Briefing Materials

on the

International Development Research Centre

Ottawa

Revised March, 1988
Contents

- the mandate 1
- the entity 4
- the parliamentary grant 8
- the application of the mandate 10
- the Board of Governors 13
- the structure 20
- activities 21
- its impact 24
- Appendix (the IDRC Act) 32
IDRC - the mandate

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) was created by Parliament in 1969-70 as a Canadian response to the then widening awareness of the absence within the developing countries of an indigenous scientific competence, and of the desperate need for the application of science and technology to the specific developmental problems of those countries. The World Bank Commission on International Development, chaired by the late Lester B. Pearson, had reported in 1969 that the developing countries had "become increasingly dependent on a technology conceived and produced outside their borders and without reference to their special needs" and were suffering as a result.

Parliament recognized that research is often a high-risk, long-term activity. To be effective, it must address in some instances sensitive issues: traditional agricultural techniques, the role of women in society, sanitation and hygiene. These factors led to the decision to create an organization possessed of considerable flexibility and empowered to operate at arm's length from the Government of Canada.
Sec.4(1) of the IDRC Act sets forth the Centre's mandate:

"The objects of the Centre are to initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions, and, in carrying out those objects

(a) to enlist the talents of natural and social scientists and technologists of Canada and other countries;

(b) to assist the developing regions to build up the research capabilities, the innovative skills and the institutions required to solve their problems;

(c) to encourage generally the coordination of international development research; and
(d) to foster cooperation in research on development problems between the developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit."

In 1979, the Government of Canada invited the Centre to design and manage a new programme to be supported by additional funding which would permit Canadian scientific capacity and facilities to be made available to developing countries at the request of the latter. This "Cooperative Programme" was officially announced that same year by the Hon. Martial Asselin at the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development and shortly thereafter became operational.

IDRC is also called upon to manage funds on behalf of other donors for certain special projects. An example of such collaboration is with BAIF (Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation) in India. CIDA contributed $4.1 million to this project in addition to the $1.9 million provided by IDRC. This project falls within IDRC's mandate to build the research strength of established institutions and to train people in order to increase indigenous capacity for research and research management. This institution has proven successful in delivering useful technologies.
IDRC - the entity

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) was created by Act of Parliament given Royal Assent 13 May, 1970. The statute (R.S.C. 1970, 1st Supp., Cap.21) gives to the Centre an international character and a degree of autonomy from government, but not Parliament. Those features are found in the following sections:

- 3. "A corporation is hereby established to be called the International Development Research Centre consisting of a Board of Governors that is composed of a Chairman, President and not more than nineteen other governors...."

- 5(1). "The Chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during pleasure for a term not exceeding five years."

- 5(2). "any subsequent (to the first) President shall be appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board to hold
office during pleasure for a term not exceeding five years."

- 5(3). "The Chairman, President and any other retiring governor is eligible for re-appointment to the Board."

- 10(1). "The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and nine other governors must be Canadian citizens."

- 10(2). "At least eleven of the governors appointed to the Board must have experience in the field of international development or experience or training in the natural or social sciences or technology."

- 10(3). "Two of the governors, who are Canadian citizens, other than the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, may be appointed from among the members of the Senate or the House of Commons...."
- 18(1). "The Centre is not an agent of Her Majesty, and ... officers, agents and employees of the Centre are not part of the Public Service of Canada."

- 21. "The accounts and financial transactions of the Centre shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada."

- 22. "The Chairman of the Centre shall ... transmit to the Minister a report relating to the activities of the Centre for that fiscal year ... and the Minister shall cause such report to be laid before Parliament."

The special status of IDRC was re-affirmed by Parliament with the passage in 1984 of The "Crown Corporations" legislation (Bill C-24, an Act to amend the Financial Administration Act). Section 96(1) expressly excluded from the application of Divisions I to IV of the statute seven entities, one of which was IDRC.
The Centre appears (without the intervention of a Minister) before the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and International Trade to respond to enquiries from Members of Parliament.
IDRC - the parliamentary grant

Funds voted by Parliament to the Centre for the discharge of its mandate are categorized as Official Development Assistance, and thus form part of the expenditure envelope for which the Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible. IDRC is identified in the Government Spending Estimates as a distinct aid channel. In FY 1988-89, the grant is 114.2 million dollars.

