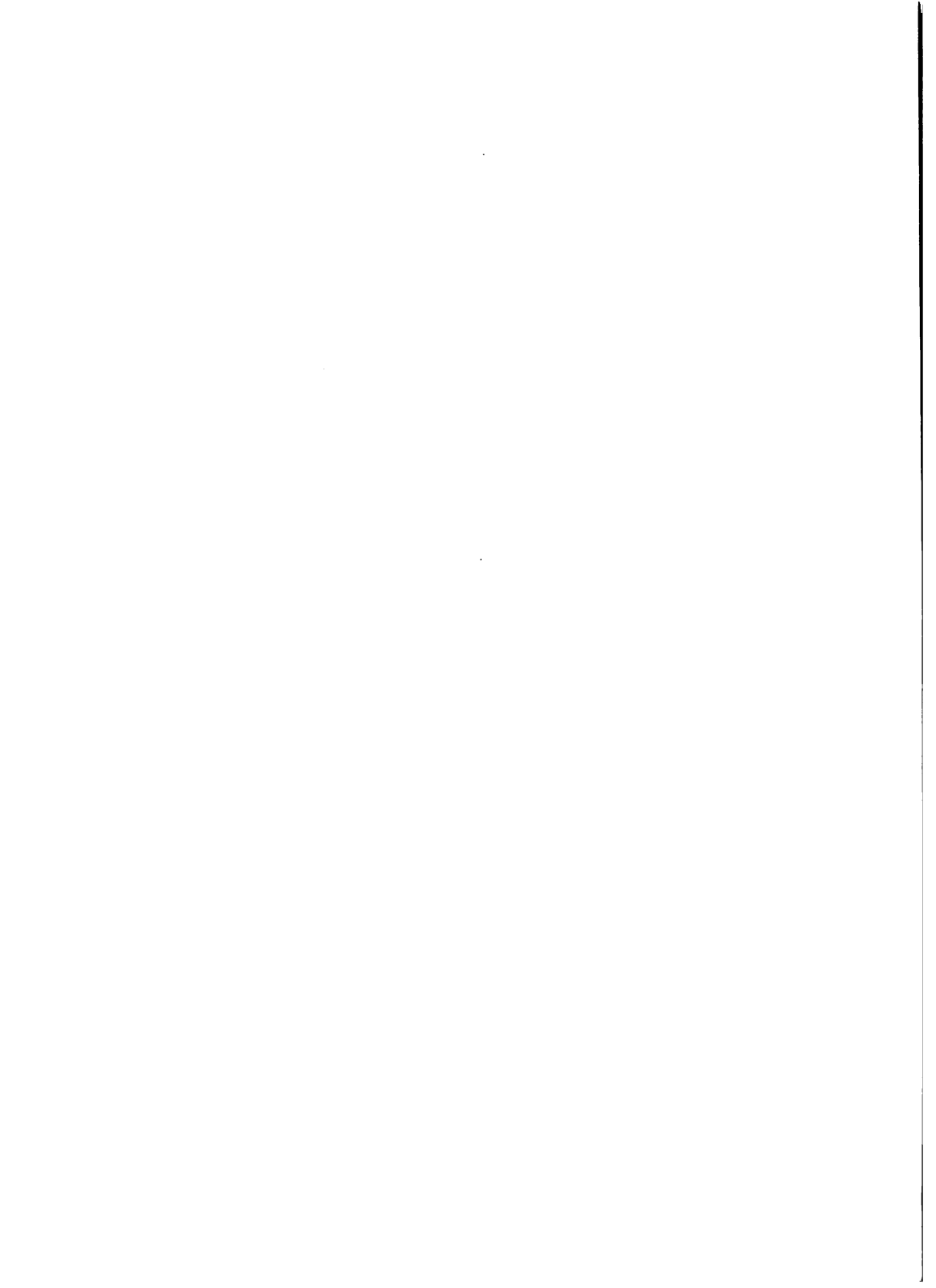


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PREPARATORY SESSION

- 0.1 The preparatory session of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, attended by the heads of delegation, was called to order on August 30, 1987 at 4:30 p.m. in the Main Hall of the Conference Centre in Ottawa, Canada. It was a closed session and was presided over by the Chair of the Third Special Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, Mr. Eduardo Pesqueira Olea, Secretary of State for Agriculture and Water Resources of Mexico.
- 0.2 During this session, agreements were reached on the following items, to be submitted for approval by the first plenary session:
- Election of the Chair
 - Election of the Rapporteur
 - Provisional Agenda
 - Membership of the Credentials and Style Committees
 - Other working committees: designation of external auditors for the two-year period 1988-1989, and granting of inter-American awards for the agricultural sector
 - Deadline for submitting proposals
 - Approximate duration of the meeting
 - Drawing of lots for the order of precedence of the Member States
 - Other business
- 0.3 The session was adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

- 1.1 The first plenary session of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture was called to order at 6:15 p.m. on Sunday, August 30, 1987 in the Main Hall of the Canadian Government Conference Centre in Ottawa, and was chaired by the representative of Mexico in his capacity as Chair of the Third Special Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.
- 1.2 The Chair reported to the meeting on the preparatory session held previously, the agreements of which would be immediately submitted to the plenary session for approval. The first was the election by acclamation of the representative of Canada, Mr. John Wise, Minister of Agriculture of that country, as Chair of the Board and of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture. Mr. Pesqueira invited his colleague to occupy the Chair, which he did amid the applause of the plenary.
- 1.3 The representative of Canada assumed the Chair and thanked Mr. Pesqueira for his work, expressing the gratitude of those present for his enthusiasm, integrity and energy and congratulating him on the efficiency and leadership which he had shown in the performance of his tasks. He extended a welcome to those present, expressed his pleasure and that of the government and people of Canada at being able to host this meeting and wished all the guests a pleasant stay in Canada.
- 1.4 The designation of Mr. Roberto Villeda, member of the Honduran delegation, as Rapporteur for the meeting, was approved unanimously.
- 1.5 The provisional agenda presented in document IICA/JIA/Doc. 127(87)rev. was approved.
- 1.6 The Credentials Committee was set up with representatives of the following countries: Ecuador, Brazil, Jamaica and the United States.

- 1.7 The Style Committee was made up as follows: Guatemala, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago and Brazil.
- 1.8 In accordance with the recommendation of the preparatory session, the plenary approved the membership of the working committees to deal with the appointment of external auditors for the period 1988-1989 and the granting of inter-American awards as follows:
- Selection of external auditors: Uruguay, Saint Lucia, Colombia and the United States.
 - Inter-American awards: Panama, Honduras, Suriname and Brazil.
- 1.9 Tuesday, September 3 at 8:00 a.m. was endorsed as the deadline for presentation of proposals, with the proviso that this would not apply to draft resolutions emanating from the working groups.
- 1.10 The order of precedence was as follows:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Haiti | 16. Barbados |
| 2. Dominica | 17. Ecuador |
| 3. United States | 18. Saint Lucia |
| 4. Honduras | 19. Mexico |
| 5. Bolivia | 20. Panama |
| 6. St. Vincent and
the Grenadines | 21. Jamaica |
| 7. Venezuela | 22. Grenada |
| 8. Argentina | 23. Guatemala |
| 9. Peru | 24. Antigua and Barbuda |
| 10. Uruguay | 25. Suriname |
| 11. El Salvador | 26. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 12. Paraguay | 27. Brazil |
| 13. Chile | 28. Colombia |
| 14. Dominican Republic | 29. Nicaragua |
| 15. Costa Rica | 30. Guyana |

- 1.11 The work schedule in document IICA/JIA, Doc.128(87) was approved, and it was confirmed that the closing session of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Board would be held Friday, September 4 at 6:00 p.m.
- 1.12 The first plenary session was adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

INAUGURAL SESSION

- 0.4 The inaugural session of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (IQMA) and the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA) was held in the Main Hall of the Canadian Government Conference Centre on Monday, August 31, 1987 at 9:00 a.m. It was presided over by the Governor General of Canada, Her Excellency Jeanne Sauv e, who was greeted by the Band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards.
- 0.5 The Right Honourable John Wise, as Minister of Agriculture for Canada and Chair of the meetings, was the first to extend a warm welcome to the participants, and thanked Her Excellency the Governor General, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS), Ambassador Jo o Baena Soares, members of the Canadian Parliament, and representatives of the provincial governments for attending the Conference. He welcomed Dr. Mart n E. Pi eiro, Director General of IICA, the ministers, heads of delegation of the Member States of the Institute, observers, ambassadors and members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of international and regional agencies and government and non-governmental organizations.
- 0.6 He mentioned that in two days' time, Canada would be hosting the Second Francophone Summit, in Quebec City, and that the Biennial Summit of heads of state of the British Commonwealth would be held in Vancouver in October. At all these meetings, including this Conference, Canada would continue

to play an important role in cooperation for economic development, in international economic stability, in technological and cultural exchanges, and in the campaign against apartheid.

- 0.7 He pointed out that Canada's record in the area of development aid had permitted the country to act as a reliable bridge between the developed countries and the developing countries, and he reinforced the commitment Canada had made to IICA in 1972, while recognizing the Institute's capabilities in promoting agricultural development and rural well-being. He mentioned that IICA's Medium Term Plan was a suitable instrument to assist the member countries in resolving the main problems hindering their agricultural growth, and he stressed that the working documents of the Conference gave an accurate picture of the prospects and potential for agriculture, the incentives needed for modernization, technological innovation and the international trade crisis.
- 0.8 After commenting on the profound changes which had occurred in the 1980s in the international economy, and their effects on the agricultural sector, the Chair of the meeting urged his colleagues, the ministers of agriculture, to concentrate their efforts, through IICA, on technological modernization and on regional integration to strengthen economic links between agriculture and the other sectors of the economy.
- 0.9 The Chair then announced that Her Excellency the Governor General of Canada, Mrs. Jeanne Sauv , would take the floor. Mrs. Sauv  welcomed the representatives, and then went on to discuss the role that the Organization of American States and IICA, as an agency specializing in agriculture, must assume towards Latin America and the Caribbean and the importance Canada attributed to these institutions.
- 0.10 She referred to the problems of hunger, malnutrition, difficulties related to international protectionist measures and product surpluses, all of which hindered exports. She spoke of some of the consequences of these problems, such as

- the exodus of the rural population to urban areas. She indicated that it was necessary to prepare agricultural policies which would take the new requirements of the sector into account, and she added that Canada would continue striving to cooperate actively in resolving these problems.
- 0.11 She also referred to the importance Canada attached to dialogue with the United States regarding contributions to Latin American and Caribbean countries for strengthening democratic systems and peace in the region. Thereupon she officially called to order the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and stated her hope that the Conference would achieve its goals.
- 0.12 The Chair escorted Her Excellency, the Governor General, as she left the hall, and then introduced the Secretary of Agriculture and Water Resources of Mexico, Mr. Eduardo Pesqueira, who took the floor as Chair of the Third Special Meeting of the IABA and President of the World Food Council. Mr. Pesqueira first requested Minister Wise to extend the plenary's gratitude to Mrs. Sauvé for having honored the meeting with her presence.
- 0.13 Mr. Pesqueira indicated that he considered these meetings an ideal forum for discussing the basic problems afflicting the countries' economies, as well for improving relations with an aim to achieving more dynamic international trade. He made note of an upcoming meeting of heads of state, to be held in November in Mexico, to discuss matters of regional integration, and to be attended by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as by the President of Mexico.
- 0.14 Mr. Pesqueira then gave a brief analysis of the profound changes occurring over the past forty years and of the crisis that faced developing countries in the international marketplace, as well as the need to strengthen their participation in multilateral forums and to strive to find joint solutions

with the support of international aid organizations. He stated that while removal of all restrictions on world trade in agriculture did not seem viable, a "controlled liberalism" should be considered through a gradual and selective opening of markets in future years.

- 0.15 He also added that, as President of the World Food Council, he wished to emphasize some of the Council's recommendations with regard to the following areas: (1) hunger, which in many cases was not related to food shortages, but rather to an uneven distribution of food; (2) the need to modernize the agricultural sector which, to a large extent, could not be done due to difficulties in economic stabilization and adjustment programs, and (3) protectionism, which often obstructed the less developed countries from achieving prosperity in the agricultural field.
- 0.16 He added that he felt IICA was accomplishing excellent work through the programs included in the Medium Term Plan approved at the meeting in Mexico. Furthermore, he appealed to IICA to take additional steps to locate resources and new sources of financing, and appealed to the individual countries to fulfill their financial commitments so as to enable IICA to carry out its tasks in accordance with the working documents.
- 0.17 He concluded by thanking the Canadian government and people once again for their hospitality, and expressed his hope that the ideas and solutions of this forum would benefit the final target of all development programs: the individual.
- 0.18 The Chairman then introduced Mr. Roger Clinch, Parliamentary Secretary, who stated that the theme of the Conference was a very timely one at the present historical juncture and said that he took great pleasure at meeting with ministers from countries of the western hemisphere, for two reasons: (1) because agriculture was the basic industry shared by all the countries, and the Conference was an excellent opportunity to make creative and viable recommendations, and (2) because, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign

Affairs, he was particularly pleased to announce that on that day, the Canadian International Development Agency had approved aid of CDN\$4.5 million to cooperate with IICA in the implementation of high-priority projects, which clearly demonstrated Canadian support for IICA and for its Medium Term Plan.

- 0.19 He gave a brief rundown of the work which Canada was doing through its development aid program to improve agricultural production, food security and rural development in the poorer countries of the Third World. He also mentioned the support given by CIDA to several countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, specifying the areas in which aid was provided and naming the beneficiary countries.
- 0.20 He went on to state that Canada was the third largest contributor to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) through international centers such as CIMMYT and CIAT. He mentioned the special situation of the African continent which, in recent years, had experienced problems of prolonged drought and the resulting famine, and which had been receiving increasing amounts of aid from the international community. He expressed the hope that the results of this Conference might help African farmers to achieve food security more rapidly through greater productivity.
- 0.21 He concluded by offering assurance that Canada was willing to make every effort to help bring about a revolution in agricultural production and food security in the Third World, stating that he hoped the deliberations would be crowned with success.
- 0.22 The Chair then recognized the Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro, who, after greeting the delegates to the Ninth ICMA and Fourth IABA, extended a special welcome to the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, countries which had become full-fledged

members of the Institute in August. He indicated that this was the first time the two meetings had been held jointly.

- 0.23 He then offered a summary analysis of the difficulties and challenges facing the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and underlined the urgent need to reverse the present situation to ensure peace and political stability in the countries. He mentioned the internal and external problems affecting the performance of agriculture, stating that despite these difficulties, there was no doubt as to the essential role of the agricultural sector in the revitalization of the economy.
- 0.24 He pointed out the need to find new development strategies that would give due priority to agriculture within an overall economic process, in which key emphasis would be placed on public policies able to bring about a modernization of the agricultural sector, adapt research and technology transfer mechanisms to changing conditions and create suitable incentives to correct structural imbalances.
- 0.25 He pointed out that the monumental task that lay ahead could not be accomplished without broad multinational cooperation and without a real effort by all countries. He advocated regional integration as an approach to solving the problems and as a way to make optimum use of available resources. He said that the agreement with the government of Canada announced by Mr. Clinch was an example of a step taken in this direction. He praised Canada as a country which distinguished itself through its cooperation and whose vigorous agricultural sector was confronting problems on the international level similar to those of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 0.26 He added that the recommendations emanating from the Conference would serve as a mandate for the entire inter-American system, with the support already pledged by the Secretary General of the OAS, and would also permit the IABA, within the narrower context of IICA, to adopt concrete resolutions for activities designed to bring about solutions to the present complex situation. He ended by thanking the

government and people of Canada for their hospitality in hosting these meetings.

- 0.27 The Chairman then offered the floor to the Secretary General of the OAS, Ambassador João Baena Soares, who thanked the ministers, heads of delegation and others for their presence at this forum. He offered congratulations to the Director General of IICA and thanked the government of Canada for its hospitality. He pointed out that this Conference of the inter-American system provided a very special opportunity to debate high-priority issues and to make recommendations for action by governments and international agencies operating in the region.
- 0.28 He expressed his belief that the importance of the meeting lay in the fact that it represented a convergence of key elements of the development strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean. The three major factors which he emphasized were: the countries, the issues and the political maturity to confront the challenges of the future with vigor.
- 0.29 In his discussion of issues, he underlined the importance of domestic efforts, which could be frustrated if not given support by the industrialized countries; the need to exploit integration options; the crucial role of technology in defining the production and commercial patterns of the future; the role of an agricultural sector able to contribute effectively to overall development, and the need to modernize the government apparatus and to redefine its relations with the private sector.
- 0.30 In closing, he expressed confidence that the General Secretariat of the OAS, multilateral organizations and the governments would reap the benefits of the Conference and that IICA would see to implementing some of the recommendations and would guarantee follow-up of other actions.
- 0.31 The complete text of the speeches given at the inaugural session are included as appendices to these Minutes.

0.32 The session was adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

PARTICIPANTS

- 0.33 The following member countries of the OAS and IICA were represented at the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.
- 0.34 Representatives of the governments of the following countries were present as observers: Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea and Spain.
- 0.35 The following agencies of the inter-American system sent observers to the Board Meeting: the Inter-American Commission on Women (IACW), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); organs of the United Nations system were: the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the World Food Council (WFC); other organizations present included: the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), the Regional Center for Adult Education and Functional Literacy in Latin America (CREFAL), the Ibero-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CALJR), the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute (ICI), the International Development and Cooperation Institute, the

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the International Office of Epizootics (OIE), the Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health (OIRSA), the Agricultural Institute of Canada, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Secretariat for Economic Integration in Central America (SIECA), the University of Guelph, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the World Development Corporation, the Canadian Seed Trade Association, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the World Food Day Association of Canada, the National Farmers Union, the Guelph International Development Consultants, the Agricultural International Development Associations of Canada (AICDAC) and the Cooperative Union of Canada.

- 0.36 IICA Directors Emeritus Armando Samper and José Emilio G. Araujo also participated in the Conference.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

- 2.1 The second plenary session of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the IABA was called to order on Wednesday, September 2 at 11:00 a.m., in the Main Hall of the Conference Centre. The session was chaired by the representative from Haiti, as First Vice-Chair.
- 2.2 The Technical Secretary intervened to explain that the agenda approved in the first plenary session would be followed, it was included in the folder with the recently distributed documents.
- 2.3 The Chair indicated that it was a great honor for him to preside over this forum, and he requested the Director General of IICA to attend to the first item on the agenda.

Message of the Director General of IICA

- 2.4 Dr. Piñeiro, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Board, presented his message as found in document IICA/JIA/Doc.129(87), included as an appendix to this report.
- 2.5 The Chair thanked the Director General for outlining the Institute's activities during the period 1986-87. He then invited the representatives to offer their comments. The representative of Mexico praised Dr. Piñeiro for his articulate, objective presentation, and also expressed Mexico's gratitude that a Huichol drawing had been selected for the cover of the 1986 Annual Report, which he considered to have been done in honor of the last meeting of IABA, held in Mexico the previous year.
- 2.6 The representative of Jamaica, after congratulating the Director General on his presentation, asked how the substantial contribution by the Canadian government, as announced by Mr. Clinch in the inaugural session, was going to affect IICA's budgetary plans.
- 2.7 In response, the Director General indicated that this contribution was going to be generally and unconditionally directed to specific projects and for institutional support to IICA's five programs, to increase their technical capability in both multinational and national activities. A second point made by Dr. Piñeiro on this subject was the possibility that the Institute and its member countries would have access to Canadian technical expertise, to avail themselves of the results of research and scientific advances in this country.
- 2.8 The Chair then gave the floor to the representative of Dominica, who praised the Director General on the comprehensiveness of his message. While agreeing with Jamaica's concern as to the real need for a five percent increase in quotas, given the Institute's new sources of financing, the representative stated that, although five percent appeared minimal, once converted into actual amounts, it appeared burdensome for the countries.

- 2.9 The Chair suggested to the plenary that the discussion on the proposed Program Budget be taken up in the next session, as scheduled, and he then invited the representative of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to take the floor. The latter praised the work of the Director General and of the Institute, while indicating his interest in contributing to the organization.
- 2.10 The representative of the Dominican Republic highlighted IICA's presence in his country by outlining the five projects presently under way. In addition, he gave a brief description of the specific initiatives envisioned for the future, noting that IICA's allocation of resources by country should be carried out with flexibility. Finally, with regards to the Program Budget, he expressed his view that, despite the mere five percent increase in quotas, his country was not in a position to support it.

Report on the Seventh Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee

(Official Documents Series No. 36)

- 2.11 The Chair gave the floor to the Representative of Canada, Dr. John E. McGowan, as Chair of the Seventh Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, who then informed the assembly of the 21 resolutions which had been adopted at the aforesaid meeting. The representative of Canada commented that issues of financing the 1988-89 Program Budget had been a central topic of the meeting, in view of the difficult economic situation of many countries; and that this subject required open, in-depth discussion. Finally, he stated that Canada was pleased to have been selected to chair the previous meeting of the Executive Committee.
- 2.12 The representative of the United States of America praised the excellent quality of the report as presented and suggested that it be unanimously adopted.

1986 Annual Report

- 2.13 At the request of the Chair, the Technical Secretary gave a concise outline of some of the features of the 1986 Annual Report, and of its structure. He then read the draft resolution regarding the 1986 Annual Report and, at the suggestion of the representative of Barbados, it was unanimously approved.

Report of the External Auditors on IICA's Financial Statements

(IICA/JIA/Doc.131(87))

Comments by the Director General on the Report of the External Auditors

IICA/JIA/Doc.131(87))

- 2.14 The Chair recognized the Director General, who requested that the Director of Finances, Mr. Paul Sisk, be given permission to present the item. Mr. Sisk outlined the present economic situation in the region, and also pointed out that in 1986 IICA had changed its accounting practices, to better protect its assets, by creating the position of comptroller.
- 2.15 Mr. Sisk explained that the external auditors had observed an improvement in IICA's financial practices during 1986, by comparison with previous years, and that the revolving fund had been gradually eliminated over the course of the year.
- 2.16 He then explained that as of December 31, 1986 the balance of outstanding quota payments had declined from the figure of December 31, 1985. He stated that the financial deficit of some US\$2 million incurred this year, and which would be covered with money from the working subfund, could be reduced in June, the date on which payment of certain quotas had been pledged. He added that expenses were covered through August of the present year, and it was hoped that more quotas would be collected by the end of the year to cover the normal operations of the Institute.

- 2.17 The Chair submitted this subject to the floor for discussion, and the representative of Jamaica raised the question of whether variations in rates of exchange were disadvantageous to the countries of the region, in view of the commitment for quota payment in dollars.
- 2.18 The Director General replied that in the recent history of IICA, some currencies had suffered devaluations against the dollar, but this was not the case for all countries.
- 2.19 The Chair proposed that the session be suspended and that discussions on this topic continue in the afternoon.
- 2.20 The session was suspended at 12:40 p.m.
- 2.21 The second plenary session of the meeting resumed at 2:40 p.m. on Wednesday, September 2 with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, Mr. John Wise, presiding.
- 2.22 Since there were no questions on the two subjects under discussion, the Chair gave the floor to the Rapporteur so that he could read the draft resolution: "Report of the External Auditors on the Financial Statements of IICA and Comments from the Director General on the Report of the External Auditors," which was approved without changes.
- 2.23 The session was adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

- 3.1 The Third Plenary Session of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture was called to order at 7:12 p.m. on Wednesday, September 2 by the Chair, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. John Wise.

Date and Place of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture

- 3.2 The Technical Secretary, Mr. J. André Ouellette, read the draft resolution on the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and noted an addition in the operative part, to wit: "3. To agree that the Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA will be held in the second semester of 1989."
- 3.3 The representative from Brazil took the floor to express his great satisfaction at the Board's approval of Brazil as the venue for the Fifth Regular Meeting of the IABA, and offered his profuse thanks to the host country, Canada, and to IICA for organizing the documentation and logistics for the present meeting. He observed that the demonstrated competence and efficiency lauded by all attending in Canada would pose an even greater challenge to Brazil to carry out an event of similar quality. He went on to stress that IICA not only endeavoured to organize such meetings, but that it went beyond its statutory responsibilities in promoting international harmony and a deeper understanding among diverse cultures. He concluded by offering Brazil's sincerest hospitality, in terms of human warmth as well as organizational capability, to those who would attend the next IABA meeting.
- 3.4 The Chair acknowledged with thanks the plaudit accorded by Brazil to Canada and to IICA, and expressed his conviction that the forthcoming IABA would be equally successful.
- 3.5 The session was adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

- 4.1 The fourth plenary session of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture was called to order at 8:45 a.m. on Thursday, September 3, 1987, and was chaired by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, who submitted the agenda for consideration by the plenary.

Report on Compliance with the Resolutions of the IABA
(IICA/JIA/Doc.132(87))

- 4.2 The Technical Secretary presented the document and read the operative part of Resolution No. 88 approved by the Seventh Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee held in June of the current year. He added that the draft resolution submitted for consideration in the agenda reflected the Committee's recommendations on this matter. The draft resolution was approved by the plenary without changes.
- 4.3 The representative of Ecuador intervened to express his country's interest in knowing what progress had been achieved with resolution IICA/JIA/Res.76(III-0/85), "Strengthening Rural Youth Projects," as well as the work done on systematization of reciprocal technical cooperation (IICA/RAJD/Res. 93(18/79)). He spoke of IICA's action to aid his country during the recent earthquake, a type of cooperation that fell within the domain of Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.112(III-E/86), and suggested that simple, practical methods be devised to put into action the aid given in response to urgent problems and emergencies.
- 4.4 The representative of Mexico expressed interest in the following resolutions: IICA/RAJD/Res.124(19/80), "Laws, Regulations and other Provisions on Animal Health and Plant Protection," which fell within IICA's Program V; IICA/RAJD/Res. 93(18/79), indicating that the experience generated by CORECA could be utilized and extended to other countries, and IICA/JIA/Res.15(I-0/81) on the participation of women in rural development processes, which could be reintroduced in the

form of a project with the IACW. He also asked for information on the Hemispheric Program for Cooperation in Agroenergy (IICA/JIA/Res.17(I-0/81)) and the Project for a Hemispheric Numerical Information System for Agricultural Development (IICA/JIA/Res.32(II-0/83)). He indicated his interest in obtaining information on coordination among PROCICENTRAL, PROCISUR and PROCIANDINO and asked that the Hemispheric Food Security Project (IICA/JIA/Res.31(II-0/83)) be reactivated to promote joint efforts in this area.

