Records of the General Conference

33rd session Paris, 3-21 October 2005

Volume 1

Resolutions

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Note on the Records of the General Conference

The Records of the 33rd session of the General Conference are printed in two volumes:[1]

The present volume, containing the resolutions adopted by the General Conference, the reports of Commissions I to V, the Administrative Commission, the joint meeting of the Programm+e Commissions and the Administrative Commission, and the Legal Committee, and the list of officers of the General Conference and of the Commissions and Committees (Volume 1);

The volume of *Proceedings*, which contains the verbatim records of plenary meetings, the list of participants and the list of documents (Volume 2).

Note on the numbering of resolutions

The resolutions have been numbered serially. It is recommended that references to resolutions be made in one of the following forms:

In the body of the text:
"Resolution 15 adopted by the General Conference at its 33rd session"; or "33 C/Resolution 15".

In passing reference:
"(33 C/Resolution 15)" or "(33 C/Res. 15)".

1. Until the 30th session, the records of the General Conference were printed in three volumes: Resolutions (Volume 1); Reports (Volume 2); Proceedings (Volume 3).

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All the terms used in this collection of texts to designate the person discharging duties or functions are to be interpreted as implying that men and women are equally eligible to fill any post or seat associated with the discharge of these duties and functions.

I Organization of the session

01 Credentials

At its 1st plenary meeting, held on 3 October 2005, the General Conference, in accordance with Rules 26 and 32 of its Rules of Procedure, set up a Credentials Committee for its 33rd session, consisting of the following Member States: South Africa, Belgium, El Salvador, Haiti, Lithuania, Qatar, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Senegal and Serbia and Montenegro.

On the report of the Credentials Committee or on the report of the Chairperson specially authorized by the Committee, the General Conference recognized as valid the credentials of:

(a) The delegations of the following Member States:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Andorra
Angola
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Lithuania
Luxembourg

Madagascar
Malaysia
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia and Montenegro
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Ukraine
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

(b) The delegations of the following Associate Members:

British Virgin Islands
Netherlands Antilles

(c) The following Observers:

Holy See
Palestine
Singapore

No credentials were presented by the following delegations:

(a) Member States:

Antigua and Barbuda
Niue

(b) Associate Members:

Aruba
Cayman Islands
Macao, China
Tokelau

(c) Observers:

Liechtenstein

02 Communications received from Member States invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), of the Constitution[1]

The General Conference,

Having considered the communications received from Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Liberia, Nauru, Niger, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Turkmenistan and Uruguay invoking the terms of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), of the Constitution in order to obtain permission to take part in the voting at its 33rd session,

Recalling the constitutional obligation of Member States to pay their contributions fully and on time,

Taking into account the history of payment of contributions in preceding years and previous requests for voting rights in the case of each of these Member States, as well as the measures proposed by them to eliminate their arrears,

Noting that Sudan has, subsequent to its request, paid the amounts required for voting rights in conformity with Article IV.C, paragraph 8(b), of the Constitution,

1. *Considers* that the failure of Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Liberia, Nauru, Niger, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Uruguay to pay contributions due for the current year and the immediately preceding calendar year and/or instalments on payment plans is due to conditions beyond their control and *decides* that these Member States may take part in the voting at the 33rd session of the General Conference;
2. *Further considers* that the failure of Djibouti, Guinea and Turkmenistan to pay contributions due for the current year and the immediately preceding calendar year and/or instalments on payment plans does not comply with the conditions laid down in Rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, and consequently these Member States may not take part in the voting at the 33rd session of the General Conference;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its 175th and 177th sessions as well as to the General Conference at its 34th session on the actual position concerning all payment plans agreed upon between UNESCO and Member States in arrears with their contributions.

03 Adoption of the agenda

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 October 2005, the General Conference, having considered the provisional agenda drawn up by the Executive Board (33 C/1 Prov. Rev.), adopted that document. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 October 2005, it decided to add to its agenda, pursuant to the report of its General Committee, items 5.23 “Preliminary report on the desirability and scope of an international charter on traditional games and sports”, 5.24 “Proposed establishment of the International Centre for Girls’ and Women’s Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso”, 5.25 “Report by the Director-General on a feasibility study for the establishment of an international centre of excellence in Venezuela under the auspices of UNESCO”, 5.26 “Report by the Director-General on the feasibility study for granting the status of a regional institute under the auspices of UNESCO to the Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA) in Brazil”, 5.27 “Proposed establishment of the European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology in Łódź, Poland, under the auspices of UNESCO”, 5.28 “Report by the Director-General on the advisability of elaborating an international declaration on science ethics to serve as a basis for an ethical code of conduct for scientists”, 5.29 “Proposal for placing the Artek International Youth and Children Centre under the auspices of UNESCO”, 5.30 “Proclamation of 2009 as international year of astronomy”, 5.31 “Proposal for the establishment of a regional centre for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (Cusco, Republic of Peru) under the auspices of UNESCO”, 5.32 “Proposed establishment of the Regional Water Centre for Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC) under the auspices of UNESCO, in La Serena, Chile”, 5.33 “Commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images and Proclamation of the World Day for Audiovisual Heritage”, 5.34 “31st biennial International Theatre Institute (ITI) World Congress (Manila, Philippines)”, 9.2 “Report by the Director-General concerning the protection of the name and logo of UNESCO in Member States”, 14.2 “Strengthening of cooperation with the Somali Republic”.

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 11 October 2005, the General Conference decided to add to its agenda, pursuant to the report of its General Committee, items 5.36 “Sickle-cell anaemia, a public health priority” and 14.3 “Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau”. In addition, at its 16th plenary meeting, on 14 October 2005, the General Conference decided to add to its agenda, pursuant

1. Resolution adopted at the 14th plenary meeting, on 11 October 2005.

to the report of its General Committee, item 5.37 “Africa Position Paper on the State of World Heritage in Africa and Proposal for the Creation of an African World Heritage Fund”.

1 Organization of the session

1.1 Opening of the session by the President of the 32nd session of the General Conference
1.2 Establishment of the Credentials Committee and report by the Committee to the General Conference
1.3 Report by the Director-General on communications received from Member States invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), of the Constitution
1.4 Adoption of the agenda
1.5 Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the General Conference and of the Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteurs of the Commissions and Committees
1.6 Organization of the work of the session
1.7 Admission to the work of the General Conference of observers from non-governmental organizations other than those maintaining formal or operational relations with UNESCO, and recommendations of the Executive Board thereon

2 Reports on the activities of the Organization and evaluation of the programme

2.1 Report of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization in 2002-2003, introduced by the Chairman of the Executive Board
2.2 Report by the Executive Board on its own activities in 2004-2005 including its methods of work

3 Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009

3.1 Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)
3.2 Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

4 Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007

4.1 Methods of preparing the budget and budget estimates for 2006-2007 and budgeting techniques
4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007
4.3 Adoption of the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007
4.5 Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 2006-2007

5 General policy and programme questions

5.1 Proposals by Member States for the celebration of anniversaries in 2006-2007 with which UNESCO could be associated
5.2 Jerusalem and the implementation of 32 C/Resolution 39
5.3 Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories
5.4 Celebration of an international year of global consciousness and the ethics of dialogue among peoples
5.5 The misuse of religious symbols and expressions
5.6 Strategy for establishing a global tsunami warning system
5.7 UNESCO and the World Summit on the Information Society
5.8 Cooperation between UNESCO and OECD in drafting guidelines on “Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education”
5.9 Establishment of a regional centre for biotechnology training and education in India, under the auspices of UNESCO
5.10 Establishment of an International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) in Tsukuba, Japan, under the auspices of UNESCO
5.11 Proclamation of a world philosophy day
5.12 Strategy to facilitate the restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural property
5.13 Cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War
5.14 Proclamation of 2008 as international year of Planet Earth
5.15 Universal Forum of Cultures – 2007 in Monterrey, Mexico
5.16 Proposal for the establishment of an IHP-HELP Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science at the University of Dundee, United Kingdom
5.17 Declaration on Media and Good Governance
5.18 Education for All: assessment and future prospects
5.19 Second World Information Technology Forum (WITFOR) 2005: Gaborone Protocol
5.20 Proposal for the establishment of a regional centre on urban water management under the auspices of UNESCO in Colombia
5.21 Reflection on the future of UNESCO
5.22 The South-South Cultural Forum in UNESCO
5.23 Preliminary report on the desirability and scope of an international charter on traditional games and sports

5.24 Proposed establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
5.25 Report by the Director-General on a feasibility study for the establishment of an international centre of excellence in Venezuela under the auspices of UNESCO
5.26 Report by the Director-General on the feasibility study for granting the status of a regional institute under the auspices of UNESCO to the Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA) in Brazil
5.27 Proposed establishment of the European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology in Łódź, Poland, under the auspices of UNESCO
5.28 Report by the Director-General on the advisability of elaborating an international declaration on science ethics to serve as a basis for an ethical code of conduct for scientists
5.29 Proposal for placing the Artek International Youth and Children Centre under the auspices of UNESCO
5.30 Proclamation of 2009 as international year of astronomy
5.31 Proposal for the establishment of a regional centre for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (Cusco, Republic of Peru) under the auspices of UNESCO
5.32 Proposed establishment of the Regional Water Centre for Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC) under the auspices of UNESCO, in La Serena, Chile
5.33 Commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images and Proclamation of the World Day for Audiovisual Heritage
5.34 31st biennial International Theatre Institute (ITI) World Congress (Manila, Philippines)
5.36 Sickle-cell anaemia, a public health priority
5.37 Africa Position Paper on the State of World Heritage in Africa and Proposal for the Creation of an African World Heritage Fund

6 Methods of work of the Organization

6.1 Report by the ad hoc working group on relations between the three organs of UNESCO
6.2 Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 79: grouping of Member States for the purpose of elections to the Executive Board – Recommendations of the Executive Board
6.3 Principles and guidelines regarding the establishment and operation of UNESCO institutes and centres (category 1) and institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)
6.4 Definition of regions with a view to the execution by the Organization of regional activities
6.5 Size of the Executive Board
6.6 Use of languages in UNESCO

7 Constitutional and legal questions

7.1 Legal framework for the elaboration, examination, adoption and follow-up of declarations, charters and other similar standard-setting instruments adopted by the General Conference and not covered by the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution

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8.1 Draft international convention against doping in sport
8.2 Draft declaration on universal norms on bioethics
8.3 Preliminary draft convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions and report by the Director-General thereon

B. Implementation of existing instruments

8.4 Establishment of a system of reports by Member States to the General Conference on measures taken to implement the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace
8.5 Comprehensive report by the Director-General to the General Conference on UNESCO's standard-setting instruments

9 Relations with Member States

9.1 Request for the admission of Palestine to UNESCO
9.2 Report by the Director-General concerning the protection of the name and logo of UNESCO in Member States

10 Administrative and financial questions

10.1 Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the reform process
10.2 Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 2003, and report by the External Auditor

10.3 Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO as at 31 December 2004 for the financial period ending 31 December 2005
10.5 Scale of assessments and currency of Member States' contributions
10.6 Collection of Member States' contributions
10.7 Working Capital Fund: level and administration
10.8 Staff Regulations and Staff Rules
10.9 Staff salaries, allowances and benefits
10.10 Report by the Director-General on the situation concerning the geographical distribution of the staff.
10.11 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and UNESCO Staff Pension Committee
10.12 Report by the Director-General on the state of the Medical Benefits Fund and appointment of Member States' representatives to the Board of Management for 2006-2007

11 Director-General

11.1 Appointment of the Director-General

12 Elections

12.1 Election of Members of the Executive Board
12.2 Election of the members of the Legal Committee for the 34th session
12.3 Election of members of the Headquarters Committee
12.4 Appointment of an External Auditor
12.5 Election of members of the Conciliation and Good Offices Commission responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes that may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education
12.6 Election of members of the Council of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)
12.7 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme (IFAP)
12.8 Election of members of the International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB)
12.9 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP)
12.10 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP)
12.11 Election of the members of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo
12.12 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)
12.13 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme
12.14 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC)
12.15 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS)
12.16 Election of members of the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

13 34th session of the General Conference

13.1 Venue of the 34th session of the General Conference

14 Other business

14.1 Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of the Sudan
14.2 Strengthening of cooperation with the Somali Republic
14.3 Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

04 Composition of the General Committee

On the report of the Nominations Committee, which had before it the proposals made by the Executive Board, and in accordance with Rule 29 of its Rules of Procedure, the General Conference at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 October 2005, elected its General Committee[1] as follows:

1. A complete list of elected officers of the General Conference is shown in the Annex to this volume.

President of the General Conference: Mr Musa bin Jaafar bin Hassan (Oman)

Vice-Presidents of the General Conference: the heads of the delegations of the following Member States:

Australia	France	Philippines
Austria	Gabon	Poland
Barbados	Ghana	Republic of Korea
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Grenada	Romania
Canada	Jordan	Saint Lucia
Colombia	Kuwait	Senegal
Comoros	Lithuania	Spain
Croatia	Madagascar	South Africa
Czech Republic	Malaysia	Syrian Arab Republic
Cuba	Nepal	Tunisia
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	United States of America
Egypt	Pakistan	Yemen

Chairperson of Commission I: Ms Bhaswati Mukherjee (India)
Chairperson of Commission II: Ms Gun-Britt Andersson (Sweden)
Chairperson of Commission III: Mr Julius Oszlanyi (Slovakia)
Chairperson of Commission IV: Mr Jaime Nualart (Mexico)
Chairperson of Commission V: Mr Mohammed S. Sheya (United Republic of Tanzania)
Chairperson of the Administrative Commission: Mr Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)
Chairperson of the Legal Committee: Mr Pierre-Michel Eisemann (France)
Chairperson of the Nominations Committee: Ms Sybil Campbell (Jamaica)
Chairperson of the Credentials Committee: Mr Dragoljub Najman (Serbia and Montenegro)
Chairperson of the Headquarters Committee: Mr Hector K. Villarroel (Philippines)

05 Organization of the work of the session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 October 2005, on the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Conference approved the plan for the organization of the work of the session submitted by the Executive Board (33 C/2 and Add., Add.2 and Add.3).

06 Admission to the 33rd session of observers from non-governmental organizations[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined the recommendations of the Executive Board concerning the admission to the 33rd session of the General Conference of non-governmental organizations other than those maintaining formal and operational relations, of foundations and similar institutions maintaining official relations, and of other international organizations wishing to be represented by observers,

Admits as observers at its 33rd session the international non-governmental organizations, foundations and similar institutions and other international organizations whose names appear on the list reproduced in the Annex hereunder.

ANNEX

Foundations and similar institutions and other international non-governmental organizations requesting participation in the 33rd session of the General Conference as Observers

A. Foundations and similar institutions

(1) Maintaining official relations with UNESCO

Friends of Waldorf Education – Rudolf Steiner Schools
Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights
Paul Gérin-Lajoie Foundation
UNESCO Centre of Catalonia

1. Resolution adopted at the 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 October 2005.

UNESCO Centre of the Basque Country
World Association of Children's Friends
World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention

(2) Not maintaining official relations with UNESCO

United Nations Foundation
World Anti-Doping Agency

B. Other international organizations not maintaining official relations

International Liaison Committee of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity
Teresian Association

C. International non-governmental organization with which cooperation continues on an informal basis

International Association of Art Critics

II Elections

07 Appointment of the Director-General[1]

The General Conference,

I

Having considered the Executive Board's proposal in document 33 C/NOM/3 concerning the appointment of the Director-General,

Acting in accordance with Article VI.2 of the Constitution,

Appoints Mr Koïchiro Matsuura Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for a period of four years from 15 November 2005;

II

Approves the draft contract submitted to it by the Executive Board in document 33 C/55, establishing the terms of appointment, salary and allowances of the Director-General, as well as the statute relating to the Director-General annexed thereto;

III

Decides to entrust to the Executive Board the examination of modalities for reflecting, in future, on matters relating to the Director-General, while taking into account Article V.6(b) and Article VI of the Constitution, parameters in respect of improving management performance and transparency in the Secretariat.

08 Election of Members of the Executive Board

At the 16th plenary meeting, on 14 October 2005, the President announced the results of the election of Members of the Executive Board, held on the same day on the basis of the lists of candidates submitted by the Nominations Committee.

The following Member States were thus elected:

Algeria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Benin
Brazil
China
Colombia
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Egypt
Ethiopia
Fiji
India
Japan
Lebanon
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Mexico
Nepal
Nigeria
Norway
Portugal
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Serbia and Montenegro
South Africa
Thailand
Togo
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. Resolution adopted at the 15th plenary meeting, on 12 October 2005.

09 Appointment of an External Auditor[1]

The General Conference

Expresses its appreciation to the Auditor-General of Canada for auditing the accounts of UNESCO for the period of her appointment;

Recalling Financial Regulation 12.1 of the Organization, which stipulates in particular that the External Auditor shall be the Auditor-General (or an officer holding the equivalent title) of a Member State,

Decides to appoint Mr Philippe Séguin, Auditor-General of France, as External Auditor to the Organization for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the financial periods 2006-2007, 2008-2009 and 2010-2011;

Approves the total audit fee of $510,000 for 2006-2007 requested by the External Auditor, in accordance with the conditions proposed in his application.

010 Election of members of the Council of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)[1]

The General Conference

Elects, in accordance with Article III of the Statutes of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education, the following Member States to be members of the Council of the Bureau until the end of the 35th session of the General Conference:[2]

Austria	Kenya	Portugal
Benin	Latvia	Republic of Korea
Canada	Netherlands	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Nigeria	Yemen
Jordan	Panama	

011 Election of members of the Conciliation and Good Offices Commission responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes that may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling Article 3 of the Protocol instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes that may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education,

Elects the following persons to be members of the Commission until the end of the 35th session of the General Conference:[3]

Ms Iman El Kaffas (Egypt)
Mr Munther W. Masri (Jordan)

012 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS)[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, as revised by 29 C/Resolution 19,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.
2. The other members of the Council of the Bureau, elected at the 32nd session and whose term of office expires at the end of the 34th session of the General Conference, are: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, India, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo and Ukraine.
3. The Member States Parties of the Protocol presented only two candidates for the five vacant seats. The remaining three vacant seats will be open for election at the 34th session of the General Conference.