The majority of projects submitted for Board approval are designed, conducted and managed by Third World scientists. Under the Cooperative Program, projects are carried out jointly by scientists from Canada and the developing world. For fiscal year 1988-89, the Centre will maintain the same percentage (18.7%) of total project funds to cooperative projects.
During the House of Commons debate on the IDRC Bill, the then Secretary of State for External Affairs proposed that the Centre's budget grow to 5% of Official Development Assistance (ODA). A decade later, Senator Asselin indicated to the UNCSTD conference that the additional budget dedicated to the new cooperative program would approximate 1% of ODA. In FY 1988-89 the total IDRC grant represents 3.9% of ODA.
IDRC - the application of the mandate

Successive IDRC Boards have interpreted the Centre's mandate, and designed Centre policies, in a remarkably consistent fashion. Governors have thus decided that IDRC should not itself conduct research, rather the Centre should encourage and assist scientists and policy-makers in the developing regions correctly to identify research needs and to choose and pursue sound methodology. The Centre, of course, monitors progress and disseminates results. Successive Boards have insisted that Centre-supported projects be designed, conducted and managed by developing country scientists. It is the Centre's aim not only that soluble problems thus be solved, but that the research experience acquired, and the scientific competence gained, remain in the developing country.

To qualify for Centre support, projects must:

(i) be of a research, or investigative, nature,

(ii) be proposed by a developing country research institution,
(iii) be of a practical or applied (as distinct from phenomenal) nature,

(iv) fall within the categories of essential developmental activity recognized by the Board,

(v) address a problem recognized by the host government as bearing a developmental priority, and

(vi) focus primarily on the needs of the poorest.

The Board retains to itself the authority to consider for approval all projects of a value above $250,000.

The areas of direct research support concentrate on the agriculture, food and nutrition sciences, the health sciences, the social sciences, and the earth and engineering sciences. Areas of support to research infrastructure include the information sciences, communications (means of disseminating and implementing results from IDRC-supported research projects), and financial management.
Projects associating Canadian and developing countries scientists, called cooperative projects, permit collaborative research in those sectors where there is a demonstrated relevant Canadian competence. Three such areas are the earth sciences, local enterprise technologies, and building industries, materials, and technologies.
IDRC - the Board of Governors

The 21 member Board has always been composed of 11 Canadians and 10 non-Canadians. Of the latter, 6 have been from developing countries, with 2 each chosen from the three regions of Africa and the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean; but the present Board has 7 Governors from developing countries, including 3 from Asia and the Pacific. It has been the constant practice to appoint the President of CIDA as one of the Canadian members. Current membership is drawn from the following countries:

(i) Canada

(ii) Other Industrialized countries - Italy, Japan, the United States

(iii) Developing countries - Argentina, Barbados, China, India, Jordan, the Philippines, Zimbabwe.
The unique character of IDRC and the independent authority of the Board has permitted the Centre over the years to attract as Governors persons with towering scientific and developmental reputations. Among these from abroad have been Barbara Ward, Felipe Herrera, Theodore Schultz (Nobel Prize Winner), Gelia Castillo, and Sir John Crawford. Representative of the high standard of Canadian scientists are Fred Bentley and William Winegard.

Brief biographies of the current Governors follow:

Chairman - Janet Wardlaw,
Guelph, Ontario. Educator/Nutritionist
Former Associate Vice-President,
Academic, University of Guelph.

Vice Chairman - Peter Larkin
Vancouver, B.C. Associate
Vice-President, Research, University
of British Columbia.
- **Anne-Claude Bernard-Bonnin**  
  Outremont, Quebec. Head, Pediatric Training, University of Montreal.

- **Albert J. Butros**  
  Jubeiha, Jordan. University of Jordan; former Director-General of the Royal Scientific Society of Jordan.

- **Gelia T. Castillo**  
  Laguna, Philippines. Professor of Rural Sociology, University of the Philippines at Los Banos; former visiting Professor, Cornell University.

- **Margaret Catley-Carlson**  
  Hull, Quebec. President of CIDA.
- Umberto P. Colombo

- Norman T. Currie
  Toronto, Ontario. President and Chief Executive Officer, Corporate Foods Limited.

- Louis Edmond Hamelin
  Quebec, Quebec. Professor, Laval University; former Rector, Université du Québec à Trois Rivières.

- Jorge Hardoy
  Buenos Aires, Argentina. Researcher at the Centre de Estudios Urbanes y Regionales; former Professor, Yale University.

- Ivan L. Head
  Ottawa, Ontario. President of IDRC.
- Gerald K. Helleiner
  Toronto, Ontario. Professor of Economics, University of Toronto.