- 4.5 The representative of Ecuador supported Mexico's request for more information about the project on the participation of women and asked that it be supplied at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.
- 4.6 The representative of the United States asked for clarification on a resolution on positions of trust, approved at the IABA meeting in Montevideo, and was advised by meeting officers that this information could be found on page 193 of the Proposed 1988-1989 Program Budget.

Proposed Amendment to Rule 4.10 of the Financial Rules
(IICA/JIA/Doc.137(87))

- 4.7 The Chair gave the floor to the Director General, who asked the Director of Finances to present the item. Mr. Sisk explained the discrepancies between the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate and the Financial Rules as regarded the subject matter of the draft resolution. The Rapporteur read the draft resolution, and it was unanimously approved.

Proposed 1988-1989 Program Budget
(IICA/JIA/Doc.136(87))

- 4.8 The Director General, invited by the Chair to present the item, designated the IICA Director of Programming and Evaluation to address the plenary. Mr. Diego Londoño gave a clear,

concise resumé of document IICA/JIA/Doc.136(87); he emphasized that in the preparation of material, all pertinent rules and regulations had been carefully considered, as had the recommendations on this point in IICA's 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan and the suggestions made at the meeting of the Executive Committee. He indicated that it was the first time the document had been prepared with a geographical breakdown by country and that the inclusion of two new Member States would necessitate a redistribution of resources for the biennium, which would be done shortly.

- 4.9 The majority of the delegations expressed their satisfaction with the way in which the document was presented and extended their congratulations to IICA personnel.
- 4.10 The representative of Dominica stated that the five percent increase seemed reasonable in view of the services provided by the Institute, and he noted that effective results had been obtained in terms of reducing personnel costs and cutting the increase in operating costs.
- 4.11 The representative of Venezuela lauded the work of the Institute in the current restructuring, aimed at concentrating efforts on different areas of interest to the countries. He mentioned the special contributions made by Venezuela on different occasions, such as the Simon Bolivar Fund; however he stated that, given the economic difficulties faced by his country, he had to advise, however painful this was, that Venezuela could not increase its quota payment to IICA in coming years.
- 4.12 The representative of Haiti also lauded the action of the Institute; however, he explained that he regretted he could not accept the proposed increase of five percent.
- 4.13 The same opinion was expressed by the representative of Bolivia, who indicated that his country did not approve of increasing the quota.

- 4.14 The representatives of Costa Rica, Guatemala and Argentina indicated that they found the increase reasonable and that they supported the five percent proposal.
- 4.15 The representative of Brazil, agreeing with his colleagues who had spoken earlier, acknowledged the importance of the work being done by IICA; however he indicated that he had precise instructions not to support the five percent increase.
- 4.16 The representative of Ecuador expressed his concern with finding a solution to the problem and asked the Peruvian representative to present the proposal that had been discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee in June.
- 4.17 The representative of Peru indicated that his country's intention was to try to accommodate efforts to obtain greater resources, which he realized were necessary for the work of the Institute. He indicated that in the Executive Committee, his delegation had proposed developing a mechanism whereby this five percent could be paid in local currency. The conclusion had been, however, that this was not possible due to regulations and problems with financial control.
- 4.18 Subsequently, the delegations of Barbados and Nicaragua expressed their support for the five percent increase. The representative of St. Vincent and the Grenadines agreed, adding that St. Kitts-Nevis might file the instrument needed to become a full member of the Institute before the year was over, and this would imply an adjustment of the figures to include its quota.
- 4.19 The representative of the United States indicated that, based on a decision of the Congress, her country would not support an increase in quotas for any international organization. She emphasized that this applied not just to IICA, but rather to all agencies of this type.

- 4.20 The delegations of Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago supported the five percent increase in quotas for 1988 and 1989, as did the representative of Honduras.
- 4.21 The representative of El Salvador indicated that he supported the increase and asked that the Peruvian alternative of payment in local currency be considered for this purpose.
- 4.22 The representative of Canada indicated that, in future documents such as this, it would be useful to include a column showing the present budget alongside the proposed budget to highlight the differences more clearly. He also indicated his support for the increase and urged that the idea of payment in other currencies be considered.
- 4.23 The representative of Uruguay stated that he found the arguments reasonable, but that in making a decision on the quota increase, the countries should take into account the actions approved in the Medium Term Plan, which required a budget in line with the goals set out. For these reasons, he supported the five percent increase in quotas.
- 4.24 The representatives of Grenada and Suriname both stated their support for the increase.
- 4.25 The Chair asked the Rapporteur to read the draft resolution "Quota Scale," pointing out that the two new member countries of IICA would be included in a subsequent version. The Rapporteur did so, and the Chair submitted the draft resolution to a vote.
- 4.26 The resolution was put to a vote, and the results were: for: 21 votes; against: 4 votes; abstentions: 3.
- 4.27 The representatives of Venezuela, the United States, Bolivia and Brazil asked that their negative votes on the draft resolution be expressly recorded in the minutes.
- 4.28 The draft resolution on the quota scale was declared approved by the required vote of two thirds of the Member States.

- 4.29 The Chair asked the rapporteur to read the draft resolution "1988-1989 Program Budget" and then put it to a vote. The results were: for: 21, against: 1, abstentions: 2; thus, the draft resolution was approved.
- 4.30 The representative of Brazil asked that his negative vote be recorded in the minutes.
- 4.31 The Chair instructed the Rapporteur to read the draft resolution "Agreements, Contracts, and Letters of Understanding," which was done. Subsequently, this draft resolution was put to a vote with the following results: for: 29, against: 0, abstentions: 0. Thus, the draft resolution carried.
- 4.32 The representative of Mexico asked for the floor and indicated that his country had abstained from voting on the five percent increase in the 1988-1989 Program Budget for reasons of a budgetary nature in his country; however, he stressed the high-priority nature of IICA's activities and therefore accepted the decision of the Board and would make every effort to meet its commitments.
- 4.33 The Chair suspended the session for a recess, inviting interested delegations to meet together and consider the Peruvian proposal at that time.
- 4.34 The fourth plenary session recessed at 10:50 a.m.
- 4.35 After a recess, the session resumed at 11:35 a.m., chaired by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, Mr. John Wise, who recognized the representative of the Dominican Republic. The Undersecretary for Research, Extension and Agricultural Training of that country expressed his satisfaction with the approval of the five percent increase in quotas, at the same time explaining that, while his instructions did not permit him, as a representative, to vote in favor of the increase, he was happy with the positive outcome of the vote.
- 4.36 The Chair informed the plenary of the hospitalization of the representative of Saint Lucia and agreed to pass on the

get-well wishes of those present. Subsequently, the Chair invited the representative of Haiti, Minister Gustave Menager, to occupy the Chair in his place, and apologized for having to leave.

Report of CATIE Activities during the 1986-87 Biennium (IICA/JIA/Doc.133(87))

Report of the External Auditors on CATIE'S Financial Statements (IICA/JIA/Doc.134(87))

- 4.37 The Director General, with the approval of the Chair, invited Dr. Rodrigo Tarté to move to the head of the room to present his report. The Director of CATIE summarized the main activities of the Center during the 1986-1987 biennium, a detailed report of which can be found in the 1986 Annual Report of CATIE and in the report presented to the Board, both of which were distributed among the delegations.
- 4.38 According to CATIE's new ten-year strategy, reported the Director, efforts would be directed at finding technological options that could significantly contribute to agricultural modernization in the region. To this end, it would be necessary to carry out activities on the basis of integration of research, training and development, with particular emphasis on those alternatives which could improve the transfer and dissemination of research findings. Emphasis would be placed on biological fields, such as biology and genetics, soils and plant nutrition, and plant protection, for which combined interdisciplinary efforts would be required.
- 4.39 Dr. Tarté further underlined the need to reform higher education and to train a new type of professional to meet the challenges presented by agriculture today, a facet included in the new ten-year strategy of the Center. For CATIE, this task had to begin with an in-depth questioning of institutional tasks and lead to a process of integration of efforts. In addition, for an institution of a regional nature such as

CATIE, it implied a process of ongoing consultation with the member countries to give high-priority attention to development needs. Lastly, the Director of CATIE discussed the financial situation, pointing out that there were still problems of cash flow in the basic budget. He ended with special mention of the Group of Donors who had met in Montpellier, France, and who continued to support the Center.

- 4.40 The representative of El Salvador congratulated the Director of CATIE on his report and called attention to the importance of research and technical assistance in the area of renewable natural resources, with the establishment of computerized data bases. He also expressed hope for extending the ecological network of trees with potential for multiple use in the area, along with watershed management.
- 4.41 The Director of CATIE gave examples of work done on some of the points raised by the representative of El Salvador and pointed out that courses on watershed management were open to all countries of the region.
- 4.42 The representative of Costa Rica congratulated Dr. Tarté on his excellent presentation and requested support for CATIE because of the high-quality service which the Center was providing.
- 4.43 The representative of the Dominican Republic endorsed the comments by Costa Rica, asking the plenary to support CATIE because of its commendable work, and added that the consulting services and assistance which the Center had provided in his country had been well received.
- 4.44 The Chair then gave the floor to the IABA representative to the Council of Directors of CATIE, asking him to present his report. The representative of the United States stated that CATIE's financial situation had improved over the period from October 1986 to the present, especially in two areas: the long-term debt, which had been reduced, and the short-term donor debt, which had also dropped. The representative emphasized, however, that the serious cash flow problem still

persisted as a result of unpaid quotas by member countries of CATIE and problems of collecting arrears for years prior to 1987.

4.45 The IABA representative to the Council of Directors also summarized the measures agreed upon at the Sixth Special Meeting of the Council, held in January of the current year. At that meeting, various items had been discussed, including: regular members were urged to pay their outstanding quotas during fiscal year 1987; and the Director of CATIE was authorized to negotiate with donors to ensure their contributions in order to alleviate the Center's financial problems. During the Seventh Special Meeting of the Council of Directors of CATIE, attention had continued to focus on the serious albeit improved financial status of the Center; for this reason, various resolutions had been passed concerning the administration of the Center, quotas pending, the cash flow problem, etc., some of which had figured on the agendas of the past meeting of the Executive Committee of IICA and the present meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

4.46 The representative of Mexico stated that the Center was, and continued to be, a quintessential part of IICA, and pointed out the desirability of opening CATIE's doors to other countries, although he acknowledged the present limitations. Subsequently, he proposed a resolution, addressed also to the OAS, requesting support for scholarship programs to extend participation to other countries of the region. Lastly, he praised the present administration for its progress in financial recovery, in the expansion of activities and in strengthening scientific research.

4.47 The representative of Costa Rica, for his part, reiterated his support for the draft resolution on providing support to CATIE.

4.48 The session was adjourned at 12:40 p.m. on Thursday, September 3.

FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

- 5.1 The fifth plenary session was called to order at 2:50 p.m. on Thursday, September 3, and was chaired by Mr. Gustave Menager, Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of Haiti.

Report of CATIE Activities during the 1986-1987 Biennium and Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements (IICA/JIA/Doc.134(87))

- 5.2 The Rapporteur proceeded to read the draft resolution "Biennial Report of the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE) and Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements," which was approved.

Amendments to the CATIE Charter (IICA/JIA/Doc.135(87))

- 5.3 With respect to the draft resolution "Amendments to the CATIE Charter," the Director General of IICA explained that the Council of Directors of the Center had requested that Clause 37 be deleted from the Charter, for which reason authorization had to be requested from the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica. Following legal advice from IICA lawyers and from the Ministry of Agriculture of Costa Rica, the Council of Directors of CATIE and the Executive Committee had recommended that this clause be deleted. Thus, the amended Charter should come into force on January 1, 1988.
- 5.4 The Rapporteur then read the operative part of the draft resolution, and it was approved.
- 5.5 The representative of Costa Rica indicated that his delegation had submitted a draft at the fourth plenary session, congratulating CATIE. He added that his delegation would like to use the wording proposed at that time. The Technical

Secretary explained that the proposal could have been included in the draft resolution just approved, but that it had already been passed as written.

- 5.6 The delegation of Ecuador indicated that, in view of the fact that CATIE had expressed concern about receiving donations to expand its activities, special care should be given to comply with existing administrative and accounting rules so as to channel support from potential donors more effectively.

Nomination for granting Title of Emeritus to Messrs Jorge Soria Vasco, Heraclio Lombardo Olmos and Juan Díaz Bordenave (IICA/JIA/Doc.138(87))

- 5.7 The Chair introduced the item for discussion. The Rapporteur proceeded to read the draft resolutions proposing that the title of Emeritus be granted to Dr. Jorge Soria Vasco, Dr. Heraclio Lombardo Olmos and Dr. Juan Díaz Bordenave. The three resolutions were approved.
- 5.8 The representative of Ecuador offered his very special thanks to the Director General of IICA, Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro, for having proposed emeritus status for Dr. Jorge Soria Vasco, an Ecuadorian national with long experience in agricultural sciences.
- 5.9 IICA Director Emeritus Dr. Armando Samper Gnecco praised the Board for having awarded the title of emeritus to the three persons mentioned. He also paid tribute to two former Directors of IICA who, in his opinion, had done outstanding work for the Institute: Dr. Ralph H. Allee, who died in California, U.S.A. in 1984, and Dr. Carlos Madrid Salazar, who passed away in San Jose, Costa Rica on July 28, 1987. He presented a moving account of the lives of both men.
- 5.10 IICA Director Emeritus Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo said that he was delighted to have participated in the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and in the Fourth Regular Meeting of the IABA. Given the encouraging

circumstances surrounding the adoption of the Declaration of Peace for Central America, with the backing of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, he asked IICA to lend support to rural development in this new context. He urged IICA to promote structural reforms in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and commended those attending the Ninth IQMA on their concern with matters such as participation of women in rural development and the war against poverty.

- 5.11 Dr. Araujo also congratulated Dr. Piñeiro on the support received for implementing the Program Budget and tasks set down therein. He expressed his satisfaction with the growing financial support that both IICA and CATIE had been receiving. He praised the IABA and the member countries for offering support to the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. Lastly, he expressed his agreement with the thoughts voiced by Dr. Armando Samper.

Designation of External Auditors for the 1988-1989 Biennium (IICA/JIA/Doc.140(87))

- 5.12 The Chair asked the representative of Uruguay to present the Report of the Committee for the Selection of External Auditors for the 1988-1989 Biennium.
- 5.13 The representative of Uruguay, who had sat on the Committee together with representatives of Colombia, the United States of America and Saint Lucia, explained that this working group had met with the assistance of the Director of Finances of IICA, Mr. Paul Sisk, who had presented a detailed study of the matter. Among the seven bids received, they had selected the firm Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, which was already performing these tasks at IICA and CATIE.
- 5.14 The Rapporteur read the draft resolution reflecting the decision of the Committee responsible for studying the bids of firms interested in being designated as external auditors of IICA during the upcoming biennium. The draft resolution was approved with specific mention of the selected firm.

Amendment of Rules governing Executive Committee Review of Agreements for External Funding
(IICA/JIA/Doc.141(87))

- 5.15 The Director General of IICA introduced the next item on the agenda, concerning amendment of rules governing Executive Committee review of agreements for external funding. Dr. Piñeiro explained that under existing rules, IICA must request approval from the Executive Committee before signing agreements for amounts over US\$250,000. The delegation of Honduras had suggested that this amount be increased to US\$500,000, so as to allow greater flexibility; the proposal also took into account the fact that the inflationary process had changed the magnitude of the original amount.
- 5.16 The Rapporteur read the draft resolution "Executive Committee Review and Approval of Agreements Involving Financing from External Sources."
- 5.17 The representative of Mexico stated that he supported any measure which would facilitate IICA action. He asked that in the annual reports and the budgets, projects for amounts exceeding the new ceiling be clearly specified. At the request of Dr. Piñeiro, the Mexican delegation clarified that IICA's contribution as counterpart or project executor should be clearly reflected.
- 5.18 The Uruguayan delegation asked if the proposed resolution modified the stipulation already approved in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution "Agreements, Contracts and Letters of Understanding," concerning the ceiling of US\$250,000. Dr. Piñeiro stated that, in effect, this amount had been changed in keeping with the spirit of the proposal in question.
- 5.19 Making reference to the changes in inflation rates, the Colombian delegation asked for clarification as to the date on which the original figure of US\$250,000 had been set. The Director General of IICA explained that the provision dated back to 1980 or 1981. He indicated that the consultations

with the Executive Committee incurred administrative costs and caused delays in the execution of projects.

- 5.20 Following these explanations, the draft resolution was approved.

Proposal to Facilitate the Process of Turnover among the Institute's Technical Personnel
(IICA/JIA/Doc.142(87))

- 5.21 The draft resolution "Readjustments in IICA's Personnel Roster" was read. The Director General explained that the draft resolution had been submitted by a group of delegations and proposed application of a system of early repatriation for regular international staff, even though, strictly speaking, there had already been a considerable reduction in technical cadres. This situation had been explained at the Seventh Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, held from June 15 to 17 of 1987. Nevertheless, the draft resolution had subsequently been submitted in order to have an additional tool to encourage voluntary retirement of staff members in permanent positions.
- 5.22 The ensuing discussion failed to lead to consensus on the approval of the proposed resolution. Delegations lauded the efforts that had been made to streamline and adjust technical staff of IICA. In addition, some delegations commented on the excess generosity of the proposal. The resolution was finally withdrawn. The Brazilian delegation expressed its satisfaction at the way in which the situation had been resolved.

Criteria for Distribution of Resources for Technical Cooperation
(IICA/JIA/Doc.143(87))

- 5.23 Upon opening the discussion of the next item, the Chair gave the floor to the Director General of IICA. Dr. Piñeiro explained that the present document responded to a request from the Executive Committee, and that investigations had been

carried out on the criteria used by other international institutions. This and other research showed that three indicators were frequently used: (1) size and population of a country; (2) per capita income; (3) the proportion of agriculture in total national production. The Director General noted, however, that there were no uniform or standard criteria in use; still, those mentioned would allow IICA to rank countries by groups, and individually, to better focus on those most needy.

5.24 When the Chair opened the topic for discussion, the representative from Brazil thanked IICA for seeking to document the criteria in question, but, observing that there seemed to be no uniformly accepted analytical framework, went on to say that the criteria presented must then be considered unscientific and perhaps unreliable. He asked that IICA conduct a more extensive, more profound study, whose results would assure an equitable, efficient distribution of resources.

5.25 The Rapporteur noted that his country, Honduras, had been among those soliciting the study, but that he too felt a more in-depth analysis was in order. The same opinion was expressed by the representative from Bolivia, who suggested that Document 143 could be taken as a beginning, but that more work and greater care would be necessary to close the gap between the most needy countries and those somewhat better off; IICA should seek new guidelines, he said, and not depend on the criteria of other institutions. The representative from Mexico, on the other hand, noted that all IICA member countries paid quotas, and had equal rights to the results of IICA's cooperative efforts, notwithstanding that a few countries were obviously especially needy. The Chair and the Director General of IICA observed that they had carefully noted all comments (there was no draft resolution for this issue).

Study of Alternatives for the Payment of 1985 Quotas
(IICA/JIA/Doc.144(87))

- 5.26 The Chair introduced the draft resolution "Study of Arrearages", dealing with overdue quota payments. The Director General took the floor to explain that "in arrears" meant that a member country had not paid its quotas for more than two full years. In the interest of clarity, he gave concrete examples of four such countries and some steps proposed for resolving each case. Guyana, he said, sought to solve the problem in part by payment in kind, i.e., the granting of rent-free office space and other services needed by the local IICA representation. The Dominican Republic was presently arranging a quota payment in local currency for October, 1987. Nicaragua was planning to make 10 payments dating back to 1983 using two exchange rates: 50% at the official rate, and the other 50% at the international rate between córdobas and dollars (around 4500 to 1); plans were being made to resume payments in US dollars for the 1986-1987 quotas. No substantive discussions had yet been carried out with El Salvador. The Director General concluded by explaining that these examples illustrated options that could be employed for overdue quota payments if the Board approved the draft resolution.
- 5.27 The Chair recognized the representative from Nicaragua, who stated that, indeed, his country would be paying all overdue quotas through 1984 in local currency, utilizing a special exchange rate typically applied to international agencies; he said Nicaragua would pay two quotas for 1985-86 in US dollars. The representative from the Dominican Republic noted that his country would pay two quotas corresponding to 1983-84 in October, 1987, and hoped to complete quota payments through 1987 by the end of this year. He went on to say that his President had made a solid commitment to the payment of these assessments.
- 5.28 The Chair recognized the representative from the U.S.A., who expressed her disagreement with the proposed resolution; she made two points: (1) the policy of accepting quotas in local

"soft" currencies could harm IICA in the long run; (2) IICA should strive to reactivate certain national economies first, so they could then pay in U.S. dollars. The representative from Venezuela seconded the remarks by the U.S.A., although recognizing the Director General's efforts to solve the problem. Brazil went on record as supporting the draft resolution. Venezuela then proposed a slight modification, in which the phrase "in accordance with the most appropriate payment alternatives" was introduced, as being more flexible than the three examples described by the Director General and enumerated in IICA/JIA/Doc.144(87). As so modified, the draft resolution was approved by the Board, with the U.S.A. indicating its opposition.

Other Business

- 5.29 At the behest of the Chair, the Rapporteur read the draft resolution "Homage to the Late Mr. Carlos Madrid Salazar", which was unanimously approved.
- 5.30 The Chair asked the Technical Secretary, Mr. J. André Ouellette, to read and explain the Draft Resolution "Inclusion of Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on the Schedule of the Executive Committee". Afterwards, the representative from Antigua and Barbuda expressed to the Board his thanks for the hospitality of Canada and IICA, and his sincere appreciation for the warm welcome accorded his country as a new member. He went on to comment on the nascent regional organization of Caribbean nations and their desire to integrate with Latin America, underscoring his faith in IICA, for which his country would take pride in fulfilling its obligations in the name of rural well-being. Especially important, he said, was cooperation in all aspects of food security, and he looked forward to a long, fruitful relationship. The representative from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines echoed his colleague's sentiments, and emphasized that the smallest countries could make valuable contributions if these were tailored to their capabilities. IICA could be

only as strong as its members, he concluded, making known his country's pride in belonging to such an august body.

- 5.31 The Technical Secretary introduced the draft resolutions "Actions to be taken for Compliance with the Recommendations of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture" and "Creation of an Observer Country Fund." The head of the drafting committee for the ICMA, Carlos Vidali Carbajal of Mexico, then proceeded to read the former draft resolution, noting that another paragraph dealing with the elimination of barriers to regional and sub-regional trade was yet to be added.
- 5.32 When the Chair asked for comments, the representative from the United States suggested that the wording of 1.(p)(i) be changed from "countries must include, among others, consolidation of agrarian reform processes" to "countries might include, among others, consolidation of agrarian transformation processes." In the same context, the representative from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines countered by suggesting the word "should" in place of "must". After the Chair asked that a final decision be made on the wording to be employed, a spirited discussion ensued, led by the representative from Venezuela, who noted that the language in question had been approved unanimously by the ICMA as part of Recommendation 9. Requests for reading and clarification of the documents were made by several countries, and the representatives from Mexico, Peru and El Salvador all indicated that, for purposes of consistency, the wording should stand as is if it were a textual repetition from the ICMA recommendations. At this point in the discussion, the Technical Secretary received notification that, in fact, the clause in question, like all others listed as sub-points "a" through "s" in Draft Resolution No. 6, was a direct quotation from ICMA recommendations, and as such could not be altered. The Chair then closed discussion on the matter.
- 5.33 The Chair asked the Special Advisor to the Director General of IICA, Mr. Félix Cirio, to read the draft resolution "Creation of an Observer Country Fund," and opened the floor to

discussion. The representative from Argentina remarked on the value of the observer countries to IABA and IICA, but also inquired about the specific functions of such a fund. The representative from Mexico suggested that approval of the concept by the Board be given now, and that inquiry into the specific operations of the fund be left to the Executive Committee of IICA, to be reported on subsequently. This idea met with general approval, and the draft resolution passed.

- 5.34 Mr. Cirio then read the draft resolution "Commending Joint Action Undertaken with Other Lending Institutions in the Identification and Preparation of Projects," which was unanimously approved.
- 5.35 The Technical Secretary then asked the Rapporteur to read the draft resolution "Integration of Youth into Rural Development." The representative from Trinidad and Tobago suggested the addition of "education on matters of environmental protection" to its wording, and the revised text was approved.
- 5.36 The Rapporteur then read the draft resolution "Election of Representative of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture to the Council of Directors of CATIE," which proposed the United States government in this capacity. The representative from the United States offered the addition of "with Mexico as alternate," and the revised text, after being seconded by Mexico and Costa Rica, was approved. The draft resolution "Remuneration of the Director General for the 1988-1989 Biennium," which maintained the 1986-1987 scale, was also approved unanimously.

Inter-American Awards for the Rural Sector
(IICA/JIA/Doc.139(87))

- 5.37 At the suggestion of the Chair, the Technical Secretary explained the circumstances surrounding the following series of draft resolutions dealing with international awards. As several candidate proposals had arrived from the countries after the established deadline for their receipt, a draft resolution "Acceptance of Additional Candidates for the Inter-American Agricultural Awards" had been prepared. If it

were approved by the Board, these candidates could then be considered for the awards; if not, another session of the Awards Committee would be required. Mr. Ouellette made it clear to all present that this procedure had been previously approved at the Montevideo IABA meeting. Legal Adviser Mr. William Berenson then read the draft resolution.