Elects the following Member States to be members of the Committee until the end of the 35th session of the General Conference:[1]

Bangladesh	Gabon	Jamaica
Cameroon	Greece	Oman
Croatia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Saudi Arabia

013 Election of members of the International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB)[2]

The General Conference,

Recalling Article II of the Statutes of the International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere, approved by 16 C/Resolution 2.313 and amended by 19 C/Resolution 2.152, 20 C/Resolution 36.1, 23 C/Resolution 32.1 and 28 C/Resolution 22,

Elects the following Member States to be members of the International Coordinating Council until the end of the 35th session of the General Conference:[3]

Austria	Israel	Syrian Arab Republic
Chile	Lebanon	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Congo	Philippines	
Cuba	Romania	Viet Nam
Ethiopia	Sudan	
Gabon	Sweden	

014 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP)[2]

The General Conference,

Recalling Article II of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme, approved by 18 C/Resolution 2.232 and amended by 20 C/Resolution 36.1, 23 C/Resolution 32.1, 27 C/Resolution 2.6 and 28 C/Resolution 22,

Elects the following Member States to be members of the Intergovernmental Council until the end of the 35th session of the General Conference:[4]

Australia	Japan	Slovakia
Benin	Kazakhstan	South Africa
Costa Rica	Kuwait	Switzerland
Haiti	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	Nepal	

1. The other members of the Committee, elected at the 32nd session and whose term of office expires at the end of the 34th session of the General Conference are: Albania, Bahrain, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Germany, Netherlands, Russian Federation and Thailand.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.
3. The other members of the Council, elected at the 32nd session and whose term of office expires at the end of the 34th session of the General Conference are: Belarus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and United Republic of Tanzania.
4. The other members of the Council, elected at the 32nd session and whose term of office expires at the end of the 34th session of the General Conference are: Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, Eritrea, Germany, Iceland, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Turkey and Yemen.

015 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article II of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council for the Management of Social Transformations Programme, approved by 27 C/Resolution 5.2 and amended by 28 C/Resolution 22,

Elects the following Member States to be members of the Council until the end of the 35th session of the General Conference:[2]

Afghanistan	Israel	Thailand
Belgium	Malaysia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Congo	Morocco	Uganda
Costa Rica	South Africa	Uzbekistan
Dominican Republic	Sri Lanka	Venezuela
Egypt	Sweden	

016 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC)[1]

The General Conference,

Elects, in accordance with Article 11 of the Statutes of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC), the following Member States to be members of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee:[3]

Cameroon	Kenya	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Cuba	Mauritania	United Republic of Tanzania
Czech Republic	Netherlands	Uruguay
France	Peru	Zambia
Germany	Poland	
Japan	Senegal	
Kazakhstan	Slovakia	

017 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP)[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 20 C/Resolution 4/7.6/5, by which it approved the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation,

Elects, in accordance with Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 4, of the Statutes of the Committee, as amended by 28 C/Resolution 22, the following Member States to be members of the Committee until the end of the 35th session of the General Conference:[4]

Angola	Egypt	Republic of Korea
Bolivia	Guatemala	United Republic of Tanzania
China	Hungary	
Colombia	India	

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.
2. The other members of the Council, elected at the 32nd session and whose term of office expires at the end of the 34th session of the General Conference, are: Cameroon, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jordan, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Oman, Peru, Senegal and United Republic of Tanzania.
3. The other members of the Committee, elected at the 32nd session and whose term of office expires at the end of the 34th session of the General Conference, are: Canada, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, India, Italy, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United States of America and Venezuela.
4. The other members of the Committee, elected at the 32nd session and whose term of office expires at the end of the 34th session of the General Conference, are: Azerbaijan, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lithuania, Mali, Mexico, Switzerland and Uganda.

018 Election of the members of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 21 C/Resolution 4/11 whereby it approved the setting up of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo,

Elects the following Member States to be members of the Committee until the end of the 35th session of the General Conference:[2]

Belgium	Finland	Poland
Canada	Greece	Senegal
Costa Rica	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sudan
Dominican Republic	Japan	Switzerland
Egypt	Latvia	

019 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)[1]

The General Conference,

Elects, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 2 of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication, as amended by 28 C/Resolution 22, the following Member States to be members of the Council until the end of the 35th session of the General Conference:[3]

Afghanistan	Equatorial Guinea	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	Fiji	Sri Lanka
Barbados	Haiti	Thailand
Burkina Faso	Israel	Tunisia
Croatia	Netherlands	Uruguay
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Pakistan	
	Russian Federation	

020 Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme (IFAP)[1]

The General Conference,

Elects, in accordance with Article 2, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme, the following Member States to be members of the Council:[4]

Canada	Ethiopia	Poland
China	Germany	Sudan
Congo	Hungary	United Republic of Tanzania
Czech Republic	Jamaica	
Egypt	Malaysia	

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.
2. Group V(a) presented only one candidate for the two vacant seats: as a result, only 14 members were elected by the 33rd session of the General Conference. The full composition of 15 seats will be elected at the 34th session of the General Conference.
3. The other members of the Council, elected at the 32nd session and whose term of office expires at the end of the 34th session of the General Conference, are: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Jamaica, Latvia, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.
4. The other members of the Council, elected at the 32nd session and whose term of office expires at the end of the 34th session of the General Conference, are: Angola, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, France, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, New Zealand, Peru, Tunisia, Uruguay and Venezuela.

021 Election of members of the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)[1]

The General Conference

Elects, in accordance with paragraph 1(a) of Article IV of the Statutes of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, approved by 30 C/Resolution 44, the following experts to be members of the Governing Board until 31 December 2009:[2]

Mr Michael Söndermann (Germany)
Mr Ahmed Gouitaa (Morocco)
Mr Mukasa Male (Uganda)

022 Election of the members of the Legal Committee for the 34th session[1]

The General Conference

Elects, in accordance with its Rules of Procedure, the following Member States to be members of the Legal Committee from the beginning of the 34th session until the beginning of the 35th session of the General Conference:[3]

Algeria	Guatemala	Republic of Korea
Argentina	India	Republic of Moldova
Denmark	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Saint Lucia
Ecuador	Italy	Sudan
Egypt	Jamaica	Switzerland
Equatorial Guinea	Japan	Ukraine
France	Lebanon	United States of America
Ghana	Niger	Uzbekistan

023 Election of members of the Headquarters Committee[1]

The General Conference

Elects, in accordance with its Rules of Procedure, the following Member States to be members of the Headquarters Committee until the end of the 35th session:[4]

Australia	Ghana	Syrian Arab Republic
Bangladesh	Lebanon	Sweden
Cameroon	Netherlands	Zimbabwe
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Saint Lucia	
	Spain	

024 Grouping of Member States for the purpose of elections to the Executive Board

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005, the General Conference, pursuant to the report of Commission I, approved the inclusion of Brunei Darussalam in Electoral Group IV.[5]

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Nominations Committee at the 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.
2. The other members of the Governing Board, elected at the 32nd session of the General Conference and whose term of office will expire on 31 December 2007, are the following: Mr Edmundo Salas (El Salvador), Mr Jaroslav Norvàk (Czech Republic) and Mr Lê Mann Hung (Viet Nam).
3. At its 32nd session, the General Conference adopted 32 C/Resolution 78, deciding to increase the number of members of the Legal Committee to 24 as of the election scheduled to take place during the 33rd session of the General Conference, and to amend accordingly Rule 36.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. The Nominations Committee at its 3rd meeting on 6 October 2005, approved the geographical distribution of the 3 additional seats as follows: 1 additional seat for Group II and 2 additional seats for Group IV. Consequently, the geographical distribution of the 24 seats is the following: Group I – 5 seats; Group II – 3 seats; Group III – 5 seats; Group IV – 4 seats; Group V(a) – 3 seats and Group V(b) – 4 seats.
4. The other members of the Committee, elected at the 32nd session of the General Conference and whose term of office will expire at the end of the 34th session, are the following: Colombia, Congo, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay.
5. See 33 C/Resolution 93.

III Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013

1 Principles and guidelines in the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the discussions at the 32nd session of the General Conference, as well as at the subsequent sessions of the Executive Board, on the Organization's priorities,

Recalling 171 EX/Decision 30 concerning the preparation of the provisional agenda of the 33rd session of the General Conference,

Having examined document 33 C/6,

Emphasizing the need for UNESCO, as a specialized agency of the United Nations system, to pursue effectively its purposes and functions as laid down in its Constitution, and to contribute effectively to the objectives of the wider multilateral system, to inter-agency activities and to the development needs of Member States within its domains,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Millennium Declaration,

Considering that the Summit Outcome adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and reflection undertaken in connection with the 60th anniversary of UNESCO present an opportunity for the Director-General to set out a vision for UNESCO and how it could be managed as a modern, forward-looking United Nations organization, together with the requisite framework,

Also considering UNESCO's mandate and its comparative advantage within the system of international organizations in its areas of competence,

Further considering that UNESCO's mission, rooted in its Constitution, should be defined in the light of the evolving dynamics of global development,

Further considering it essential that the General Conference issue clear guidance to the Secretariat and the Executive Board on the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy,

Further considering it important that UNESCO's programmes have clear results and contribute to genuine change in the world,

Cognizant of the good quality of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 and the important contribution it has already made towards strengthening the Organization, in particular thanks to its strategic character and its clear focus,

I

1. *Invites* the Director-General to ensure due consideration in the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4) of the following principles and guidelines, which build on results-based programming, budgeting, management and monitoring (RBB and RBM) methodologies used within the United Nations system:
   (a) to define UNESCO's vision in a single mission statement, describing in contemporary terms the Organization's purpose and objectives, replacing the "unifying theme";
   (b) to define a limited number of overarching objectives, covering the full breadth of UNESCO's mandate, further concretizing the mission statement, replacing the "strategic thrusts";

1. Resolution adopted on the reports of Commissions I to V, on 20 and 21 October 2005.

(c) to further define and operationalize the overarching objectives into a limited set of strategic programme objectives, one or two for each of the four programmes, which in turn form the basis for a limited number of biennial sectoral priorities with measurable goals, expected results and clear benchmarks in future C/5 documents;
(d) to set measurable expected outcomes for the overarching objectives and the strategic programme priorities;
(e) to draw on the full implementation of RBM, with strict orientation on results and impact;
(f) to include in document 34 C/5 a road-map, including a timetable, towards full implementation of RBM;
(g) to structure the Medium-Term Strategy in such a way that it allows, in consecutive C/5 documents, for the development of a larger number of intersectoral programmes;
(h) to ensure that due attention is paid to the improvement of the visibility of the Organization;
(i) to define the complementary roles of Headquarters and the field so as to ensure measurable impact of UNESCO's activities at the country level, particularly in the least developed countries;
(j) to define the contribution of category 2 centres to strategic programme objectives;
(k) to focus UNESCO's general role on those areas in which the Organization has a core mandate and comparative advantage within the United Nations system, making sure that proposed actions of UNESCO and those of other international organizations are within their respective core mandates and not overlapping with each other;
(l) to make the Medium-Term Strategy a reader-friendly reference document for UNESCO's Member States and Secretariat, preferably limited to 30 pages, and with comprehensive summaries, as appropriate;

2. *Further invites* the Director-General to take into account the guidance offered by the General Conference at its 33rd session on the preparation of the Medium-Term Strategy;
3. *Encourages* the Director-General to make the appropriate organizational changes for the full delivery of the Medium-Term Strategy, including the introduction of structures facilitating greater intersectorality;

II

4. *Requests* the Director-General in the consultative process of Member States and National Commissions, which is an integral part of the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy:
   (a) to reflect the content of this resolution in the questionnaire to be sent to Member States and National Commissions, as well as in the regional consultations of these Commissions;
   (b) to create conditions for a high response rate to the questionnaire, among others by considerably reducing the number of questions in the questionnaire;
   (c) to submit to the Executive Board, besides the programmatic analysis of the responses of Member States and National Commissions to the questionnaire, a quantitative analysis of these responses, in order for the Board to assess the extent of support for specific programmes and initiatives;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to ensure that views shared by a majority of Member States are all taken into account in the process of the preparation of the Medium-Term Strategy;
6. *Further requests* the Director-General to submit progress reports to the Executive Board at its 174th and 175th sessions;
7. *Urges* the Director-General in preparing the Medium-Term Strategy to take due account of the recommendations and guidance offered by the internal and external auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit, as well as "when appropriate" guidance emanating from other internal or external evaluations or strategic reviews;

III

8. *Requests* the Member States of UNESCO and the UNESCO National Commissions to take this resolution into account in the process of consultation for the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy;
9. *Requests* the Executive Board to ensure that the above-mentioned principles and guidelines are taken into account in the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy;
10. *Decides* that the Draft Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4) shall be submitted to the General Conference at its 34th session.

2 Overall review of Major Programmes II and III[1]

The General Conference

1. *Decides* to launch an overall review of Major Programmes II and III against the background of UNESCO's mandate, country and regional priorities and today's global needs, which would form an integral part of and contribute to programme planning;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to undertake a review with a mandate along the lines indicated below by setting up a team of expert scientific representatives of Member States, inclusive of all regions, and appropriate intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, working in close partnership with the Secretariat;
3. *Further requests* the Director-General to submit a report on the conclusions and recommendations of the expert team through the Executive Board to the General Conference at its 34th session with a view to integrating the agreed conclusions and recommendations into the Programme and Budget (34 C/5) and the Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4);
4. *Welcomes* the intention of the Director-General to adjust the evaluation plan for 2006-2007 with a view to providing $120,000 from regular resources under the Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5) for the purposes of conducting the team review;
5. *Urges* Member States to provide adequate complementary extrabudgetary resources in addition to those to be provided from the regular programme and budget (33 C/5), and to do so at the earliest possible time.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

IV Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009

3 Programme of action for the sustainable development of small island developing States (SIDS): further implementation[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the adoption at its 32nd session of 32 C/Resolution 48 specifically addressed to the "Sustainable development of small island developing States: further implementation and review of the Barbados Programme of Action (Barbados+10)", with its operative paragraphs addressed to Member States and Associate Members, non-governmental organizations in official relations with UNESCO, and the Director-General,

Welcoming the subsequent decision by the Director-General to formalize the coordination of UNESCO inputs to the Barbados+10 process through the creation in February 2004 of a high-level intersectoral and interregional working group to promote and coordinate UNESCO-wide contributions to the Barbados+10 review and forward-planning process,

Taking note of the convening by the United Nations of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which was held in Port Louis, Mauritius, from 10 to 14 January 2005,

Taking note also of the distinctive contribution made by UNESCO to the review and forward-planning process and to events connected with the International Meeting in Mauritius, in such fields as the role of culture in the sustainable development of small island developing States, youth visioning for island living, communities in action, ocean and coastal management, and the civil society forum,

Welcoming the adoption by the International Meeting of the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),

Noting that the principal negotiated outputs of the Mauritius International Meeting – the political declaration and the strategy document – call for action in many fields relating to UNESCO's concerns, programmes and priorities,

Acknowledging the convening in March 2005 at UNESCO Headquarters of an Intersectoral Information Meeting for Permanent Delegates and Observers, which provided an opportunity for a preliminary presentation and exchange of views on the possible contribution of the Organization to the Mauritius Strategy,

Noting the endorsement in July 2005 of the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy by the United Nations General Assembly,[2]

Further noting the invitation by the General Assembly to all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional economic commissions, among others, to take timely action to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

1. *Urges* Member States and Associate Members to:
   (a) participate actively in the implementation of and the follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy;
   (b) mobilize UNESCO's programmes and networks in their respective countries and regions to promote further the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States by taking advantage of synergies of action across the Organization's programmes and programme sectors and the opportunities afforded by the Participation Programme and other sources of support;

1. Resolution adopted on the reports of Commissions I to V, on 19 and 20 October 2005.
2. Draft resolution A/59/L.63 submitted by Jamaica, adopted by the General Assembly on 14 July 2005.

2. *Urges* non-governmental organizations in official relations with UNESCO to:
   (a) work in close partnership with governments and other stakeholders in the follow-up to the Mauritius International Meeting;
   (b) strengthen cooperation with civil society in small island developing States in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to:
   (a) continue to mainstream the Mauritius Strategy in the Organization's activities and work programmes;
   (b) continue, at the same time, to promote a holistic integrated approach to sustainable living and development in small island developing States and to nurture intersectoral cooperation with an intergenerational dimension, at the interregional level, by means of the proven platform approach;
   (c) collaborate fully with the United Nations family of institutions and other international and regional organizations in contributing to the timely follow-up to and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy;
   (d) include appropriate proposals for UNESCO's further contribution to the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy in the preparation of the Organization's Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4).

4 Combating fanaticism, extremism and terrorism[1]

The General Conference,

Thanking the Director-General for his efforts to ensure that UNESCO plays its role in combating fanaticism, extremism and terrorism within all the realms of its mandate and in accordance with the United Nations Secretary-General's call for action in this domain,

Recalling 31 C/Resolution 39, 32 C/Resolution 30 and 32 C/Resolution 47,

Recalling 172 EX/Decision 53 of the Executive Board which, seeking to enhance UNESCO's contribution to international action against terrorism through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information, has:

recognized the link between activities in support of the dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, and efforts to discourage and dissuade extremism and fanaticism;

underlined the importance of implementing concrete and sustained action in UNESCO's various domains aimed at fostering the dialogue among peoples and countering extremism and fanaticism;

requested the Director-General to include concrete activities in the work plans for the Programme and Budget for 2006-2007, once approved by the General Conference, and to report thereon to the Executive Board at its 174th session;

Acknowledging the range of valuable initiatives and meetings held as part of the dialogue among civilizations and *building on* the results of the International Congress "Education for Shared Values for Intercultural and Interfaith Understanding" initiated by the National Commissions for UNESCO of the Asia-Pacific region, held in Adelaide, Australia, from 28 November to 3 December 2004, and on the "Call to Action" agreed at the Congress founded upon the ideals of the Delors Report pillar "Learning to Live Together" and the dialogue among civilizations, and in the context of the mandate of UNESCO,

Requests the Director-General to prepare for draft document 34 C/5 an intersectoral programme, involving all sectors, to continue and strengthen initiatives in the development of curriculum frameworks and materials for education for shared values for intercultural and interfaith understanding.