- Walter J. Kamba
  Harare, Zimbabwe. Vice-Chancellor, University of Zimbabwe; former Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Dundee, Scotland.

- Francis Keppel
  Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Professor Emeritus of Education; former Dean of Education of Harvard University.

- Alexander A. MacDonald
  Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Director of the Coady Institute, St. Francis Xavier University.

- Robert C. McGinnis
  Winnipeg, Manitoba. Dean of Agriculture, University of Manitoba.
- **Mambillikalathil G.K. Menon**  
  New Delhi, India. Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister of India; member of the Indian Planning Commission.

- **Marie-Josée Pinard**  

- **Sadako Ogata**  
  Tokyo, Japan. Professor of International Relations, Sophia University, Tokyo; representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

- **Sir Kenneth Stuart**  
  Bridgetown, Barbados. Consultant to the World Health Organization and former Dean of Medicine, University of the West Indies.
The IDRC Act stipulates that the Board of Governors must meet at least twice each year and the Executive Committee (consisting of eleven Governors) four times each year. To prepare for these meetings Governors read a heavy volume of scientific and developmental materials prepared for them by Centre staff.

The Centre reimburses Governors for their expenses incurred in attending meetings and pays an honorarium (approved by the Governor in Council) of $200 for each day of such meetings (including travel). The honorarium of the Chairman is $250.
IDRC - the structure

The Centre maintains its headquarters in Canada, as required by the Act. In addition, it functions through 6 major regional offices located in Cairo, Dakar, Nairobi, Bogota, New Delhi, and Singapore.

The organization of the Centre is illustrated on the following chart:
IDRC - activities

Since its inception, the Centre has supported more than 3000 projects in 100 developing countries in addition to a number of others in international institutions for developing country benefit. The following figures reveal the distribution of these activities by major programme, and by region.

I  Major programs (percentage of total budget)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Food &amp; Nutrition Sciences</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sciences</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Sciences</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Sciences</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth and Engineering Sciences</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II  Region (percentage of total number of projects)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa and the Middle East</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current research projects supported by the Centre are listed in the IDRC Annual Report.

In pursuit of its statutory mandate to "establish, maintain and operate information and data centres" the Centre designed a bibliographic data management system which functions on a mini-computer. It has installed this software in 140 developing country institutions. (It has, in addition, supplied the system to 26 Canadian government agencies and sold it to 71 other entities in a number of countries.) The Centre's own computerized data bases are made available without charge to Canadian universities. At the present time 42 universities and colleges have direct on-line access to the Centre's computer.

IDRC publishes and distributes the results of selected research projects and workshops to ensure as far as possible the replication of solutions and the avoidance of repetitive and wasteful activity. It also makes films to convey to scientists, decision makers and technicians useful scientific and technological material. The films have won a number of international awards for their scientific and technical merit.
To enhance human resource competence the Centre offers a limited number of fellowships and training awards designed to complement the practical research activities it supports. These are in largest measure reserved for developing country scientists; a small number are offered, however, to Canadians engaged in scholarly activity of direct relevance to the developing countries.
IDRC - its impact

A continuing concern of the IDRC Board and staff is directed to the impact of Centre activities. "Are we making a difference in the economic and social conditions affecting the poorest in the developing countries?" is a question voiced frequently. To guide it, the Centre employs its own resources and those of others to evaluate its activities and to encourage the utilization of research results. Mr. Donald Mills, former Jamaican career ambassador, and Mr. Jacques Diouf, former Minister for Scientific and Technical Research in Senegal, have undertaken on-the-ground studies in a representative number of developing countries to enquire of governments and research institutions whether the Centre is discharging its mandate effectively.

The Auditor General of Canada undertook a worldwide comprehensive audit of IDRC in 1980-82. The Overall Assessment said that: "IDRC operates with highly qualified, experienced and dedicated professional staff, many of whom are internationally renowned in their fields. Most project recipients we interviewed considered the IDRC
approach superior to that of other international aid agencies." The Auditor General reported to the Board that the Centre was well-managed. Following the audit, the Auditor General nominated the President of IDRC for consideration as a recipient of the Public Service Outstanding Achievement Award.

The Centre has served as a model for the later creation of a number of other research-funding organizations. Sweden, Germany, Australia and the United States have all created similar institutions which those governments acknowledged were inspired by IDRC. The Centre cooperates closely with these organizations as it does with such United Nations specialized agencies as FAO, WHO, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP and UNITAR, with the World Bank, and with foundations such as Ford and Rockefeller. There is a continuing communication with CIDA to ensure the effective complementarity of the activities of the two organizations.