- 5.38 A lengthy discussion followed, in which the representatives from Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, and Paraguay expressed their reservations about the following of proper procedures and their relative lack of knowledge about the qualifications of some candidates. Clarifications of the proper procedures were given by the Rapporteur and the representative from Honduras, who had headed the Awards Committee. In the course of the discussion, the representative from Trinidad and Tobago stated that all seemed to be in order, and that the draft resolutions dealing with various awards be approved simultaneously. This idea was seconded by the representative from Ecuador.
- 5.39 After further explanation by the Rapporteur and the representative from Honduras of the criteria employed for selection by the Awards Committee, the representatives from Mexico and Paraguay retracted their objections, satisfied that the Awards Committee had indeed properly evaluated all factors to be considered in the presenting of awards of such prestige. After the representative from Costa Rica had corrected the spelling of the name of Floria Bertsch Hernández, the draft resolutions were approved unanimously. Therefore, Dr. Quentin M. West and Sebastian Alejandro Fuentes, M.Sc., were awarded the Inter-American Agricultural Medals for 1986 and 1987, respectively; Mr. Alvaro Jiménez Castro and Mr. Willy Loría Martínez were given the Inter-American Agricultural Development Awards for 1986 and 1987, respectively; the Inter-American Agricultural Awards for Young Professionals were given to Christina June Roach (Caribbean Area, 1986), Floria Bertsch Hernández (Central Area, 1986), and Justo Salvador Castellanos de León (Central Area, 1987); and Ms. Beatriz Elena Paredes Rangel and Emma María Luisa Welkerling de

Tacchini were given the Inter-American Awards for the Participation of Women in Rural Development for 1986 and 1987, respectively.

- 5.40 The session was adjourned at 8:12 p.m. on Thursday, September 3.

SIXTH PLENARY SESSION

- 6.1 The sixth plenary session was called to order at 6:40 p.m., Friday, September 4, 1987, and was chaired by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture.

Draft Resolution "Communication for Rural Development"

- 6.2 The Rapporteur read the draft resolution which was approved without modifications.

Draft Resolution "Support for the Inter-American Scholarship Program for Studies in Agricultural Sciences, Natural Resources, and related fields"

- 6.3 The Rapporteur then read the draft resolution and it was approved without modifications.
- 6.4 The delegate from Honduras intervened to make a recommendation with regard to the Awards Committee, suggesting that the IABA entrust the Director General to review the process of award selection. He indicated that it would be advisable for the Executive Committee to examine the Curricula presented beforehand, so the IABA would have a wider range of elements to consider before awarding the prizes.
- 6.5 The session was adjourned at 6:50 p.m.

CLOSING SESSION

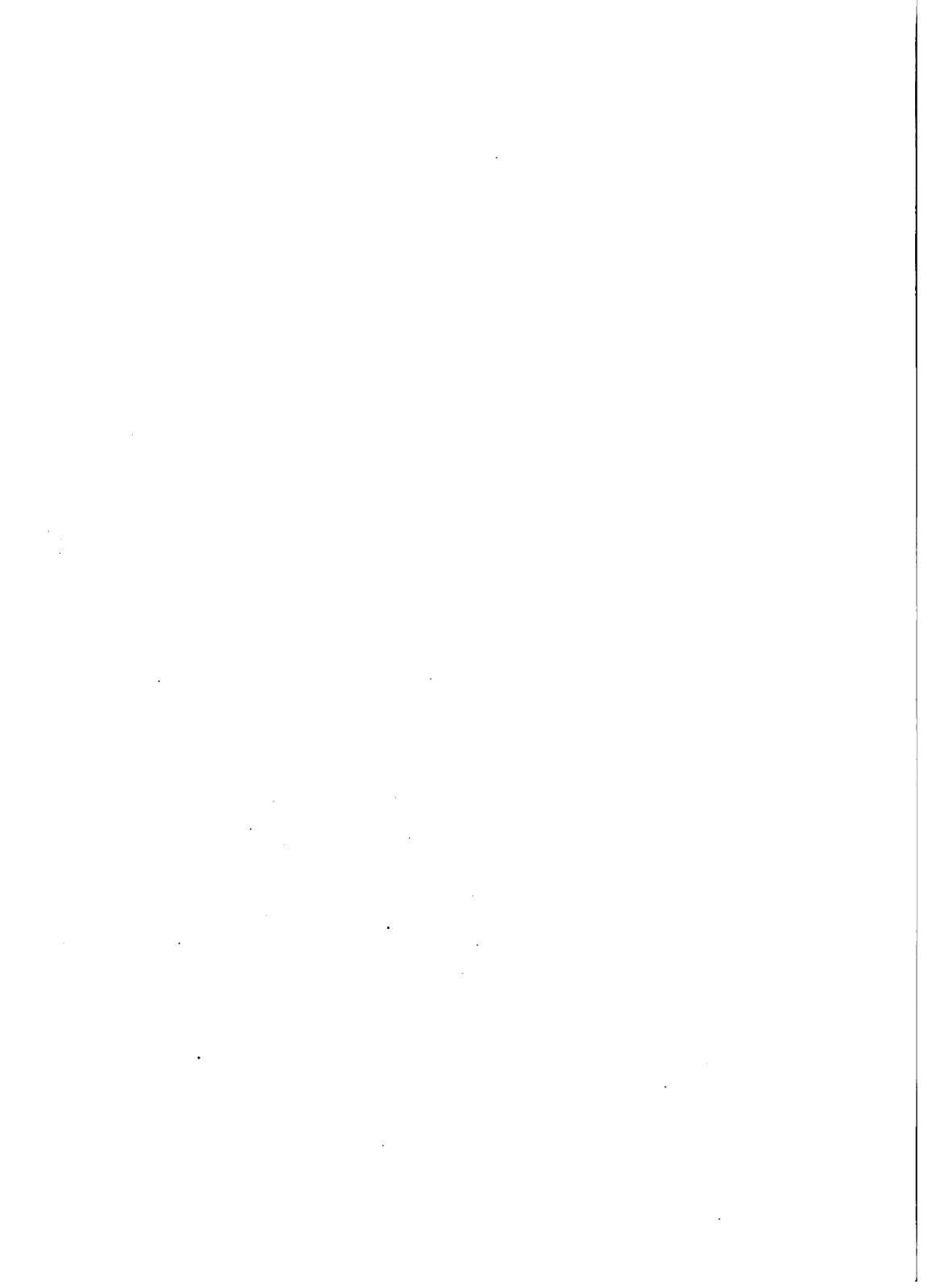
- 7.1 The joint session of the Ninth ICMA and the Fourth IABA was held in the Conference Centre, with the Canadian Minister of Agriculture presiding, on September 4, 1987 at 6:50 p.m.
- 7.2 Speaking first, in the name of the delegations, was the representative from Trinidad and Tobago, Minister Lincoln Myers, who expressed his gratitude for the hospitality and friendliness of the people and government of Canada, and took the liberty to preside for a few seconds, in order to ask the Director General of IICA to express, in the name of the participants, his sincere appreciation to the Canadians for being such perfect hosts. He congratulated the Director General and his assistants for conducting the meeting with such efficiency.
- 7.3 He summarized the important points discussed during the meetings and noted that no other meeting of Ministers of Agriculture in the Hemisphere was of such consequence. He added that the Declaration of Ottawa was our Magna Carta, and that all of us must work so that the principles and strategies it espouses would not remain mere rhetoric but would be translated into concrete actions.
- 7.4 He congratulated the Ministers and Heads of Delegation for their leadership and mutual consideration during the deliberations. Finally, he congratulated the Chair of the meetings, Minister Wise, for his personality, skill and efficiency.
- 7.5 The Director General of IICA expressed his satisfaction that these meetings, so important for the Institute, had been a success. He emphasized that the Declaration and the approved recommendations defined a consensus among the countries with regard to the role of agriculture in the present historical context, the need to modernize it, and the potential for international cooperation.
- 7.6 He further indicated that the resolutions of IABA were a clear mandate for the Institute, because they complemented and amplified the technical orientation of the Medium Term

Plan, reinforcing it politically. He expressed his satisfaction that the Budget Program for 1988-1989 had been approved with an increase in contributions from the countries, renewing their commitment to administer these resources efficiently and responding to the needs of the Member States.

- 7.7 He stated that the decision of the Institute to prepare a strategic plan for recovery of the agricultural sector in the region represented a new challenge, unifying the countries' desires to transform the decisions resulting from the Ninth ICMA into actions. He added that in order for this initiative to succeed, it was necessary to achieve the greatest possible consensus with regards to the importance of agriculture in economic development and, consequently, in political stability and peace in the region.
- 7.8 Finally, he expressed gratitude to Brazil for its offer to host the next regular meeting of the IABA; to the people of Canada for their hospitality; to Minister Wise and his assistants for their support; to all the personnel who carried out their daily tasks efficiently, and to the participants whose contributions were fundamental to the meetings.
- 7.9 Dr. Piñeiro delivered certificates to Minister John Wise, Mrs. Annie Wise, and Mr. John McGowan in recognition of their hospitality. Then, in keeping with tradition, the Director General awarded the gavel to the Chair of the meetings.
- 7.10 For his part, the Chair of the Ninth ICMA and the Fourth IABA expressed his gratitude to the delegates for their active participation and the quality of their contributions; to IICA for the quality of its role as Secretariat; to the observers who attended the meetings with interest; to all the people who helped with logistical and organizational tasks, and to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for its support during the conference.
- 7.11 He noted the high spirit of cooperation that characterized the meetings. In spite of the differences that always exist, the achievements attained were the product of consensus. He emphasized that during the meeting of IABA, IICA received support for the implementation of the Medium Term Plan and

through the Declaration and the recommendations of the Ninth ICMA, mandates and norms were established for concrete action.

- 7.12 As a final observation, he emphasized that these meetings had served as an excellent opportunity for the smaller countries to share their anxieties and participate as full, active members in our organization. He added that for Canada, it was an honor to be the host country during these events and that he enthusiastically awaited the next meeting in Brazil.
- 7.13 At 7:25 p.m., the Chair closed the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.



RESOLUTIONS



IICA/JIA/Res.121(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 121

1988 ANNUAL REPORT

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The 1986 Annual Report,

CONSIDERING:

That the 1986 Annual Report was studied by the Seventh Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee and accepted as presented by the General Directorate; and

That in preparing the 1986 Annual Report, the General Directorate of the Institute took into account the recommendations approved by the Sixth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee in Resolution 58/86,

RESOLVES:

To approve with satisfaction the 1986 Annual Report and to congratulate the Director General for the achievements made during the period.

IICA/JIA/Res.122(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 122

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN FOR COMPLIANCE
WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
NINTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The Ottawa Declaration and the recommendations of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture,

CONSIDERING:

That the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture is a specialized agricultural conference of the inter-American system;

That IICA is the specialized institute for agriculture within the inter-American system; and

That among the recommendations of the Ninth ICMA are a number which are addressed to IICA,

RESOLVES:

To request that the Director General take the necessary action for proper implementation and follow-up of the following

recommendations of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, which either directly or indirectly pertain to IICA:

- "a. To request that the international financing organizations and cooperation agencies reallocate funds for the modernization of the public agricultural sector, through the incorporation of modern methods of scientific research, administration, management and computer technology which can render the public agricultural sector more efficient and its relationship with the private sector, more effective.
- "b. To urge the international cooperation agencies to provide innovative administrative mechanisms which will permit the countries to recruit highly qualified professionals to assist the public agricultural sector in its efforts at modernization.
- "c. To IICA, that it negotiate and allocate resources to work in cooperation with all member countries, international financial organizations and technical and financial cooperation agencies in the developed countries, to conduct research and training to strengthen the countries' ability to design, implement and modify investment policies and programs that will bring about the performance expected of the agricultural sector.
- "d. To the international technical cooperation organizations, that they assist the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with preparatory studies for submission of loan applications for sectoral adjustment programs.
- "e. That the international financial organizations and the technical and financial cooperation agencies increase the resources available to finance investment projects for the generation and transfer of technology at the national level, including financing of the operating

budget, which will ensure that these investments are utilized more efficiently.

- "f. That IICA, alone or jointly with other international technical and financial cooperation agencies, support these national efforts by evaluating present policies, and propose alternative models and mechanisms that will bring the action of national institutions for generation and transfer of technology into harmony with the requirements of different producer groups, and that it support the design and implementation of specific projects for strengthening said institutions.
- "g. That IICA, as the specialized agricultural agency of the inter-American system, continue its efforts in the area of horizontal technical cooperation and international transfer of information and technology, concluding agreements with funding agencies to ensure the long-term viability of said programs.
- "h. That these efforts emphasize actions aimed at better utilizing the comparative advantages of each country to solve problems common to several of them, and that priority be placed both on the development of new initiatives for the benefit of relatively less developed countries, and on the broadening and consolidation of efforts already under way.
- "i. That the organizations of the inter-American system, especially the IDB and IICA, through their participation in the CGIAR and their joint activities with the international centers belonging to the system, promote greater and more effective participation by the region in guiding the activities of the Consultative Group.
- "j. That the agencies of the inter-American system, and IICA in particular, carry out specific activities to assist the countries in developing and implementing policies aimed at incorporating the new advances in biotechnology into their existing technology, and

targeting the needs for organizational and management changes which this requires.

- "k. That as part of these activities, efforts aimed at revitalizing training programs in agricultural sciences at the graduate level be stepped up, giving priority to efforts of a multilateral nature in disciplines related to the field of biotechnology and to the basic sciences which serve as a foundation and as a support for it.
- "l. That in combination with the above and in cooperation with other international agencies involved in science and technology, IICA carry out activities aimed at achieving unity in terms of criteria and proposed policies for the development, protection and control of products and technologies deriving from advances in the field of biotechnology.
- "m. Given the importance of these problems in the economy of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, IICA should explore mechanisms which will allow the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to benefit from the advances which can be anticipated from biotechnology taken in its broadest sense.
- "n. That the international agricultural research community support and strengthen existing regional and subregional mechanisms to ensure that these smaller, less developed countries are able to conduct research and to receive, adapt and utilize the findings of the international research system.
- "o. That IICA approach the international organizations for support and resources that will enable it to offer technical cooperation for such initiatives, through development of analytical data and teaching technical managers in these countries about the technical aspects of participation in GATT negotiations.

- "p. That through the respective programs, IICA continue co-operating with FAO, and, together with the studies and recommendations that have been proposed, the following objectives be taken into account:
- "i. strategies required for agricultural modernization in our countries must include, among others, consolidation of agrarian reform processes, increased profitability, prices, credit, land tenure and/or ownership, transfer and adoption of technology, private sector participation and complementarity between sectoral policies, on the one hand, and fiscal, monetary and exchange-rate policies, on the other;
 - "ii. regional and international strategies for mobilizing financial resources for agricultural development by calling upon domestic savings and international financing agencies;
 - "iii. strategies which will enable the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to make the most appropriate decisions in international trade negotiations based on the diversity of their economies and the differences in their comparative advantages.
- "That the results serve as a framework within which IICA can set priorities and strengthen the technical assistance which the countries require for agricultural modernization and promotion of international trade in their agricultural products.
- "q. That the IABA charge IICA with developing, in collaboration with member countries and the other specialized agencies, a strategic plan of joint action in support of agricultural revitalization and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean based on the foregoing guidelines, and with a focus on:

- "i. joint actions among countries, at the regional and subregional level, to resolve concrete problems;
 - "ii. maximizing the complementarity and synergy of the diverse initiatives to revitalize the sector;
 - "iii. the required technical and financial support from donor countries and agencies;
 - "iv. suggested mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination;
 - " v. setting of priorities for all joint actions and initiatives so as to use available resources to the greatest advantage.
- "r. That the draft Plan be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its regular meeting to be held in 1988 as a preliminary step to its implementation.
- "s. That the IABA request IICA to procure the resources needed to fund the design of the Plan.
- "t. To the international organizations, each in its own area of competence, that they strengthen their activities for technical assistance to the countries through initiatives providing support for the different regional and sub-regional integration plans; and to efforts to improve or establish just standards for international trade in general, and specifically for agricultural products and inputs."

IICA/JIA/Res.123(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 123

QUOTA SCALE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.136(87), "Proposed Program Budget 1988-1989,"

CONSIDERING:

That the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences established the method for calculating the quotas of Member States in a series of resolutions and decisions;

That in accordance with resolution IICA/JD-282 of 18 May 1962, the annual quotas of IICA shall be calculated on the basis of the percentage quota scale of the Organization of American States;

That resolution IICA/JD-652, rev.2, of 28 March 1969 established a limit of 66 percent as the maximum contribution of any Member State to the IICA budget, and that only Member States are to be included in the scale of contributions;

That in resolution IICA/JD-658-7, of 23 April 1969, the procedure on how to arrive at the IICA percentage quota scale was approved, taking the provisions of resolution IICA/JD-652, rev.2, into account;

That Canada and Guyana are not Member States of the Organization of American States, and therefore the corresponding quotas must be added to the total amount of quotas from the other IICA Member States;

That Article 23 of the Convention of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture indicates that the Member States shall contribute to the maintenance of the Institute through annual quotas established by the Board, in accordance with the system for calculating quotas of the Organization of American States; and

That the Executive Committee, at its Seventh Regular Meeting, recommended to the Board to confirm that quotas established for the 1988-1989 biennium are predicated on the following principles: 1) zero real growth in the program budget; 2) no reduction in program activities; 3) maximum absorption by the General Directorate of nondiscretionary increased costs; 4) an increase of five percent in quota payments to maintain the zero real growth desired,

RESOLVES:

1. To establish the quotas for the Member States of IICA for fiscal years 1988 and 1989, according to the amounts indicated below.

MEMBER STATES	% OAS	% IICA	1988	1989
Antigua and Barbuda	0.02	0.02	3 981	4 180
Argentina	7.45	7.47	1 486 897	1 561 243
Bahamas	0.07	-	-	-
Barbados	0.08	0.08	15 924	16 721
Bolivia	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Brazil	9.34	9.36	1 863 100	1 956 256
Chile	0.81	0.81	161 230	169 292
Colombia	0.99	0.99	197 059	206 912
Costa Rica	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Dominica	0.02	0.02	3 981	4 180
Dominican Republic	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Ecuador	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
El Salvador	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Grenada	0.03	0.03	5 971	6 270
Guatemala	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Haiti	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Honduras	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Jamaica	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Mexico	7.00	7.02	1 397 325	1 467 192
Nicaragua	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Panama	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Paraguay	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
Peru	0.54	0.54	107 487	112 861
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.03	0.03	5 971	6 270
Saint Lucia	0.03	0.03	5 971	6 270
Suriname	0.13	0.13	25 876	27 170
Trinidad and Tobago	0.18	0.18	35 829	37 620
United States of America	66.00	66.00	13 137 247	13 794 109
Uruguay	0.36	0.36	71 657	75 241
Venezuela	3.59	3.60	716 577	752 406
SUB-TOTAL	98.83	98.83	19 672 031	20 655 633
Cuba*	1.17	1.17	232 888	244 532
SUB-TOTAL	100.00	100.00	19 904 919	20 900 165

Other member governments:

Canada	-	6.94	1 381 401	1 450 471
Guyana	-	0.14	27 867	29 260
<hr/>				
TOTAL	100.00	107.08	21 314 187	22 379 896
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*Appears solely for purposes of the total distribution of quotas.

2. To authorize the Director General to make short-term use of the line of credit opened with the Bank whenever delays in quota payments from the Member States create the need for available funds, duly reporting these actions to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.
3. To provide for any amount received in excess of the total approved to enter the working subfund of the regular fund. In the same manner, any unexpected, uncommitted balance will also enter the working subfund of the regular fund.

IICA/JIA/Res.124(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 124

1988-1989 PROGRAM BUDGET

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.136(87), "Proposed Program Budget 1988-1989,"

CONSIDERING:

That Article 8.b of the Convention of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) establishes that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture shall have the following function: "To approve the biennial Program Budget and to determine the annual quotas of the Member States;"

That income from quotas from the Member States will be US\$21,314,187 for 1988 and US\$22,379,896 for 1989;

That the income anticipated for indirect administrative and technical costs will be US\$1,084,200 in 1988 and US\$801,500 in 1989;

That the Proposed Program Budget for regular resources, submitted by the Director General to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, totals US\$22,398,387 for 1988 and US\$23,181,396 for

1989, and it identifies quota resources and income for indirect administrative and technical costs, separating them from one another;

That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.104(III-E/86), approved the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan, Chapter 6 of which calls for a five percent growth of quota resources for each year of the 1988-1989 biennium so as not to affect real service capabilities;

That the proposed budget presented by the Director General indicates budgetary items for direct technical cooperation services, management costs and general costs and provisions, funded with quotas from the Member States;

That the requested increase in quota resources is based on the situation of the countries and the presence of inflationary processes, and is allocated primarily to strengthen areas of high priority recommended by the Member States; and

That the Proposed Program Budget reflects the efforts of the General Directorate, in conjunction with the Member States: to achieve zero real growth; to maximize absorption of nondiscretionary cost increases; to realize administrative savings; and to eliminate or reduce marginal, obsolete, and ineffective activities as well as program activities of lesser priority, instead funding high-priority activities,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve IICA's biennial Program Budget, financed with Member State quotas, for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 1988, for the amount of US\$21,314,187, and the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 1989, for the amount of US\$22,379,896, to be distributed as follows for each fiscal year:

CATEGORY OF ACTIVITIES	US\$ x 000	
	1988	1989
CHAPTER I - DIRECT TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICES	17 149.4	17 857.1
1. Programs	9 260.5	9 611.5
1.1. Agrarian policy analysis and planning	1 447.5	1 503.3
1.2. Technology generation and transfer	2 778.6	2 836.2
1.3. Organization and management for rural development	2 291.6	2 380.8
1.4. Marketing and agro-industry	1 142.0	1 201.3
1.5. Animal health and plant protec- tion	1 600.8	1 689.9
2. Projects assigned to Directorates of Area Operations	534.7	545.4
3. Operating structure of national offices	4 948.2	5 178.8
4. Technical support units	1 051.4	1 114.1
5. Contribution to the Tropical Agricul- ture Research and Training Center (CATIE)	1 054.6	1 107.3
6. Unanticipated short-term technical cooperation and preinvestment	300.0	300.0

CATEGORY OF ACTIVITIES	US\$ x 000	
	1988	1989
CHAPTER II - MANAGEMENT COSTS	3 628.7	3 793.6
1. Office of the Director General	568.2	585.8
2. Managerial support units	2 310.1	2 422.2
3. Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations	750.4	785.6
CHAPTER III - GENERAL COSTS AND PROVISIONS	536.1	729.2
1. Working subfund of the regular fund	232.9	244.5
2. OAS Administrative Tribunal	12.7	12.7
3. Meeting of the Executive Committee	93.0	93.0
4. Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture	-	181.5
5. IICA insurance	79.8	79.8
6. Pension, former IICA Directors General	77.7	77.7
7. External audit	40.0	40.0
TOTAL	21 314.2*	22 379.9*

* This sum does not include the reimbursement by the United States of America for income tax paid by U.S. citizens employed by the Institute.

2. To authorize the Director General to make transfers between chapters, except for entries 5 of Chapter I, and 1 of Chapter III, as long as total transfers neither increase nor reduce the affected chapters by more than 10 percent.
3. To authorize the Director General to make expenditures not included in item 1 of this resolution, on the basis of income received for indirect administrative and technical costs, in accordance with contracts and agreements carried out in the program framework established in the proposed Program Budget submitted by the Director General, and resolution IICA/JIA/Res.70(III-0/85).
4. To authorize the Director General to use the surplus of income over expenditures, from the operations of Institute units, for strengthening IICA's activities.
5. To authorize the Director General to make necessary adjustments in the expenditures authorized in this resolution, should income from the fiscal years fall below estimated levels, duly informing the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.
6. To establish that the quotas corresponding to the Cuban government be transferred to the working subfund of IICA's regular fund and that their subsequent use should be approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. For this purpose, the Director General shall submit a budget in accordance with the amount received.