5 Preparations for the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA VI)[2]

The General Conference,

Reaffirming the strategic importance of adult education,

Noting that CONFINTEA VI (2009) offers a unique opportunity to undertake a mid-term review of the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012) and that it provides the opportunity to promote and reaffirm support for the Education for All goals relating to the literacy and life skills of young adults and adults (Dakar goals 3 and 4),

Recognizing the importance of advanced planning by UNESCO and its Member States to the success of CONFINTEA VI,

Invites the Director-General to consider the inclusion of provision for CONFINTEA VI when preparing document 34 C/5.

1. Resolution adopted on the reports of Commissions II to V, on 19 and 20 October 2005.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

V Programme and Budget for 2006-2007

General policy and Direction

6 Governing bodies, Direction and Participation in the joint machinery of the United Nations system[1]

The General Conference
Authorizes the Director-General:
(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:
  (i) organize at UNESCO Headquarters the 34th session of the General Conference (October-November 2007) and five ordinary sessions of the Executive Board during 2006-2007;
  (ii) provide for the functioning of the Directorate and the chapters comprising the Direction of the Organization;
  (iii) contribute to the running costs of the joint machinery of the United Nations system;
(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $19,873,600 for programme costs and $18,786,500 for staff costs.

Programmes

7 Major Programme I – Education[2]

The General Conference

A. Under Programme I.1 Strengthening EFA coordination and planning

Subprogramme I.1.1 Enhancing international coordination and monitoring for EFA

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
  (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
    (i) ensure the effective discharge of UNESCO's role of international coordination and monitoring of Education for All (EFA), including the publication of the annual *EFA Global Monitoring Report*;
    (ii) perform the Organization's advocacy role in order to maintain political momentum and commitment, as well as stimulate donor mobilization and harmonization;
    (iii) organize EFA forums and consultations of educationalists, civil society organizations and the private sector;
  (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $3,848,300 for programme costs and $65,300 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

Subprogramme I.1.2 Policy, planning and evaluation for achieving EFA

2. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) support Member States' capacities in planning, management and evaluation of EFA implementation within sector-wide education development plans, poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), Common Country Assessments (CCA), MDG reports, donor coordination frameworks such as the Fast Track Initiative (FTI), the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) and other international initiatives; to this end, UNESCO will respond to the needs of Africa, LDCs, E-9 countries, countries in post-conflict and reconstruction situations, women and youth;
      (ii) develop and prepare country education status papers, taking stock of national education development, particularly with respect to EFA implementation and UNESCO's support;
      (iii) enhance policy dialogue and networks for information exchange at global, regional, subregional and country levels;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $5,066,400 for programme costs and $87,000 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

B. Under Programme I.2 Attaining basic education for all

Subprogramme I.2.1 Universal basic education

3. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) promote the right to education through support for the efforts of Member States to ensure equality of opportunities for all in basic education;
      (ii) assist Member States in the development of strategic options to expand access to quality to early childhood care and education (ECCE) services;
      (iii) assist Member States in innovation and reform to provide universal access to and completion of primary education of good quality in partnership with key partners of the EFA movement;
      (iv) support the efforts of Member States to increase access to and retention of girls in primary education and their transition to secondary education in fulfilment of the EFA and MDG goals on gender parity, equality and women's empowerment and promote partnerships among all key stakeholders to improve girls' and women's participation in and completion of quality basic education and their wider opportunities in society;
      (v) assist Member States in developing inclusive education policies and systems to provide basic education for marginalized children;
      (vi) act upon and implement paragraph 55(b) of the Doha Plan of Action, issued at the Second South Summit of the Group of 77 and China, calling for the establishment of a South-South cooperation fund for education that facilitates the implementation of a cooperation programme in education, with the objectives of enabling developing countries to meet the objectives of the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and the Millennium Development Goals relating to literacy, including through the exchange of experiences in the conduct of pilot projects in education among and within developing countries, and discuss the financial implications of creating such a programme at the 174th session of the Executive Board;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $7,733,100 for programme costs and $133,900 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme I.2.2 Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD)

4. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) implement the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) in a first phase in a select number of countries with concrete technical and financial assistance in close collaboration with partners at national, regional and international levels, drawing on the in-depth needs assessments undertaken during the 2005 LIFE preparatory phase;
      (ii) enhance its coordinating and catalytic role in stimulating activities at the international level and support Member States in implementing the United Nations Literacy Decade International Plan of Action;

(iii) support the use of non-formal education in the acquisition and development of literacy, sustainable livelihoods, microcredit and life skills, with particular focus on out-of-school children and adolescents, persons with special needs, marginalized youth and adults, particularly girls and women, living in rural areas;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $6,166,900 for programme costs and $105,900 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme I.2.3 Teacher education

5. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) assist Member States of sub-Saharan Africa in restructuring national policy for teachers, as well as educational and administrative supervisory staff, and education for teachers and supervisory staff so that such policy and education may serve existing national development goals better; and phase in guidelines and good practices for the quick replacement of large numbers of teachers lost through attrition or incapacitation or needed because of burgeoning numbers of enrolments in primary, secondary and higher education;
      (ii) advise Member States on strengthening national, regional and institutional capacities for teacher education, teacher recruitment and retention; and address both quantity and quality issues pertinent to the achievement of EFA goals and MDGs;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $3,359,300 for programme costs and $57,700 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

C. Under Programme I.3 Enhancing quality education

Subprogramme I.3.1 Quality education for learning to live together

6. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) support Member States in promoting rights-based quality education systems that are based on a holistic view of quality that includes contributions to building peace, fostering respect for human rights and human values, the full development of the human personality, including aspects of physical education and health, and arts education, and facilitating the acquisition of the full range of life skills with due respect for the diversity of cultures, customs and traditions;
      (ii) meet UNESCO's statutory obligations in quality education, including the new responsibilities of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, support for the World Programme on Human Rights Education, and the follow-up to the International Convention against Doping in Sport;
      (iii) provide Member States with good examples of quality education in practice and support to assess learning outcomes;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $5,214,400 for programme costs and $89,600 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme I.3.2 HIV/AIDS and education

7. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) enable UNESCO to lead the Global Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Education (EDUCAIDS), in partnership with UNAIDS and other key stakeholders in order to scale up action by the Education Sector addressing HIV/AIDS through improved coordination, increased capacity and revitalized commitment at all levels;
      (ii) support comprehensive responses to HIV/AIDS in selected highly affected countries through formal education that reduces risk and vulnerability, and with close links to Education for All and the two relevant flagship programmes;
      (iii) support comprehensive responses to HIV/AIDS in selected highly affected countries through non-formal education and community involvement, including the active participation of people living with HIV and AIDS;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,250,700 for programme costs and $21,500 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

D. Under Programme I.4 Supporting post-primary education systems

Subprogramme I.4.1 Secondary and technical/vocational education

8. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) support Member States in improving the quality of post-primary education, promoting the expansion, diversification and improvement of secondary education and strengthening policy-making, planning and monitoring of science and technology education programmes at the secondary and higher education levels, particularly in developing countries and in countries in transition;
      (ii) support education policy-makers, particularly in LDCs, in order to implement the tenets of the Bonn Declaration adopted at "Learning for Work, Citizenship and Sustainability" and the international meeting of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) experts (Seoul+5) and to align their national TVET systems to be consistent with the objectives of sustainable development, taking the significant contribution of the Bonn Centre (UNEVOC) into account in the implementation of these activities;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $2,639,500 for programme costs and $45,300 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme I.4.2 Higher education for the knowledge society

9. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) support Member States, institutions and other stakeholders in improving the quality of higher education by setting up quality assurance mechanisms for higher education provision and by updating the regional conventions on the recognition of qualifications;
      (ii) strengthen capacities at system and institution levels in Member States, particularly in developing and post-conflict countries, to reform higher education systems in line with the recommendations of the World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE) and the Higher Education Partners' Meeting (WCHE+5);
      (iii) strengthen international cooperation in higher education, particularly the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs programme as an effective strategy for engaging higher education in global priorities and for building capacities to increase and permit access, transfer and adaptation of knowledge within and across borders;
      (iv) assist Member States in the development of national policies in the area of use and application of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education, from basic to higher education and beyond, in joint intersectoral action with Major Programme V;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,769,100 for programme costs and $30,400 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

♦ *Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*

10. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to execute to completion the projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes "Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty" and "The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society";
   (b) to evaluate and monitor the implementation, as well as assess the impact, of the various projects;
   (c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance the coherence and learning process in the execution of approved projects;
   (d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,050,000 for programme costs.

8 UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)[1]

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the report of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE) for the 2004-2005 biennium,

Recognizing the important role that IBE, a UNESCO institute specializing in educational contents, methods, policies and curriculum development processes, plays in the achievement of Major Programme I,

1. *Requests* the IBE Council, in accordance with the Bureau's Statutes and the present resolution, when approving the Bureau's budget for 2006 and 2007:
   (a) to ensure that IBE's activities are in consonance with UNESCO's strategic objectives and priorities for the education programme, in particular basic education for all, HIV/AIDS and education, the promotion of quality education and the expansion and renewal of general secondary education;
   (b) to consolidate and strengthen the three IBE basic programmes, namely:
      (i) capacity-building for curriculum development in Member States, with particular emphasis on conflict or post-conflict situations, poverty alleviation and intercultural dialogue;
      (ii) management of an observatory of trends in the field of school curriculum and development of resource banks granting access to up-to-date information, together with examples of good educational practices and innovations to monitor Education for All;
      (iii) promotion and renewal of the international dialogue on educational policies and enhancement of the skills of those involved in policy dialogue in the field of education, particularly in Africa;
   (c) to continue the dissemination of quality and up-to-date information and analyses through its publications and website;
   (d) to continue cross-cutting and programme support activities, namely:
      (i) cooperation and technical assistance, at the request of Member States, to strengthen activities supporting curriculum development processes;
      (ii) management of an international clearing house for curricula addressing HIV/AIDS and education;
      (iii) curriculum development and poverty alleviation, especially in sub-Saharan Africa;
   (e) to continue to mobilize the human and financial resources necessary for IBE to accomplish its mission;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the activities of IBE by providing a financial allocation of $4,591,000 under Major Programme I;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Swiss authorities, Member States and other agencies and institutions which have made intellectual and financial contributions to IBE activities during previous biennia and *invites* them to continue their support;
4. *Invites* Member States, international organizations and other agencies:
   (a) to take full advantage of the expertise of IBE to support Member States in developing and strengthening their capacity for managing curriculum development and change;
   (b) to contribute financially and by other appropriate means to the effective implementation of IBE activities in the service of Member States, in line with its mission, with the priorities of Major Programme I and with UNESCO's strategic objectives for 2002-2007.

9 UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)[1]

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the report of the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) for the 2004-2005 biennium,

Recognizing the important role of IIEP in the fulfilment of Major Programme I,

1. *Requests* the IIEP Governing Board, in accordance with the Institute's Statutes and the present resolution, when approving the Institute's budget for 2006-2007:
   (a) to ensure that the objectives and activities of IIEP are in consonance with the strategic objectives and priorities of the education programme;
   (b) to reinforce Member States' capacity-building in strategic planning, policy analysis, administration and management of education systems, with a view to assisting them in achieving the international commitments in favour of Education for All;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

(c) to strengthen national, subregional and interregional training programmes in educational planning, management, evaluation and monitoring, in cooperation with the other UNESCO education institutes, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, and the UNESCO field office network;
(d) to carry out research and studies aimed at the upgrading of knowledge in educational policy planning and administration, at the production, sharing and transfer of such knowledge and at the exchange of experiences and information among Member States;
(e) to execute operational projects in its field of competence;

2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the operation of the Institute by providing a financial allocation of $5,100,000 under Major Programme I;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Member States and organizations that have supported the Institute's activities through voluntary contributions and contractual agreements, as well as to the Government of the French Republic which provides its premises free of charge and periodically finances their upkeep, and *invites* them to continue their support in 2006-2007 and future years;
4. *Appeals* to Member States to grant, renew or increase their voluntary contributions, with a view to strengthening the activities of IIEP, in accordance with Article VIII of its Statutes so that, with additional resources and its premises provided by the French Government, it may meet the needs of Member States better in all fields of Major Programme I.

10 UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)[1]

The General Conference,
Acknowledging the report of the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) for the 2004-2005 biennium,
Recognizing lifelong learning as a guiding and organizing principle for educational policy and reform in developing and industrialized countries,
Reaffirming the strategic importance of literacy and adult learning in achieving the EFA, CONFINTEA and Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012), the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) and UNESCO's Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE),

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of UIE:
(a) to ensure that the objectives and activities of UIE are in consonance with UNESCO's strategic objectives and priorities for the education programme and in line with the Organization's reform and decentralization policy;
(b) to ensure the Institute's contribution to Major Programme I by developing further its function as UNESCO's international resource and service centre for literacy, non-formal education and adult and lifelong learning;
(c) to give priority to LIFE and design and implement innovative activities to support it;
(d) to create conditions and a sustainable institutional framework that will enable UIE to deliver its services to Member States by promoting capacity-building, conducting focused action and policy-driven research, supporting policy dialogue and advocacy, enhancing inter-agency cooperation and improving the outreach of its specific networks and relations to actors and institutions worldwide;
(e) to develop UIE's strategic approach further in order to contribute through its activities to the aims of three interrelated international commitments, namely the CONFINTEA V Declaration and Agenda for the Future, the EFA Dakar Framework for Action and the United Nations Literacy Decade, specifically by:
(i) enhancing national capacities for designing and implementing innovative and effective provision of literacy and adult learning opportunities, especially for disadvantaged and excluded groups;
(ii) promoting research in specific areas of adult and lifelong learning with the focus on innovative and empowering approaches for disadvantaged populations and groups with special needs;
(iii) collecting and disseminating information on ongoing trends and innovation regarding educational policy, concepts and practices in literacy, non-formal education (NFE) and adult and lifelong learning in all world regions;
(iv) launching case studies on the recognition of experience, an integral part of education for all, on the basis of questionnaires sent to Member States so that they may express their interests and needs; establishing a network of experts and practitioners; and organizing exchanges between representatives of developing countries and developed countries on the most innovative practices with a view to their mutual enrichment;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

(v) reviewing, analysing and disseminating policies, mechanisms and practices on the recognition, validation and accreditation of prior and informal learning;

2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of $1,900,000 under Major Programme I, of which up to $900,000 for UIE restructuring and UIE staff indemnities;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the German Government, which has made in the past and has expressed its intention to make in the 2006-2007 biennium a substantial financial contribution and provides its premises free of charge, and to the Member States, bilateral and multilateral agencies and foundations that have supported the UIE programme in a phase of transition through voluntary contributions and *invites* them to continue their support in 2006-2007 and future years;
4. *Appeals* to Member States to grant or renew their support in order to enable UIE to meet the priorities set in LIFE and the expectations expressed in the CONFINTEA V recommendations and to carry out activities relating to attaining EFA goals as stipulated in the Dakar Framework for Action and the implementation of the United Nations Literacy Decade, as outlined in the Institute's strategic medium-term plan (2002-2007).

11 UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)[1]

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the report of the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) for the 2004-2005 biennium,

Bearing in mind that the application of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education should help to meet the challenges of the knowledge society, contribute to the reduction of the digital divide and disparities in access to knowledge and provide opportunities for attaining quality education and lifelong learning for all,

1. *Requests* the IITE Governing Board to ensure that IITE in 2006-2007, in accordance with its mandate and on the basis of UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007:
   (a) pursues the objectives and activities of IITE in consonance with UNESCO's strategic objectives and priorities for the education programme;
   (b) supports national capacity-building in the application of ICTs in the education systems of Member States;
   (c) carries out research in different fields of ICT educational applications aimed at improving the quality of education, informing an information environment for education and promoting the use of ICTs in education for learning to live together, and places their results at the disposal of the international educational community;
   (d) develops training materials and modules on various aspects of ICT applications in education at different levels and initiates corresponding training in partnership with ministries of education, Major Programme I, Major Programme V, field offices and institutes;
   (e) reinforces clearing house activities, enhances networking of national focal points for cooperation with IITE and expands the IITE portal to meet educational needs and information-sharing on best practices and innovative use of ICTs in education;
   (f) implements operational projects in its field of competence;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of $1,100,000 under Major Programme I;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of the Russian Federation for its financial contribution and for providing its premises free of charge;
4. *Appeals* to UNESCO Member States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to grant or augment their support to enable IITE to increase its programme activities in the 2006-2007 biennium.

12 UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)[1]

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the report of the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) for the 2004-2005 biennium,

Taking into account the needs of developing countries in Africa with respect to building and improving capacities for educational development and reform in order to meet EFA goals,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

1. *Requests* the IICBA Governing Board, in accordance with the Institute's Statutes and the present resolution, when approving the Institute's budget for 2006-2007:
   (a) to ensure that the objectives and activities of IICBA are in consonance with UNESCO's strategic objectives and priorities for the education programme;
   (b) to strengthen the Institute's capacity in teacher education to lead jointly with the Education Sector and BREDA in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UNESCO's Teacher Training Initiative in sub-Saharan Africa;
   (c) to support the Institute's efforts in building capacities for educational policy and leadership in Africa;
   (d) to manage and scale up successful distance education programmes through the use of ICTs so as to address the problem of teacher shortages in Africa;
   (e) to explore innovative approaches to address challenges faced by African teachers, including HIV/AIDS;
   (f) to forge effective partnerships and networks with donors and bilateral and multilateral organizations in order to identify and execute comprehensive strategies for Africa's educational development;
2. *Invites* the Governing Board to ensure harmonization of the orientations and activities of IICBA with the strategic objectives and priorities of the education programme;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of $2,000,000 under Major Programme I;
4. *Expresses its gratitude* to Member States and organizations which have supported the Institute's establishment and programmes;
5. *Appeals* to Member States to renew and increase their voluntary contributions, with a view to enabling IICBA to contribute to the substantive improvement of teacher education and other educational institutions in Africa.