IDRC is a member of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and has been asked several times by the international donor community to
act as executing agent responsible for the creation of new, specialized international research centres.

The House of Commons Special Committee on North-South Relations praised the work of the Centre in its report and recommended that its budget be increased.

A 1985 OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) publication states: Able to respond fast and flexibly to project opportunities and with the bulk of its projects in and managed by the Third World, IDRC undoubtedly represents one of the most direct and innovative responses to the scientific needs of the developing countries made by any industrialized nation.

More recently, in 1987, The House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs presented a report on Official Development Assistance (ODA) entitled For Whose Benefit?. The Standing Committee found that IDRC has "enhanced Canada's international reputation," and is "among the most effective development agencies in the world."
A number of IDRC "alumni" - recipients of project or fellowship grants - have assumed major national or international responsibilities. All maintain continuing contacts with the Centre, and thus Canada. Among these might be mentioned Dante Caputo - Foreign Minister of Argentina, and Gamani Corea - Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

Among those projects that have produced tangible results:

* The first successful breeding of milkfish in captivity took place in the Philippines in an IDRC-supported project. It was a major breakthrough in aquaculture that could have significant economic implications for Southeast Asia. The Asian scientists involved are now working with the help of a further IDRC grant to refine the induced breeding techniques and make them available to the region's thousands of fish farmers.

* "Project Impact" is a flexible, low-cost, primary education system that was developed with IDRC support at experimental sites in Indonesia and the Philippines. The Impact system is now used nationwide in the Philippines, and is being adapted for use in other countries, as diverse as Malaysia and Jamaica.
One of the basic problems in the area of village water supply is usually the hand-pump: too often it is manufactured elsewhere for a different kind of use. The Centre has supported several projects, beginning at the University of Waterloo, to design a reliable pump that could be easily repaired locally and could be cheaply manufactured in developing countries. Variations of this pump are now being field tested in projects in several countries in Africa and Asia. One of the most promising is being fabricated at the University of Malaya, in Kuala Lumpur, which is now a centre of excellence in handpump technology. Potential manufacturers of the pump such as NGOs, cooperatives or private enterprises, are trained in Kuala Lumpur before receiving a manufacturing license. In January, 1987, Philippine President Corazon Aquino inaugurated a handpump program, in the village of Nueva Ecija, using 50 IDRC-developed pumps. In Sri Lanka, where the pump has been adapted to suit local conditions, women have been trained to manufacture, install, repair and maintain the plastic pumps. Now they are teaching other women to repair and maintain locally installed pumps.
* New technologies are often resisted by rural people because of cost, or inapplicability or other factors not appreciated by the originator. Recent, high-yielding varieties of potatoes are a good example. Unless stored properly, the seed potatoes sprout prematurely. The solution to this problem required ethnographic as well as economic and agricultural research. An IDRC project has produced results which have been officially adopted by the International Potato Centre and which are now being introduced widely in Peru and other Andean countries.

* In January, 1987, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe announced the construction of 40 village mills in Zimbabwe. A key element in the mills is a dehuller for millet and sorghum which was developed, with IDRC backing, at the Prairie Research Laboratory of the National Research Council in Saskatoon. Traditionally, women in Africa had to dehull these drought-resistant grains using pestle and mortar. The dehullers are now manufactured in Botswana (which has exported machines to 10 countries), Gambia, Senegal, and Zimbabwe. In the case of Botswana, introduction of this technology has helped reduce dependence on South Africa for flour supplies.
IDRC invites the participation of Canadian scientists when their particular competence can best address specific project problems. In most instances such projects involve sophisticated facilities which do not exist in the developing country concerned. For example, Alberta experts are now engaged in nitrogen-fixation studies which look at mutually beneficial relationships between plants and fungi. The potential is enormous, especially for Third World farmers, who cannot afford fertilizers and pesticides. The University of Montreal's Transportation Research Centre has been working with Brazil's transportation planners to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of moving goods within Brazil. Canadian scientists and Pakistan engineers are co-operating on a project that aims to improve forecasting and management of large-scale irrigation and power systems based on Indus River waters. These waters are fed by snow and glacier melting in the Himalaya mountains. Tanzanian and University of Guelph geologists are looking at adding local minerals such as zeolite rocks to soil in order to replace micronutrients and, at the same time, cut commercial fertilizer costs. Water shortage is a serious problem in Mexico City. The Groundwater Research Institute of the University of Waterloo is looking at the Mexico
Valley's underground water to determine how the aquifers are refilled and possible sources of pollution.