RESOLUTION No.125

IICA/JIA/Res.125(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: Spanish

AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND LETTERS OF UNDERSTANDING

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN: Document IICA/JIA/Doc.136, "Proposed Program Budget, 1988-1989",

RESOLVES:

1. To authorize the Director General to utilize funds obtained through the following agreements, contracts and letters of understanding, during the 1988 and 1989 calendar years, for the specific purposes agreed upon:

NAME	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/ETC.	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1988	1989
II. Technical cooperation services for the program to increase agricultural productivity (PIPA)	-Operating contract between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica and IICA for lending technical cooperation services to the Program to Increase Agricultural Productivity (PIPA)	Costa Rica	IDB	142.3	-
III. Planning, integration and evaluation of rural production for self-management and participatory management	-Technical cooperation agreement between IICA and the Salvadoran Confederation of Agrarian Reform Cooperatives (FESACORA) for carrying out Agreement ATN/TF-2801-ES, on non-reimbursable technical cooperation between the IDB and FESACORA	El Salvador	IDB	13.6	14.0
IV. Improvement of double purpose cattle production systems*	-Memorandum of donations between the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and IICA	Guatemala	IDRC	38.3	39.9
V. Technical cooperation for institutional strengthening of the animal health program	-Administrative contract between the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Nutrition of Guatemala (MAGA) and IICA	Guatemala	IDB	134.8	-

* Estimate

NAME	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/ETC.	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1988	1989
I. Technical cooperation with SARH to strengthen activities for the identification, preparation and management of projects in the states*	-Agreement between the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources of Mexico (SARH) and IICA	Mexico	SARH	30.0	30.0
I. Support to improve the capabilities for formulating and implementing agricultural policies	-Agreement between the Secretariat of State for Agriculture of the Dominican Republic (SEA) and IICA	Dominican Republic	SEA	14.3	14.3
III. Training and studies for agrarian reform and rural development in the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic	-Operating agreement for the Training and Study Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development of the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic	Central America, Dominican Rep.	Countries	140.0	140.0
-Technical support for improving the effectiveness of the decision-making process of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic	-Renewal of the technical cooperation agreement between the Ministries of Agriculture of Central America and Panama and the Secretariat of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic, and IICA	Central America, Panama, Mexico, Dominican Rep.	Countries	160.0	160.0
-Cooperative program for the protection and modernization of coffee cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Caribbean	-Operating agreement of the Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Caribbean (PROMECAFE)	Central America, Mexico, Panama, the Caribbean	Countries	160.0	160.0
I. Strengthening technical capabilities of the Sectoral Planning Office and its allied institutions for designing and operating mechanisms of policy analysis and implementation*	-Technical cooperation contract between the Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia and IICA	Colombia	OPSA	51.9	51.9
II. Support for the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA)	-Agreement between the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) and IICA to acquire bibliographic material abroad	Colombia	ICA/IBRD/BAC	33.0	33.0
	-Operating agreement between the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) and IICA for scientific brokerage	Colombia	ICA/IBRD	550.0	550.0

NAME	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/ETC.	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1988	1989
II. Support for the CENICANA institutional research model	-Agreement between the Colombian Sugar Cane Research Center (CENICANA) and IICA	Colombia	CENICANA	22.0	11.0
II. Training in high-priority areas of agricultural sector agencies (PNCA)	-Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia and IICA to operate the National Agricultural Training Program	Colombia	PNCA	181.5	190.6
	-Agreement between the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) and IICA for training	Colombia	ICA	17.3	17.3
	-Operating agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Colombia and IICA	Colombia	Min. Agric.	4.6	3.2
III. Technical cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and INCORA in formulation and management of rural development projects*	-Operating agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Colombia and IICA	Colombia	Min. Agric.	5.0	5.0
	-AID Grant No. 598-0616-G-00-6003-00	Colombia	AID	43.2	43.2
	-Technical cooperation agreement	Colombia	OFSA	137.8	137.8
IV. Support for the integrated rural development program - food and nutrition plan (DRI-PAN) in marketing	-Letter of understanding for technical cooperation between the Colombian Integrated Rural Development Program (DRI-PAN) and IICA	Colombia	DRI-PAN	121.0	121.0
Support for office operations	-Operating agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Colombia and IICA	Colombia	Min. Agric.	25.4	26.8

* Estimate

NAME	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/ETC.	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1988	1989
II. Cooperative Agricultural Research Program for the Andean Sub-region (PROCIANDINO)	-Nonreimbursable technical cooperation agreement between the governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and IICA, and the IDB (IICA/IDB-PROCIANDINO, AIN/SP-2686-RE)	Countries of the Andean Area	IDB/Countries	1 117.8	801.5
II. Support for the Documentation Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-Agreement between the Ministry of External Affairs of Ecuador and IICA to support the Documentation Center	Ecuador	IDRC	21.5	23.8
III. Technical cooperation for integrated rural development	-Agreement between the Ministry of Social Welfare and IICA for technical cooperation in the "Guamate" rural development project	Ecuador	MBS/CAF	55.9	48.6
	-Technical cooperation agreement between the government of Ecuador and IICA	Ecuador	MBS/IDB	379.0	389.8
	-Technical cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Social Welfare of Ecuador and IICA	Ecuador	MBS/AID	134.0	141.8
III. Support for the Yunquilla Valley development project	-IICA/IDRC agreement for sugar cane diversification in the Yunquilla Valley	Ecuador	IDRC	44.0	44.0
Support for office operations*	-Operating agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Ecuador (MAG) and IICA	Ecuador	Min. Agric.	26.1	28.0
IV. Support for the FCA in operational planning and in establishing a national credit program for agricultural marketing and agroindustry development	-General agreement between the Venezuelan Agricultural Credit Fund (FCA) and IICA	Venezuela	FCA	35.0	35.0

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* Estimate

NAME	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/ETC.	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1988	1989
V. Reinforcing the animal health program of the MAC General Office of Livestock Development	-Agreement between the Republic of Venezuela, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MAG), and IICA	Venezuela	MAG-DCSDC	213.1	253.3
Support for office operations	-Operating agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Venezuela (MAG) and IICA	Venezuela	MAG	20.2	20.6
I. Support for modernizing agriculture (IICA/SAGyP-IBRD/UNDP Contract)	-Agreement with the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Republic of Argentina to carry out studies as a basis for formulating proposals to cover high-priority policy matters of the Argentine agricultural sector	Argentina	IBRD/UNDP	250.0	-
II. Technical cooperation with INTA in technology generation and transfer	-Operating agreement between the National Agricultural Technology Institute of the Republic of Argentina and IICA for lending technical cooperation services to the project to strengthen agricultural research, extension and productivity	Argentina	INTA	372.8	141.7
II. Technical cooperation with the credit program and technical assistance for machinery acquisition (IICA/SAGyP-IBRD/UNDP Contract)	-Agreement between the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Argentina and the Institute for formulating a project as part of the agricultural credit program for acquisition of machinery and for grain storage by intermediaries	Argentina	IBRD/UNDP	200.0	500.0
III. Support for the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries in formulation and implementation of rural development projects (IICA/SAGyP-IFAD/IDB Contract)	-IICA/SAGyP operating agreement for rural development	Argentina	IFAD/UNDP	80.0	89.0

NAME	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/ETC.	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1988	1989
IV. Institutional strengthening of information systems for the National Grain Board and National Beef Board (IICA/JNC/JNC/IBRD/UNDP Contract)*	--Subcontract between the National Beef Board of Argentina and the Institute to prepare a proposal for an economic information system on livestock with which to improve decision making processes by private and public participants in beef production, marketing and consumption	Argentina	IBRD/UNDP	179.6	-
	--Subcontract between the National Grain Board of Argentina and IICA to prepare a proposal for an economic information system, including software and hardware, with which to improve decision making processes by private sector participants in the production and marketing of grains and by-products	Argentina	IBRD/UNDP	15.6	
I. Technical cooperation with SUPLAN*	--Technical cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Brazil and IICA	Brazil	SUPLAN	130.8	139.2
II. Technical cooperation with CENAGRI*	--Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil and IICA	Brazil	CENAGRI	5.5	5.5
II. Support for CEPLAC to strengthen biological research activities*	--Agreement with the Executor Commission of the Rural Economic Recovery Plan for Cacao to encourage rural operations of the Cacao Research Center program for research and development of cacao production in Brazil	Brazil	CEPLAC	63.8	63.8
II. Technical cooperation with EMBRAPA to carry out projects for developing agricultural research and determining technology for the southern zone (PROCENSUL II)	--Cooperation agreement between EMBRAPA and IICA	Brazil	IDB/EMBRAPA	3 185.0	3 157.7

* Estimate

NAME	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/ETC.	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1988	1989
II. Technical cooperation with the National Research Council (CNPq)*	-Agreement between IICA and the CNPq to train human resources in the northeastern part of the country	Brazil	CNPq	300.3	207.9
III. Technical cooperation with PROVARZEAS of the Ministry of Agriculture in programs for irrigated agriculture*	-Technical cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Brazil and IICA	Brazil	PROVARZEAS	400.9	418.2
III. Technical cooperation with the National Department of Drought Control (DNOCS) in operation and maintenance of irrigation districts*	-Agreement between the Ministry of Irrigation of Brazil and IICA, with the participation of SUDENE, SERSE, CODEVASF, DNOCS and DNOIS	Brazil	DNOCS	128.8	22.0
III. Technical cooperation with CODEVASF for developing irrigated agriculture*	-Agreement between the Ministry of Irrigation of Brazil and IICA, with the participation of SUDENE, SERSE, CODEVASF, DNOCS and DNOIS	Brazil	CODEVASF	448.9	77.4
III. Technical cooperation with the National Irrigation Program (PRONI)*	-Agreement between the Ministry of Irrigation of Brazil and IICA, with the participation of SUDENE, SERSE, CODEVASF, DNOCS and DNOIS	Brazil	PRONI	924.2	158.0
III. Support for the SUDENE rural development program*	-Agreement between the Superintendency of Development of the Northeast (SUDENE) and IICA	Brazil	SUDENE	1 786.5	1 135.4
III. Technical cooperation for the preparation, implementation, supervision and evaluation of regional rural development programs and projects*	-Agreement between the state of Bahia and IICA	Brazil	SEPLANTEC	606.5	312.0

* Estimate

NAME	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/ETC.	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1988	1989
III. Cooperation with the Ministry of Education in framing strategies and implementing policies for formal and nonformal education in rural areas of the country*	-Technical cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Education of Brazil and IICA (education)	Brazil	MEC	160.0	-
IV. Cooperation with the agroenergy program of the Ministry of Agriculture*	-Technical cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Brazil and IICA	Brazil	Min. Agric.	214.6	227.2
V. Technical cooperation in animal health*	-Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil and IICA (animal health)	Brazil	Min. Agric.	61.2	61.3
Support for general operations of the IICA office in Brazil*	-Memorandum of understanding for cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil and IICA	Brazil	Min. Agric./ CINGRA	23.0	23.5
Administrative support for CIP/CIAT*	-Agreement with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture to perform joint activities with the Brazilian Agricultural Sciences Institute	Brazil	CIP/CIAT	138.3	147.7
I. Technical cooperation to strengthen the agrarian planning process of the Ministry of Agriculture	-Agreement with the International Potato Center to help maintain the Institute office in Brasilia	Brazil	CIP	43.7	46.7
II. Technical cooperation for graduate training (MGAP/CIAB)	-Letter of understanding between the Office of Agricultural Planning (ODEPA) of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile and IICA	Chile	ODEPA	34.2	37.0
	-Technical cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries and IICA to train agricultural researchers from the "Alberto Boerger" Agricultural Research Center	Uruguay	MGAP/CIAB	67.0	67.0

* Estimate

NAME	TITLE OF AGREEMENT/CONTRACT/ LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING/ETC.	COUNTRY	SOURCE OF FUNDING	US\$ x 000	
				1988	1989
III. Regional agricultural development (CALAGUA/CALPICA cooperatives)	-Technical cooperation agreement between the Calagua/Calpica Cooperatives and IICA	Uruguay	CALAGUA/CALPICA	182.6	182.6
II. Cooperative Agricultural Re- search Program for the Southern Cone (IICA/IDB/PROCISUR)	-Agreement on nonreimbursable tech- nical cooperation between Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and IICA, and the IDB (IICA/IDB/PROCISUR, ATN/TF-2434-RE)	Countries Southern Area and Bolivia	IDB/Countries	613.8	726.0
II. Research network for animal pro- duction systems in Latin America (RISPAL)	-Memorandum of donation between the IDRC and IICA	Headquarters	IDRC	56.3	26.3
Project Preparation Unit* (IICA/IDB-UPP)	-Agreement on technical cooperation between the Inter-American Develop- ment Bank (IDB) and IICA to prepare agricultural projects (IICA-IDB, ATN/SF-2568-RE)	Headquarters	IDB	168.5	170.6
	TOTAL			14 915.0	11 679.1
* Estimate					
2.	To authorize the Director General to formalize and carry out projects funded with external resources, presently under negotiation, as presented in Appendix 2 of the Proposed Program Budget.				
3.	To authorize the Director General to receive contributions and grants and to sign agreements not expressly included in this resolution, as long as they are in keeping with the objectives of IICA's programs and to inform the Member States of the Executive Committee in advance whenever such agreements exceed US\$500 000 annually. These contracts must contain provisions for the amounts involved to cover IICA's indirect administrative and technical costs, in accordance with Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.70(III-0/85), approved at the meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in October 1985.				
4.	To provide for any unused balance from agreements, contracts, letters of understanding and others during 1988 and 1989 to be maintained separately in an IICA trust fund and to be used in accordance with the conditions of the contributions.				
5.	To authorize the Director General to alter the amounts of projects prepared on the basis of estimated figures, as resources are actually confirmed by participating institutions.				

IICA/JIA/Res.126(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 126

INCLUSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
AND SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES ON THE SCHEDULE
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Articles 8 e. and 13 of the Convention on the Institute, Articles 2 e. and 4 d. of the Rules of Procedure of the Board, and Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee stipulate that the Executive Committee shall be composed of twelve Member States, elected for two-year terms by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in accordance with the principles of partial rotation and equitable geographic distribution, and that the Board shall establish rules on how the Member States of the Committee are to be designated;

That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in its First Special Meeting, approved resolution IICA/JIA/Res.2(I-E/81), establishing procedural rules for setting up the Committee;

That when two other countries became Member States of the Institute in 1981, the schedule of Committee membership approved in the resolution cited above was changed through resolution IICA/JIA/Res.25(II-0/83), approved by the Second Regular Meeting of the Board;

That Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, through their authorized representatives, signed the Convention of IICA last July 23 and August 20, thus becoming Member States of the Institute; and

That both countries must join Group IV of the Member States, in accordance with the procedure established by the Board, and for this reason, the schedule of committee membership must be modified,

RESOLVES:

On the basis of the attached table, to replace the final section of the schedule of Committee membership, approved in resolution IICA/JIA/Res.21(II-0/83), so that the Institute's new Member States, Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, may join Group IV.

IICA/JIA/Res.127(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 127

AMENDMENT TO RULE 4.10 OF THE FINANCIAL RULES

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.137(87), "Proposed Amendment to Rule 4.10 of the Financial Rules,"

CONSIDERING:

That Article 92 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate requires the use of competitive methods in purchasing certain goods and services, subject to exceptions contained therein;

That Rule 4.10 of the Financial Rules is inconsistent with Article 92 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate because, without due regard for the exceptions in Article 92, it requires the use of competitive methods for "any type of contract with a value of more than US\$10.000;" and

That the Executive Committee, at its Seventh Regular Meeting, adopted Resolution 81, recommending to the Inter-American Board to amend the first sentence of Financial Rule 4.10,

RESOLVES:

To authorize the Director General to amend the first sentence of Financial Rule 4.10 by adding to that sentence the phrase "Except as provided in Article 92 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate,..."

IICA/JIA/Res.128(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 128

IICA'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.130(87), "Report of the External Auditors on IICA's Financial Statements," and Document IICA/JIA/Doc.131(87), "Comments by the Director General on the Report of the External Auditors,"

CONSIDERING:

That the external auditors attested to the proper management of the financial resources, in line with the stipulations of the Institute's rules and regulations; and

That the Executive Committee, at its Seventh Regular Meeting, recommended to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture to approve IICA's financial statements,

RESOLVES:

To approve documents IICA/JIA/Doc.130(87), "Report of the External Auditors on IICA's Financial Statements," and IICA/JIA/Doc.131(87), "Comments by the Director General on the Report of the External Auditors."

IICA/JIA/Res.129(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 129

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF AGREEMENTS
INVOLVING FINANCING FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.141(87), "Amendment of Rules Governing Executive Committee Review of Agreements for External Funding,"

CONSIDERING:

That IICA/JIA/Res.49(II-0/83) provides: "All projects to be funded with economic participation from national or international public or private institutions or organizations, for which IICA commits contributions exceeding US\$250,000 must receive prior approval by the Executive Committee;"

That Article 3(i) of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee states that: "The Executive Committee shall be empowered to review the reports of the General Directorate on extra-quota contracts exceeding US\$250,000, with national and international agencies, in which IICA would be providing staff services and covering administrative costs;"

That Rule 3.6.3 of the Financial Rules requires the Director General to notify the members of the Executive Committee of all agreements involving external financing in excess of US\$250,000 annually and to provide a thirty-day comment period from the date of notification for their observations;

That, due to currency devaluations and changes in the economic conditions in the Member States which have occurred since the enactment of the above-mentioned rules and resolutions, the US\$250,000 figure established as a threshold for Executive Committee review and approval of projects containing external resources requires adjustment; and

That Resolution No. 79 of the Executive Committee, approved at its Seventh Regular Meeting, recommends to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture to amend IICA/JIA/Res.49(II-0/83), Article 3(i) of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee and Rule 3.6.3 of the Financial Rules,

RESOLVES:

1. To amend IABA Resolution 49 so as to increase the threshold amount of contracts requiring prior approval by the Executive Committee from US\$250,000 to US\$500,000 annually.
2. To amend Article 3(i) of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee to increase the threshold amount of contracts for Executive Committee review from US\$250,000 to US\$500,000 annually.
3. To amend Rule 3.6.3 of the Financial Rules to increase the threshold amount for contracts that must be sent to the Member States of the Executive Committee for review and comment from US\$250,000 to US\$500,000 annually.

IICA/JIA/Res.130(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 130

CREATION OF AN OBSERVER COUNTRY FUND

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

The great importance of the agricultural sector for the economy of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the efforts being made by these countries to ensure that the revitalization of agriculture contributes to increasing economic growth;

That major countries of Europe and Asia have forged links with IICA by designating Permanent Observers;

That these links have resulted in the development and implementation of projects financed by certain of these countries;

That in view of the current financial and economic situation of the member countries and of the Institute itself, it is important to seek external sources of funding that can provide continuing support for the technical cooperation activities of IICA, particularly those that take place within the framework of specific projects; and

The experience of institutions such as the OGIAR and the United Nations System in overcoming the difficulties inherent in funding specific projects through reliance on voluntary contributions,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the countries which have accredited Permanent Observers to the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture to support the creation and operation of a fund for preparing and carrying out technical cooperation projects, primarily of a multinational nature.
2. To request the Director General to draft the necessary rules for creating such a Fund and, after reaching agreement on said rules with the participating countries, to submit them to the Executive Committee for its approval.
3. To recommend that these rules take into account the following points:
 - a) The creation of a Committee of Observer Countries empowered to approve biennial cooperation programs which, after submission for consideration by the IABA, may be incorporated into IICA's Program Budget.
 - b) The provision of resources for the Fund should be based on a system of multi-year contributions by the countries belonging to it, without ruling out other contributions that might augment the Fund's capabilities.

IICA/JIA/Res.131(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: English

RESOLUTION NO. 131

DESIGNATION OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS FOR THE 1988-1989 BIENNIUM

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The bids from firms interested in serving as IICA's external auditors for the 1988-1989 Biennium,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 2(h) of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and Article 94 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, provide that the Board shall select and appoint external auditors every two years based on competitive bids,

RESOLVES:

To appoint the firm Peat, Marwick & Mitchell Co. as IICA's external auditors for the 1988-1989 Biennium.

IICA/JIA/Res.132(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 132

REVISIONS TO THE INVENTORY OF CURRENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.132(87), "Report on Compliance with Resolutions of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture," and Resolution IICA/CE/Res.88(87),

CONSIDERING:

That there are resolutions which should be eliminated from the inventory of current resolutions of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture because the actions required by those resolutions have been fully completed or because they are otherwise no longer pertinent; and

That there are resolutions of the Board and the Committee which have a continuing normative impact, which should be incorporated into the pertinent rules and regulations of the several organs of the Institute,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Director General to present to the Eighth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee a study regarding paragraph No. 1 of Resolution No. 88 of the Executive Committee.
2. To include consideration of the Director General's report on the agenda of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Board.

IICA/JIA/Res.133(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 133

ELECTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD
OF AGRICULTURE TO THE COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS OF CATIE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Article Twelve of the "Contract between the Government of Costa Rica and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture on the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE)" requires that every two years, the IABA should elect a representative to the Council of Directors of CATIE; and

That the Board should elect, as its representative for the biennium, the representative of a Member State of IICA, other than the regular members of CATIE, using a system of rotation,

RESOLVES:

To designate for the 1988-1989 biennium, as its representative to the Council of Directors of CATIE, the representative of Mexico for 1988 and the representative of the United States of America for 1989.

IICA/JIA/Res.134(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 134

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE TROPICAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND
TRAINING CENTER (CATIE), AND REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITORS
ON CATIE'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Documents IICA/JIA/Doc.133(87), "Report of CATIE Activities during the 1986-1987 Biennium," and IICA/JIA/Doc.134(87), "Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements,"

CONSIDERING:

That the report submitted by the Director General of IICA and the Director of CATIE highlights significant steps taken that have strengthened research;

That progress made toward consolidation of the regional network system for cooperation in higher education and agricultural training has been considerable; and

That the Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements attests to the improvements made in the administrative management of CATIE,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve documents IICA/JIA/Doc.133(87), "Report of CATIE Activities during the 1986-1987 Biennium," and IICA/JIA/Doc.134(87), "Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements."
2. To acknowledge the General Directorate of CATIE for its achievements to date, and to offer a vote of confidence, urging it to continue making every effort to strengthen the work of the Center on behalf of its member countries and the other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

IICA/JIA/Res.135(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 135

AMENDMENTS TO THE CATIE CHARTER

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution No. 5-87/TROCD of the Council of Directors of CATIE and the pertinent comments of the Director General of IICA,

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, at its Third Special Meeting, held in Mexico, D.F., from October 27 to 30, 1986, adopted resolution IICA/JIA/Res.107(III-E/86), approving the modified version of the CATIE Charter;

That the Council of Directors of CATIE, at its Seventh Regular Meeting, held in Turrialba, Costa Rica on June 8, 1987, adopted resolution No. 5-87/TROCD, to amend the above-mentioned modified Charter by eliminating clause thirty-seven, which is rendered unnecessary in light of clause thirty, which establishes that the Charter may be amended by a two thirds majority vote of the Council of Directors and the Inter-American Board of Agriculture;

That in its resolution, CATIE's Council of Directors requests the Board to approve this amendment and authorize the implementation of the modified Charter as of January 1, 1988; and

That the Executive Committee, at its Seventh Regular Meeting, recommended to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture to approve resolution No. 5-87/TROCD,

RESOLVES:

To approve the request made by CATIE's Council of Directors, as contained in resolution No. 5-87/TROCD, that:

- a) clause thirty-seven be deleted from the final version of the CATIE Charter, and the numbering of the two subsequent clauses be adjusted accordingly; and
- b) January 1, 1988 be set as the date that the amended Charter will enter into effect.

IICA/JIA/Res.136(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 136

STUDY OF ARREARAGES

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

IICA/JIA/Doc.144(87) "Study of Alternatives for the Payment of 1985 Quotas,"

CONSIDERING:

That there are arrearages in the payment of annual quotas;

That those arrearages stem from the temporary scarcity of hard currency in many of the Member States,

RESOLVES:

To authorize the Director General to negotiate the settlement of arrearages in quota payments with IICA's Member States in accordance with the most appropriate payment alternatives for each case.

IICA/JIA/Res.137(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 137

INTEGRATION OF YOUTH INTO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That young people make up an extensive and important segment of the rural population, as well as a vital force for progress in our countries; and

That it is necessary to redouble our efforts to increase the participation of rural youth in production and in improving the quality of life and education on matters of environmental protection within the context of integrated development of the rural family,

RESOLVES:

To uphold the actions taken by the Ibero-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CALJR) in seeking support from the international agencies for developing programs and projects of interest for the development of rural youth which are specifically related to training, transfer of technology and production, within the context of integrated development of the rural family.

IICA/JIA/Res.138(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 138

COMMENDING JOINT ACTION UNDERTAKEN WITH OTHER LENDING
INSTITUTIONS IN THE IDENTIFICATION AND PREPARATION OF PROJECTS

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That the Member States have pointed out the need for IICA cooperation in the identification and preparation of projects;

That in response to this need, IICA, acting through CEPI, has established a program for identification and preparation of agricultural projects;

That this technical cooperation program has proven very useful to Member States inasmuch as it fills a need which is perceived as important by the countries;

That as a result of the activities carried out under this program, over a dozen investment projects have been created and are in progress in the agricultural sector, representing an overall investment of over three hundred million dollars;

That at the same time, the agencies responsible for identification and preparation of agricultural projects in recipient countries have been strengthened through the provision of in-service training programs for key technical personnel; and

That in 1981 a Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed between IICA and the IDB to set up a program for preparing agricultural projects, an agreement which was expanded in 1985 and is now funded through April 1988,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its satisfaction with the results that are being obtained under the agreement with the IDB on technical cooperation for preparation of agricultural projects, as well as to commend other efforts in this area being carried out under the agreement and to recommend the continuation and promotion of these activities.
2. Support the current joint efforts with the World Bank, IFAD and the Spanish government's Ibero-American Cooperation Institute (ICI), to increase cooperative action between these institutions and IICA, so that the process of identification and formulation of agricultural projects in Member States is strengthened.

IICA/JIA/Res.139(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 139HOMAGE TO THE LATE MR. CARLOS MADRID SALAZAR

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Mr. Carlos Madrid Salazar devoted more than twenty-six years of his professional life to the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture;

That during this period he held the highest positions within the Institute, performing the duties of Director General ad interim from 1966 to 1967 and from 1969 to 1970; and those of Deputy Director General from 1964 to 1966 and from 1970 to 1978;

That in 1978, through resolution IICA/JD/Res.14(28/78), the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences granted him the status of "Director Emeritus of IICA;" and

That Mr. Madrid passed away in San Jose, Costa Rica, in July of 1987,

RESOLVES:

To request the Director General of IICA to extend to Mrs. Madrid the condolences of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture on the death of Mr. Carlos Madrid Salazar.

IICA/JIA/Res.140(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 140

ACCEPTANCE OF ADDITIONAL CANDIDATES FOR
INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AWARDS

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Dr. Quentin West and Emma María Luisa Welkerling de Tacchini were proposed as candidates to receive Inter-American Awards for the Rural Sector, too late to meet the deadline established in the pertinent regulations;

That the regulations provide that, notwithstanding the deadline established therein, "the Chair of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, when the Board is in session, may accept the nomination of other candidates to be presented then, provided the nomination is supported by the majority of the Member States of the Institute,"

RESOLVES:

1. To accept the nomination of Dr. Quentin West as a candidate for the Inter-American Agricultural Medal.
2. To accept the nomination of Emma María Luisa Welkerling de Tacchini as a candidate for the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development.