13 UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)[1]

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the report of the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) for the 2004-2005 biennium,

Convinced of the important role which IESALC has to play in the transformation of higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of IESALC to give priority to the following objectives in the Institute's programme:
   (a) to ensure that the objectives and activities of IESALC are in consonance with UNESCO's strategic objectives and priorities for the education programme;
   (b) to contribute to the renewal of higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean through the regional follow-up to the World Conference on Higher Education and through assistance to Member States in formulating higher education policies;
   (c) to develop and reinforce inter-university cooperation, including the establishment of specialized cooperation networks focusing on research, planning, management and evaluation in the field of higher education;
   (d) to act as a clearing house and reference centre supporting Member States and institutions in the improvement of higher education;
2. *Also invites* the Governing Board to ensure harmonization of the orientations and activities of IESALC with the relevant objectives and strategies of the education programme;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of $2,200,000 under Major Programme I;
4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Venezuelan Government, which provides the premises of IESALC free of charge;
5. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations, donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to grant or renew their support to enable IESALC to implement the programme activities envisaged for the 2006-2007 biennium.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

14 International Convention against Doping in Sport[1]

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, hereinafter referred to as "UNESCO", meeting in Paris, from 3 to 21 October 2005, at its 33rd session,

Considering that the aim of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture,

Referring to existing international instruments relating to human rights,

Aware of resolution 58/5 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 3 November 2003, concerning sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, notably its paragraph 7,

Conscious that sport should play an important role in the protection of health, in moral, cultural and physical education and in promoting international understanding and peace,

Noting the need to encourage and coordinate international cooperation towards the elimination of doping in sport,

Concerned by the use of doping by athletes in sport and the consequences thereof for their health, the principle of fair play, the elimination of cheating and the future of sport,

Mindful that doping puts at risk the ethical principles and educational values embodied in the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport of UNESCO and in the Olympic Charter,

Recalling that the Anti-Doping Convention and its Additional Protocol adopted within the framework of the Council of Europe are the public international law tools which are at the origin of national anti-doping policies and of intergovernmental cooperation,

Recalling the recommendations on doping adopted by the second, third and fourth International Conferences of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport organized by UNESCO at Moscow (1988), Punta del Este (1999) and Athens (2004) and 32 C/Resolution 9 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 32nd session (2003),

Bearing in mind the World Anti-Doping Code adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency at the World Conference on Doping in Sport, Copenhagen, 5 March 2003, and the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sport,

Mindful also of the influence that elite athletes have on youth,

Aware of the ongoing need to conduct and promote research with the objectives of improving detection of doping and better understanding of the factors affecting use in order for prevention strategies to be most effective,

Aware also of the importance of ongoing education of athletes, athlete support personnel and the community at large in preventing doping,

Mindful of the need to build the capacity of States Parties to implement anti-doping programmes,

Aware that public authorities and the organizations responsible for sport have complementary responsibilities to prevent and combat doping in sport, notably to ensure the proper conduct, on the basis of the principle of fair play, of sports events and to protect the health of those that take part in them,

Recognizing that these authorities and organizations must work together for these purposes, ensuring the highest degree of independence and transparency at all appropriate levels,

Determined to take further and stronger cooperative action aimed at the elimination of doping in sport,

Recognizing that the elimination of doping in sport is dependent in part upon progressive harmonization of anti-doping standards and practices in sport and cooperation at the national and global levels,

Adopts this Convention on this nineteenth day of October 2005.

I. Scope

Article 1 – Purpose of the Convention

The purpose of this Convention, within the framework of the strategy and programme of activities of UNESCO in the area of physical education and sport, is to promote the prevention of and the fight against doping in sport, with a view to its elimination.

Article 2 – Definitions

These definitions are to be understood within the context of the World Anti-Doping Code. However, in case of conflict the provisions of the Convention will prevail.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. "Accredited doping control laboratories" means laboratories accredited by the World Anti-Doping Agency.

2. "Anti-doping organization" means an entity that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other major event organizations that conduct testing at their events, the World Anti-Doping Agency, international federations and national anti-doping organizations.

3. "Anti-doping rule violation" in sport means one or more of the following:

   (a) the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's bodily specimen;

   (b) use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method;

   (c) refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules or otherwise evading sample collection;

   (d) violation of applicable requirements regarding athlete availability for out-of-competition testing, including failure to provide required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules;

   (e) tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of doping control;

   (f) possession of prohibited substances or methods;

   (g) trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method;

   (h) administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method to any athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any attempted violation.

4. "Athlete" means, for the purposes of doping control, any person who participates in sport at the international or national level as defined by each national anti-doping organization and accepted by States Parties and any additional person who participates in a sport or event at a lower level accepted by States Parties. For the purposes of education and training programmes, "athlete" means any person who participates in sport under the authority of a sports organization.

5. "Athlete support personnel" means any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel working with or treating athletes participating in or preparing for sports competition.

6. "Code" means the World Anti-Doping Code adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency on 5 March 2003 at Copenhagen which is attached as Appendix 1 to this Convention.

7. "Competition" means a single race, match, game or singular athletic contest.

8. "Doping control" means the process including test distribution planning, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

9. "Doping in sport" means the occurrence of an anti-doping rule violation.

10. "Duly authorized doping control teams" means doping control teams operating under the authority of international or national anti-doping organizations.

11. "In-competition" testing means, for purposes of differentiating between in-competition and out-of-competition testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an international federation or other relevant anti-doping organization, a test where an athlete is selected for testing in connection with a specific competition.

12. "International Standard for Laboratories" means the standard which is attached as Appendix 2 to this Convention.

13. "International Standard for Testing" means the standard which is attached as Appendix 3 to this Convention.

14. "No advance notice" means a doping control which takes place with no advance warning to the athlete and where the athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through sample provision.

15. "Olympic Movement" means all those who agree to be guided by the Olympic Charter and who recognize the authority of the International Olympic Committee, namely the international federations of sports on the programme of the Olympic Games, the National Olympic Committees, the Organizing Committees of the Olympic Games, athletes, judges and referees, associations and clubs, as well as all the organizations and institutions recognized by the International Olympic Committee.
16. "Out-of-competition" doping control means any doping control which is not conducted in competition.
17. "Prohibited List" means the list which appears in Annex I to this Convention identifying the prohibited substances and prohibited methods.
18. "Prohibited method" means any method so described on the Prohibited List, which appears in Annex I to this Convention.
19. "Prohibited substance" means any substance so described on the Prohibited List, which appears in Annex I to this Convention.
20. "Sports organization" means any organization that serves as the ruling body for an event for one or several sports.
21. "Standards for Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions" means those standards that appear in Annex II to this Convention.
22. "Testing" means the parts of the doping control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling and sample transport to the laboratory.
23. "Therapeutic use exemption" means an exemption granted in accordance with Standards for Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
24. "Use" means the application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any prohibited substance or prohibited method.
25. "World Anti-Doping Agency" (WADA) means the foundation so named established under Swiss law on 10 November 1999.

Article 3 – Means to achieve the purpose of the Convention

In order to achieve the purpose of the Convention, States Parties undertake to:

(a) adopt appropriate measures at the national and international levels which are consistent with the principles of the Code;

(b) encourage all forms of international cooperation aimed at protecting athletes and ethics in sport and at sharing the results of research;

(c) foster international cooperation between States Parties and leading organizations in the fight against doping in sport, in particular with the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Article 4 – Relationship of the Convention to the Code

1. In order to coordinate the implementation, at the national and international levels, of the fight against doping in sport, States Parties commit themselves to the principles of the Code as the basis for the measures provided for in Article 5 of this Convention. Nothing in this Convention prevents States Parties from adopting additional measures complementary to the Code.
2. The Code and the most current version of Appendices 2 and 3 are reproduced for information purposes and are not an integral part of this Convention. The Appendices as such do not create any binding obligations under international law for States Parties.
3. The Annexes are an integral part of this Convention.

Article 5 – Measures to achieve the objectives of the Convention

In abiding by the obligations contained in this Convention, each State Party undertakes to adopt appropriate measures. Such measures may include legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices.

Article 6 – Relationship to other international instruments

This Convention shall not alter the rights and obligations of States Parties which arise from other agreements previously concluded and consistent with the object and purpose of this Convention. This does not affect the enjoyment by other States Parties of their rights or the performance of their obligations under this Convention.

II. Anti-doping activities at the national level

Article 7 – Domestic coordination

States Parties shall ensure the application of the present Convention, notably through domestic coordination. To meet their obligations under this Convention, States Parties may rely on anti-doping organizations as well as sports authorities and organizations.

Article 8 – Restricting the availability and use in sport of prohibited substances and methods

1. States Parties shall, where appropriate, adopt measures to restrict the availability of prohibited substances and methods in order to restrict their use in sport by athletes, unless the use is based upon a therapeutic use exemption. These include measures against trafficking to athletes and, to this end, measures to control production, movement, importation, distribution and sale.
2. States Parties shall adopt, or encourage, where appropriate, the relevant entities within their jurisdictions to adopt measures to prevent and to restrict the use and possession of prohibited substances and methods by athletes in sport, unless the use is based upon a therapeutic use exemption.
3. No measures taken pursuant to this Convention will impede the availability for legitimate purposes of substances and methods otherwise prohibited or controlled in sport.

Article 9 – Measures against athlete support personnel

States Parties shall themselves take measures or encourage sports organizations and anti-doping organizations to adopt measures, including sanctions or penalties, aimed at athlete support personnel who commit an anti-doping rule violation or other offence connected with doping in sport.

Article 10 – Nutritional supplements

States Parties, where appropriate, shall encourage producers and distributors of nutritional supplements to establish best practices in the marketing and distribution of nutritional supplements, including information regarding their analytic composition and quality assurance.

Article 11 – Financial measures

States Parties shall, where appropriate:

(a) provide funding within their respective budgets to support a national testing programme across all sports or assist sports organizations and anti-doping organizations in financing doping controls either by direct subsidies or grants, or by recognizing the costs of such controls when determining the overall subsidies or grants to be awarded to those organizations;

(b) take steps to withhold sport-related financial support to individual athletes or athlete support personnel who have been suspended following an anti-doping rule violation, during the period of their suspension;

(c) withhold some or all financial or other sport-related support from any sports organization or anti-doping organization not in compliance with the Code or applicable anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code.

Article 12 – Measures to facilitate doping control

States Parties shall, where appropriate:

(a) encourage and facilitate the implementation by sports organizations and anti-doping organizations within their jurisdiction of doping controls in a manner consistent with the Code, including no-advance notice, out-of-competition and in-competition testing;

(b) encourage and facilitate the negotiation by sports organizations and anti-doping organizations of agreements permitting their members to be tested by duly authorized doping control teams from other countries;

(c) undertake to assist the sports organizations and anti-doping organizations within their jurisdiction in gaining access to an accredited doping control laboratory for the purposes of doping control analysis.

III. International cooperation

Article 13 – Cooperation between anti-doping organizations and sports organizations

States Parties shall encourage cooperation between anti-doping organizations, public authorities and sports organizations within their jurisdiction and those within the jurisdiction of other States Parties in order to achieve, at the international level, the purpose of this Convention.

Article 14 – Supporting the mission of the World Anti-Doping Agency

States Parties undertake to support the important mission of the World Anti-Doping Agency in the international fight against doping.

Article 15 – Equal funding of the World Anti-Doping Agency

States Parties support the principle of equal funding of the World Anti-Doping Agency's approved annual core budget by public authorities and the Olympic Movement.

Article 16 – International cooperation in doping control

Recognizing that the fight against doping in sport can only be effective when athletes can be tested with no advance notice and samples can be transported in a timely manner to laboratories for analysis, States Parties shall, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and procedures:

(a) facilitate the task of the World Anti-Doping Agency and anti-doping organizations operating in compliance with the Code, subject to relevant host countries' regulations, of conducting in- or out-of-competition doping controls on their athletes, whether on their territory or elsewhere;

(b) facilitate the timely movement of duly authorized doping control teams across borders when conducting doping control activities;

(c) cooperate to expedite the timely shipping or carrying across borders of samples in such a way as to maintain their security and integrity;

(d) assist in the international coordination of doping controls by various anti-doping organizations, and cooperate to this end with the World Anti-Doping Agency;

(e) promote cooperation between doping control laboratories within their jurisdiction and those within the jurisdiction of other States Parties. In particular, States Parties with accredited doping control laboratories should encourage laboratories within their jurisdiction to assist other States Parties in enabling them to acquire the experience, skills and techniques necessary to establish their own laboratories should they wish to do so;

(f) encourage and support reciprocal testing arrangements between designated anti-doping organizations, in conformity with the Code;

(g) mutually recognize the doping control procedures and test results management, including the sport sanctions thereof, of any anti-doping organization that are consistent with the Code.

Article 17 – Voluntary Fund

1. A "Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport", hereinafter referred to as "the Voluntary Fund", is hereby established. The Voluntary Fund shall consist of funds-in-trust established in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO. All contributions by States Parties and other actors shall be voluntary.
2. The resources of the Voluntary Fund shall consist of:
   (a) contributions made by States Parties;
   (b) contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:
      (i) other States;
      (ii) organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as other international organizations;
      (iii) public or private bodies or individuals;
   (c) any interest due on the resources of the Voluntary Fund;
   (d) funds raised through collections, and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Voluntary Fund;
   (e) any other resources authorized by the Voluntary Fund's regulations, to be drawn up by the Conference of Parties.
3. Contributions into the Voluntary Fund by States Parties shall not be considered to be a replacement for States Parties' commitment to pay their share of the World Anti-Doping Agency's annual budget.

Article 18 – Use and governance of the Voluntary Fund

Resources in the Voluntary Fund shall be allocated by the Conference of Parties for the financing of activities approved by it, notably to assist States Parties in developing and implementing anti-doping programmes, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, taking into consideration the goals of the World Anti-Doping Agency, and may serve to cover functioning costs of this Convention. No political, economic or other conditions may be attached to contributions made to the Voluntary Fund.

IV. Education and training

Article 19 – General education and training principles

1. States Parties shall undertake, within their means, to support, devise or implement education and training programmes on anti-doping. For the sporting community in general, these programmes should aim to provide updated and accurate information on:
   (a) the harm of doping to the ethical values of sport;
   (b) the health consequences of doping.
2. For athletes and athlete support personnel, in particular in their initial training, education and training programmes should, in addition to the above, aim to provide updated and accurate information on:
   (a) doping control procedures;
   (b) athletes' rights and responsibilities in regard to anti-doping, including information about the Code and the anti-doping policies of the relevant sports and anti-doping organizations. Such information shall include the consequences of committing an anti-doping rule violation;
   (c) the list of prohibited substances and methods and therapeutic use exemptions;
   (d) nutritional supplements.

Article 20 – Professional codes of conduct

States Parties shall encourage relevant competent professional associations and institutions to develop and implement appropriate codes of conduct, good practice and ethics related to anti-doping in sport that are consistent with the Code.

Article 21 – Involvement of athletes and athlete support personnel

States Parties shall promote and, within their means, support active participation by athletes and athlete support personnel in all facets of the anti-doping work of sports and other relevant organizations and encourage sports organizations within their jurisdiction to do likewise.

Article 22 – Sports organizations and ongoing education and training on anti-doping

States Parties shall encourage sports organizations and anti-doping organizations to implement ongoing education and training programmes for all athletes and athlete support personnel on the subjects identified in Article 19.

Article 23 – Cooperation in education and training

States Parties shall cooperate mutually and with the relevant organizations to share, where appropriate, information, expertise and experience on effective anti-doping programmes.

V. Research

Article 24 – Promotion of research in anti-doping

States Parties undertake, within their means, to encourage and promote anti-doping research in cooperation with sports and other relevant organizations on:

(a) prevention, detection methods, behavioural and social aspects, and the health consequences of doping;

(b) ways and means of devising scientifically-based physiological and psychological training programmes respectful of the integrity of the person;

(c) the use of all emerging substances and methods resulting from scientific developments.

Article 25 – Nature of anti-doping research

When promoting anti-doping research, as set out in Article 24, States Parties shall ensure that such research will:

(a) comply with internationally recognized ethical practices;

(b) avoid the administration to athletes of prohibited substances and methods;

(c) be undertaken only with adequate precautions in place to prevent the results of anti-doping research being misused and applied for doping.

Article 26 – Sharing the results of anti-doping research

Subject to compliance with applicable national and international law, States Parties shall, where appropriate, share the results of available anti-doping research with other States Parties and the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Article 27 – Sport science research

States Parties shall encourage:

(a) members of the scientific and medical communities to carry out sport science research in accordance with the principles of the Code;

(b) sports organizations and athlete support personnel within their jurisdiction to implement sport science research that is consistent with the principles of the Code.

VI. Monitoring of the Convention

Article 28 – Conference of Parties

1. A Conference of Parties is hereby established. The Conference of Parties shall be the sovereign body of this Convention.
2. The Conference of Parties shall meet in ordinary session in principle every two years. It may meet in extraordinary session if it so decides or at the request of at least one third of the States Parties.
3. Each State Party shall have one vote at the Conference of Parties.
4. The Conference of Parties shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

Article 29 – Advisory organization and observers to the Conference of Parties

The World Anti-Doping Agency shall be invited as an advisory organization to the Conference of Parties. The International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the Council of Europe and the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) shall be invited as observers. The Conference of Parties may decide to invite other relevant organizations as observers.

Article 30 – Functions of the Conference of Parties

1. Besides those set forth in other provisions of this Convention, the functions of the Conference of Parties shall be to:
   (a) promote the purpose of this Convention;
   (b) discuss the relationship with the World Anti-Doping Agency and study the mechanisms of funding of the Agency's annual core budget. States non-Parties may be invited to the discussion;
   (c) adopt a plan for the use of the resources of the Voluntary Fund, in accordance with Article 18;
   (d) examine the reports submitted by States Parties in accordance with Article 31;
   (e) examine, on an ongoing basis, the monitoring of compliance with this Convention in response to the development of anti-doping systems, in accordance with Article 31. Any monitoring mechanism or measure that goes beyond Article 31 shall be funded through the Voluntary Fund established under Article 17;
   (f) examine draft amendments to this Convention for adoption;
   (g) examine for approval, in accordance with Article 34 of the Convention, modifications to the Prohibited List and to the Standards for Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency;
   (h) define and implement cooperation between States Parties and the World Anti-Doping Agency within the framework of this Convention;
   (i) request a report from the World Anti-Doping Agency on the implementation of the Code to each of its sessions for examination.
2. The Conference of Parties, in fulfilling its functions, may cooperate with other intergovernmental bodies.