In these and other projects carried out in Canadian institutions, the research usually involves graduate or post-doctoral scientists from developing countries, which thus helps build up a greater research capacity in the Third World.
International Development Research Centre Act

Loi sur le Centre de recherches pour le développement international

Assented to 13th May, 1970
Sanctionnée le 13 mai 1970

Reference:

Référence:
CHAPTER 21 (1st Supp.)

An Act to establish the International Development Research Centre

[1969-70, c. 36]

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the International Development Research Centre Act.

INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act

"Board" means the Board of Governors of the Centre;
"Centre" means the International Development Research Centre established by this Act;
"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board;
"governor" means a member of the Board;
"Minister" means such member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada as is designated by the Governor in Council to act as the Minister for the purposes of this Act;
"President" means the President of the Centre;
"research" includes any scientific or technical inquiry or experimentation that is instituted or carried out to discover new knowledge or new means of discovery.

765
applying existing knowledge to the solution of economic and social problems;

"science" includes the natural and social sciences.

CENTRE ESTABLISHED

3. A corporation is hereby established to be called the International Development Research Centre consisting of a Board of Governors that is composed of a Chairman, President and not more than nineteen other governors to be appointed as provided in section 5.

OBJECTS AND POWERS OF CENTRE

4. (1) The objects of the Centre are to initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions, and, in carrying out those objects

(a) to enlist the talents of natural and social scientists and technologists of Canada and other countries;

(b) to assist the developing regions to build up the research capabilities, the innovative skills and the institutions required to solve their problems;

(c) to encourage generally the coordination of international development research; and

(d) to foster cooperation in research on development problems between the developed and developing regions for their mutual benefit.

(2) The Centre, in furtherance of its objects, may exercise any or all of the following powers in Canada or elsewhere, namely the power to

(a) establish, maintain and operate information and data centres and facilities

naissances actuelles propres à la solution des problèmes économiques et sociaux;

"sciences" comprend les sciences naturelles et les sciences sociales.

CRÉATION DU CENTRE

3. Est créée par les présentes une corporation appelée le Centre de recherches pour le développement international qui consiste en un conseil de gouverneurs composé du président du Centre, du président du Centre et d'au plus dix-neuf autres gouverneurs qui seront nommés ainsi que le prévoit l'article 5.

OBJETS ET POUVOIRS DU CENTRE

4. (1) Le Centre a pour objets d'entreprendre, d'encourager, de soutenir et de poursuivre des recherches sur les problèmes des régions du monde en voie de développement et sur les moyens d'application et d'adaptation des connaissances scientifiques, techniques et autres au progrès économique et social de ces régions et, dans la réalisation de ces objets,

a) de s'assurer les services de scientifiques et techniciens des sciences naturelles et des sciences sociales tant du Canada que de l'étranger;

b) d'aider les régions en voie de développement à se livrer à la recherche scientifique, à acquérir les techniques innovatrices et les institutions requises pour résoudre leurs problèmes;

c) d'encourager en général la coordination de la recherche pour le développement international; et

d) de promouvoir la coopération en matière de recherche portant sur les problèmes de développement entre les régions développées et les régions en voie de développement, à leur avantage réciproque.

(2) Le Centre, dans la réalisation de ses objets, peut exercer l'un quelconque ou l'ensemble des pouvoirs suivants, tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger, savoir:

a) créer, maintenir et exploiter des centres de renseignements et d'information
for research and other activities relevant to its objects;

(b) initiate and carry out research and technical development, including the establishment and operation of any pilot plant or project, to the point where the appropriate results of such research and development can be applied;

(c) support or assist research by governments, by international, public or private organizations and agencies, or by individuals;

(d) enter into contracts or agreements with governments, with international, public or private organizations and agencies, or with individuals;

(e) give recognition, by such means as the Centre deems appropriate, for outstanding contributions to international development by international, public or private organizations and agencies, or by individuals, and publish and otherwise disseminate scientific, technical or other information;

(f) sponsor or support conferences, seminars and other meetings;

(g) acquire and hold real property or any interest therein and alienate the same at pleasure;

(h) acquire any property, money or securities by gift, bequest or otherwise, and hold, expend, invest, administer or dispose of any such property, money or securities subject to the terms, if any, upon which such property, money or securities is given, bequeathed or otherwise made available to the Centre;

(i) expend, for the purposes of this Act, any money appropriated by Parliament for the work of the Centre or received by the Centre through the conduct of its operations; and