IICA/JIA/Res.141(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 141

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MEDAL FOR 1986 AND 1987

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The pertinent information relating to candidates for the Inter-American Agricultural Medal, as set out in IICA/JIA/Doc.139(87), "Inter-American Awards for the Rural Sector,"

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Medal is the highest honor bestowed in the field of agriculture and rural life in the Americas;

That the Medal may be awarded to only one person for each year;

That Dr. Quentin M. West and Sebastián Alejandro Fuentes, M.Sc., have been nominated by the governments of the United States of America and Guatemala, respectively, as candidates for the Medal; and

That both candidates are exceptionally qualified to receive this medal,

RESOLVES:

To bestow the Inter-American Agricultural Medal upon Dr. Quentin M. West of the United States of America for 1986 and Sebastián Alejandro Fuentes, M.Sc. of Guatemala for 1987.

IICA/JIA/Res.142(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 142

INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AWARD FOR 1986 AND 1987

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The pertinent information relating to candidates for the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award as set out in IICA/JIA/Doc.139(87), "Inter-American Awards for the Rural Sector,"

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award confers public international recognition upon persons who have distinguished themselves through important and exemplary contributions in the field of agricultural development in their own countries and other countries of the Americas;

That this award may be granted to no more than one person per year;

That Messrs. Alvaro Jiménez (Castro) and Willy Loría (Martínez) have been nominated by the government of Costa Rica as candidates for this Award; and

That both candidates are exceptionally qualified to receive this award,

RESOLVES:

To bestow the Inter-American Agricultural Development Award upon Alvaro Jiménez (Castro) for 1986 and Willy Loría (Martínez) for 1987.

IICA/JIA/Res.143(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: English

RESOLUTION NO. 143

THE INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AWARD
FOR YOUNG PROFESSIONALS FOR 1986-1987

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The pertinent information relating to candidates for the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals, as set out in IICA/JIA/Doc.139(87), "Inter-American Awards for the Rural Sector,"

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals confers public international recognition upon promising professionals in the agricultural sciences who have distinguished themselves through valuable contributions to agriculture and to improving rural life in their own countries or in other countries of the Americas;

That this award may be granted to one person per year for each IICA area from which there are candidates;

That Christina June Roach has been nominated by the government of Barbados to receive the 1986 Award for the Caribbean Area;

That Floria Bertsch Hernández has been nominated by the government of Costa Rica to receive the 1986 Award for the Central Area;

That Justo Salvador Castellanos de León has been nominated by the government of Guatemala to receive the 1987 Award for the Central Area; and

That these candidates are all eminently qualified to receive this award,

RESOLVES:

To award the 1986 and 1987 Inter-American Agricultural Awards for Young Professionals as follows:

1. Christina June Roach - 1986 Award for the Caribbean Area;
2. Floria Bertsch Hernández - 1986 Award for the Central Area;
3. Justo Salvador Castellanos de León - 1987 Award for the Central Area.

IICA/JIA/Res.144(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: English

RESOLUTION No. 144

THE INTER-AMERICAN AWARD FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF
WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR 1986 AND 1987

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The pertinent information relating to candidates for the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development, as set out in IICA/JIA/Doc.139 (87), "Inter-American Awards for the Rural Sector,"

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development confers public international recognition upon women who have distinguished themselves through important contributions to rural development in general, and, in particular, to improving the quality of life in their own countries and other countries of the Americas;

That this award may be granted to only one person per year;

That Mrs. Beatriz Elena Paredes Rangel and Mrs. Emma María Luisa Welkerling de Tacchini have been nominated by the governments of Mexico and Argentina, respectively; and

That both candidates are exceptionally qualified to receive this award,

RESOLVES:

To bestow the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development upon Mrs. Beatriz Elena Paredes Rangel of Mexico for 1986 and Mrs. Emma María Luisa Welkerling de Tacchini of Argentina for 1987.

IICA/JIA/Res.145(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 145EMERITUS STATUS FOR DR. JUAN DIAZ BORDENAVE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at Its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Dr. Juan Díaz Bordenave has devoted much of his professional life to the service of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, where he has occupied important positions and has exercised them successfully, capably and with great dedication; and

That Dr. Díaz Bordenave fulfills all of the requirements established in Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate for achieving the status of "Emeritus,"

RESOLVES:

1. To express its recognition to Dr. Juan Díaz Bordenave for his outstanding work and leadership in the field of agricultural communication.
2. To grant Dr. Díaz Bordenave the title of "Emeritus" of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, with all the privileges it entails.

IICA/JIA/Res.146(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 146

EMERITUS STATUS FOR DR. HERACLIO LOMBARDO OLMOS

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Dr. Heraclio Lombardo Olmos has devoted much of his professional life to the service of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, where he has occupied important positions and has exercised them successfully, capably and with great dedication; and

That Dr. Lombardo fulfills all the requirements established in Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate for achieving the status of "Emeritus,"

RESOLVES:

1. To express its recognition of Dr. Heraclio Lombardo Olmos for his outstanding performance and leadership in the agricultural sciences.
2. To grant Dr. Heraclio Lombardo Olmos the title of "Emeritus" of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, with all the rights and privileges it entails.

IICA/JIA/Res.147(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 147

EMERITUS STATUS FOR DR. JORGE SORIA

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

Document IICA/JIA/Doc.138(87), "Nomination for Granting Title of Emeritus,"

CONSIDERING:

That Dr. Jorge Soria has devoted much of his professional life to the service of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, where he has occupied important positions and has exercised them successfully, capably and with great dedication;

That Dr. Jorge Soria fulfills all the requirements established in Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate for achieving the status of "Emeritus;" and

That the Executive Committee, at its Seventh Regular Meeting, adopted Resolution No. 90, recommending to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture to grant Dr. Jorge Soria the title of "Emeritus" of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.

RESOLVES:

1. To grant Dr. Jorge Soria the title of "Emeritus" of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, with all the rights and privileges it entails.
2. To express its recognition of Dr. Jorge Soria for his outstanding performance and leadership in the agricultural sciences, especially for his major contributions in the field of cacao.

IICA/JIA/Res.148(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 148

REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR THE 1988-1989 BIENNIUM

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That Article 8.f of the Convention of the Institute and Article 2.f of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture provide that it is the function of the Board to set the remuneration of the Director General;

That the Executive Committee, at its Seventh Regular Meeting, recommended to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture to set the remuneration of the Director General for the 1988-1989 biennium,

RESOLVES:

To set the remuneration of the Director General for the 1988-1989 biennium in the same amount agreed upon for the 1986-1987 biennium.

IICA/JIA/Res.149(IV-0/87)
3 September 1987
Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 149

PLACE AND DATE OF THE FIFTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That it is necessary to indicate the place and tentative date for the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture of IICA;

That, in accordance with Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, regular meetings shall be held every two years, preferably in the second half of the second year of the Institute's biennium; and

That the government of Brazil has graciously offered to host the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Government of Brazil and accept its most generous offer to host the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture in Brazil.

2. To instruct the Director General to issue the pertinent convocations and to invite the observers and special guests, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.
3. To agree that the Fifth Regular Meeting will be held during the second semester of 1989.

IICA/JIA/Res.150(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 150

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF CANADA

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

That the hospitality extended by the government and people of Canada has been a determining factor enabling the deliberations of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture to be conducted in an orderly and cordial atmosphere,

RESOLVES:

To extend its deepest gratitude to the government and people of Canada through the ministers and officials of the departments of agriculture and external affairs; to the authorities of the city of Ottawa; and to the support staff, whose efficient teamwork enabled us to bring the work at hand to a successful conclusion.

IICA/JIA/Res.151(IV-0/87)

3 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION NO. 151

COMMUNICATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

HAVING SEEN:

The specialized bulletin Rural Development Action which is the product of a joint effort by IICA, IFAD, ASIN and INTER PRESS SERVICE.

CONSIDERING:

That the exchange of information among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on problems in the agricultural sector is essential for developing a mutual understanding of each nation's circumstances, thereby facilitating integration and dissemination of agricultural development policy.

RESOLVES:

1. To entrust the Director General to ensure that IICA continues supporting this new integration effort.
2. To convey to the other agencies cooperating with IICA in the preparation of the bulletin, particularly to IFAD, under whose auspices this project in rural communications is being carried out, the gratitude of the IABA for the success achieved to date.

IICA/JIA/Res.152(IV-0/87)

4 September 1987

Original: Spanish

RESOLUTION No. 152

SUPPORT FOR AN INTER-AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
FOR STUDIES IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, NATURAL
RESOURCES AND RELATED FIELDS

The INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at its Fourth Regular Meeting,

CONSIDERING:

The terms of the modified charter of CATIE, according to which the Center's educational services are to be made available to all member countries of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture; and

That CATIE's notable success in strengthening scientific and academic endeavors qualifies it to serve all the member countries of IICA, within the framework of horizontal cooperation that the Center is promoting,

RESOLVES:

To respectfully request the General Secretariat of the OAS and urge the General Directorate of IICA to offer all possible support to CATIE, to enable it to set up an Inter-American Scholarship Program for graduate studies and training in agricultural sciences and renewable natural resources and related fields, to be made available to candidates in all countries of the inter-American system who meet the Center's admission requirements.

**SIGNING OF THE PROVISIONAL REPORT OF THE FOURTH REGULAR
MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**



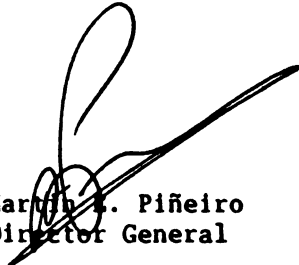
SIGNING OF THE PROVISIONAL REPORT OF THE FOURTH REGULAR
MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

In compliance with the provisions of Article 85 of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, the Provisional Report of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture is hereby signed at 18:00 hours on the fourth day of September of the year nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, in the Canadian Government Conference Centre.

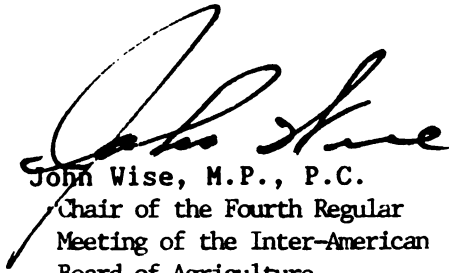
This provisional Report is submitted in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish with all versions being authentic and of equal validity.

The Secretary shall file the original texts in the archives of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, and the General Directorate shall send copies of the official version of this report to the governments of the Member States, the Permanent Observers of the Institute and other participants in the meeting.

Ottawa, Canada



Martin A. Piñeiro
Director General



John Wise, M.P., P.C.
Chair of the Fourth Regular
Meeting of the Inter-American
Board of Agriculture

**REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE OF THE
FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH REGULAR
MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The Credentials Committee of the Fourth Regular Meeting was set up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 44 and 45 of Chapter VII of the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the agreements reached in the Preparatory Session of the meeting on the membership of the Credentials Committee. The members were representatives from Brazil, Ecuador, Jamaica and the United States of America.

The Committee examined the credentials of the representatives from the Member States of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. It found the credentials in order for the following: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

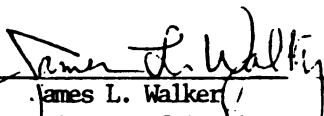
This record is signed in Ottawa, Canada, on September 1, 1987.



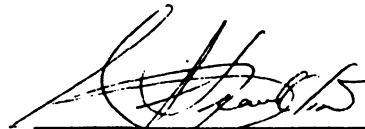
Roberto Rodriguez Correia de Araujo
Brazil



Carlos Rendon
Ecuador



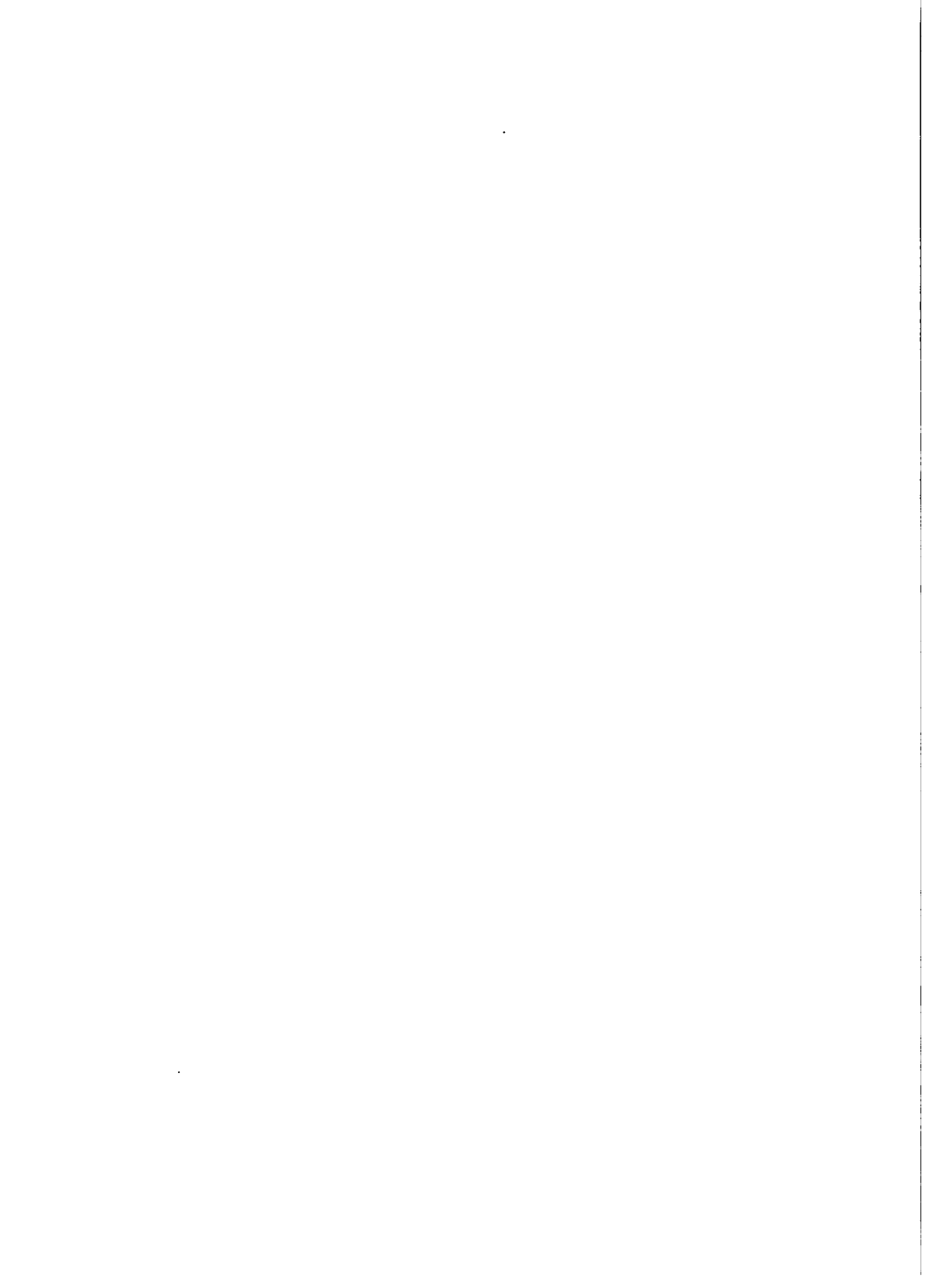
James L. Walker
United States of America



Clarence Franklin
Jamaica



REPORT OF THE AWARDS COMMITTEE



REPORT OF THE AWARDS COMMITTEE

The Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture designated a Committee to bestow the Inter-American Awards for the Rural Sector. The Committee was made up of representatives from Brazil, Honduras and Suriname.

As is permitted under the regulations governing the Inter-American Awards for the Rural Sector, the Committee agreed to recommend that the Inter-American Board of Agriculture consider as candidates for awards Quentin West and Emma María Luisa Welkerling de Tacchini, whose credentials had been submitted after the deadline established in the regulations.

The Committee held an exhaustive and in-depth examination of the candidates, taking into careful consideration all existing regulations concerning the requirements and conditions established for granting the awards. These are the highest honors available in the field of agricultural and rural life in the Americas, and the Committee has decided to recommend to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture:

1. That the Inter-American Board of Agriculture accept the nominations of Quentin West and Emma María Luisa Welkerling as candidates for the Inter-American Agricultural Medal and the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development, respectively.
2. That the 1986 Inter-American Agricultural Medal go to Quentin West from the United States of America, and that the 1987 Medal go to Sebastián Alejandro Fuentes, from Guatemala.
3. That the 1986 Inter-American Agricultural Development Award be granted to Alvaro Jiménez Castro, and the 1987 Award go to Willy Loría Martínez, both from Costa Rica.

4. That the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals for 1986 be granted to Floria Bertsch Hernández (Central Area), from Costa Rica and to Christina June Roach (Caribbean Area), and that the 1987 Award go to Justo Castellanos de León (Central Area), from Guatemala.
5. That the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development for 1986 go to Beatriz Paredes Rangel, from Mexico, and that the 1987 Award go to Emma María Welkerling de Tacchini, from Argentina.

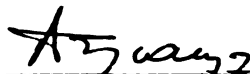
The Committee suggests to the General Directorate of IICA and to the Member States that promotional activities be kept up, in order to encourage the nomination of more candidates within the deadlines.

The members of the Committee are grateful to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture for having honored them by selecting them for this important task.

This Record is signed in Ottawa, Canada on September 3, 1987.



Leopoldo Alvarado
Honduras
Chair



Roberto Rodrigues Cordeiro de Araujo
Brazil



Cornelis S.H. Ardjosemito
Suriname

AGENDA



AGENDA

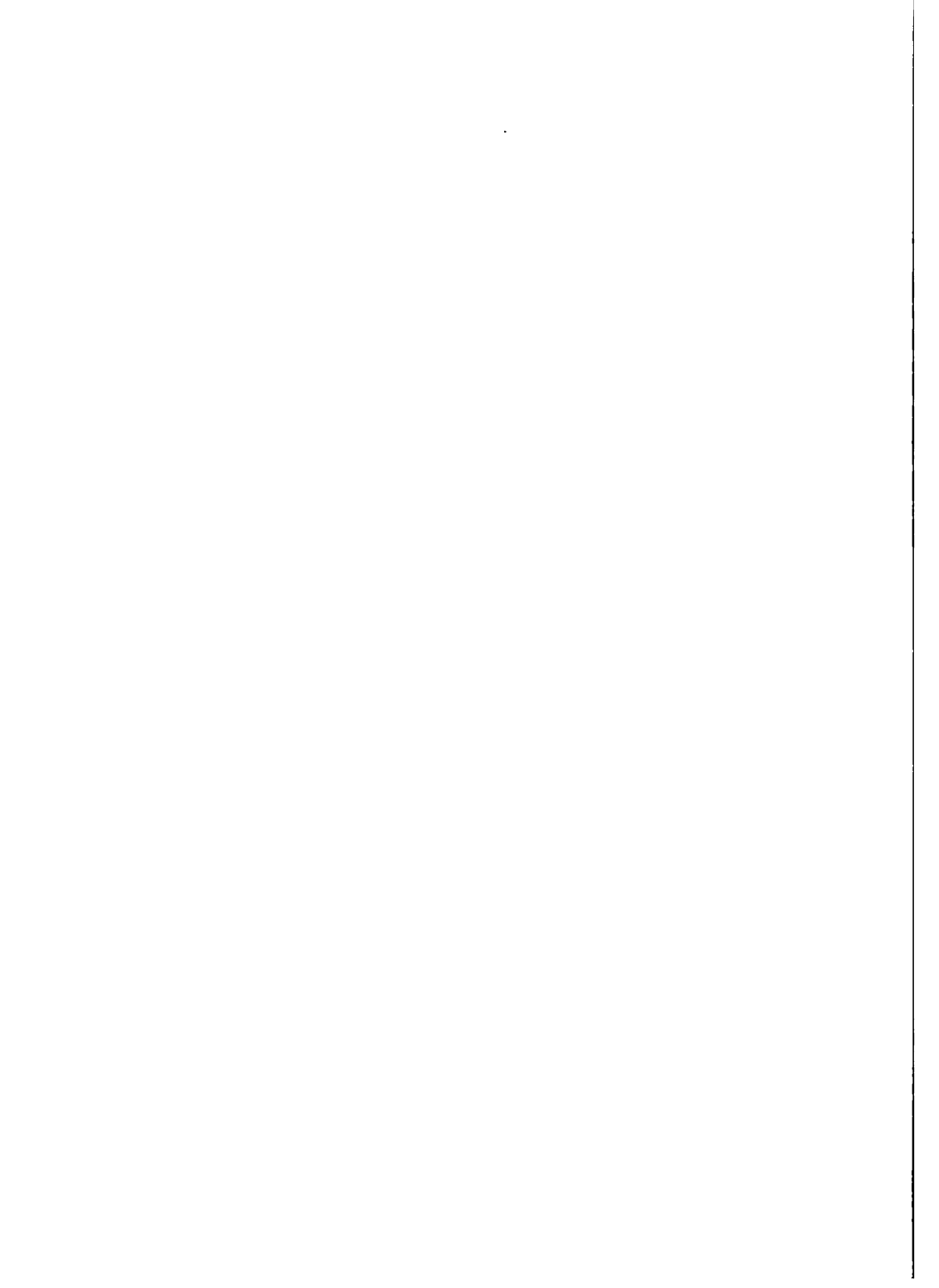
1. Provisional Agenda IICA/JIA/Doc.127(87)rev.
2. Provisional Work Schedule IICA/JIA/Doc.128(87)
3. Message of the Director General IICA/JIA/Doc.129(87)
4. Report of the Seventh Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee (Official Documents Series No. 36) (No number)
5. 1986 Annual Report (No number)
6. Report of the External Auditors on IICA's Financial Statements IICA/JIA/Doc.130(87)
7. Comments by the Director General on the Report of the External Auditors IICA/JIA/Doc.131(87)
8. Report on Compliance with the Resolutions of the JIA IICA/JIA/Doc.132(87)
9. Report of CATIE Activities during the 1986-1987 Biennium IICA/JIA/Doc.133(87)
10. Report of the External Auditors on CATIE's Financial Statements IICA/JIA/Doc.134(87)
11. Amendments to the CATIE Charter IICA/JIA/Doc.135(87)
12. Consideration of the Report of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (No number)
13. Proposed Program Budget 1988-1989 IICA/JIA/Doc.136(87)

14. Proposed Amendment to Rule 4.10 of the Financial Rules IICA/JIA/Doc.137(87)
15. Nomination for Granting Title of Emeritus
- Dr. Jorge Soria Vasco IICA/JIA/Doc.138(87)
 - Dr. Heraclio Lombardo No number
 - Dr. Juan Díaz Bordenave No number
16. Inter-American Awards for the Rural Sector IICA/JIA/Doc.139(87)
17. Designation of External Auditors for the 1988-1989 Biennium IICA/JIA/Doc.140(87)
18. Requests of the Seventh Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee
- 18.1 Amendment of Rules governing Executive Committee Review of Agreements for External Funding IICA/JIA/Doc.141(87)
 - 18.2 Proposal to Facilitate the Process of Readjustment of IICA's Technical Staff IICA/JIA/Doc.142(87)
 - 18.3 Criteria for Distribution of Resources for Technical Cooperation IICA/JIA/Doc.143(87)
 - 18.4 Study of alternatives for the payment of 1985 quotas IICA/JIA/Doc.144(87)

19. Date and Place of the Fifth
Regular Meeting of the Inter-
American Board of Agriculture IICA/JIA/Doc.145(87)
20. Other Business
- 20.1 Homage to the late
Carlos Madrid, Director
Emeritus of IICA
- 20.2 Inclusion of Antigua and Barbuda
and Saint Vincent and The
Grenadines in the Schedule of
the Executive Committee
- 20.3 Vote of Thanks to the Government
and People of Canada



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



MEMBER STATES OF IICA

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Regular

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 Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Lands and
 Housing
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Quito

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Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Quito

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Asesor Económico del Ministerio de
Agricultura y Ganadería
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Quito

Julio Ycaza
Asesor del Ministerio de Agricultura
y Ganadería
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Quito

Carlos Luzuriaga
Asesor
Unidad de Análisis de Política
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Quito

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 Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería
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 Primer Vice-Ministro
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 y Reforma Agraria
 Managua

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Externa
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Vice-Ministro de Desarrollo Agropecuario
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario
Panamá

Alternate

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Agropecuario
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario
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PARAGUAY

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Director de Investigación y Extensión
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Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Asunción

PERU

Regular

Guillermo Burga Ortiz
Director Ejecutivo
Proyecto de Planificación Agrícola
y Desarrollo Institucional (PADI)
Ministerio de Agricultura
Lima

SAINT LUCIA

Regular

Ferdinand Henry
Minister for Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries
and Cooperatives
Ministry for Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries
and Cooperatives
Castries

Alternate

David Demacque
Director of Agricultural Services
Ministry for Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries
and Cooperatives
Castries

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Regular

Marcus De Freitas
Minister of Trade, Industry and Agriculture
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Agriculture
Kingstown