Article 31 – National reports to the Conference of Parties

States Parties shall forward every two years to the Conference of Parties through the Secretariat, in one of the official languages of UNESCO, all relevant information concerning measures taken by them for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 32 – Secretariat of the Conference of Parties

1. The secretariat of the Conference of Parties shall be provided by the Director-General of UNESCO.
2. At the request of the Conference of Parties, the Director-General of UNESCO shall use to the fullest extent possible the services of the World Anti-Doping Agency on terms agreed upon by the Conference of Parties.

3. Functioning costs related to the Convention will be funded from the regular budget of UNESCO within existing resources at an appropriate level, the Voluntary Fund established under Article 17 or an appropriate combination thereof as determined every two years. The financing for the secretariat from the regular budget shall be done on a strictly minimal basis, it being understood that voluntary funding should also be provided to support the Convention.

4. The secretariat shall prepare the documentation of the Conference of Parties, as well as the draft agenda of its meetings, and shall ensure the implementation of its decisions.

Article 33 – Amendments

1. Each State Party may, by written communication addressed to the Director-General of UNESCO, propose amendments to this Convention. The Director-General shall circulate such communication to all States Parties. If, within six months from the date of the circulation of the communication, at least one half of the States Parties give their consent, the Director-General shall present such proposals to the following session of the Conference of Parties.

2. Amendments shall be adopted by the Conference of Parties with a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and voting.

3. Once adopted, amendments to this Convention shall be submitted for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to States Parties.

4. With respect to the States Parties that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to them, amendments to this Convention shall enter into force three months after the deposit of the instruments referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article by two thirds of the States Parties. Thereafter, for each State Party that ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to an amendment, the said amendment shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit by that State Party of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

5. A State that becomes a Party to this Convention after the entry into force of amendments in conformity with paragraph 4 of this Article shall, failing an expression of different intention, be considered:

   (a) a Party to this Convention as so amended;

   (b) a Party to the unamended Convention in relation to any State Party not bound by the amendments.

Article 34 – Specific amendment procedure for the Annexes to the Convention

1. If the World Anti-Doping Agency modifies the Prohibited List or the Standards for Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it may, by written communication addressed to the Director-General of UNESCO, inform her/him of those changes. The Director-General shall notify such changes as proposed amendments to the relevant Annexes to this Convention to all States Parties expeditiously. Amendments to the Annexes shall be approved by the Conference of Parties either at one of its sessions or through a written consultation.

2. States Parties have 45 days from the Director-General's notification within which to express their objection to the proposed amendment either in writing, in case of written consultation, to the Director-General or at a session of the Conference of Parties. Unless two thirds of the States Parties express their objection, the proposed amendment shall be deemed to be approved by the Conference of Parties.

3. Amendments approved by the Conference of Parties shall be notified to States Parties by the Director-General. They shall enter into force 45 days after that notification, except for any State Party that has previously notified the Director-General that it does not accept these amendments.

4. A State Party having notified the Director-General that it does not accept an amendment approved according to the preceding paragraphs remains bound by the Annexes as not amended.

VII. Final clauses

Article 35 – Federal or non-unitary constitutional systems

The following provisions shall apply to States Parties that have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

(a) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States Parties which are not federal States;

(b) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the jurisdiction of individual constituent States, counties, provinces or cantons which are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, counties, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

Article 36 – Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States Members of UNESCO in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.

Article 37 – Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
2. For any State that subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 38 – Territorial extension of the Convention

1. Any State may, when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, specify the territory or territories for whose international relations it is responsible and to which this Convention shall apply.
2. Any State Party may, at any later date, by a declaration addressed to UNESCO, extend the application of this Convention to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of receipt of such declaration by the depositary.
3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn by a notification addressed to UNESCO. Such withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of receipt of such a notification by the depositary.

Article 39 – Denunciation

Any State Party may denounce this Convention. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO. The denunciation shall take effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of six months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall in no way affect the financial obligations of the State Party concerned until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

Article 40 – Depositary

The Director-General of UNESCO shall be the Depositary of this Convention and amendments thereto. As the Depositary, the Director-General of UNESCO shall inform the States Parties to this Convention, as well as the other States Members of the Organization of:

(a) the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;

(b) the date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 37;

(c) any report prepared in pursuance of the provisions of Article 31;

(d) any amendment to the Convention or to the Annexes adopted in accordance with Articles 33 and 34 and the date on which the amendment comes into force;

(e) any declaration or notification made under the provisions of Article 38;

(f) any notification made under the provisions of Article 39 and the date on which the denunciation takes effect;

(g) any other act, notification or communication relating to this Convention.

Article 41 – Registration

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of UNESCO.

Article 42 – Authoritative texts

1. This Convention, including its Annexes, has been drawn up in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the six texts being equally authoritative.
2. The Appendices to this Convention are provided in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Article 43 – Reservations

No reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall be permitted.

DONE at Paris, this … day of …… 2005, in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the General Conference of UNESCO at its 33rd session and of the Director-General of UNESCO, which shall be deposited in the archives of UNESCO.

The above text is the authentic text of the Convention hereby duly adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 33rd session, held in Paris and declared closed on the twenty-first day of October 2005.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have signed this Convention this … day of …… 2005.

President of the General Conference Director-General

ANNEX I

World Anti-Doping Agency

The World Anti-Doping Code

The 2005 Prohibited List

International Standard

The official text of the *Prohibited List* shall be maintained by the *World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)* and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

This list shall come into effect on 1 January 2005.

The use of any drug should be limited to medically justified indications

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)

(a) Exogenous* AAS, including:

18α-homo-17β-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one; bolasterone; boldenone; boldione; calusterone; clostebol; danazol; dehydrochloromethyl-testosterone; delta1-androstene-3,17-dione; delta1-androstenediol; delta1-dihydro-testosterone; drostanolone; ethylestrenol; fluoxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol; gestrinone; 4-hydroxytestosterone; 4-hydroxy-19-nortestosterone; mestanolone; mesterolone; metenolone; methandienone; methandriol; methyldienolone; methyltrienolone; methyltestosterone; mibolerone; nandrolone; 19-norandrostenediol; 19-norandrostenedione; norbolethone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; quinbolone; stanozolol; stenbolone; tetrahydrogestrinone; trenbolone and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

(b) Endogenous** AAS:

androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3β,17β-diol); androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA); dihydro-testosterone; testosterone and the following metabolites and isomers: **5α-androstane-3 α,17α-diol; 5α-androstane-3α, 17β-diol; 5α-androstane-3β,17α-diol; 5α-androstane-3β,17β-diol; androst-4-ene-3α,17α-diol; androst-4-ene-3α,17β-diol; androst-4-ene-3β,17α-diol; androst-5-ene-3α,17α-diol; androst-5-ene-3α,17β-diol; androst-5-ene-3β,17α-diol; 4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3β,17β-diol); 5 androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione); epi-dihydrotestosterone; 3α-hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one; 3β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one; 19-norandro-sterone; 19-noretiocholanolone**.

Where a *Prohibited Substance* (as listed above) is capable of being produced by the body naturally, a *Sample* will be deemed to contain such *Prohibited Substance* where the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites or markers and/or any other relevant ratio(s) in the *Athlete's Sample* so deviates from the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production. A *Sample* shall not be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* in any

such case where the *Athlete* proves by evidence that the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites or markers and/or the relevant ratio(s) in the *Athlete's Sample* is attributable to a physiological or pathological condition. In all cases, and at any concentration, the laboratory will report an *Adverse Analytical Finding* if, based on any reliable analytical method, it can show that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin.

If the laboratory result is not conclusive and no concentration as referred to in the above paragraph is found, the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization* shall conduct a further investigation if there are serious indications, such as a comparison to reference steroid profiles, for a possible *Use of a Prohibited Substance.*

If the laboratory has reported the presence of a T/E ratio greater than four (4) to one (1) in the urine, further investigation is obligatory in order to determine whether the ratio is due to a physiological or pathological condition, except if the laboratory reports an *Adverse Analytical Finding* based on any reliable analytical method, showing that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin.

In case of an investigation, it will include a review of any previous and/or subsequent tests. If previous tests are not available, the Athlete shall be tested unannounced at least three times within a three month period.

Should an *Athlete* fail to cooperate in the investigations, the *Athlete's Sample* shall be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance*.

2. Other Anabolic Agents, including but not limited to:

Clenbuterol, zeranol, zilpaterol.

For the purposes of this section:

* *"exogenous" refers to a substance which is not capable of being produced by the body naturally.*

** *"endogenous" refers to a substance which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.*

S2. HORMONES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

The following substances, including other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), and their releasing factors are prohibited:

1. **Erythropoietin (EPO);**
2. **Growth Hormone (hGH), Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF-1), Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs);**
3. **Gonadotrophins (LH, hCG);**
4. **Insulin;**
5. **Corticotrophins.**

Unless the *Athlete* can demonstrate that the concentration was due to a physiological or pathological condition, a *Sample* will be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* (as listed above) where the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites and/or relevant ratios or markers in the *Athlete's Sample* so exceeds the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production.

The presence of other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), diagnostic marker(s) or releasing factors of a hormone listed above or of any other finding which indicate(s) that the substance detected is of exogenous origin, will be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS

All beta-2 agonists including their D- and L-isomers are prohibited. Their use requires a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

As an exception, formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline, when administered by inhalation to prevent and/or treat asthma and exercise-induced asthma/broncho-constriction require an abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Despite the granting of a Therapeutic Use Exemption, when the Laboratory has reported a concentration of salbutamol (free plus glucuronide) greater than 1000 ng/mL, this will be considered to be an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless the athlete proves that the abnormal result was the consequence of the therapeutic use of inhaled salbutamol.

S4. AGENTS WITH ANTI-ESTROGENIC ACTIVITY

The following classes of anti-estrogenic substances are prohibited.

1. **Aromatase inhibitors including, but not limited to, anastrozole, letrozole, aminogluthetimide, exemestane, formestane, testolactone.**
2. **Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators (SERMs) including, but not limited to, raloxifene, tamoxifen, toremifene.**
3. **Other anti-estrogenic substances including, but not limited to, clomiphene, cyclofenil, fulvestrant.**

S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS

Diuretics and other masking agents are prohibited.

Masking agents include but are not limited to:

diuretics*, epitestosterone, probenecid, alpha-reductase inhibitors (e.g. **finasteride, dutasteride), plasma expanders (**e.g. **albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch).**

Diuretics include:

acetazolamide, amiloride, bumetanide, canrenone, chlortalidone, etacrynic acid, furosemide, indapamide, metolazone, spironolactone, thiazides (e.g. **bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide), triamterene** and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

* A Therapeutic Use Exemption is not valid if an *Athlete's* urine contains a diuretic in association with threshold or sub-threshold levels of a *Prohibited Substance*(s).

PROHIBITED METHODS

M1. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER

The following are prohibited.

(a) Blood doping, including the use of autologous, homologous or heterologous blood or red blood cell products of any origin, other than for medical treatment.

(b) Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products (e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes, micro-encapsulated haemoglobin products).

M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

The following is prohibited:

Tampering, or attempting to tamper, in order to alter the integrity and validity of *Samples* collected in *Doping Controls*.

These include but are not limited to intravenous infusions*, catheterization, and urine substitution.

* Except as a legitimate acute medical treatment, intravenous infusions are prohibited.

M3. GENE DOPING

The non-therapeutic use of cells, genes, genetic elements, or of the modulation of gene expression, having the capacity to enhance athletic performance, is prohibited.

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

In addition to the categories S1 to S5 and M1 to M3 defined above, the following categories are prohibited in competition:

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S6. STIMULANTS

The following stimulants are prohibited, including both their optical (D- and L-) isomers where relevant:

adrafinil, amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, amphetaminil, benzphetamine, bromantan, carphedon, cathine*, clobenzorex, cocaine, dimethylamphetamine, ephedrine, etilamphetamine, etilefrine, famprofazone, fencamfamin, fencamine, fenetylline, fenfluramine, fenproporex, furfenorex, mefenorex, mephentermine, mesocarb, methamphetamine, methylamphetamine, methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylenedioxy-methamphetamine, methylephedrine**, methylphenidate, modafinil, nikethamide, norfenfluramine, parahydroxyamphetamine, pemoline, phendi-metrazine, phenmetrazine, phentermine, prolintane, selegiline, strychnine** and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s)***.

* Cathine is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per milliliter.
** Each of ephedrine and methylephedrine is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per milliliter.
*** The substances included in the 2005 Monitoring Programme (bupropion, caffeine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol, pseudoephedrine, synephrine) are not considered as Prohibited Substances.

NOTE: Adrenaline associated with local anaesthetic agents or by local administration (e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic) is not prohibited.

S7. NARCOTICS

The following narcotics are prohibited:

buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), fentanyl and its derivatives, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, pethidine.

S8. CANNABINOIDS

Cannabinoids (e.g. hashish, marijuana) are prohibited.

S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS

All glucocorticosteroids are prohibited when administered orally, rectally, intravenously or intramuscularly. Their use requires a Therapeutic Use Exemption approval.

All other routes of administration require an abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Dermatological preparations are not prohibited.

SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

P1. ALCOHOL

Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited in-competition only, in the following sports. Detection will be conducted by analysis of breath and/or blood. The doping violation threshold for each Federation is reported in parenthesis.

- Aeronautic (FAI) (0.20 g/L)
- Archery (FITA) (0.10 g/L)
- Automobile (FIA) (0.10 g/L)
- Billiards (WCBS) (0.20 g/L)
- Boules (CMSB) (0.10 g/L)
- Karate (WKF) (0.10 g/L)
- Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) (0.10 g/L) for disciplines involving shooting
- Motorcycling (FIM) (0.00 g/L)
- Skiing (FIS) (0.10 g/L)

P2. BETA-BLOCKERS

Unless otherwise specified, beta-blockers are prohibited *in-competition* only, in the following sports.

- Aeronautic (FAI)
- Archery (FITA) (also prohibited *out-of-competition*)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Billiards (WCBS)
- Bobsleigh (FIBT)
- Boules (CMSB)
- Bridge (FMB)
- Chess (FIDE)
- Curling (WCF)
- Gymnastics (FIG)
- Motorcycling (FIM)
- Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) for disciplines involving shooting
- Nine-pin bowling (FIQ)
- Sailing (ISAF) for match race helms only
- Shooting (ISSF) (also prohibited *out-of-competition*)
- Skiing (FIS) in ski jumping and free style snow board
- Swimming (FINA) in diving and synchronized swimming
- Wrestling(FILA)

Beta-blockers include, but are not limited to, the following:

acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.

SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES*

"Specified Substances"* are listed below:

ephedrine, L-methylamphetamine, methylephedrine;
cannabinoids;
all inhaled Beta-2 Agonists, except clenbuterol;
probenecid;
all Glucocorticosteroids;
all Beta Blockers;
alcohol.

* "*The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents*." A doping violation involving such substances may result in a reduced sanction provided that the "… *Athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance …*"

ANNEX II

Standards for granting therapeutic use exemptions

Extract from "International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions" of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA); in force 1 January 2005

4.0 Criteria for granting a therapeutic use exemption

A Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) may be granted to an *Athlete* permitting the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* contained in the *Prohibited List*. An application for a TUE will be reviewed by a Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC). The TUEC will be appointed by an *Anti-Doping Organization*. An exemption will be granted only in strict accordance with the following criteria:

[Comment: This standard applies to all Athletes as defined by and subject to the Code i.e. able-bodied athletes and athletes with disabilities. This Standard will be applied according to an individual's circumstances. For example, an exemption that is appropriate for an athlete with a disability may be inappropriate for other athletes.]

4.1 The *Athlete* should submit an application for a TUE no less than 21 days before participating in an *Event*.

4.2 The *Athlete* would experience a significant impairment to health if the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* were to be withheld in the course of treating an acute or chronic medical condition.

4.3 The therapeutic use of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* would produce no additional enhancement of performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of normal health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition. The use of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to increase "low-normal" levels of any endogenous hormone is not considered an acceptable therapeutic intervention.

4.4 There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the otherwise *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

4.5 The necessity for the use of the otherwise *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* cannot be a consequence, wholly or in part, of prior non-therapeutic use of any substance from the *Prohibited List*.

4.6 The TUE will be cancelled by the granting body, if

(a) the *Athlete* does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the *Anti-Doping Organization* granting the exemption;
(b) the term for which the TUE was granted has expired;
(c) the *Athlete* is advised that the TUE has been withdrawn by the *Anti-Doping Organization*.

[Comment: Each TUE will have a specified duration as decided upon by the TUEC. There may be cases when a TUE has expired or has been withdrawn and the Prohibited Substance subject to the TUE is still present in the Athlete's body. In such cases, the Anti-Doping Organization conducting the initial review of an adverse finding will consider whether the finding is consistent with expiry or withdrawal of the TUE.]

4.7 An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval except in cases where:

(a) emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or

(b) due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit, or a TUEC to consider, an application prior to *Doping Control*.

[Comment: Medical Emergencies or acute medical situations requiring administration of an otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application for a TUE can be made, are uncommon. Similarly, circumstances requiring expedited consideration of an application for a TUE due to imminent competition are infrequent. Anti-Doping Organizations granting TUEs should have internal procedures which permit such situations to be addressed.]

5.0. Confidentiality of information

5.1 The applicant must provide written consent for the transmission of all information pertaining to the application to members of the TUEC and, as required, other independent medical or scientific experts, or to all necessary staff involved in the management, review or appeal of TUEs.

Should the assistance of external, independent experts be required, all details of the application will be circulated without identifying the *Athlete* involved in the *Athlete*'s care. The applicant must also provide written consent for the decisions of the TUEC to be distributed to other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* under the provisions of the *Code*.

5.2 The members of the TUECs and the administration of the *Anti-Doping Organization* involved will conduct all of their activities in strict confidence. All members of a TUEC and all staff involved will sign confidentiality agreements. In particular they will keep the following information confidential:

(a) all medical information and data provided by the *Athlete* and physician(s) involved in the *Athlete*'s care;
(b) all details of the application including the name of the physician(s) involved in the process.