(j) do such other things as are conducive to the carrying out of its objects and the exercise of the powers of the Centre.

et des installations en vue de la recherche ou d'autres activités connexes à ses objets;

b) entreprendre et poursuivre la recherche et le développement technique, y compris l'établissement et le fonctionnement de toute installation ou projet pilote, jusqu'au point où les résultats appropriés de ces recherches et de ce développement peuvent être appliqués;

c) aider ou soutenir la recherche entreprise par des gouvernements, des organismes internationaux, publics ou privés ou des particuliers;

d) conclure des contrats ou des accords avec des gouvernements, des organismes internationaux, publics ou privés ou des particuliers;

(e) reconnaître, par les moyens que le Centre juge appropriés, les contributions marquantes des organismes internationaux, publics ou privés ou des particuliers au développement international et publier et diffuser de toute autre manière des renseignements d'ordre scientifique, technique ou autre;

f) parrainer ou encourager des congrès, des séminaires et autres réunions;

(g) acquérir et détener des biens réels ou un intérêt dans ceux-ci et en disposer à son gré;

h) acquérir tous biens, sommes d'argent ou valeurs par donation entre vifs ou testamentaire ou autrement et détener, dépenser, placer, gérer ou céder ces biens, sommes d'argent ou valeurs sous réserve, le cas échéant, des conditions auxquelles ils ont été donnés, légués au Centre ou autrement mis à sa disposition;

i) dépenser, aux fins de la présente loi, toute somme que le Parlement a votée pour les travaux du Centre ou que ce dernier a perçue au cours de son exploitation; et

j) en général, accomplir tout ce qui contribue à la réalisation des objets du Centre et à l'exercice de ses pouvoirs.
5. (1) The Chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during pleasure for a term not exceeding five years.

(2) The first President of the Centre shall be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during pleasure for a term not exceeding five years and any subsequent President shall be appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board to hold office during pleasure for a term not exceeding five years.

(3) Each of the other governors shall be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during pleasure for such term not exceeding four years as will ensure as far as possible the expiration in any one year of the terms of appointment of fewer than half of the governors so appointed.

(4) The Chairman, President and any other retiring governor is eligible for re-appointment to the Board in the same or another capacity.

6. (1) The Board shall elect one of the governors to be Vice-Chairman of the Board.

(2) In the event of the absence or incapacity of the Chairman, or if the office of Chairman is vacant, the Vice-Chairman of the Board has and may exercise and perform all the duties and functions of the Chairman.

7. (1) The President is the chief executive officer of the Centre and has supervision over and direction of the work and staff of the Centre.

(2) The Board may authorize an officer of the Centre to act as President in the event that the President is absent or incapacitated or if the office of the President is vacant, but no person so authorized shall act as President for a period exceeding sixty days without the approval of the Governor in Council.
Temporary substitute governor

8. (1) The Governor in Council may, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, appoint a temporary substitute governor if a governor other than the Chairman or President is unable at any time to perform the duties of his office.

Vacancy

(2) Where the office of a governor becomes vacant during the term of the governor appointed thereto, the Governor in Council may appoint a person to that office for the remainder of that term.

Salary and expenses

9. The Chairman, President and other governors shall be paid such remuneration and expenses as are fixed by the Governor in Council.

Qualification

10. (1) The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and nine other governors must be Canadian citizens.

(2) At least eleven of the governors appointed to the Board must have experience in the field of international development or experience or training in the natural or social sciences or technology.

Parliamentary governors

(3) Two of the governors, who are Canadian citizens, other than the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, may be appointed from among the members of the Senate or the House of Commons; a member so appointed shall not be paid remuneration but shall be eligible for expenses and, if he is a member of the House of Commons, shall not, by reason of his being the holder of the office or place in respect of which such expenses are payable, be rendered incapable of being elected, or of sitting or voting, as a member of that House.

Executive committee

11. (1) There shall be an executive committee of the Board consisting of the Chairman, President and at least five other governors annually elected from the Board by the governors in such manner that a majority of the members of the committee are Canadian citizens.

8. (1) Le gouverneur en conseil peut, Gouverneur selon les modalités qu’il peut prescrire, nommer un gouverneur suppléant interimaire si un gouverneur autre que le président du Conseil ou le président du Centre est incapable à un moment quelconque d’exercer ses fonctions.

(2) Lorsque le poste d’un gouverneur devient vacant avant l’expiration normale du mandat de son titulaire, le gouverneur en conseil peut nommer une personne à ce poste pour le reste de ce mandat.