SURINAME

Regular

Cornelis S.H. Ardjosemito
 Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
 and Fishery
 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
 and Fishery
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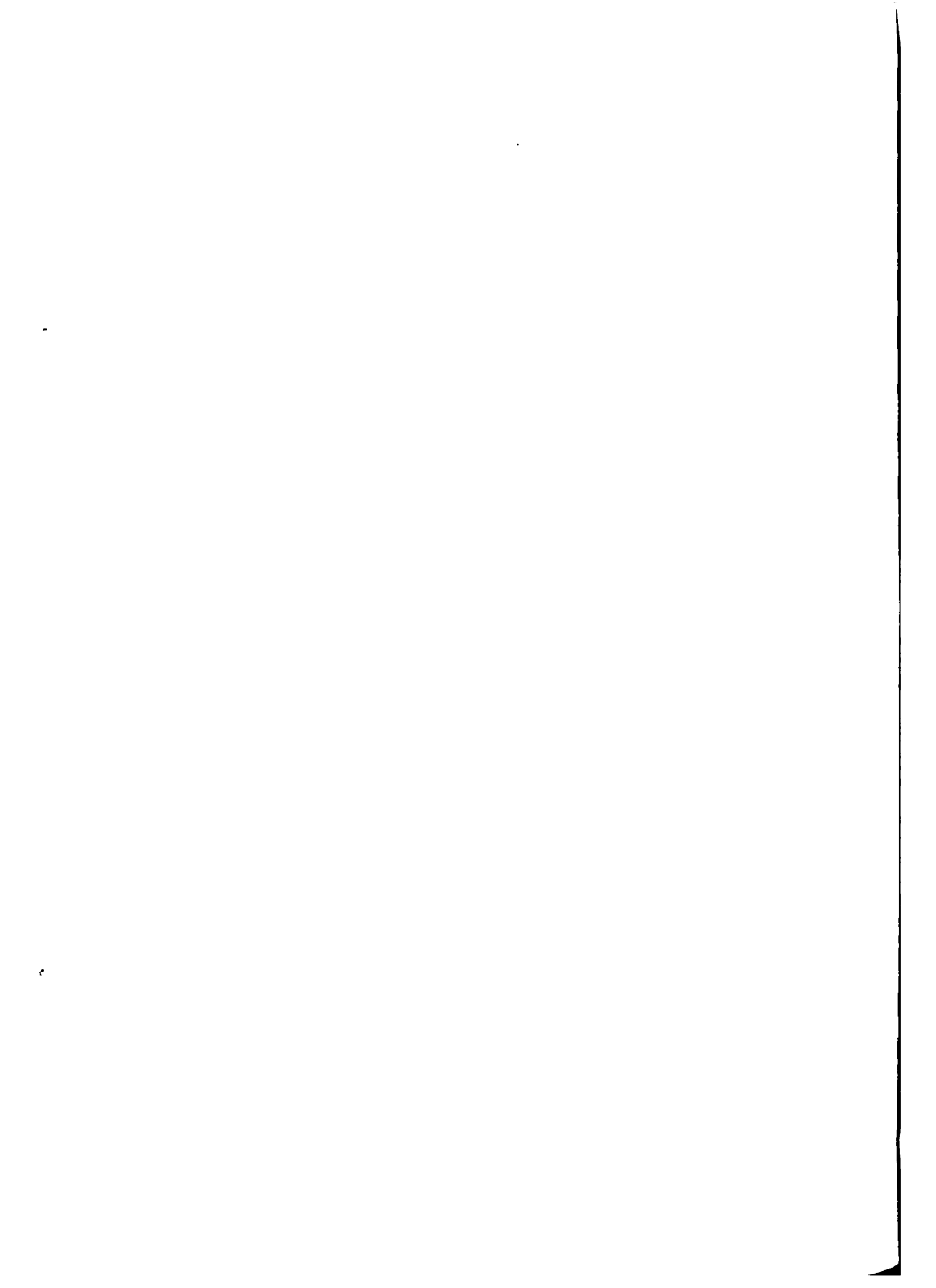
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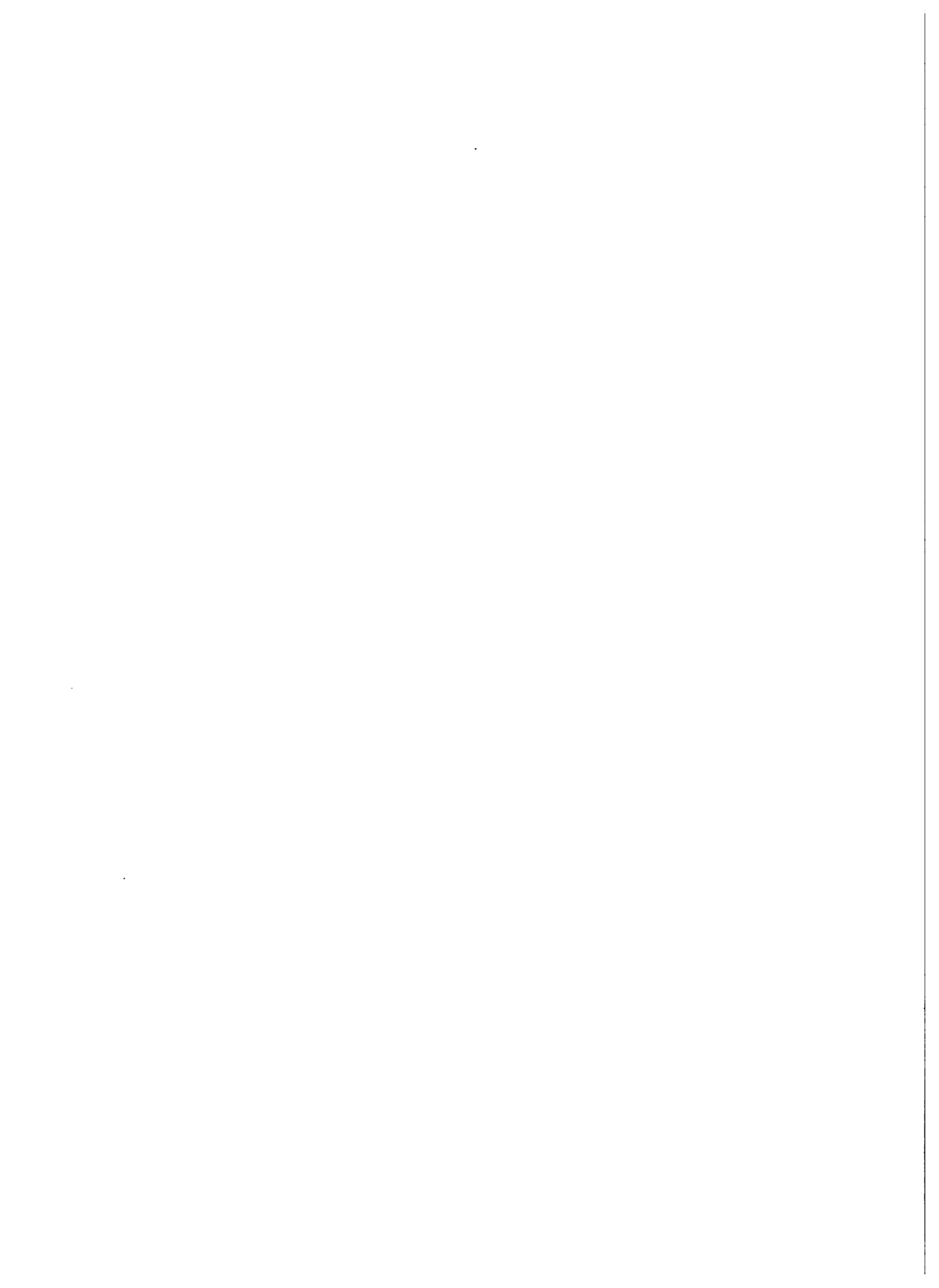


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**REPORT OF THE IABA REPRESENTATIVE
ON THE CATTLE COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS**



REPORT OF THE IABA REPRESENTATIVE ON THE
CATIE COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS

30 AUGUST - 5 SEPTEMBER 1987

You will recall that at the last meeting of this Board, my distinguished colleague from Mexico reported that CATIE's financial problems and its effects upon that Center's programs and personnel commanded the attention of CATIE's Council of Directors and its donor institutions.

This has been a major concern during the two meetings of CATIE's Council of Directors since the Sixth Meeting held on October 16 and 17, 1986.

The focus of the Sixth Special Meeting of the CATIE Council of Directors, held on January 15 and 16, 1987, was on interventions and recommendations to correct CATIE's financial problems and to establish a system that would prevent it from falling into crises in the future.

That focus was maintained at the Seventh Special Meeting, held June 8 and 9, 1987, during which progress was reviewed and further steps were taken by the Council to assure CATIE's future financial stability and the technical productivity of its programs.

On the financial side, developments have been the following:

	<u>SIXTH MEETING</u> <u>Oct. 16 & 17</u>	<u>SIXTH</u> <u>SPECIAL MEETING</u> <u>Jan. 15-16, 1987</u>	<u>SEVENTH</u> <u>SPECIAL MEETING</u> <u>June 8-9, 1987</u>
Total Long-plus Short-Term Debt	\$2.7 to \$3.9 million estimate	\$2.1 million	\$1.0 million
Long-Term Debt including retirement fund	\$2 to \$3 million estimate	\$900 thousand	\$800 thousand
Short-Term Debt Donors/Contracts	\$600 to \$800 thousand estimate	\$1.2 million	\$211 thousand
Operating Fund	(\$83 thou- sand) estimate	-0-	\$ 6 thousand
Member Debts to CATIE	\$450 thou- sand estimate	\$572 thousand*	\$670 thousand**
Core Budget 1987	\$2.251 mil- lion	\$2.371 million	\$2.063 million
Authorized Core Budget	\$2.251 mil- lion	\$2.063 million	\$2.063 million \$2.363 depend- ing upon collections

* Not including 1987 country quotas due (\$300,000).

** Including 1987 country quotas due.

The financial situation at CATIE has improved during the period since October 1986. This has been especially true in two areas: (1) Long-term debt has been reduced as employees have left

the Center due to austerity measures imposed and as their retirement rights have been paid off. (2) Short-term debt to donors and contractors has been reduced through financial management measures including cost reductions and the application of proceeds for commercial activities and unbudgeted income.

The Center and donors have in several instances established separate accounts for project funds which has led to improved financial management. These steps will do much to assure that CATIE will be able in the future to avoid short-term debt problems that have affected it in the past.

However, serious cash flow problems persist. This is a direct result of the Center's failure to receive timely payments from CATIE member countries of their yearly dues of \$50K and problems in several cases in collecting amounts due to CATIE from several years previous to 1987. The lack of operating funds due to cash flow problems has set back the implementation of a new financial tracking system at the Center and has greatly slowed CATIE's fund-raising activities.

Amongst the steps being taken by CATIE and its Council of Directors to enhance the capacity of the Center to deliver technology and training cost-effectively are the definition of priorities which includes discipline areas (constants) and program areas (variables) and the consideration of an improved mode for organizing and managing multidisciplinary teams for program implementation which may be more effective in meeting CATIE's needs and the expectations of its donors and Council of Directors.

The CATIE Council of Directors also dealt with the following matters during meetings held this year:

At the Sixth Special Meeting, held in January 1987, the Director of CATIE reported on the financial problems that remained. These were concentrated on three items: Immediate, short-term cash flow; projected 1987 real core budget income, and 1987 core budget expenditures.

Because CATIE had been unsuccessful in obtaining a loan to cover its operational shortfall; CATIE had taken short-term advances on project funds from other donors totaling \$618,000 to cover operational costs including severance payments to workers whose contracts had terminated under the reduction-in-force conditions ordered by the Council in October 1986; and IICA had advanced CATIE \$150,000 of its 1986 quota so that salaries could be paid to CATIE's workforce in December 1986.

While the 1987 core budget approved at the October 1986 CATIE Council of Directors meeting was \$2,250,600, that figure had increased by \$120,500 to \$2,371,100 during the period October 16, 1986 — January 15, 1987. This increase, CATIE's Director reported, was because of the need to decide what program cuts had to be made. This was a decision CATIE administration felt required the CATIE Council's consideration during the Sixth Special Meeting.

During that meeting, it was decided to confine CATIE's 1987 core budget to \$2,063,000 by reducing the CATIE country office authorization to \$101,000, which provided a three-month period during which the CATIE country offices were to be closed unless the countries together with CATIE could find non-core budget sources for their financing. It had also become apparent that the Center's administrative policy of not allowing the renewal of core-budget personal services contracts, a policy that led to horizontal cuts throughout the Center, was endangering the implementation of some of CATIE's income-producing programs. Rather than continue the arbitrary horizontal-cuts procedure, the CATIE Council decided to reduce the entire Animal Production Department budget from \$281,000 to \$140,500. This allowed that Department six months to identify non-core budget sources to finance the continuation of some of its activities.

At this meeting the CATIE Council of Directors also:

1. Instructed the regular member representatives to encourage the payment of all existing overdue accounts during the course of the 1987 fiscal year as well as their 1987 country quotas during the

first quarter of FY 1987 and to obtain the additional funds needed to maintain CATIE offices in their countries.

2. Authorized the CATIE Director to negotiate with the donors in order to secure their contributions to solutions to the Center's financial problems.

3. Instructed the Director's Office to take the additional steps required to conclude the task of defining priorities for CATIE and, based on these, the design of an adequate organizational structure plus a budget plan guaranteeing its functioning and to present these to CATIE's Council at its next meeting.

4. Instructed the CATIE Director's Office that all future financial decisions be based upon the priorities approved by the CATIE Council and be congruent with the organizational structure and fiscal plan derived therefrom.

5. Officially recognized the IABA approval at the IABA meeting in Mexico, October 1986, of the modifications to the CATIE organizational contract.

6. Included in the Agenda for the next CATIE Council meeting the definition of the steps to take to implement the IABA approval with the exception of those related to the incorporation onto the CATIE Board of the three scientists. The CATIE Board Executive Vice-president and the CATIE Director were instructed to initiate the identification of candidate scientists and propose these to the CATIE Council as soon as the modifications to CATIE's contract can be implemented.

During the Seventh Special Meeting of the Council of Directors of CATIE the focus continued on the serious but improving financial condition of the Center. After hearing the presentation of CATIE's Director and key staff, the Council:

1. Approved the audited 1986 Financial Report and Modification of the 1987 Core Budget for Expenses and instructed CATIE to follow the recommendations of the external auditors and proceed with the necessary actions in accordance with the instructions of the

Council of Directors at this meeting and at the Sixth Regular and Sixth Special meetings of this Council;

2. Reiterated to the representatives of the CATIE member countries that quota debts should be paid and that the 1987 quotas should be promptly paid so that the financial situation of CATIE can be strengthened, particularly the cash flow problems that had still not been corrected;

3. Allowed an additional \$300K for 1987 expenditures, applying for this purpose the amounts received for dues payable from member countries (past and present years) which might be received by CATIE after June 9, 1987, and which were to be applied at the discretion of the CATIE Director to the following areas: financial management, salary increases; Animal Production Department and CATIE Country Offices;

4. Authorized the routine request for IICA support of CATIE's core budget and its inclusion in the motions to be presented to the IICA Executive Committee and the Inter-American Board of Agriculture during the June and September 1987 meetings;

5. Established November 23-24, 1987 as the date for the next Regular Meeting of the CATIE Council of Directors which includes the election of the CATIE Director for the period 1988-1992;

6. Named the following individuals as the Councils Commission to analyze the qualifications of the candidates for CATIE Director and present a report on these matters to the Council to facilitate the election process: the CATIE Board President (Lic. Alvarez Desanti, Minister of Agriculture of Costa Rica); The CATIE Executive Vice-president (Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro, D.G. of IICA) and the Inter-American Board Representative to CATIE (Dr. James Walker, Assistant Administrator, OICD, USDA);

7. Approved the elimination of paragraph 37 of the modified CATIE Contract, removing the requirement that the Costa Rican Assembly approve the modification of the CATIE Contract;

Requested the IICA Director General to include this resolution in the Agendas of the Executive Committee and Regular IABA meetings scheduled for June and September 1987; and

Requested the IABA to approve the implementation of the modified CATIE Contract effective January 1, 1988. Upon becoming effective, CATIE Council membership will be for a period of three years and three scientists will be elected to the CATIE Council of Directors in addition to the Regular and IABA members.

8. Concerning the CATIE strategic plan for 1987-1997 advised: (a) reducing the introductory section to eliminate comparisons of CATIE with other institutions; (b) developing a section describing the criteria used to establish priorities and the studies made to determine those criteria; (c) taking steps to prepare documentation that develops in detail the content of the different programs.

It should be noted that the proposals to date meet the mid-term requirements of the CATIE member countries and that the Council has instructed CATIE to proceed with the management structure and organization of activities approved during the Seventh Special Council Meeting.

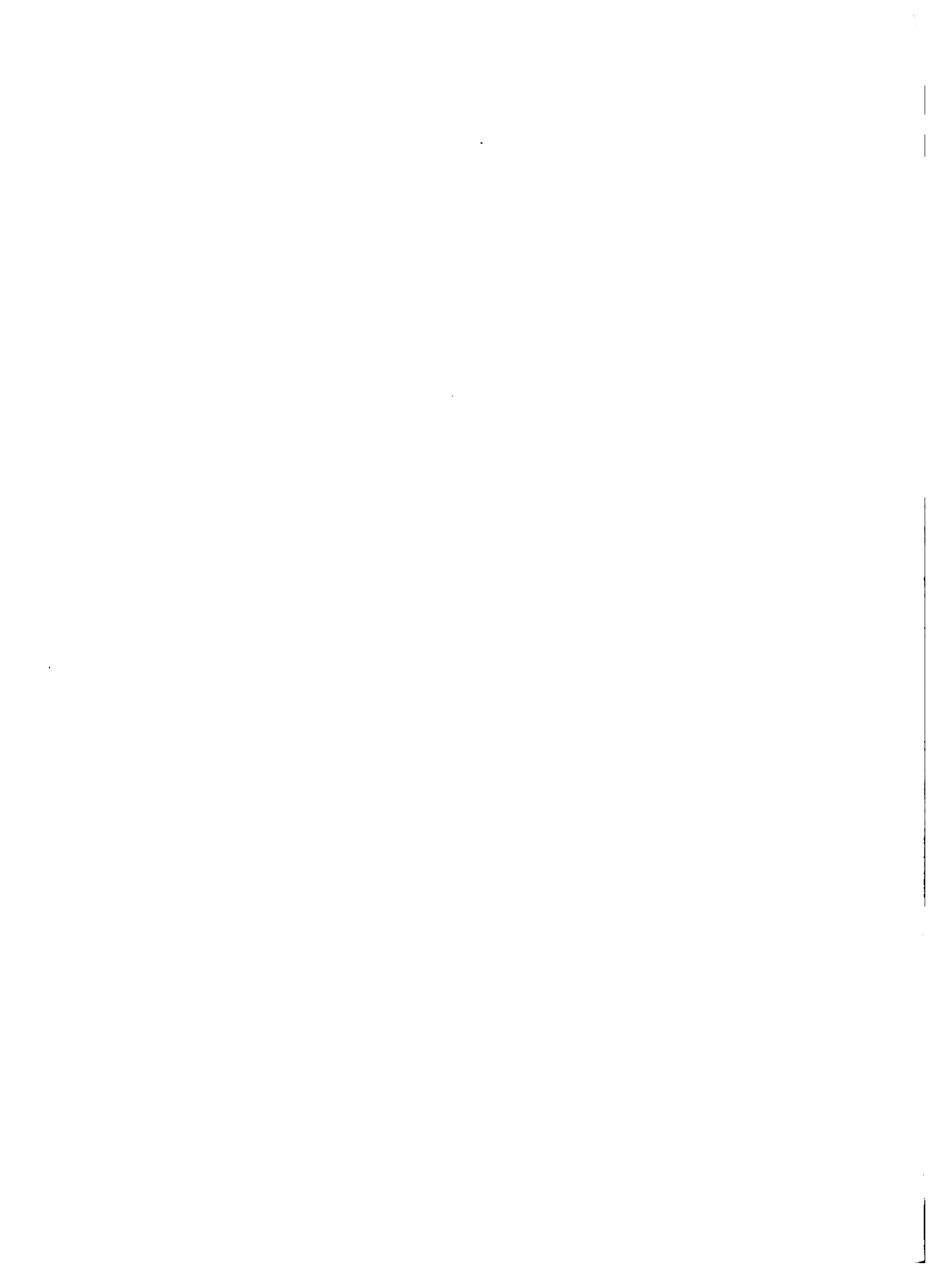
In conclusion, the Center's financial crisis has lessened; its future viability as an institution capable of delivering technology and education much needed by the tropical Americas has improved. Cash flow problems continue to vex but they can be solved through the efforts of the IABA member countries most concerned.

One of the remaining questions is how the Center should best be organized. The answer seems to depend upon whether CATIE is to be a Center whose focus is upon expanding and utilizing agricultural science and training for economic development or whether the focus is on the pursuit of scientific knowledge and training on how to undertake agricultural research. If the focus is on economic development then organization along fixed departmental lines may not provide the multidisciplinary flexibility desired.

That concludes this report of the IABA Representative on the
CATIE Council of Directors.

Prepared by:
Dr. James L. Walker
Assistant Administrator
USDA/OIGD
24 August 1987

INAUGURAL SESSION ADDRESSES



ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE
JOHN WISE, P.C., M.P.
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF CANADA

It is my great pleasure as Canada's Minister of Agriculture - and as the Chairman of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture - to extend a very warm welcome to all those gathered here today.

I wish to recognize the distinguished presence of Her Excellency the Governor General of Canada, Madame Jeanne Sauvé.

I also want to recognize the presence of the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, Mr. Baena Soares.

I extend greetings to all ministers and ambassadors from member countries of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). I also extend a warm welcome to the Institute's Director General, Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro, as well as to heads of other international agencies.

I want to recognize the presence of members of the Canadian Parliament, as well as representatives from provincial governments.

There are also many delegates here from member countries, as well as from observer countries. I welcome all of them.

In addition, I want to recognize the presence of many members of the Diplomatic Corps, international organizations, and Canadian non-governmental organizations.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This is, indeed, a distinguished gathering. Canada regards it as a great honor to host this Conference.

Two other families of nations will also be meeting in Canada this year.

In just two days' time in Quebec City, we will host the second Francophone Summit - that is, the Heads of State and Heads of Government of countries using French as a common language.

Moreover, in October, the Commonwealth Heads of Government gather in Vancouver for their biennial summit.

At these summits, Canada will continue to play a key role in such areas as the campaign against apartheid, cooperation in economic development, international economic stability, and cultural and technological exchanges.

Today, another important gathering of nations and peoples begins here - the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

For Canada, this is an opportunity to reinforce our commitment to IICA and to the issues on the Institute's agenda.

Canada's strong record of development assistance allows us to play a trusted intermediary role between developed and developing nations. It is a role we value, and one that we want to build upon.

For more than four decades, IICA has been promoting and supporting agricultural development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Through IICA, Member States can accomplish much that, as individual countries, we could not accomplish.

The Institute helps us to concentrate our efforts on challenges and problems common to many or all Member States. It helps us to assess our collective interests and to promote complementary actions to pursue them.

Canada's participation as an IICA member began in 1972. Over the years, various departments of our federal government have been involved in IICA-related projects.

Many Member States have benefited from the consistent involvement of the International Development Research Centre, which is funded by the Canadian government.

Our Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has funded projects. And in some cases my department has played a role in the projects - as we will continue to do in the future.

My department has also made its expertise available throughout Latin America. Our scientists have collaborated with several Member States in the area of plant and animal breeding.

Today, Canada hosts this Conference with a commitment to the Institute that has never been stronger. We believe deeply in IICA's ability to work toward our collective objectives for agricultural development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

We all come to this Conference recognizing the tremendous challenges faced by the economies and the agricultural sectors of the region.

It has become clear that the roots of the problems in agriculture are not entirely sectoral. Indeed, the most basic problems in agriculture are a reflection of what is happening in the international economy.

In the 1980's we have seen profound technological and structural changes - international economic recession, depressed commodity markets, and shifts in domestic policies - and all of these factors have combined to place incredible strain on the economies of the region.

These developments have had an enormous impact on Latin American and Caribbean countries: a massive outward transfer of resources, a slump in trade, falling investment, inflation, a downturn in employment, balance of payments deficits, and higher fiscal deficits.

Macroeconomic policies, interest rates, fiscal, monetary and trade policies all to often override policies within the agriculture sector.

So, on the one hand, agriculture is dependent on these policies because they largely determine production and export incentives. On the other hand, in most member countries, agriculture is so vital that policies directed toward the sector influence the overall economy.

Economically, agriculture is important to foreign exchange. It also represents 18 percent of Gross Domestic Product in the region, 38 percent of all employment, and 32 percent of exports.

In addition, as the agricultural sector grows, it can have a "multiplier" effect on the rest of the economy.

Socially, a vibrant agricultural sector can have a tremendous stabilizing influence.

For all these reasons, policy decision-making must reflect the interdependence between agriculture and other sectors.

Agriculture can, should, and must be the driving force behind economic growth. It must power the revitalization of economies in Latin America and the Caribbean. We must see agriculture as a solution to broader economic troubles in the region.

At this Conference, we will focus on activities that emphasize the integration of agriculture with other sectors. These efforts will stimulate growth in the broader economy. That is why comprehensive economic policies in member countries must be designed with active participation of agricultural sector representatives.

The success of such an approach is dependent on us, as Ministers of Agriculture, focusing our efforts through IICA on modernization, on greater efficiency, on diversification, and on national efforts to strengthen the economic links between agriculture and the other sectors of the economy.

In this regard, the objectives of IICA's Medium Term Plan (MTP) are right on target.

The Plan is the instrument through which IICA helps Member States to solve the central problems that are holding back agricultural development in the region.

These problems and challenges are well documented in the four working papers of this Conference. The papers examine agriculture's outlook and potential, incentives needed for modernization, technological innovation, and the international trade crisis.

On this last subject, I appreciate that every member country is in some way affected by the current state of international agricultural trade. There is little doubt that trade issues are central to the challenges facing agriculture in all our countries.

At this Conference, it will be useful for us to share information and ideas on these issues. We must bear in mind, however, that solutions will not be found at this Conference, nor should that be our purpose.

The Uruguay Round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is, in my judgement, the best forum for addressing the need for reform of domestic agricultural policies in relation to international commodity markets. That is why Canada is sparing no effort in working to make the Uruguay Round an effective, meaningful and successful process.