Should the *Athlete* wish to revoke the right of the TUEC or the *WADA* TUEC to obtain any health information on his/her behalf, the *Athlete* must notify his/her medical practitioner in writing of the fact. As a consequence of such a decision, the *Athlete* will not receive approval for a TUE or renewal of an existing TUE.

6.0 Therapeutic use exemption committees (TUECs)

TUECs shall be constituted and act in accordance with the following guidelines:

6.1 TUECs should include at least three physicians with experience in the care and treatment of *Athletes* and a sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine. In order to ensure a level of independence of decisions, a majority of the members of the TUEC should not have any official responsibility in the *Anti-Doping Organization*. All members of a TUEC will sign a conflict of interest agreement. In applications involving *Athletes* with disabilities, at least one TUEC member must possess specific experience with the care and treatment of *Athletes* with disabilities.

6.2 TUECs may seek whatever medical or scientific expertise they deem appropriate in reviewing the circumstances of any application for a TUE.

6.3 The *WADA* TUEC shall be composed following the criteria set out in Article 6.1. The *WADA* TUEC is established to review on its own initiative TUE decisions granted by *Anti-Doping Organizations*. As specified in Article 4.4 of the *Code*, the *WADA* TUEC, upon request by *Athletes* who have been denied TUEs by an *Anti-Doping Organization* will review such decisions with the power to reverse them.

7.0 Therapeutic use exemption (TUE) application process

7.1 A TUE will only be considered following the receipt of a completed application form that must include all relevant documents (see Appendix 1 – TUE form). The application process must be dealt with in accordance with the principles of strict medical confidentiality.

7.2 The TUE application form(s), as set out in Appendix 1, can be modified by *Anti-Doping Organizations* to include additional requests for information, but no sections or items shall be removed.

7.3 The TUE application form(s) may be translated into other language(s) by *Anti-Doping Organizations*, but English or French must remain on the application form(s).

7.4 An *Athlete* may not apply to more than one *Anti-Doping Organization* for a TUE. The application must identify the *Athlete*'s sport and, where appropriate, discipline and specific position or role.

7.5 The application must list any previous and/or current requests for permission to use an otherwise *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the body to whom that request was made, and the decision of that body.

7.6 The application must include a comprehensive medical history and the results of all examinations, laboratory investigations and imaging studies relevant to the application.

7.7 Any additional relevant investigations, examinations or imaging studies requested by the TUEC of the *Anti-Doping Organization* will be undertaken at the expense of the applicant or his/her national sport governing body.

7.8 The application must include a statement by an appropriately qualified physician attesting to the necessity of the otherwise *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in the treatment of the *Athlete* and describing why an alternative, permitted medication cannot, or could not, be used in the treatment of this condition.

7.9 The dose, frequency, route and duration of administration of the otherwise *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question must be specified.

7.10 Decisions of the TUEC, should be completed within 30 days of receipt of all relevant documentation and will be conveyed in writing to the *Athlete* by the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*. Where a TUE has been granted to an *Athlete* in the *Anti-Doping Organization Registered Testing Pool*, the *Athlete* and *WADA* will be provided promptly with an approval which includes information pertaining to the duration of the exemption and any conditions associated with the TUE.

7.11 (a) Upon receiving a request by an *Athlete* for review, as specified in Article 4.4 of the Code, the *WADA* TUEC will, as specified in Article 4.4 of the *Code*, be able to reverse a decision on a TUE granted by an *Anti-Doping Organization*. The *Athlete* shall provide to the *WADA* TUEC all the information for a TUE as submitted initially to the *Anti-Doping Organization* accompanied by an application fee. Until the review process has been completed, the original decision remains in effect. The process should not take longer than 30 days following receipt of the information by *WADA*.

(b) *WADA* can undertake a review at any time. The *WADA* TUEC will complete its review within 30 days.

7.12 If the decision regarding the granting of a TUE is reversed on review, the reversal shall not apply retroactively and shall not disqualify the *Athlete's* results during the period that the TUE had been granted and shall take effect no later than 14 days following notification of the decision to the *Athlete*.

8.0 Abbreviated therapeutic use exemption (ATUE) application process

8.1 It is acknowledged that some substances included on the *List of Prohibited Substances* are used to treat medical conditions frequently encountered in the *Athlete* population. In such cases, a full application as detailed in section 4 and section 7 is unnecessary. Accordingly an abbreviated process of the TUE is established.

8.2 The *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* which may be permitted by this abbreviated process are strictly limited to the following:

Beta-2 agonists (formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline) by inhalation, and glucocorticosteroids by non-systemic routes.

8.3 To use one of the substances above, the *Athlete* shall provide to the *Anti-Doping Organization* a medical notification justifying the therapeutic necessity. Such medical notification, as contained in

Appendix 2, shall describe the diagnosis, name of the drug, dosage, route of administration and duration of the treatment. When applicable any tests undertaken in order to establish the diagnosis should be included (without the actual results or details).

8.4 The abbreviated process includes:

(a) approval for use of *Prohibited Substances* subject to the abbreviated process is effective upon receipt of a complete notification by the *Anti-Doping Organization*. Incomplete notifications must be returned to the applicant;

(b) on receipt of a complete notification, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall promptly advise the *Athlete*. As appropriate, the *Athlete*'s IF, NF and NADO shall also be advised. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall advise *WADA* only upon receipt of a notification from an *International-level Athlete*;

(c) a notification for an ATUE will not be considered for retroactive approval except:

– if emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or

– due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit, or a TUEC to receive, an application prior to *Doping Control*.

8.5 (a) A review by the TUEC or the *WADA* TUEC can be initiated at any time during the duration of an ATUE.

(b) If an *Athlete* requests a review of a subsequent denial of an ATUE, the *WADA* TUEC will have the ability to request from the *Athlete* additional medical information as deemed necessary, the expenses of which should be met by the *Athlete*.

8.6 An ATUE may be cancelled by the TUEC or *WADA* TUEC at any time. The *Athlete*, his/her IF and all relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall be notified immediately.

8.7 The cancellation shall take effect immediately following notification of the decision to the *Athlete*. The *Athlete* will nevertheless be able to apply under section 7 for a TUE.

9.0 Clearing house

9.1 *Anti-Doping Organizations* are required to provide *WADA* with all TUEs, and all supporting documentation, issued under section 7.

9.2 With respect to ATUEs, *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall provide *WADA* with medical applications submitted by *International-level Athletes* issued under section 8.4

9.3 The Clearing house shall guarantee strict confidentiality of all the medical information.

15 UNESCO's support to the EFA process[1]

The General Conference,

Emphasizing the importance of further reinforcing efforts to achieve the Education for All (EFA) goals and the respective Millennium Development education goals by 2015,

Welcoming the Director-General's recent efforts to strengthen UNESCO's global EFA coordination role and concentrate its initiatives as a specialized United Nations agency for education, in alignment with United Nations reforms at country level and in follow-up to the Paris Declaration,

Endorsing the decision on EFA adopted at the 171st session of the Executive Board, emphasizing the need for proactive EFA coordination, a stricter focus of UNESCO's role as a specialized agency and a management plan that provides for a flexible and efficient organization able to meet the demands placed on it in order to provide leadership in the area of education,

Taking note of the Communiqué of the Ministerial Round Table held at the 33rd session of the General Conference,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

1. *Requests* the Director-General to make every effort to complete a joint action plan in 2006, spelling out an agreed division of responsibilities and tasks among all major EFA stakeholders at the global level relating to all six Dakar goals;
2. *Also requests* the Director-General to seek every means of strengthening advocacy for EFA – both for improved policy and for financial and human resources at all levels;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to develop a time schedule that enables the EFA Working Group to make to the High-Level Group policy recommendations based on findings in the Global Monitoring Report, ensuring that the EFA High-Level Group can formulate strategic policy advice;
4. *Supports* the Director-General in continuing efforts to reorganize all of UNESCO's work in the field of education in such a way as to provide the necessary structure to fulfil its EFA mandate;
5. *Further requests* the Director-General to strengthen UNESCO's policy support delivery capacity based on country requests and to facilitate South-South cooperation;
6. *Encourages* all Member States to contribute to effective coordination of EFA activities and initiatives at all levels;
7. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to these efforts by supplementing the regular budget for 2006-2007 with extrabudgetary contributions;
8. *Encourages* all stakeholders to be UNESCO's partners in its endeavours to develop and implement a joint action plan for EFA activities from 2006 to 2015;
9. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at its 34th session and to the Executive Board at its 174th session on the work accomplished on EFA.

16 Debt swaps for education[1]

The General Conference,

Understanding that education is a key factor in human development, as a basic tool enabling national States to influence the working and social future of their inhabitants,

Taking into consideration paragraph 01003 of the Draft Programme and Budget of UNESCO for 2006-2007 (33 C/5) by which Major Programme I (Education) establishes basic education for all as the principal priority,

Considering that attaining the Dakar goals is essential for developing human capacities and eradicating poverty,

Taking into account that this requires increased levels of investment in education,

Considering that the burden of foreign debt on the budgets of the world's developing countries is one of the factors limiting investment in education and that rising debt-reimbursement payments reduce the availability of resources for social and educational investment,

Recalling that in its Report, the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century, convened by UNESCO and presided over by Mr Jacques Delors, recommended "making debt-swaps work for education",

Recalling the proposals made by the Ministers of Education of Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela and by the President of Peru during the 32nd session of the General Conference to encourage initiatives to swap debt for education and to request UNESCO, as a worldwide flagship educational organization, to lead the debates and initiatives relating to such actions,

Considering that the Ibero-American Conferences of Ministers of Education have stressed the importance of promoting in various international forums the adoption of innovative educational financing mechanisms, in particular the conversion of parts of foreign debt servicing into investment in their education systems,

Bearing in mind that the Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Education of the Organization of American States, held in August 2005 in Trinidad and Tobago, endorsed the efforts of the governments of the Americas to explore new forms of financing for public and private investment in education, such as debt swaps,

Considering that some members of the Paris Club have successfully carried out debt swaps generating additional resources for education in developing countries,

Welcoming the new commitments in 2005 of the donor community to increase development aid by $50 billion annually by 2010, the decision at the 2005 G8 Summit, held in Gleneagles, United Kingdom, to increase and accelerate debt relief and the resolve of the World Summit of September 2005 to promote and support the EFA agenda as an integral part of renewed international development efforts,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

Recognizing the need to support debt-swap agreements in the framework of a transparent and efficient administration of general funds, with the participation of representatives of creditors, debtors, international bodies and civil society in the follow-up to and evaluation of education projects undertaken to that end,

Invites the Director-General:

(a) to establish a working group to be composed of representatives designated by interested Member States, without financial implications for UNESCO, to assess the educational implications of debt swaps and other innovative financing mechanisms and report its findings to the Finance Working Group of the Fast Track Initiative;

(b) to participate actively in the debate on foreign-debt swap for education initiatives by encouraging inter-agency meetings on alternative financing of education and contributing to ongoing debt-swap experiences;

(c) to study the possibility of applying similar initiatives in the Organization's other fields of competence.

17 Public-Private Partnerships to Combat Illiteracy[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling UNESCO's Constitution underlining that "States Parties to this Constitution [believe] in full and equal opportunities for education for all",

Noting that today approximately 800 million of the world's adults are illiterate and that one in five children between the ages of 6 and 11 in developing countries is not in school, most of whom are girls, and that the goal of gender parity by 2005 has been missed in many countries,

Recognizing the EFA goals set in Dakar in 2000, in particular the goal to improve adult literacy rates by 50% by 2015 as well as the Millennium Development Goals to achieve gender parity by 2005, gender equality by 2015 in primary and secondary education and universal primary education for all by 2015,

Further recalling the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012), which offers an opportunity to put special emphasis on literacy for all and anticipates the creation of literate environments essential for achieving the EFA goal and the international development agenda,

Noting the launching of the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) as a global strategic framework to revitalize and accelerate literacy efforts where illiteracy poses a critical challenge,

Conscious of the fact that many of the world's citizens such as refugees, immigrants, minorities, rural population, certain indigenous peoples, the socially excluded and persons living in conflict and emergency situations have special educational needs,

Considering non-formal education to be a valid link to formal education and part of a holistic response to ensure that special learning needs are accommodated and that quality education services are provided for all,

Taking note of the Declaration of the Global Forum of Indigenous Peoples and the Information Society of December 2003, in particular paragraph 16 stating "we are entitled to education and capacity building methods that are rooted in our languages, cultures and traditional knowledge and that are fundamental in validating and affirming indigenous self-esteem and identity",

Considering that certain languages – often of indigenous peoples – are particularly endangered and that with a view to their protection there is a special need to create written languages where they do not exist already,

1. *Urges* all Member States to use the United Nations Literacy Decade as an opportunity to increase their efforts in combating illiteracy and in this context to focus on improving the literacy of girls and women;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of involving all actors in combating illiteracy and of building, broadening and deepening partnerships between government and civil society as well as the private sector;
3. *Notes* that certain private sector funds have been established with the objective of addressing illiteracy through national and international support for humanitarian and educational projects aimed at tackling illiteracy among children and young people in cooperation with UNESCO;
4. *Invites* Member States to encourage where needed their private sectors to take similar steps, in addition to public funding by Member States and other bodies;
5. *Recommends* a particular approach such as non-formal education to accommodate the special educational needs of many of the world's citizens;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

6. *Calls upon* Member States to pay special attention to the particular needs of indigenous peoples and of population groups whose languages are endangered;
7. *Invites* Member States to investigate the possibilities offered by information and communication technology as support for creating a literate environment for all, in particular where a written language does not exist;
8. *Encourages* Member States to support the printing of books and other written learning materials in those endangered languages.

18 Training and retention of teachers[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the Commonwealth Recruitment Protocol adopted at Stoke Rochford Hall in the United Kingdom in September 2004, which is aimed at balancing the rights of teachers to migrate internationally against the need to protect the integrity of national education systems,

Noting the concerns of Commonwealth Members, particularly small States, regarding the retention of trained teachers and the concomitant effect on their education sectors and their societies as a whole,

Recognizing the importance attributed by UNESCO to all aspects of quality education and the fundamental role played by teachers in the delivery of quality education,

Taking account of the priority accorded by small States to the professional development of teachers as a key factor for learning,

Recommends that countries work together to identify mechanisms to assist developing countries, particularly small States, in the training and retention of teachers, while exchanging examples of good practices both in the Commonwealth and in other major cultural and linguistic areas.

19 Cooperation between UNESCO and OECD in drafting guidelines on "Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education"[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 26), the 1998 Declaration adopted by the UNESCO World Conference on Higher Education and the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001) and *building on* the six regional and one interregional conventions on the recognition of qualifications in higher education, the 1993 Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education and the 1997 Recommendation on the Status of Higher Education Teaching Personnel,

Thanking the Director-General for his contribution to the process of drafting the Guidelines on "Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education" drawn up in cooperation with OECD,

Appreciative of the support provided by Member States which contributed to the effective outcomes of the drafting process,

Referring to 32 C/Resolution 10 on higher education and globalization,

1. *Reaffirms* the belief that UNESCO should play a major role in the internationalization of higher education in knowledge societies based on the 1998 Declaration of the World Conference on Higher Education;
2. *Takes note* that the Director-General plans to issue the Guidelines as a Secretariat document on "Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education" drawn up in cooperation with OECD;
3. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to promote the distribution of the Guidelines and, upon request, to provide advice to Member States and partners on how they may be best utilized;
   (b) to promote capacity-building for quality assurance at the regional level, using the Guidelines as a reference and, when requested, provide assistance to the regional committees for putting them to use;
4. *Invites* Member States to provide extrabudgetary funding to support capacity-building activities;
5. *Also invites* the Director-General to submit to it at its 34th session a report on how the Guidelines are being used.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

20 Proposed establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 21 C/Resolution 40.1, 165 EX/Decision 5.4 and 171 EX/Decision 23,

Also recalling 172 EX/Decision 7 on the proposal to establish the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso,

Having examined document 33 C/60 containing a report by the Director-General on the proposed establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of Burkina Faso requesting that the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) be placed under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in line with the existing principles and guidelines (21 C/36) and the proposed strategy for this category of institutes and centres (171 EX/18);
2. *Approves* the establishment of the said Centre under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2), as recommended by the Executive Board at its 172nd session (172 EX/Decision 7);
3. *Invites* the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Burkina Faso annexed to this resolution.

ANNEX

Agreement between the

Government of Burkina Faso

and the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

concerning the establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA), in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Considering that at its 30th session, the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) took note of the proposed establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (hereinafter called CIEFFA) and included it in document 30 C/5 under Major Programme I,

Considering the decision adopted by the third ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union in July 2004 in Addis Ababa, which approved the principle of making CIEFFA an institution for the whole of Africa under the aegis of the African Union,

Considering that the Government of Burkina Faso has contributed and stands ready to contribute further to the establishment of CIEFFA and to ensure the operation of the Centre in its territory,

Bearing in mind that the Government of Burkina Faso has already taken a number of specific measures to encourage all activities that could contribute to the fitting out and operation of CIEFFA, while appointing a coordination team for its establishment,

Desirous of concluding an agreement with a view to ensuring the establishment and operation of the said Centre and to defining the terms and conditions governing the support that it shall be granted, under the guidelines laid down by the General Conference (21 C/Resolution 40.1) for international or regional centres set up by a State with UNESCO's participation,

the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, hereinafter called "UNESCO", and the Government of Burkina Faso, hereinafter called "the Government",

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1 – Establishment

1. The Government agrees to take any measures that may be required for the setting up and the operation of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa in Burkina Faso, hereinafter called "CIEFFA", as provided for under this Agreement.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

2. The Government agrees to enlist the support of other governments in the Africa region so as to contribute to the setting up and operation of CIEFFA.

Article 2 – Legal status

CIEFFA shall be an autonomous institution with the legal status of a non-profit educational institution within the legal context of the host country, Burkina Faso.

Article 3 – Participation

1. CIEFFA shall be at the service of the Member States of UNESCO; which are members of the African Union and possibly other Member States or Associate Members of UNESCO, which, owing to the nature of their educational development and planning needs for girls and/or women, desire to cooperate with the Centre.

2. Member States of UNESCO or Associate Members wishing to participate in the activities of CIEFFA, as provided for under this Agreement, shall send the Director-General of UNESCO notification to this effect. The Director-General shall inform CIEFFA and the Member States and Associate Members mentioned above of the receipt of such notifications.