9. Le président du Conseil, le président du Centre et les autres gouverneurs percevront la rémunération et les frais que fixe le gouverneur en conseil.


(2) Au moins onze des gouverneurs nommés par le Conseil doivent avoir de l’expérience dans le domaine du développement international ou de l’expérience ou une formation dans celui des sciences naturelles, des sciences sociales ou de la technologie.

(3) Deux des gouverneurs, autres que le président ou le vice-président du Conseil et qui sont citoyens canadiens, peuvent être choisis parmi les membres du Parlement et de la Chambre des communes; un membre ainsi nommé ne perçoit pas de rémunération mais peut se faire rembourser ses frais; et le fait d’occuper le poste pour lequel ses frais sont payables, s’il est membre de la Chambre des communes, ne le rend pas inéligible ni incapable de siéger ou de voter à la Chambre des communes.

Duties of executive committee

(2) The executive committee of the Board shall exercise and perform such of the powers and functions of the Centre as the Board may by by-law assign to it and shall submit at each meeting of the Board minutes of its proceedings since the last preceding meeting of the Board.

Chairman

(3) The Board shall appoint one of the members of the executive committee to be the chairman of the executive committee.

Meetings

(4) The executive committee shall meet at least four times in each year.

Quorum

(5) Five or more members of the executive committee, a majority of whom are Canadian citizens, constitute a quorum.

Fellows of the Centre

12. (1) The Board may, from among persons who in the opinion of the governors have made outstanding contributions in the field of international development, appoint Fellows of the International Development Research Centre.

Stipend for Fellows

(2) The Centre may prescribe the period of time during which any person shall be named a Fellow pursuant to subsection (1) and the stipend, if any, to be paid to such person.

Advisory and other committees

13. The Board may appoint advisory or other committees under such terms and conditions as the Board may by by-law prescribe.

Officers and employees

14. Subject to the by-laws the Board may appoint such officers, agents and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Centre.

Head office

15. (1) The head office of the Centre shall be at such place in Canada as may be designated by the Governor in Council.

Change of head office

(2) The Board may, by by-law approved by the Governor in Council, change the head office of the Centre to another place in Canada.

Meetings of Board

16. (1) The Board shall meet at least twice in each year, with at least one such meeting at the head office of the Centre.

(2) Le comité de direction du Conseil doit exercer les pouvoirs et les fonctions du Centre que le Conseil peut, par règlement administratif, lui déléguer et doit soumettre à chaque réunion du Conseil les procès-verbaux de ses délibérations depuis la dernière réunion du Conseil.

(3) Le Conseil doit nommer un des Président membres du comité de direction à titre de président de ce dernier.

(4) Le comité de direction doit se réunir au moins quatre fois par an.

(5) Cinq membres ou plus du comité de Quorum direction, dont la majorité est formée de citoyens canadiens, forment quorum.

12. (1) Le Conseil peut, en les choisissant parmi les personnes qui, de l'avis des gouverneurs, ont contribué d'une façon marquante au développement international, nommer des Associés du Centre de recherches pour le développement international.

(2) Le Centre peut prescrire la période pendant laquelle une personne doit être nommée à titre d'Associé en conformité paragraphe (1) et, le cas échéant, la rémunération à payer à cette personne.

13. Le Conseil peut nommer des comités consultatifs et autres selon les modalités qu'il peut prescrire par règlement administratif.

14. Sous réserve des règlements administratifs, le Conseil peut nommer les employés et mandataires nécessaires à la bonne marche des travaux du Centre.

15. (1) Le siège du Centre est situé au Siège Canada à l'endroit que désigne le gouverneur en conseil.

(2) Le Conseil peut, par règlement administratif approuvé par le gouverneur en conseil, transférer le siège du Centre en un autre lieu du Canada.

16. (1) Le Conseil se réunit au moins deux fois par an, dont au moins une fois au siège du Centre et en tels autres temps
and at such other times and places as the Chairman deems necessary.

(2) The Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board.

(3) Seven governors including at least five governors who are Canadian citizens or more than seven of the governors including a majority who are Canadian citizens constitute a quorum of the Board.

**BY-LAWS**

17. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make by-laws respecting,

(a) the constitution of advisory or other committees appointed pursuant to section 13, and the salaries and expenses, if any, to be paid to the members of such committees;
(b) the duties and conduct of officers, agents and employees of the Centre;
(c) the conditions of employment and the remuneration of officers, agents and employees of the Centre;
(d) the procedure in all business at meetings;
(e) the assignment of any powers and functions of the Centre to the executive committee of the Board and the manner in which such powers and functions shall be exercised; and
(f) generally the conduct and management of the affairs of the Centre.