Aside from that process, I believe cooperation among member countries is absolutely essential to solving the problems in agriculture that we all share. Only by working together - combining our efforts - can we achieve the goal of agricultural modernization and development.

Therefore, as your Chairman, I hope that we will work toward a common vision of how countries in the region can develop new national economic strategies that incorporate agriculture.

This will require the commitment of individual countries, and commitments among countries, to strong intersectoral relations. This is the only way agriculture will become an engine of overall economic recovery in the region.

One of the most vital means of supporting agricultural development in research and technology. Therefore, it should be a priority at this Conference to emphasize cooperation in this important field. Only by strengthening ties among member countries can we ensure the efficient use of resources in agricultural research.

In my mind, these are chief among our many collective objectives for this Conference. I am confident that we will make progress on these and on the other issues at hand.

In closing, I want to take this opportunity to assure you of Canada's continuing support for IICA. You will shortly be told about a very tangible expression of this support.

For now, I will just say that Canada firmly believes IICA is the best instrument for necessary change and development in agriculture in Latin America and Caribbean Member States.

We look forward to a continuing and productive role in this organization, and I am looking forward to the work that lies ahead of us at this Conference.

To all member country representatives and other government representatives and observers, my very best wishes for a fruitful and informative Conference.

ADDRESS BY HER EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE MRS. JEANNE SALVE,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

On behalf of the people of Canada, it is my great pleasure to welcome you all to this Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture.

This Conference was convened by the Sixteenth General Assembly of the Organization of American States, which met last November in Guatemala. We are honored here today by the distinguished presence of the Secretary General of that organization, Mr. Baena Soares.

The Organization of American States, as we know it, was inspired by the ideal of hemispheric unity as first conceived by the Liberator Simon Bolívar and was established in 1890 as the International Union of American States, making it the oldest international regional organization in the world. Canada respects the traditions and ideals of this great organization and we applaud its convening of this Conference as a tangible manifestation of its determination to improve by cooperative effort the economic welfare of the peoples of the region.

This is the ninth conference of its kind. The first one was held in 1930, which gives a sense of the foresight of the governments of the day and of the enduring nature of agriculture as a major theme to be addressed on an intra-regional basis. That first conference predates the establishment in 1942 of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.

Canada, since we joined in 1972, has been a keen, even an ardent supporter of the Institute, recognizing the vital role the organization plays in encouraging and supporting the efforts of Member States to pursue agricultural development and to enhance the well-being of their rural populations. It is as a result of the importance that we attach to the work of this Institute and the confidence we have in its staff under the able leadership of its Director General, Dr. Martín Piñeiro, that we are proud to be hosting this Conference.

Canada takes seriously its role and responsibility as an agricultural nation, and the impact and influence of this sector on the economic welfare of virtually every one of our ten provinces. Throughout my career in public life, I have been acutely aware of the hard realities which confront our farmers, particularly as Federal Environment Minister, when it became clearly evident to me that agriculture involves resource management in the broadest sense and that national policies for soil and water conservation are imperative if the long-term viability of this industry is to be protected.

Now as I travel throughout Canada, I see evidence that agriculture influences every facet of our society from the manufacture of agricultural equipment, the production of fertilizers, the processing and transportation of agricultural products, economic and technical studies in universities, the activities of research institutes and the very substantial supportive role of the federal and provincial governments.

There is no doubt that Canada has been fortunate in its natural resources endowment, but we have worked hard to develop our considerable strengths in these areas. Agriculture is, of course, an essential feature on the Canadian agenda. This Conference will provide individuals and institutions in Canada exposure to the challenges facing agriculture in other member countries and offer us guidance as to how our resources might be better harnessed to benefit the Canadian region.

Today, the problems facing agriculture appear to have assumed mammoth proportions. Record high world stocks contrast with continuing hunger and malnutrition, reflecting the failure of existing policy to enable agriculture to make its full contribution to development. International agricultural commodity trade is in disarray as a result of protectionist forces and structural surpluses rooted in excessive support policies. For many developing countries which export agricultural products, declining export earnings exacerbate the debt service burden and further undermine the resources for development. A universal population drift from

rural to urban areas is a seemingly inexorable reality. Attention to agricultural policy formulation has never been more vital. A regional conference such as this, which focuses on trade, producer incentives, technology policy, regional integration and technical cooperation, is therefore most relevant and timely.

Agriculture today is of universal concern. It is not a problem just for the poorest countries. It is not a question of "them" and "us." Is there a country, rich or poor, in this hemisphere which does not face major problems in this sector? Perhaps the great strength of a conference like this is that we are joined by this common interest, that we are open to reform and that our mere presence here demonstrates our commitment to international cooperation in the agricultural sector. I assure you that you can count on Canada to continue to play a vital role in this process.

I want to say something about Canada's relations with the member countries which you represent. First, I do not think I have to dwell on the preeminent importance of the United States to our national life. Neighbors are always vital and when, as in this case, one's only neighbor has an economy ten times bigger than one's own, there can be no surprise at the great importance which Canada attaches to dialogue and cooperation with the United States in the context of our very comprehensive and valued relationship.

By the same token, the sheer dimension of the United States' presence may, to some extent, obscure our view of Latin America and the Caribbean and perhaps similarly, in the other direction, the perceptions which countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have of us. As a result, we in Canada often do not adequately appreciate the economies and cultures of your countries and our trade flows with and investments in this region which are, in reality, quite substantial. It may also reduce the awareness of the extent to which we share common ideals such as democracy and peace and common problems such as debt and narcotics. This Conference will not rectify the problem but it will surely contribute something to the improvement of our mutual understanding.

The building we are meeting in was originally a railway station. For over fifty years it witnessed the start of many voyages, the first of many steps towards the attainment of countless dreams and aspirations. The symbolism is perhaps appropriate for the task before you this week.

The original function of this building should also remind you that Ottawa is not Canada. I am very pleased to note that the Conference organizers have seen first to make arrangements for you to travel beyond Ottawa and, however briefly, to sample something of our countryside. I know that you will be warmly received wherever you go and that Canadians too will benefit from the new links which are forged.

Ladies and gentlemen, in declaring this Conference open I leave you with the hope that your deliberations will be crowned by substantial agreement and progress on the many vital issues before you and that on its completion each one of you, through your efforts and contribution, will have found it to have been a most memorable and rewarding experience.

ADDRESS BY MR. ROGER CLINCH,
PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CANADA

It is an honor to address the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture. The central topic of discussion - "Agricultural modernization, international trade and price policy in the framework of regional integration and present international conditions" - is very timely and gives a good basis for exchanging ideas and proposals leading to meaningful recommendations and priorities for the region.

I welcome this opportunity to meet with ministers from throughout the western hemisphere, for two reasons.

The first is simply that agriculture is the basic industry that all our countries share. It is this basic industry we all need to develop if we want to have a healthy population and a prosperous economy. However sophisticated we become with our high tech and our manufacturing industries, we neglect agriculture at our peril.

The founders of this organization showed great perception and foresight in laying a groundwork for cooperation among western hemisphere nations in agricultural research and development. Farmers learned long ago the importance of cooperation to improve their production and marketing. They have been the backbone of the cooperative movement around the world. It is equally important that nations understand the importance of cooperation in dealing with problems at the international level.

We are not the whole international community here, but we are 29 nations and our voice will be listened to if we come up with positive creative recommendations.

There is a second reason I welcome this chance to address you. As Parliamentary Secretary to the Honorable Monique Landry, Minister for External Relations, I am particularly pleased to be able to announce today that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will contribute \$4.5 million to help provide the

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture with the financial and technical resources to carry out key development projects. The Canadian contribution is a concrete demonstration of our support to IICA as an institution and more specifically, to its Medium Term Plan.

The CIDA funds, to be allocated over four years, will help to meet the costs of five different programs.

Agriculture Canada is the leading agency in Canada's relations with IICA. CIDA looks forward to Agriculture Canada's cooperation in the development of this project.

I would like to add just a few words about the work Canada is doing through its development assistance program to help the poorer countries of the Third World improve agricultural production, food security and rural development. Canada will spend about \$2.7 billion on official development assistance this year. That represents just about 0.5 percent of our Gross National Product. More important than how much money we spend on development, is how that money is spent.

Agriculture, rural development and food security are among our top priorities. Projects funded by the Canadian International Development Agency range all the way from showing sugar plantation workers in the Philippines how to grow fruits and vegetables for their own families, to demonstrating prairie grain production technology in the drylands of the Sudan, India and Pakistan. These projects can be as simple as designing improved ox-drawn implements for small farmers in Tanzania or as sophisticated as artificial insemination and embryo transplants to improve dairy herds in Brazil.

CIDA's programs give priority to the need for sustainable crop production, the requirement for conservation, and the demand for improved services to producers. Perhaps the most important of those services is agricultural extension - on-site, grassroots information about research results, plant pathology, tillage practices and other factors that the farmer can apply immediately.

Many of you are familiar with the support being provided by CIDA to your own countries. This ranges from research in Andean farming systems in Peru, agricultural development and diversification in Honduras, and organization of indigenous groups in Colombia, to a program of advanced technology transfer in Brazil. Fertilizer for Jamaica, emergency food aid for Haiti, a veterinary diagnostic laboratory in Guyana, road construction in Dominica and coconut rehabilitation in Grenada are just a few of the projects under way. These programs represent Canada's interests and capabilities in agriculture and they also represent many of the themes that will be covered by this Conference.

CIDA works at many levels: with governments, international institutions, and with the regional institutions, both governmental and non-governmental. At present CIDA is funding 50 bilateral projects in more than 20 countries in the Americas valued at US\$180 million. In addition, there are dozens of non-governmental organizations, supported by CIDA funds, undertaking a wide variety of development projects.

Canada is the third-largest contributor to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which has done such vital and effective work - a good part of it through the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico (CIMMYT) and the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia - and, of course, Canada contributes its share to the budget of IICA through Agriculture Canada, CIDA and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

Provincial agricultural departments have made valuable contributions. So have the agriculture faculties of many Canadian universities. In recent years we have also seen the growth of a number of private-sector agriculture consulting firms, which has broadened the base of expertise available for CIDA to draw on for the management of projects.

Africa has been the focus of much of the international community's aid effort in recent years, as prolonged drought and famine have cut deeply into the ability of African farmers to produce

food. I believe that the results of your discussions here this week can play a part in helping Africa's farmers become more productive, and helping Africa move more quickly towards food security.

In closing, let me emphasize Canada's commitment to a total effort to bring about a dramatic revolution in agricultural production and food security in the Third World. Strengthening the agricultural economies of the Member States of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture is an integral part of that larger commitment.

We are delighted you chose Canada for your meetings this year, and I wish you great success in your deliberations.

Thank you.

ADDRESS BY MR. EDUARDO PESQUETRA, SECRETARY
OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER RESOURCES OF MEXICO,
PRESIDENT OF THE THIRD SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

Less than a year ago, Mexico had the honor of serving as host country for the Third Special Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), during which the 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan was approved.

At that time the need was expressed to transform the agricultural sector into an engine for regional economic growth by promoting a process aimed at achieving modernization and greater efficiency for progress towards integration of the Americas.

Historically the agricultural sector has played an essential role in the western hemisphere as a stimulus for development of the countries of the region. For this reason, the joint sitting of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ICMA) and the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA) represents an effort of crucial importance for development of the agricultural sector in the Americas.

Accordingly, this most hospitable city of Ottawa has again become the site of discussions concerning the future of our peoples.

This is a forum which demands the greatest willingness to tackle the problems - both chronic difficulties and current circumstances - which confront a large number of our economies.

All of us attending these events as delegates and members of the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture have expressed our interest in achieving broader international cooperation and greater regional integration.

It is necessary to enhance relationships among the countries of Latin America, for more dynamic international trade may lead to greater Latin American integration.

To this end, the meeting of eight Heads of State, to be held in Mexico City in November, will be a most useful event.

There, Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, José Sarney of Brazil, Virgilio Barco of Colombia, Eric del Valle of Panama, Alán García of Peru, Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela, Julio María Sanguinetti of Uruguay, and Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico will discuss common problems.

The outcome of this meeting will have far-reaching effects.

The world has undergone profound change in the last 40 years. We have evolved from the bipolar East-West confrontation that arose at the end of World War II, into a multilateral scenario in which the powerful economies of Asia and Europe are emerging to form new international configurations, the main characteristic of which is enhanced interdependence.

There is, for example, the Pacific Basin which will have significant influence in the next century.

Today, the financial and economic adjustments and trade measures which each country is trying to implement unilaterally are leading inexorably to confrontation and widening the gap between industrialized and developing nations.

In the midst of the crisis faced by the international community, economic and trade systems have been called into question. Their fundamental principles and their effectiveness in achieving the ends for which they were designed are no longer accepted blindly. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen and increase our participation in multilateral forums at which we may analyze the various positions and undertake broader and more efficient discussion in order to arrive at permanent agreements based on group consensus.

We must make very effort to seek joint solutions and to eliminate the practices that arise from unilateral interpretations. We must work towards a time when international cooperation will predominate.

The enormous differences which exist among our respective agricultural development processes must serve to deepen our understanding.

In the Americas we are faced with a painful reality. Among the industrialized nations, the agricultural sector has been highly protected and promoted to a point where it has become thoroughly integrated and has achieved progress in technology and production. This has enabled such countries to make tremendous inroads as exporters on the international market.

In Latin America, this sector has for a long time been subject to an anti-agriculture policy which, in the past, sustained a model of urban-industrial growth and import substitution, and played a subordinate and subservient role of providing cheap food and raw materials for the domestic market, while generating foreign exchange in an international market with relatively little competition at the time.

The international economic crisis appears to be casting a giant shadow over the future of the Americas, presenting a discouraging and uncertain panorama.

For the developed countries to the north, economic imbalances have resulted in lower growth rates, higher levels of unemployment and larger fiscal and foreign trade deficits, causing them to increase protectionism.

Using capital-intensive methods and technology, these nations have risen to the challenge of increasing food production to meet the needs of a continually expanding world population.

Despite this notable success, and while food stocks are mounting in the producing nations, which have nowhere to trade

their surplus, hunger is on the increase in many nations with food shortages.

The problem facing the developed and producing nations is one of marketing their food products at a time of crisis in which demand has been artificially depressed. Thus the huge agricultural surpluses are, because of market conditions, contributing to confrontations between the powers.

For the developing economies of the Latin American region, the effects of this crisis have been even more severe:

- Injustices in the terms of trade have increased.
- Inflation is growing wildly and is no longer under control.
- Gross per capita income has fallen for the first time in 40 years.
- Revenue has dropped significantly owing to the fall in prices for raw materials and basic commodities, and the fact that resources must be allocated to service crushing debt loads.

This situation has paradoxically transformed Latin America, with its cash shortages, into a net exporter of capital.

The moderate progress being made in the international economy is too weak to spur a recovery.

The threat of inflation and high interest rates, the growing cost of production and resulting reduction in demand - these are factors which affect the powerful countries as well as those that are struggling to maintain their rates of development.

In summary, it appears that negative trends far outnumber the promising indicators within the international context. The much-discussed protectionism, far from being alleviated, is actually on the rise, as it shrinks markets and causes them to become arenas

for world confrontation. In this way, the developing countries are unable to achieve greater participation in world trade and, accordingly, cannot obtain the resources to meet their financial obligations and maintain development.

At the same time, the freeing of world agricultural markets over the next 10 years, as recently proposed by the United States, appears not to be viable, given the great discrepancy in levels of development and the large differences in specific characteristics within the corresponding agricultural sectors.

Therefore, the application of free trade principles solely as a stimulus to production or trade would, without doubt, encounter substantial obstacles and result in the failure to meet mutual obligations, by some, uninterested in doing so, and others, unable to.

As proof we need only point out an historical and cultural fact of the Latin American nations, namely that certain basic commodities such as corn are not only viewed as food, but actually represent a way of life for many rural inhabitants, not unlike the rice culture of the east.

In Mexico, cassava and prickly pear form part of the daily diet. For this reason, we say that the eating habits of much of the population differ from those of the majority of industrialized countries.

If we add that in the nations of Latin America, the agricultural sector is of fundamental importance to our economies and societies, we will then understand the reticence to adopting free trade practices.

One option would be to introduce a "controlled free-trade system" which would include a gradual and selective opening-up of the least vulnerable aspects of trade.

One important view has already been discussed: the need to bring greater stability and predictability to international trade

in agriculture, and above all, to ensure fairness in the terms of trade, if the sector is to continue expanding over the long term.

It is for this reason that the commitment undertaken at the beginning of the GATT talks in Uruguay remain valid inasmuch as foreign trade in agricultural products is one of the pillars for development of many non-industrialized countries.

The modernization of agriculture, international trade in agricultural products, and price policies are issues which may be tackled within the framework of strengthening integration in the Americas, particularly when international conditions are unfavorable. Hence, the selection of these items as the central theme of the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture is most appropriate and in consonance with the objectives of this body.

Modernization of agriculture implies consideration of opportunities for the generation and transfer of technology in a manner that not only contributes to increasing the production capacity of the land, but also offers a real possibility of extending the new technology to all types of producers with the hope that these, in turn, can assimilate the technology through a process which strengthens their organization and training - within the framework of close and efficient international cooperation.

With regard to price policy, the analysis must take into account both domestic and foreign factors, as well as the imbalance between these two levels.

In the Latin American nations we will have to make greater efforts to infuse capital into our rural labor force, ensuring that workers once again receive a reasonable return on their production activities, as an essential condition for them to resume dynamic levels of growth and development, in order that they might contribute actively to their own progress.

The problem in Latin America is one of justice and development, not ideologies.

As regards international prices, it is necessary to eliminate the subsidies that give rise to unfair competition and create trade imbalances. We must thoroughly overhaul current trading arrangements under the impetus of the changes that are taking place on the international scene, seeking a method for elevating trade once again to its central role in the revitalization and development of all nations, not just the chosen few.

There can be no doubt that national efforts to achieve these goals are important, yet they will be still more effective if they take place within the framework of real integration.

In this respect, international and regional organizations play a central role in the stimulation and intensive promotion of agricultural development. This is particularly so in regard to aspects such as technical and scientific cooperation which are capable of multiplying and extending the benefits of a nation's experience, and which represent a suitable means by which resources can be transferred from the industrialized countries to the poorer developing nations.

I welcome the presence at this meeting of representatives of the Inter-American Development Bank and the Inter-American Bank for Reconstruction and Development, financial institutions which support development.

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, through its Medium Term Plan and under the aegis of its Director General, Dr. Martín Piñero, is hard at work and is becoming the most important organization specializing in agriculture. This is so not only in terms of its technical leadership, but also by virtue of the impact that its cooperation is having to the benefit of member countries.

This is of essential importance for reactivating development with the agricultural sector and achieving an adequate share of the international market, given the significant advances achieved in world technology during recent years.

The Institute's Medium Term Plan, approved at the special meeting hosted in Mexico, is completely consistent with the fundamental goal of encouraging, promoting and supporting the efforts of Member States to achieve their agricultural development and the well-being of their rural populations.

As Chairman of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, a position with which you honored me at the aforementioned meeting in Mexico, I have been able to observe the progress achieved in implementing the Medium Term Plan, which concentrates its efforts in the following well-defined areas:

- Agricultural policy analysis and planning
- Technology generation and transfer
- Organization and management for rural development
- Marketing and agroindustry
- Animal health and plant protection

I would like to draw attention to the problem of insufficient resources for offsetting the increase in IICA's operating costs.

Regardless of how we go about solving this problem here, I should like to call upon the IICA Directorate to redouble efforts in seeking new formulas for the efficient use of resources, and in the search for new sources of funding for IICA's activities, which are so essential. At the same time, I also call upon the member countries, particularly the wealthier ones, to meet their commitment as defined once the budget has been determined.

As I defer to my Canadian colleague and friend, Mr. John Wise, I am confident that the Institute is consolidating its position as the Americas' agency for support of the agricultural sector.

I also feel certain that the responsibility for directing the activities of the Board toward the highest values of the western hemisphere rests in good hands - those of John Wise.

I take the opportunity to thank this forum for the support received in my election as President of the World Food Council, an honor which I am sure reflects acknowledgement by the international community of my country's efforts on behalf of international cooperation for development and in support of the principles of self-determination, non-intervention and the peaceful settlement of disputes - in short, our work in promoting peace and the well-being of humankind.

As President of the World Food Council, I wish to share in the expressions of jubilation over the enormous progress towards a solution to the Central American conflict, since this confrontation has been hindering rural development in the region.

The ministers of agriculture, meeting in Beijing, China, have agreed that the formulation of a new system of international relations is a sine qua non for overcoming the problems that confront us at present.

We also agreed to make public the views of our Council, and I should therefore like to highlight certain of our recommendations:

- Hunger is due in many cases not to a lack of food, but to unjust or imbalanced distribution.
- Third World countries have been unable to modernize and invest in their agricultural sectors because they have been occupied in struggling against economic difficulties, carrying out stabilization and adjustment programs.
- Protectionism, low prices for basic commodities, worsening of the terms of trade and limited access to markets are blocking the efforts of developing countries to achieve food self-sufficiency and agricultural prosperity.

For these reasons we have requested the international financial institutions to increase the number of their programs providing support for modernizing the agricultural and livestock sectors of the developing countries.

Fellow ministers, I feel that any forum dealing with the problems of the agricultural sector must, necessarily, draw attention to the problem of hunger throughout the world and, in particular, in Latin America.

In a world which has achieved significant advances in increasing food production and productivity, it is unjust when the products of this sector are not distributed among the regions most in need because of self-interest and problems stemming from an unfair and inefficient system of international trade.

It is irrational and immoral that hunger should be on the increase in a world of abundance.

We know that food shortages throughout the world do not stem from production problems, but have much to do with modernization of the agricultural sector, more equitable international trade, and a price policy which will make all this possible.

I am convinced that the solutions to problems such as those that the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture will discuss must have as their final objective that of guaranteeing the right of every person to enjoy lifelong access to food.

I hope that the results of our analysis will produce new alternatives for the solution of our problems and fortify the hope we have placed in international coordination and cooperation as a means of benefiting humankind - the ultimate aim of all development programs in every nation of the world.

Thank you.

ADDRESS BY DR. MARTÍN E. PIÑEIRO,
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA

I would like to begin by welcoming all the participants to the Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. Thank you for joining us in these events, thus giving us, once again, a clear sign of your interest in the Institute.

I would also like to extend a special welcome to the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. During the month of August, both of these countries deposited their instruments of ratification of the IICA Convention and have thereby become full-fledged Member States of the Institute.

The Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and the Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture are being held jointly for the first time in history. The Ninth Conference is one of the specialized conferences of the inter-American system. These events are generally held every four years to discuss matters of special interest and importance, and they provide an opportunity for the inter-American system to seek points of consensus and agree to shared actions. The Fourth Regular Meeting of the Board is being held in accordance with regulations of this governing body of the Institute, which is responsible for establishing IICA working policies, approving the biennial program budget and setting the annual quotas of the Member States. It is of special significance to us for these two events to be taking place simultaneously, converting our deliberations into a true hemisphere-wide summit on agriculture, the resulting general mandate of which could be transformed into specific requests for the agencies of the inter-American system, especially IICA.

This event is unique for reasons that transcend the simple fact of combining certain sessions of two broad forums for discussion and decision-making. Its singular nature is also the product of much more important factors, which I would like to discuss briefly.

Rarely in the history of Latin America and the Caribbean have the countries from this part of the world found themselves facing a situation so replete with uncertainties, difficulties and challenges. The pace of growth and economic and social development that had been maintained for nearly three decades came to an abrupt halt in the 1980s, beginning a period of economic and social decline. The results can be found in most of our countries, although the specific features vary for each case. At the same time, a technological revolution now under way is quickly generating profound transformations in social and productive organization, and will affect the countries in ways that are difficult to foresee.

It is generally understood that the problem is more than economic in nature, and that the situation must be turned around in order to ensure peace and political stability in our countries. Imaginative, determined efforts will be needed in the search for alternative responses to the present crisis, and we must press for decisions to be made on implementing new solutions.

Agriculture does not operate in isolation from this general context. Drastic declines in the prices of many agricultural products have reduced farmers' incomes in all countries of the Americas, including the most developed nations, and rural poverty is on the rise. Similarly, the crushing external debt accumulated by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean imposes macro-economic constraints that affect agricultural production and prevent the sector from developing its full production potential.

Economic reactivation and the consolidation of peace and democracy in the countries of the region depend on our ability to solve these external problems affecting the performance of agriculture. It is therefore vitally important to shape an international commitment for eliminating the restrictions and distortions that characterize international agricultural trade, allowing our countries to benefit from their greater comparative advantages for agricultural production.

However, we must not be tempted by this difficult milieu into feeling skeptical about the possibilities open to agriculture as a factor of economic growth and development. We are convinced that, despite present difficulties, the agricultural sector is called upon to play a central role in revitalizing the economy. It holds this promise because of its present share in the overall product of the region, its ability to generate employment, its export potential and its interrelationships with other sectors of the economy, such as input supply and the industries that process agricultural raw materials. For all these reasons, there is no doubt that agriculture is capable of revitalizing and priming the economy over the short term.

Over the long term, agriculture can play an important role in revitalizing the economy only if it becomes more technically advanced and increasingly diversified and efficient, and if the multiplier effects generated by greater intersectoral interdependence can be stepped up. Therefore, it is important to think about new development strategies that will attach high priority to agriculture and encourage new types of linkages with the industrial sector, thus allowing the increased productivity and efficiency of the agricultural sector to serve as an engine for agroindustrial development that is both stable and competitive.

This process can be set in motion by assigning a key role to public policies designed to offer incentives, correct structural flaws and establish a suitable macroeconomic environment for modernization of the agricultural sector. It is also necessary to realign mechanisms for research and technology transfer in the countries of the region, so as to ensure that new technology is developed and adopted. We are standing at the threshold of a new technological revolution that opens grand vistas for increasing production. At the same time, it poses a threat for those countries that do not make the needed effort to join this current.