3. CIEFFA would welcome cooperation with relevant regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the Conference of Ministers of Education of French-Speaking Countries (CONFEMEN), the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), and the Regional Centre for Guidance, Counselling and Youth Development for Africa in Lilongwe, Malawi.

Article 4 – Objectives

The objectives of CIEFFA shall be:

(a) To build regional capacity for modern educational planning for girls and women, by targeting officials and technical staff of ministries of education, local level (province, district) education offices for girls and women and other ministries directly related to the education sector, such as finance and culture ministries, through:

  (i) training in all aspects of education planning for girls and women;

  (ii) training in applied education research, by undertaking fact-finding and analysis work focused on specific needs of the countries of Africa;

  (iii) awareness-raising with regard to specific sector development issues which are of priority for countries of the different regions;

  (iv) setting up “gender units”, in cooperation with universities, so as to create an environment conducive to the participation of girls and women in development;

  (v) improving the access of girls to secondary and higher education and encouraging their successful completion of studies at these levels of education;

  (vi) promoting the genuine participation of women in decision-making at the community, national, regional and international levels;

  (vii) listing, documenting, promoting and validating best practices and experience in school enrolment of girls.

(b) To facilitate access to information on educational planning and management for girls and women of other countries and relevant information published by international organizations and institutions, in particular the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), by making relevant material available to the trainees of CIEFFA in French and in English, and by disseminating material on educational planning and management for girls to education authorities in the region.

Article 5 – Organization

1. The structure of CIEFFA as well as the number and qualification of its professional and support staff shall be determined by the objectives of CIEFFA set forth in Article 4 above. In this connection, CIEFFA shall have an administrative structure and a technical and scientific structure.

(a) The administrative bodies of CIEFFA shall be:

  (i) the Board of Governors;
  (ii) the Executive Committee;
  (iii) the Director.

(b) The technical and scientific bodies of CIEFFA shall be:

(i) the Scientific Board;
(ii) the technical departments (Education/Culture, Science and Technology/Gender and Development).

2. The activities of CIEFFA will be conducted in French and, where appropriate, in English.

Article 6 – Board of Governors

1. CIEFFA shall be administered by a Board of Governors renewed by half every two years and composed of:

(a) a representative of the Government;

(b) a representative of each of the Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO that has sent notification to the Director-General of UNESCO, in accordance with the stipulations of Article 3, paragraph 2, above;

(c) a representative of the Director-General of UNESCO;

(d) a representative of the African Union.

2. The Board of Governors shall elect from among its members a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson.

3. The Board of Governors:

(a) shall decide how the funds available for the operation of CIEFFA are to be used and shall adopt the budget. The budget ceiling shall not exceed the total sum available, including contributions and subventions paid to CIEFFA under formal agreement, for the relevant financial year;

(b) shall approve the acceptance of voluntary contributions and contractual revenues from the sale of services or fees for special purposes;

(c) shall approve the work plan and review the execution of the programme of CIEFFA;

(d) shall examine the annual reports submitted by the Director of CIEFFA;

(e) shall be consulted on the appointment of the Director and the Heads of Department of CIEFFA;

(f) shall issue the rules and regulations and determine the procedures for the financial, administrative and personnel management of CIEFFA;

(g) shall decide on the participation of regional intergovernmental organizations and international organizations in the work of CIEFFA.

4. The Board of Governors shall meet in ordinary session once a year; it shall meet in an extraordinary session if summoned by the Chairperson, either on his/her own initiative or on that of the Director-General of UNESCO, or at the request of four of its members.

5. The Board of Governors shall adopt its own rules of procedure. For its first meeting the procedure shall be established by the Government and UNESCO.

Article 7 – Executive Committee

In order to ensure the effective running of CIEFFA between sessions, the Board of Governors may delegate to a Standing Executive Committee, whose membership it shall determine, such powers as it deems necessary.

Article 8 – Secretariat

1. The Secretariat of CIEFFA shall consist of a Director and such staff as is necessary for the proper functioning of CIEFFA.

2. The Director shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the Board of Governors in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, for a term of four years, and may be reappointed once.

3. The other members of the Secretariat may comprise professional staff, specialists, administrative staff and other support staff. They shall be:

(i) senior officials of CIEFFA (Heads of Department), whose recruitment shall be subject to an international call for applications, and who shall be appointed by the Director in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Board of Governors;

(ii) support staff recruited locally by the Director in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Board of Governors;

(iii) staff made available to CIEFFA, at its request, by the Government;

(iv) staff made available to CIEFFA, at its request, by various partners.

Article 9 – Director

The Director of CIEFFA shall discharge the following duties:

(a) manage CIEFFA and implement its programme of activities in conformity with the programmes and directives established by the Board of Governors;

(b) appoint the Heads of Department, Chiefs of Unit and locally recruited support staff in accordance with the Staff Regulations of CIEFFA;

(c) prepare the drafts of CIEFFA's programme of activities and budget, and submit them for approval to the Board of Governors;

(d) draw up, subject to the Board of Governors' approval, detailed plans for the activities relating to training, research, advocacy, network formation and document distribution, and direct their execution;

(e) specify, subject to the Board of Governors' approval, the conditions governing admission to CIEFFA's training programmes;

(f) prepare the provisional agenda for the sessions of the Board of Governors, and submit to the Board of Governors any proposals that he/she may deem useful for the administration of CIEFFA;

(g) prepare reports on the activities of CIEFFA to be submitted to the Board of Governors;

(h) represent CIEFFA in law and in all civil acts.

Article 10 – Financial arrangements

1. CIEFFA's financial resources shall derive from:

(a) sums allotted by the Government and the Member States or Associate Members of UNESCO;

(b) UNESCO appropriations, as provided for in the Organization's Programme and Budget;

(c) financial support by technical and financial partners;

(d) payments that it receives for services rendered.

2. CIEFFA may, with the approval of the Board of Governors, receive subventions, gifts and legacies.

Article 11 – Contribution of the Government

1. The Government shall agree to provide all the resources, either financial or in kind, needed for the administration and proper functioning of CIEFFA.

2. The Government shall provide CIEFFA with appropriate premises, furniture and equipment.

3. The Government shall cover the expenses of holding the sessions of the Board of Governors.

Article 12 – Contribution of UNESCO

UNESCO shall lend mutually agreed support to the establishment and the operation of CIEFFA, as described below. In particular, UNESCO shall provide technical assistance for the establishment and operation of CIEFFA, including the preparatory phase, the launching phase and the phase of normal operation:

(a) during the preparatory phase, UNESCO shall provide support to CIEFFA for the identification of the necessary specialist and professional staff;

(b) during the phase of normal operation of CIEFFA (i.e. once the launching phase is completed), UNESCO shall:

(i) provide CIEFFA with relevant materials published by it;

(ii) provide advice on CIEFFA's research activities at the request of the Director;

(iii) associate CIEFFA's staff with relevant UNESCO activities in the region and elsewhere;

(iv) provide evaluative advice on CIEFFA's performance with a view to assisting it in reaching and/or maintaining high levels of professional performance.

(c) UNESCO shall facilitate CIEFFA's access to the relevant know-how and the services of its own institutes and regional offices, in particular the know-how and the services of the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE), the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE), the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA), the Regional Office for Education in Africa in Dakar (BREDA), and the UNESCO Office in Bamako.

Article 13 – Evaluation

1. UNESCO may, at any time, carry out an evaluation of the activities of CIEFFA in order to check:

whether CIEFFA makes a significant contribution to the strategic goals of UNESCO;

whether the activities effectively pursued by CIEFFA are in conformity with those set out in this Agreement.

2. UNESCO shall agree to submit to the Government, at the earliest opportunity, a report on any evaluation.

3. UNESCO shall have the option of denouncing this Agreement or amending its contents, following the results of an evaluation.

4. The designation of CIEFFA as a category 2 centre should be reviewed by UNESCO every six years in the context of the preparation of a new Medium-Term Strategy for the Organization (C/4) so as to ensure that the focus and coverage of the activities of CIEFFA are in line with the strategic objectives of UNESCO and the agreed criteria for this category. Unless such a complementarity is determined, a renewal shall not be recommended to the Executive Board and its designation as a category 2 centre shall lapse.

Article 14 – Entry into force, revision and denunciation

1. This Agreement shall enter into force once Burkina Faso has informed UNESCO that the formalities required to that effect by the domestic law of Burkina Faso have been met. It shall remain in force until the end of the year 2011, and may be renewed for similar successive periods, as agreed between the Government and UNESCO.

2. The present Agreement may be revised subject to the joint agreement of the Government and UNESCO.

3. Either party shall have the right to terminate this Agreement by giving six months prior written notice to the other party. Such termination shall mean that CIEFFA shall cease to be officially associated with the Organization as a centre under the auspices of UNESCO.

4. The denunciation shall take effect six months after receipt of the notification sent by one of the contracting parties to the other.

Article 15 – Settlement of disputes

Any dispute between UNESCO and the Government concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, if it is not settled by negotiation or any other appropriate method agreed to by the parties, shall be submitted for final decision to an arbitration tribunal composed of three members; one shall be appointed by a representative of the Government, another by the Director-General of UNESCO, and the third, who shall preside over the tribunal, chosen by the other two. If these two arbitrators cannot agree on the choice of the third, the appointment shall be made by the President of the International Court of Justice.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the undersigned representatives, duly authorized, have signed the present Agreement in two copies in French and in English.

For the Government of Burkina Faso	For the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(Representative of the Government)	(Representative of UNESCO)

21 Preliminary report on the desirability and scope of an international charter on traditional games and sports[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, the 2003 Round Table of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport and the provisions of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS),

Considering that traditional games and sports form a significant part of the cultural heritage which should be protected and promoted, particularly with a view to improving the quality of physical education and sport in education systems,

Recognizing that traditional games and sports form a significant part of the cultural heritage, in particular, part of the intangible cultural heritage of societies,

Acknowledging the results and recommendations of the Fourth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS IV),

Taking note of 172 EX/Decision 6,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to CIGEPS for its initiative with regard to the elaboration of the draft charter, attached for information as Annex II to document 33 C/59;
2. *Invites* Member States to find appropriate mechanisms for sharing information about traditional games and sports and about their efforts to preserve and protect them.

22 Sickle-cell anaemia, a public health priority[1]

The General Conference,

Having regard to Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having regard to the Constitution of UNESCO,

Having regard to the preponderant role of the United Nations in promoting a new international human order (resolution 57/12 of the General Assembly of the United Nations),

Recalling the Constitution of the World Health Organization according to which health is a complete state of physical, mental and social well-being,

Reaffirming the need to ensure a better state of physical and mental health in accordance with the principles deriving from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Taking into account the launch of a programme to establish sustainable health systems as provided for under the health strategy of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD),

Having regard to the Abuja Declaration of April 2000 on malaria in Africa and the world "roll back malaria" initiative,

Considering that sickle-cell anaemia is the world's foremost genetic illness,

Having observed that, of more than 300,000 newborn babies suffering from sickle-cell anaemia, as many as 50% die before the age of five years in some rural areas of Africa,

Considering that in some African States the sickle-cell trait is found in 30% of the population,

Recalling the high cost of medicines for treating sickle-cell anaemia,

Having regard to the great disparity in the treatment of patients between the North and the South,

Concerned that most sufferers of sickle-cell anaemia, including children, do not have access to appropriate health care,

Recalling that lack of information on sickle-cell anaemia gives rise to supernatural beliefs regarding the illness,

Noting that malaria has historically contributed to the emergence of sickle-cell anaemia and is the first cause of mortality among sufferers of sickle-cell anaemia in Africa,

Also noting the existence of a world fund to combat AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria,

Recognizing that sickle-cell anaemia is a risk factor in HIV infection by blood transmission,

Considering that sickle-cell anaemia constitutes a factor making for division of the family fabric and social exclusion,

Considering that sickle-cell anaemia has considerable physical, psychological and social repercussions on sufferers and their families,

Recognizing that the absence of neonatal screening and of regular aftercare for the patient favours the various complications of the illness,

Having regard to the 4th International African American Symposium on Sickle-Cell Disease, held in Accra, Ghana, from 26 to 28 July 2000,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission II at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

Recalling the first International Congress of the International Organization to Combat Sickle-Cell Anaemia, held on 25 and 26 January 2002 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris,

Considering the request in the International Appeal of Women, also launched at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 19 June 2003 that "our societies … demand of the Heads of State and Government of all countries affected by the illness commitments to roll back sickle-cell anaemia and markedly improve the conditions of care for sufferers",

Bearing in mind the awareness-building and information days held in Lomé, Togo, from 17 to 19 January 2004,

Also bearing in mind the second International Congress of the International Organization to Combat Sickle-Cell Anaemia, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 20 to 23 January 2004,

Recalling the advocacy undertaken by the International Organization to Combat Sickle-Cell Anaemia, in November 2004, and addressed to the Director-General of UNESCO, with the involvement of Mrs Viviane Wade and Mrs Antoinette Sassou Nguesso, First Ladies of Senegal and the Congo respectively,

Having regard to the first consultations on sickle-cell anaemia ever in the world, held in Brazzaville, Congo, from 14 to 17 June 2005,

Noting the various recommendations of these major meetings,

Considering the predominant role played by education, information and training in the regular follow-up of sickle-cell anaemia sufferers and in preventing a large number of acute complications,

Considering the absence of official recognition of sickle-cell anaemia as a public health priority by both States and international organizations,

1. *Requests* the Director-General to support the carrying out of a feasibility study, in cooperation with the competent United Nations agencies, with a view to:
   (a) drawing up an international preventive education programme on sickle-cell anaemia;
   (b) setting up a fund, composed of extrabudgetary resources, to support such a programme;
   (c) proclaiming 19 June of each year as international day to combat sickle-cell anaemia;
2. *Also requests* the Director-General to bring this resolution to the attention of the Member States, bodies and organizations, international financial institutions, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to it at its 34th session a report on the implementation of this resolution, including the efforts made at the national, regional and international levels to combat sickle-cell anaemia and its consequences worldwide.

23 Major Programme II – Natural sciences[1]

The General Conference

I

A. Under Programme II.1 Science, environment and sustainable development

Subprogramme II.1.1 Managing water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) fulfil the biennial objectives set for the principal priority, water and associated ecosystems, through the implementation of the sixth phase of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP); and develop the plan for the seventh phase of IHP (2008-2013);
      (ii) investigate measures to minimize threats to vulnerable water resource systems, including in emergency situations such as floods and their consequences; and develop integrated catchment or watershed approaches to land and surface and ground water management;
      (iii) improve understanding of the physical and geo-biochemical processes that affect water resource systems, with a focus on ecohydrology, extreme hydrological phenomena and sediment transport processes; and develop improved techniques, indicators and databases for water resource assessment at different scales;
      (iv) formulate policy recommendations for water resource management for human needs, with emphasis on arid and semi-arid as well as urban environments; and provide leadership in the implementation of the United Nations system-wide World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) and the preparation of the second World Water Report;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

(v) promote enhanced understanding of the causes of water conflicts and vulnerabilities relating to water and develop cooperative approaches and tools to assist in preventing or reducing them through water resource management approaches;

(vi) strengthen water-related research and capacity-building, in close cooperation with the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education and with the involvement of the regional and international water centres under the auspices of UNESCO;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $8,800,200 for programme costs and $126,200 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme II.1.2 Ecological and earth sciences for sustainable development

2. *Authorizes* the Director-General:

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in the ecological sciences, in particular through the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and associated interdisciplinary scientific research and capacity-building relating to the sustainable use of biological resources, in order to:

(i) contribute to minimizing biodiversity loss through the use of ecological and biodiversity sciences in policy- and decision-making;

(ii) promote environmental sustainability through the World Network of Biosphere Reserves;

(iii) enhance linkages between cultural and biological diversity jointly with Major Programme IV;

(b) to implement the corresponding plan of action for the earth sciences in order to:

(i) improve applied and fundamental research in the earth sciences through the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) and translate geo-environmental and hydro-geological knowledge and knowledge relating to other emerging scientific disciplines into information for the planning of socio-economic development, including groundwater and related ecosystem management issues; strengthen earth science networks in developing countries optimizing earth sciences training in formal and non-formal education; and promote geological heritage;

(ii) develop interdisciplinary cooperation in earth observation for operational monitoring of the earth system and its resources; increase cooperation with space agencies to improve the management of MAB biosphere reserves and World Heritage sites; enhance the institutional and human capacities of Member States in earth sciences, relevant space and information technologies and their educational and training applications, especially for developing countries; and champion the process leading to the proclamation of an international year of Planet Earth and ensure UNESCO's leadership role in its implementation phase;

(c) to invite Member States to strengthen collaboration with UNESCO and the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD) in order to celebrate the International Year of Deserts and Desertification (2006) through the arrangement of appropriate and long-term activities;

(d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $2,969,600 for programme costs and $42,600 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme II.1.3 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

3. *Authorizes* the Director-General:

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action pertaining to the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) in order to:

(i) improve scientific knowledge and understanding of oceanic and coastal processes with a view to assisting Member States in the design and implementation of sustainable policies for the ocean and coastal zones, through the organization and coordination of major scientific programmes, responding to the mandate of the United Nations Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Chapter 17 of Agenda 21/the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Millennium Development Goals and the relevant regional conventions and programmes;

(ii) continue the development of operational oceanography and information and data systems through the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange programme (IODE) and the IOC/WMO Joint Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM);

(iii) coordinate the establishment of a tsunami warning system in the Indian Ocean region, building upon the 40-year experience of the Tsunami Warning System for the Pacific;
(iv) strengthen the capacities of Member States to monitor and predict the transfer of harmful algal species and other introduced non-native species by oil tanker traffic;
(v) continue the implementation of regional coastal management projects contributing to the operational phase of the African Process in the framework of the environment component of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD);
(vi) answer the call to the IOC contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to support the development of permanent capacities in ocean sciences, services and observations by Member States of IOC, contributing towards building the capacities of developing countries to establish science-based management systems for the coastal resources and ecosystems in their exclusive economic zone;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $3,821,600 for programme costs and $54,800 for indirect costs at Headquarters;