18. (1) The Centre is not an agent of Her Majesty, and, except as provided in subsection (2), the Chairman, President and other governors and the officers, agents and employees of the Centre are not part of the Public Service of Canada.

(2) The officers and employees of the Centre shall be deemed to be employed in the Public Service for the purposes of the *Public Service Superannuation Act* and the Centre shall be deemed to be a Public Service Corporation for the purposes of section 25 of that Act.

**RÈGLEMENTS ADMINISTRATIFS**

17. Le Conseil peut, avec l’approbation du gouverneur en conseil, établir des règlements administratifs concernant

a) l’établissement de comités consultatifs ou autres nommés en conformité de l’article 13, ainsi que la rémunération et les frais, le cas échéant, qui doivent être versés aux membres de ces comités;

b) les fonctions et la conduite des employés et mandataires du Centre;

c) les conditions d’emploi et la rémunération des employés et mandataires du Centre;

d) la procédure pour tous les travaux des réunions;

e) la délégation des pouvoirs et fonctions du Centre au comité de direction du Conseil et la manière dont ces pouvoirs et fonctions doivent être exercés;

et

f) d’une façon générale, la conduite et la direction des affaires du Centre.

18. (1) Le Centre n’est pas mandataire de Sa Majesté, et, sous réserve du paragraphe (2), le président du Conseil, le président du Centre et les autres gouverneurs, ainsi que les employés et les mandataires du Centre ne font pas partie de la Fonction publique du Canada.

(2) Les employés du Centre sont réputés être à l’emploi de la Fonction publique aux fins de la *Loi sur la pension de la Fonction publique* et le Centre est réputé être une corporation de service public aux fins de l’article 25 de cette loi.
The Public Service Superannuation Act does not apply to the Chairman, President or other governors unless in the case of any such governor the Governor in Council otherwise directs.

19. The Centre shall be deemed,
(a) for the purposes of the Income Tax Act, to be an organization in Canada of the kind described in paragraph 69(1)(f) of that Act, and
(b) for the purposes of the Estate Tax Act, to be an organization in Canada of the kind described in subparagraph 7(1)(d)(i) of that Act.

**FINANCIAL**

20. (1) The Centre shall establish, under its management in a chartered bank, an account to be known as the International Development Research Centre Account, in this section called the "Account".

(2) There shall be credited to the Account all amounts realized by the Centre under this Act in carrying out research or technical development, or from providing any other services in Canada or elsewhere under any contract or agreement.

(3) There shall be charged to the Account all expenditures incurred by or for the Centre under this Act in carrying out the research and development activities or providing the services referred to in subsection (2).

(4) The Minister of Finance shall, out of the special account for international development assistance in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pay to the Centre a grant of one million dollars to establish the Account referred to in subsection (1).

**DISPOSITIONS FINANCIÈRES**

20. (1) Le Centre doit ouvrir en son nom dans une banque à charte, un compte appelé le Compte du Centre de recherches pour le développement international, au présent article dénommé le «Compte».

(2) Doivent être créditées au Compte Montants toutes les sommes obtenues par le Centre en vertu de la présente loi pour des travaux de recherche ou de développement technique ou pour tous autres services rendus au Canada ou à l'étranger en vertu d'un contrat ou d'accord.

(3) Doivent être débitées au Compte Montants débités au Compte toutes les dépenses encourues par le Centre ou pour son compte en vertu de la présente loi pour ses travaux de recherche et de développement ou les services mentionnés au paragraphe (2).

(4) Le ministre des Finances doit, par Subvention prélevement sur le fonds spécial d'assistance au développement international figurant au Fonds du revenu consolidé, payer au Centre une subvention de un million de dollars pour ouvrir le Compte mentionné au paragraphe (1).
21. The accounts and financial transactions of the Centre shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada and a report of the audit shall be made to the Centre and to the Minister.

22. The Chairman of the Centre shall, within four months after the termination of each fiscal year, transmit to the Minister a report relating to the activities of the Centre for that fiscal year, including the financial statements of the Centre and the Auditor General's report thereon, and the Minister shall cause such report to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the receipt thereof or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first fifteen days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting.

QUEEN'S PRINTER FOR CANADA © IMPRIMEUR DE LA REINE POUR LE CANADA
OTTAWA, 1970