1a. The Northern countries are 'gene poor' while those in the South are 'gene rich'. The North is 'technology rich' while the South is 'technology poor'. The Green Revolution and current (biotechnology) research has widened this gap.

versus

1b. To limit the negative consequences of this dichotomy, the North has created the global network of IARCs, including those of CGIAR. The Green Revolution crops which came out of the research of these networks have saved millions of people.

2a. The importation of advanced breeding lines from the North into the South replaces traditional landraces and contributes to a greater yield in the short run, if supplied with enough inputs, but causes unstable and/or lower yields in the long run.

versus

2b. The importation of advanced breeding lines from the North into the South did replace traditional landraces but substantially contributed to long-term higher yields. Agricultural development has to result in the replacement of diverse ancestral crop varieties by improved varieties.

3a. The value of genetic resources in agricultural improvement in developing countries is misunderstood and underrated. Farmers have identified and classified valuable genetic material in landraces (often according to indigenous taxonomic systems), selected them, bred them and named them.

versus

3b. Genetic resources that are used in the agro-industry in the North are derived from specific agricultural systems that are underdeveloped, agriculturally marginal and poorly controlled by farmers. The landraces have no direct value for crop improvement in agro-industry and, in most cases, are not consciously selected, bred or named.

4a. Farmers in developing countries are not rewarded for their contribution to the North's agricultural production since landraces are considered to be freely available. The patent system in the North leaves no room for reward for landraces.

versus

4b. Research on crop improvement will be seriously hindered when the principle of free availability of genetic resources worldwide is abandoned. It is almost impossible to trace what the specific contribution of landraces or related wild species has been to an advanced breeding line.

5a. The North controls not only the use of genetic resources but also the collection and exchange of genetic resources. The North favours centralized genebank systems which limits the South's access to them.

versus

5b. Genetic resources in the IARC, CGIAR Centres and most Western genebanks are freely available, while the South benefits from the know-how and technical assistance offered for free through these institutions. When genetic resources are collected, duplicates are always left behind in the country of origin.

6a. The agro-industry, mostly dominated by the North, protects its products through property rights even though the basic material for these products often originates from the South.

versus

6b. The North's investments in research on genetic resources can only continue when intellectual property is recognized worldwide. 'Unimproved material' from the South has no real value for agro-industry, but is freely available to the South.