Such a monumental task cannot be undertaken without broad multinational cooperation and joint efforts on the part of all the countries in the region. This type of cooperation is of fundamental importance in three essential areas: international trade, capitalization of the rural sector and the technification of

agriculture. In these areas, the international community and the technical and financial agencies must play a central role to support the region's development. By renewing their commitment to regional integration and joining together to seek common solutions to their problems, the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean are creating an effective means to expand the scope of economic activity, strengthen negotiating capacity with third countries, and coordinate national production development policies by making full use of economic and ecological differences among our countries.

This recent upsurge of integration in the region goes hand in hand with the increasingly international nature of agriculture and of technological know-how. Together, these factors confront us with the need to design a new style of international technical cooperation that will propel joint actions by the countries of the region. They should begin coordinating their requests and their needs, keeping them consistent with financial and scientific resources available in the developed countries. Thus, the essential tasks for which we must now prepare ourselves are to help the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean organize for working together to promote agriculture, and to procure contributions and support from the more developed countries towards this same end. The agreement with the government of Canada, which was just announced by Mr. Clinch, is clearly a first step in this direction, involving as it does financial and scientific resources from a developed country that will be applied to activities coordinated by IICA in the region, using a flexible mechanism in support of the Institute's Medium Term Plan.

This, briefly, is the backdrop against which we are holding the two important meetings being inaugurated today in Ottawa, Canada's hospitable capital city. Our host country has been a Member State of IICA since 1972 and boasts a proud record of effective participation as a leader in technical and economic cooperation programs with the countries of the Third World. This country also stands out for its vigorous agricultural sector, which today is facing problems of international origin similar to those affecting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

In order to help solve these problems, it is conducting joint actions with the countries of the developing world, through the Cairns group. This is why no venue other than Canada could be so conducive to the success of the deliberations we are beginning today.

The resolutions adopted in the broad context of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture will undoubtedly serve as a mandate for the inter-American system as a whole. Dr. Baena Soares has already let us know of his interest and willingness to disseminate and support the conclusions of the Conference, and to continue developing closer ties and coordination with us. The decision to hold the conference concurrently with the Board meeting will pave the way for the Inter-American Board of Agriculture to transform the recommendations of the Conference, reshaping them to fit the narrower confines of IICA's sphere of action by immediately incorporating them into concrete resolutions designed to guide and govern Institute action. Through the resulting resolutions, IICA's activities for coming years will benefit from the deliberations and recommendations of the Conference and will thus reveal greater conceptual depth and reflect more closely the characteristics of the complex situation in which we live today.

I would like to close by thanking the government and people of Canada, especially in the persons of the Governor General, Her Excellency The Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, and the Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable John Wise, for their kind invitation to hold these meetings in Ottawa, and for bringing us together today to enjoy Canada's warm hospitality. The presence of all of you at this two-fold event of such importance for the agricultural sector in Latin America and the Caribbean augurs well for the success of the deliberations we begin today.

Thank you very much.

ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR JOÃO CLEMENTE
BAENA SOARES, SECRETARY GENERAL OF
THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The preeminent nature of this meeting, as demonstrated by the presence of the honourable ministers of agriculture and their representatives, together with observers from a number of countries and multilateral agencies, assures us of a most successful outcome.

First of all, I should like to commend the superb work being done by the Director General of IICA, my friend Dr. Martín E. Piñeiro, and his colleagues, to ensure the success of this meeting.

I wish to express our deepest appreciation to the government of Canada for its generous offer to host this Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

This is eloquent proof, once again, of the traditional hospitality of the Canadian people. Canada's rich, extensive and varied geography sustains agriculture and technological development and enables it to contribute significantly to overcoming the challenges currently facing the countries of the Americas. I know this country will do everything possible to ensure the success of the Conference.

This specialized conference of the inter-American system affords a very special opportunity to discuss topics of high priority and to generate recommendations of fundamental importance to the work of the governments and international agencies operating in the region. The opportunity is special, because this Conference represents the convergence of numerous forces of strategic importance for the future of Latin America and the Caribbean.

I should like to make particular mention of some of these converging forces and their importance as I perceive it in my capacity as Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

I shall refer to some areas of consideration prompted by this meeting. Specifically, I believe it timely to stress that our discussions here will be shaped by a coming together of countries, bringing with them topics of great importance at the present economic juncture in the region, and armed with the political maturity needed to confidently face the challenges of the present and the future.

This coming together of member countries of the OAS and of IICA, symbolized by the very fact that our meeting is being held in Canada, leads us to reaffirm a hemisphere-wide commitment to shared ideals and to solidarity in the quest for integrated development. We are all aware that there can be no effective and lasting democracy until we can achieve self-sustained economic growth, with the full participation of all our peoples.

Every country of Latin America and the Caribbean is confronted with the need to produce far-reaching domestic policy adjustments, a task which can be achieved only if the needed resolve is present in each. This internal effort will have greater chances of success if it is supported by joint action within the region and a more favorable extraregional framework of fiscal, monetary, trade and financial support policies than has prevailed since the start of the decade. Thus, it is incumbent upon the industrialized countries to reconsider their priorities in light of the impact of their actions on the real possibility of strengthening democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is a matter of concern to us all.

There is a pressing need both to reshape the climate in the hemisphere, to enable each country to reap the benefits of its own domestic efforts, and to make use of every available option for regional integration. This Conference, coinciding as it does with a meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, brings together a sufficient number of countries that can contribute to the task of building a new framework of solidarity consistent with the new realities of the hemisphere.

A number of vital concerns also converges in this Conference. In this regard, I should like to highlight technology and trade as two vital aspects of the situation that we must address. In discussing them, the Conference must examine the role of both the public and private sectors in the new policies.

Ever since I had the honour to assume the post of OAS Secretary General, I have endeavored to stress at every opportunity that the rapid technological changes taking place are the key to our future. This region is still seeking solutions to its long-standing problems of integrated development and is held back by the need to give high priority attention to the problem of foreign indebtedness and, in general, to the shortage of financing.

This Conference is devoted to the subject of agriculture, which has in the past and will continue in the future to be a sector of crucial importance for the region. But it has not escaped your notice that technological advances worldwide are profoundly altering the production patterns of all countries, and accordingly, the composition and direction of world trade. It is hard to conceive of an integrated development process for Latin America and the Caribbean that does not seek new forms of regional participation in the world economy, which is becoming increasingly interdependent and oriented toward production of and trade in high-technology goods and services.

Any discussion of new forms of participation in the world economy should be approached with a spirit of realism, which is attuned to the overall situation of the region and the particular conditions of each country. This is one of the areas where the need for concerted efforts within the region and support from industrialized countries is greatest. In addition, the search for a suitable strategy and policies for addressing this problems demands a timetable consistent with the predominantly agricultural economy of most of the countries, and agriculture will therefore play a vital role in the search. It can only play this role effectively—and this bears repeating—only if two basic requirements are met: internal effort and the cooperation of industrialized countries, which have been erecting serious barriers to the region's agricultural exports.

As we move forward, however, we must abandon the heterogeneous agricultural sector we have known so long, a sector characterized by large pockets of technological deficiency and rural poverty and by very limited integration with the other sectors of our economies. On the contrary, our agriculture must become increasingly modern, increasingly integrated with the other sectors of the economy, and increasingly capable of creating systems of gainful employment for the population. Although this challenge has existed in Latin America and the Caribbean for many years, the internal and external pressures now being brought to bear on our societies make it more imperative than ever to address the challenge without delay. Joint reflection on these topics, which are central to any new development strategy, must be a top priority for the agencies and forums of the inter-American system. Most particularly, both IICA and the Inter-American Board of Agriculture will undoubtedly be directly addressed in the recommendations emanating from this Conference.

I expect also that the Conference will address the issue of the modernization of the government apparatus and will examine the relationship between the public and private sectors. These topics are today the focus of particular concern and debate in our countries and require an innovative approach. Agriculture, as one of the driving forces of the economy, unquestionably has a contribution to make here.

The governments of the region have traditionally played a key role in agricultural research and dissemination of the resulting advances. Today, conditions are changing in at least three basic areas.

First of all, the contribution of the private sector is now unequalled. It reaches far beyond mere efforts to improve crop yields, the target to which private technological contributions were limited in the past. Today the region has numerous centers engaged in the creation, adaptation and transfer of agricultural technology. These centers should come together with the public sector, to form an integrated efficient system. Secondly, public sector structures for the creation and dissemination of technology

in the region have been weakened with the decline in governments' overall financial capacity. Thus, the new internal effort requires a precise definition of functions and modernization of the state apparatus both in policy making and as regards technology, and this must occur immediately. Lastly, with the advance of technology in agriculture and in other producing sectors, the time lag between the creation of knowledge and its application has been shortened. Accordingly, it is urgent to examine the most effective organizational approach for attaining the requisite technological level. All three of these are crucial factors in the new internal effort, and all of them can benefit from regional integration of certain tasks, from an exchange of experiences within the region, and from the support of industrialized countries.

Ladies and gentlemen, the General Secretariat of the OAS and, indeed, all multilateral organizations operating in the region, as well as the governments, will stand to benefit from the outcome of your deliberations and recommendations. Most particularly, it will be incumbent on IICA, as the specialized agency of the system, to carry out many of your recommendations and to ensure that the results of this meeting are fully felt by all its target groups.

For my part, I will await most anxiously the outcome of this Conference, which in itself is an important body of the system and which is presently at the center of this convergence of forces which are essential to the future of the entire hemisphere.

Thank you very much.

CLOSING SESSION ADDRESSES

ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE
JOHN WISE, P.C., M.P.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE NINTH INTER-AMERICAN
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE
AND FOURTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

As we come to the close of both the Conference and Board Meeting, I want to take a few moments to thank the many people who have helped to make these events a success.

First of all, I thank all the delegates for their active participation. The quality of your written and verbal contributions resulted in very productive discussions and resolutions.

Speaking for all delegations, I thank IICA for its outstanding secretariat services - particularly for the behind-the-scenes translation and word processing. This work made our success possible.

I also thank the observers who have shown an interest in our deliberations.

In addition, I thank the team of people who worked on the organization and logistics of this meeting - most of them behind the scenes: the Intertask people, the interpreters, protocol officers, information officers, messengers, proofreaders, the people in my department and other departments, and all the other support staff.

During this past week, I received many positive comments and compliments about the organization of this meeting, about my department, and about Canada as a host country.

I thank all of you who expressed those very kind sentiments.

On a personal note, the opportunity to meet and talk with many of you individually made this past week very memorable for me.

And finally, I would be remiss if I did not also recognize the support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for our Conference.

We have accomplished much during these past few days. Our achievements were the product of your knowledge, your experience, and your willingness to learn by dialogue.

Most of all, our achievements were the product of your cooperation.

As the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, I am a strong advocate of the cooperative approach. Geographically, Canada is an immense country. And we are a diverse one, too. Our regions are all unique. And so are the needs and concerns of the farm industries in each region.

But for all of our differences, there are common interests and shared goals. These form the base on which we build consensus.

So I understand very well the value of cooperation. And I know that it requires balance — give and take.

It is that same spirit which enables IICA to be a worthwhile instrument for promoting agricultural development.

Consider our achievements during the past week.

At the Board meeting, we expressed our confidence in the management and future plans of the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center in Costa Rica (CATIE).

We also approved a budget that will give us the financial resources to move forward with programs over the next two years.

Through our Declaration and Resolutions at the Ministers' Conference, we gave direction to IICA on how to implement the Medium Term Plan.

The Declaration itself deals specifically with issues central to a viable agriculture sector in the member countries. In turn, the recommendations helped to translate the Declaration into concrete and cooperative actions.

I thank all of you for your contributions to the Ottawa Declaration, and the associated recommendations. These can and will serve as our foundation for action in the short and medium term.

The Declaration came about through healthy discussions. But at all times, the spirit of cooperation prevailed.

I was impressed by that, and I congratulate all of you for it.

One last observation: This meeting has been an excellent opportunity for smaller countries to share their views, and to be full and active partners in our organization.

To all of the smaller nations, I say this: the larger countries have heard you. We welcome your enthusiasm and your aspirations. And we have learned from the ideas you shared so eloquently and so skillfully.

For Canada, it has been a great honor to host the Ministers' Conference, and this Board Meeting.

It has served to strengthen our faith in the Institute as the most effective means of focusing efforts on agricultural development in the region.

Canada is thoroughly committed to being an active participant in the organization. And we look forward to future joint efforts — both within the organization and with individual member countries.

We also look forward with great enthusiasm to our next Board meeting in Brazil.

I have personally enjoyed the opportunity to share information and ideas with you.

I thank all of you again for travelling to Canada for this meeting. And I wish you a safe trip home.

ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE LINCOLN MYERS,
MINISTER OF FOOD PRODUCTION,
MARINE EXPLOITATION, FORESTRY AND
THE ENVIRONMENT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

It is both an honor and a pleasure for me to be given the opportunity to address you at the closing session of the joint meetings of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and the Fourth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture of IICA.

Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt that I speak on behalf of all the delegates when I say to you Minister and President, John Wise, that we the visitors to your country on this occasion will always remember the very warm hospitality and friendliness of your people, at all levels, in respect of the arrangements for these meetings. The smooth flow of events, the level of security, the easy efficiency with which our well-being has been managed, are worthy of special commendation. I take the liberty, perhaps acting as President for a few seconds, to mandate the Director General to convey, on behalf of all of us, to the government and people of Canada our most sincere appreciation for being such perfect hosts.

To our Director General, Dr. Martín Piñeiro, we all wish to congratulate him for the program which he has been able to achieve with the Institute in keeping with the various mandates and resolutions which ministers and the Board have adopted at various times.

We must, of course, acknowledge the hard work, the alertness and the general operational efficiency of his team, including the Deputy Director General, the Technical Secretary and the various members of the support staff, who have travelled all the way from Costa Rica. In addition, we have, I am certain, admired the charming ladies with their red bows, moving continuously from one station to another, handling our various requests and keeping the Conference on the move. Mr. Chairman, I again ask my fellow ministers, delegates, all of us, to show, in the usual manner, our

appreciation to this very supportive group of young ladies, and may I also include the few young men with their red ties.

Mr. Chairman, this historical joint meeting of the Conference of Ministers and the Board covered a wide range of issues, all of which are very significant to the major thrust, the basic objectives, of this Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. There is no other meeting of ministers of agriculture in this hemisphere which can be of greater importance. I say this not only because of the personalities who have been meeting here in Ottawa during the past week, but perhaps more so because of the truly prevailing circumstances at this time. We have been reminded that in almost every country of this inter-American family, global economic events have brought on, not only a halt, but a reversion of the social and economic gains which many of our people were beginning to experience over the past decade. What we have all heard, Mr. President, over the past few days from many speakers, is that there is no alternative to full acceptance of the fact that the turn around in our economic fortunes is dependent, in the first instance, on the modernization, the rehabilitation, the revitalization, indeed the transformation of our agricultural sectors.

Mr. Chairman, it is our sacred responsibility as ministers responsible for agriculture to convince our Prime Ministers, our presidents, our people, and permit me to make special mention of our ministers of finance, as the distinguished Minister of Barbados so ably reminded us during this week, of the need to ensure that an adequacy of resources is provided for agriculture and rural development.

We, as ministers of the inter-American family gave to the world, out of our deliberations over this last week, the Ottawa Declaration.

Mr. Chairman, this Declaration is our clarion call for the development and transformation of agriculture; for rural development in the developing countries of the Americas. It is, Mr. Chairman, our Magna Carta. We, the ministers, will never be forgiven by future generations if we fail by our deeds, by the actual

achievements of our governments, to give meaning to the principles and strategies enunciated in the Declaration. We must never be accused of having determined that mere rhetoric is an acceptable end product. Put another way, Mr. Chairman, we must be clear in our understanding that the word is not the deed. Mr. Chairman, I say this, because if we fail to move beyond rhetoric, then all our lofty expressions of concern for those that hunger, the sick, the poor, the landless and dispossessed campesinos and small farmers will come to haunt us and be a serious indictment on our stewardship as ministers of agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate my fellow ministers and heads of delegations for the statesmanship, the understanding and mutual consideration for each other's particular circumstances which have been so ably demonstrated during our deliberations. IICA has been given clear directions on which to proceed in the struggle for the development of the agricultural sector, our rural environment, in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

As we proceed with appropriate strategies and numerous development projects, Mr. Chairman, I consider it sufficiently important to remind us all of what has been referred to as the new "International Environmental Agenda;" this agenda includes such domestic issues as soil erosion, mass extinction of species, mismanagement of soil and water resources, acid rain, depletion of tropical forest, etc. We must not forget that sustainable economic development demands rigid attention and adherence to environmental protection measures. We must satisfy the needs of this generation without diminishing the prospects of the next.

Lest it be felt by some of us that these statements are exaggerated, let me simply remind you that satellite data has shown that India lost some 16 percent of its forest cover over 8 years, between 1973 and 1981. Also, during 1982/83, some seven forest fires in Indonesia and Malaysia consumed an area equal to nearly half the average annual loss of moist tropical forests from all sources. Scientific data on the effects of industrial pollution have shown alarming effects on 34 percent of the nation's trees in West Germany, 20 percent in some parts of Sweden, 10 percent in

Yugoslavia, in excess of 30 percent in some parts of France. Mr. Chairman, do we in the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean know how many, what percentage, of our trees may be affected? I am simply saying that we can never be too early.

Mr. Chairman, in essence, we have real concerns and a true responsibility for monitoring the developments and overall effects of new frontiers in the micro world of biotechnology and genetic engineering while at the same time taking such action as is necessary to preserve and improve the macro world of the broader physical environment in which we live from day to day.

Mr. President, as always, some of the best things are left for last. You, Mr. Minister, have simply been a tremendous personality. You have endeared yourself to us, and above all, your skills and effectiveness as President of the Conference have been admired by each one of us. I ask my colleagues to indicate our feelings in this regard to you. We all wish you, and your family, well.

Mr. Chairman, to all of you, until we meet again: obrigado, merci beaucoup, muchas gracias, thank you.

ADDRESS BY DR. MARTIN E. PINHEIRO,
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA

We are now concluding the meeting, and I am sure it will be remembered as one of the most important events of the Institute. The simultaneous conferences of IABA and ICMA dealt with many themes, some of which are of great importance for IICA and, I believe, for the agriculture of the Continent.

Moreover, relevant issues such as those included in the Declaration of Ottawa were discussed; important resolutions were approved, and two new member countries were admitted.

The Declaration and the recommendations establish a consensus among the countries regarding important themes that include: the role of agriculture; the importance of modernizing agriculture in a way that is consistent with the idiosyncrasies of our farmers; the importance of modernizing the public sector, and the potential for international cooperation.

I believe that this is a historic moment for agriculture. Just as the decades of the 50s and 60s saw the development of industry, today a new optimism and a new determination seem to be emerging for agriculture.

There is also a greater sense of clarity and consensus with regard to the principle problems and the possible solutions.

If these perceptions are correct, this will emerge as an important meeting for all of us and for those who depend on agriculture, because we will have entered into a new stage in agricultural development.

The Declaration of Ottawa, the recommendations and, most significantly, the resolutions of IABA are a clear mandate for the Institute. They clarify and strengthen the technical orientation of the Medium Term Plan, reinforcing it politically and allowing us to plan our activities according to the direction signaled by the Board a year ago in Mexico.

The decision to prepare a strategic plan to reactivate the agricultural sector in the region represents, without a doubt, a new challenge for IICA. It unifies the desires of the countries to transform the discussions and conclusions of the Ninth ICMA into a proposal for concrete action. The guidelines for preparing the proposal clearly establish the need to suggest new mechanisms that ensure the success of joint actions between countries for resolving common problems. This implies the need for intense consultations during the preparation of the plan, which will be most clearly defined when they are presented to the Executive Committee next year.

The impact of this initiative will depend on all of us. By achieving a greater consensus regarding the role of agriculture, its importance to economic development, and consequently its contribution to political stability and peace in the region, we can make sure that this idea will become the groundwork for vigorous joint action. We accept the challenge this goal represents.

I cannot fail to mention here the approval of the Program Budget with the increases in the countries' quotas. Keeping in mind the difficulties the countries face, this action expresses, as the Minister of Barbados said, a conviction regarding the importance of agriculture. And we are committed to making the greatest possible effort to administer these resources efficiently, in response to the needs of the countries.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to Brazil for offering to host the next meeting of the Board, to the Minister of Trinidad and Tobago for his remarks, and to all those who have contributed to the success of this meeting. Most of all, I want to thank the people of this marvelous country, Canada, whose hospitality, along with that of the government, has etched these days in our memories and has allowed us to admire the kindness, generosity, and work ethic of a society that shows its concern for the progress of humanity. A thousand thanks to Canada and its authorities, represented by the Honorable Mr. Wise, Minister of Agriculture, and his colleagues who worked tirelessly to make our

work more efficient and more enjoyable. Thanks also to the interpreters and the logistic support staff, who have diligently facilitated our daily work, and to all the participants without whose contributions nothing could have been accomplished.

- 36 **Seventh Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee - San Jose, Costa Rica, 15-17 June 1987**
(English, Spanish, French and Portuguese)

- 37 **Program II: Technology Generation and Transfer. Guidelines for Cooperation, June 1987**
(English, Spanish, French and Portuguese)

- 38 **Program I: Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning. Guidelines for Cooperation, June, 1987**
(English, Spanish, French and Portuguese)

- 39 **Program III: Organization and Management for Rural Development. Guidelines for Cooperation, September 1987**
(English, Spanish, French and Portuguese)

- 40 **Program IV: Marketing and Agroindustry. Guidelines for Cooperation, September 1987**
(English, Spanish, French and Portuguese)

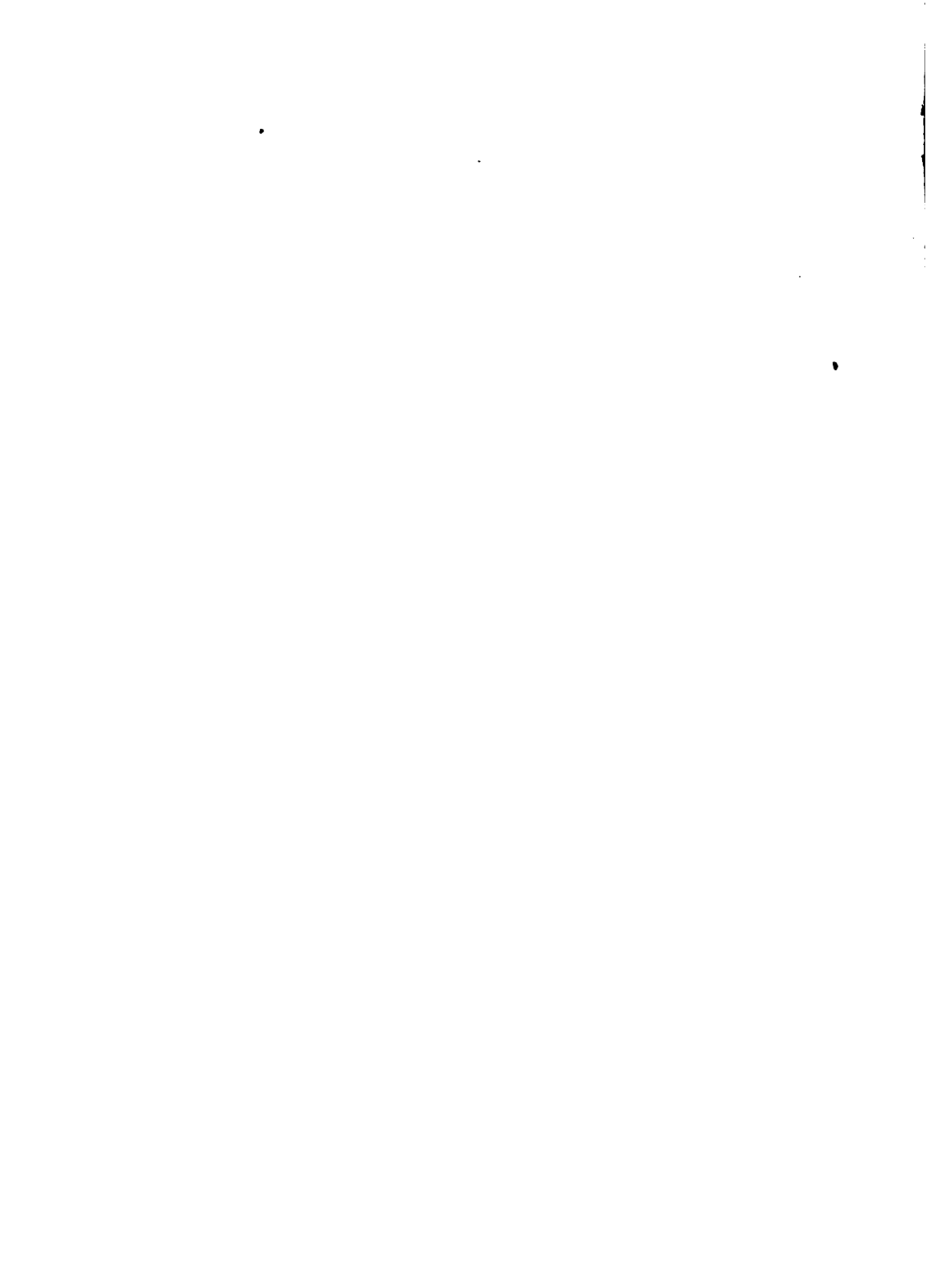
- 41 **Program V: Animal Health and Plant Protection. Guidelines for Cooperation, September 1987**
(English, Spanish, French and Portuguese)

- 42 **Ninth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, Ottawa-Canada, 29 August to 30 September 1987**
(English, Spanish, French and Portuguese)

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