B. Under Programme II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for sustainable development

Subprogramme II.2.1 Basic and engineering sciences, renewable energy and disaster mitigation

4. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:
(i) pursue UNESCO's contribution to the follow-up to the World Conference on Science (WCS) through further capacity-building in the basic and engineering sciences;
(ii) promote the International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP), a new flagship programme for basic sciences, as a contribution towards sustainable development and human security;
(iii) reinforce national and regional capacities through the promotion of networking activities and scientific exchange with emphasis on interdisciplinary programme development in physics, mathematics, chemistry and the life sciences, in particular through the International Basic Sciences Programme;
(iv) promote the use of renewable energies in addressing developmental issues by strengthening efforts in human resources development, with emphasis on improving living conditions in rural areas in developing countries;
(v) assist, with a view to Education for All, in building capacities in science and technology education through networking to promote regional and international cooperation, raising the awareness of young people, especially girls, sharing information and developing and disseminating learning and teaching tools in engineering, science and technology;
(vi) assist in building capacities in physical asset management for poverty eradication and sustainable development through the culture of maintenance;
(vii) support national and regional efforts in the prevention and mitigation of the aftermath of technological disasters;
(viii) foster a culture of natural disaster prevention as a contribution to the follow-up to the Kobe World Conference on Disaster Reduction, with a focus on knowledge management, education and information for disaster preparedness; and strengthen the capacities of the national platforms and regional mechanisms set up to implement the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR);
(ix) promote gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the various activities of this subprogramme;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $3,731,600 for programme costs and $53,500 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development

5. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
(i) develop decision-making instruments, methodologies, guidelines and norms for science policy, in particular for surveying national scientific potential, for preparing programmes and budgets relating to submissions for funding of research and development projects, for technology forecasting, assessment and regulation and for exchanging information and data required for science policy-making;

(ii) conduct analysis of national systems for science and innovations drawing on experience from different economic and cultural settings with a view to proposing best practices and to reinforcing and reforming such systems;

(iii) conduct a baseline study on the S&T situation and S&T policy and implementation in sub-Saharan Africa and provide advisory services to Member States (in particular from Africa and small island developing States) for the formulation and implementation of science and technology policies at the national, subregional and regional levels, with a view to increasing and mobilizing scientific and technological resources in support of sustainable development and peace;

(iv) assist small island developing States in obtaining advisory, programmatic and financial support for the follow-up implementation of the SIDS-Mauritius Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(v) develop strategies to reinforce education for sustainable development with emphasis on the needs of small island developing States and their endogenous capacities, including local and indigenous knowledge and values, with special reference to the contribution from formal and non-formal education as a contribution to the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD);

(vi) support an intersectoral regional plan of action for the Mediterranean maritime heritage with a view to sustainable development, promote the Fourth International Conference of Monaco and the Mediterranean and set up an international committee on the contribution of science and culture to sustainable development in the Mediterranean region;

(vii) reinforce community capacities to record, manage and mobilize local and indigenous knowledge in order to shape sustainable development and natural resource management to local requirements and needs;

(viii) promote participatory approaches to policy-making in science through the involvement of all stakeholders within regional and subregional science policy forums in order to increase public support for civil research and ensure its societal relevance;

(ix) promote the active participation of women in science and technology and ensure that the need for gender equality and women's empowerment is pursued and fully reflected in the design of national science and technology policies for sustainable development, with special emphasis on Africa and the small island developing States;

(x) promote the active participation of young scientists in science and technology policy-making through support to the UNESCO-backed World Academy of Young Scientists;

(xi) follow up and implement paragraph 55(a) of the Doha Plan of Action of the Second South Summit of the Group of 77 and China for the establishment of a South-South cooperation fund for science and technology, enabling a programme of cooperation in this field to be developed and implemented for the purpose of facilitating the integration of a development approach into national science, technology and innovation policies, building capacities in science and technology, providing policy advice and exchanges of experience and best practice, creating problem-solving networks of centres of excellence in developing countries, and facilitating the exchange of students, researchers, scientists and technologists among developing countries;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,663,100 for programme costs and $23,800 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

II

UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education

Acknowledging the report of the Governing Board of the UNESCO-IHE Institute of Water Education for the 2004-2005 biennium,

Recognizing the vital importance of water education and capacity-building in the implementation of UNESCO's principal priority "water and associated ecosystems" for the natural sciences, and the role of UNESCO-IHE therein,

Underlining the valuable contribution being made by UNESCO-IHE in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and in the follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Acknowledging that UNESCO-IHE is entirely extrabudgetary and as such represents a unique model among UNESCO's category 1 institutes, requiring innovative approaches to management and programme delivery,

Noting the resolution adopted at the sixteenth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) that draws attention to the need for all Member States to share responsibility for the longer-term viability of UNESCO-IHE,

6. *Requests* the Governing Board of UNESCO-IHE to continue and if possible intensify even further its efforts:
   (a) to achieve synergy and complementarity with the International Hydrological Programme in implementing UNESCO's overall water and sustainable development programme, including the development of key new initiatives such as the International Flood Initiative, and in planning for the Seventh Phase of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP);
   (b) to contribute actively to assisting Member States in attaining the necessary expertise and capacities to implement MDG 7;
   (c) to support and help to implement activities of the United Nations system, in particular the World Water Assessment Programme and the International Decade for Action "Water for Life" (2005-2015);
   (d) to innovate with new means of delivery of education and capacity-building services within developing countries themselves, in particular through distance-learning methods;
   (e) to serve as a hub for UNESCO water institutes and centres throughout the world and promote their interaction and complementarity;
7. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of the Netherlands, as host country to UNESCO-IHE, for providing core support that ensures the operation of the Institute and to the Member States and other institutions that provide support for UNESCO-IHE projects and fellowships;
8. *Appeals* to Member States to make voluntary contributions to UNESCO-IHE so as to demonstrate that all Member States are committed to water education and capacity-building and the new model of category 1 institute that UNESCO-IHE represents;
9. *Further appeals* to Member States to take initiatives to increase the linguistic diversity of UNESCO-IHE in education, training and capacity-building;

III

Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)

Acknowledging the report of the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) for the 2004-2005 biennium,

Recognizing the important role of ICTP, as a category 1 UNESCO centre, in capacity-building in theoretical and applied physics, pure and applied mathematics, and interdisciplinary areas, with special focus on developing countries, under Major Programme II,

10. *Requests* the ICTP Steering Committee and Scientific Council, in accordance with ICTP Statutes, host country agreements and the present resolution, when approving the Centre's budget for 2006-2007:
   (a) to ensure that ICTP goals and activities are in consonance with UNESCO's strategic objectives and programme priorities in the natural sciences;
   (b) to strengthen its capacity for advanced research, training and networking in the physical and mathematical sciences, as well as interdisciplinary areas, for the benefit of scientists from developing countries;
   (c) to enhance the Centre's research activities allowing its staff scientists to remain at the forefront of their fields;
   (d) to encourage new techniques and promote practical laboratory work in developing countries and, in particular, to explore the use of theoretical physics and mathematics in modelling climate change and complex environmental systems;
11. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support ICTP by providing a financial allocation of $1,015,000 under Major Programme II;
12. *Expresses its gratitude* to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Italian Government which gives a substantial financial contribution and provides its premises free of charge, and the Member States and foundations that have supported the Centre through voluntary contributions and *invites* them to continue their support in 2006-2007 and beyond;
13. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations, donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to grant or renew their support to enable ICTP to implement and expand the activities envisaged for the 2006-2007 biennium;

IV

♦ *Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*

Authorizes the Director-General,

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to execute to completion the projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes "Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty" and "The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society";
(b) to evaluate and monitor the implementation, as well as assess the impact, of the various projects;
(c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance the coherence and learning process in the execution of approved projects;
(d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $700,000 for programme costs.

24 Proclamation of 2008 as international year of Planet Earth[1]

The General Conference,

Mindful of the fact that Planet Earth offers life support systems to the human race and other living things,

Noting that the wealth of scientific information available on Planet Earth, which could assist planning, disaster mitigation, resource exploitation and management, remains untapped and hardly known to the public and to policy- and decision-makers,

Convinced that education in earth sciences provides men and women with the tools to live gently on the planet and to build the scientific infrastructure essential for sustainable development,

Taking into account the crucial role UNESCO and the year could play in raising public awareness of the importance of earth processes and resources, disaster reduction and developing capacity for building sustainable communities,

1. *Welcomes* 171 EX/Decision 57, adopted following the examination of document 171 EX/52 and Add. and Corr. and 172 EX/Decision 63 adopted subsequently, following the examination of document 172 EX/57 supporting the proclamation of 2008 "the international year of Planet Earth";
2. *Invites* the Director-General to support all efforts leading to the United Nations General Assembly proclaiming 2008 as international year of Planet Earth;
3. *Further invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the global geoscience community through the International Union of Geological Sciences to organize activities celebrating 2008 as the international year of Planet Earth, notably by inviting all UNESCO National Commissions to create national groups for the implementation of the year and by collaborating with the earth sciences societies and groups throughout the world, including the developing countries;
4. *Recommends* that the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 60th session adopt a resolution declaring 2008 as international year of Planet Earth.

25 Proclamation of 2009 as international year of astronomy[1]

The General Conference,

Recognizing that the study of the universe has led to numerous scientific discoveries that have great influence not only on humankind's understanding of the universe but also on the technological, social and economic development of society,

Aware that astronomy has proven to have great implications in the study of science, philosophy, religion and culture,

Noting the excellent opportunity to raise public awareness, especially within the young generation, of scientific issues and to demonstrate the links between science, education, culture and communication in the framework of the Space Education Programme and the thematic initiative "Astronomy and World Heritage",

1. *Welcomes* 172 EX/Decision 57;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to support all efforts leading to the proclamation of 2009 as international year of astronomy;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

3. *Recommends* that the United Nations General Assembly at its 60th session adopt a resolution proclaiming 2009 as international year of astronomy.

26 Strategy for establishing a global tsunami warning system[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined document 33 C/39,
1. *Notes with satisfaction* the work carried out by UNESCO and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC) in response to the Indian Ocean tsunami, in particular the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System;
2. *Acknowledges* the need to establish tsunami and other ocean-related hazard early warning systems in all oceans and seas as part of a global operational, multi-purpose detection and multi-hazard warning system;
3. *Endorses* the global strategy proposed in document 33 C/39;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to proceed with the implementation of this strategy and to report to it at its 34th session on progress made thereon.

27 Establishment of a regional centre for biotechnology training and education in India, under the auspices of UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,
Noting 171 EX/Decision 10 on the Report by the Director-General on the feasibility study of the proposal for the establishment of a regional centre for biotechnology training and education in India, under the auspices of UNESCO,
Having examined document 33 C/43 and its annex,
Welcoming the proposal of the Government of India,
1. *Takes note* of the observations and conclusions of the feasibility study;
2. *Approves* the proposal for the establishment of the said Centre under the auspices of UNESCO;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to negotiate and sign an appropriate agreement for the establishment of the Centre, it being understood that the obligations of UNESCO shall not be other than those indicated in the Annex to this resolution.

ANNEX

Agreement
between the Government of India
and the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
concerning the establishment of a Regional Centre
for Biotechnology Training and Education in India

Whereas the General Conference, at its 33rd session, decided that a regional centre for biotechnology training and education would be established in India under the auspices of UNESCO,

Whereas the Government of India has contributed and stands ready to contribute further to the establishment and operation of the Regional Centre in its territory,

Bearing in mind that the Government of India has already taken a number of effective measures and steps to ensure the necessary infrastructure and facilities for the Regional Centre,

Desirous of concluding an agreement with a view to ensuring the establishment and operation of the said Regional Centre and to defining the terms and conditions governing the support that it shall be granted, under the guidelines laid down by the General Conference (21 C/Resolution 40) for regional centres set up by a State with UNESCO's participation,

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, hereinafter called "UNESCO", and the Government of India, hereinafter called "the Government",

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

Article 1 – Establishment

The Government agrees to take any measures which may be required for the setting up of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Training and Education in India, hereinafter called "the Regional Centre", as provided for under this Agreement.

Article 2 – Participation

1. The Regional Centre shall be an autonomous institution at the service of Member States of UNESCO which, by their geographical proximity to the Regional Centre and their common interest in its objectives in the field of biotechnology, desire to cooperate with the Regional Centre.

2. Member States of UNESCO wishing to participate in the Regional Centre's activities, as provided for under this Agreement, shall send the Director-General of UNESCO notification to this effect, and shall designate a national institution working in the field of biotechnology which shall be competent to represent the Member State. The Director-General shall inform the Regional Centre and the Member States mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 1, above, of the receipt of such notifications.

Article 3 – Objectives and functions

1. The objectives of the Regional Centre are:

   (a) to promote capacity-building through education and training and research and development in biotechnology for sustainable development objectives through regional and international cooperation;

   (b) to facilitate transfer of knowledge and technology relating to biotechnology at the regional level;

   (c) to create a hub of biotechnology expertise in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) region, and more generally in the Asia region, and to address human resources needs in the region;

   (d) to create a network of satellite centres in the region;

   (e) to promote and strengthen South-South cooperation.

2. The functions of the Regional Centre shall be:

   (a) to execute educational and training activities to transfer knowledge in biotechnology;

   (b) to undertake research, development and scientific investigation in collaboration with relevant research centres in the region;

   (c) to hold scientific symposiums and conferences (regional and international) and to conduct short-term and long-term training courses and workshops in all areas of biotechnology;

   (d) to collect universally available information with a view to setting up a data bank;

   (e) to collect and disseminate, through networking, the relevant local knowledge;

   (f) to disseminate the outcomes of research activities in different countries through the publication of books, articles, etc.;

   (g) to promote collaborative research and development networking programmes in specific areas of biotechnology, and exchange and mobility of scientists at the regional level in this context with due consideration for issues pertaining to intellectual property rights of collaborating institutions.

3. The Regional Centre shall pursue the above objectives and functions in close collaboration with other relevant regional and international networks, the centres collaborating with UNESCO, microbial resources centres (MIRCENs) and biotechnology education and training centres (BETCENs) in the region.

4. The Regional Centre shall carry out the above functions dependent on the extent to which regional and international resources can be mobilized.

Article 4 – Governance

1. The Board of Governors:

   (a) The Regional Centre shall be administered by a Board of Governors composed of:

      (i) a representative of the Government;

      (ii) a representative of each of the other Member States that (1) has sent the Director-General of UNESCO notification, as provided for under Article 2, paragraph 2, above; or that (2) makes a substantial contribution to the operating budget or running of the Regional Centre, and is thus accorded a seat by decision of the Board of Governors;

(iii) a representative of the Director-General of UNESCO.

(b) The Secretary of the Department of Biotechnology of the Indian Ministry of Science and Technology shall be the Chairperson of the Board of Governors. The person designated by the Chairperson shall be the representative of the Government.

(c) The Board of Governors shall have all the powers required for the running and administration of the Regional Centre. It shall:

(i) approve the annual work plan and budget of the Regional Centre;

(ii) examine the annual reports submitted by the Director of the Regional Centre as provided under Article 6 below;

(iii) study and approve the Centre's internal procedures, including financial regulations and staff rules;

(iv) approve the Regional Centre's organizational structure and number of staff;

(v) convene special consultative sessions to which it shall invite, in addition to its own members, the Director of the Regional Centre and representatives of other interested countries and international organizations, in order to obtain proposals for strengthening the scope of services of the Regional Centre and for carrying out projects and activities relevant to the Regional Centre, and to expand the Regional Centre's fund-raising strategy and capabilities.

(d) The Board of Governors shall meet in ordinary session once a year; it shall meet in an extraordinary session if summoned by the Chairperson, either on his own initiative or at the request of at least half of its members.

(e) The Board of Governors shall adopt its own rules of procedure. For the first meeting the procedure shall be established by the representatives of the Government and of the Director-General of UNESCO.

2. The Executive Committee:

(a) shall be constituted, in consultation with the Board of Governors, for the day-to-day management of the Centre;

(b) shall comprise the Director of the Regional Centre and representatives of the Department of Biotechnology, of the Indian Ministries of External Affairs and Human Resources Development, of three countries of the region (representation by rotation), and of UNESCO.

3. The Programme Advisory Committee:

(a) shall be constituted to provide technical advice for planning, execution, review and monitoring of the programme of the Regional Centre;

(b) shall comprise scientific, technical and legal experts nominated by the Government, countries of the region and UNESCO, and experts invited from outside the region.

4. The Secretariat:

shall be established to execute the day-to-day activities of the Regional Centre under the authority of the Director of the Regional Centre.

Article 5 – Secretariat

1. The Regional Centre's Secretariat shall consist of a Director and such staff as is necessary for the proper functioning of the Regional Centre.

2. The Director shall be appointed by the Board of Governors in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO.

3. The other members of the Secretariat may comprise:

(a) members of UNESCO's staff who may be made available to the Centre, as provided for by the Organization's regulations;

(b) any person appointed by the Director, in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Board of Governors;

(c) government officials who may be made available to the Regional Centre, as provided by the Government's regulations.

Article 6 – Duties of the Director

1. The Director shall discharge the following duties:

   (a) direct the work of the Regional Centre in conformity with the programmes and directives established by the Board of Governors;

   (b) propose the draft work plan and budget to be submitted to the Board of Governors for approval;

   (c) prepare the provisional agenda for the sessions of the Board of Governors and submit to it any proposals that he may deem useful for the administration of the Regional Centre;

   (d) prepare reports on the Regional Centre's activities to be submitted to the Board of Governors;

   (e) represent the Regional Centre in law and in all civil acts.

Article 7 – Financial arrangements

1. The Regional Centre's resources shall derive from catalytic funds allotted by the Government and, for start-up activities, by UNESCO, subject to the decisions of the General Conference, as well as from such contributions as it may receive from other Member States of UNESCO within the region for the establishment of a core fund following an agreed process through the administrative mechanisms of the Regional Centre, from external sources to be explored with intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations, and from payments for services rendered. The Member States may also provide voluntary contributions to the Core Fund, including contributions in the form of secondment of scientists, researchers, teachers, officers, etc.

2. The travel costs of the representatives of Member States participating in the sessions of the administrative bodies of the Regional Centre shall be met by the Member States participating in the Regional Centre. The local costs shall be covered by the Core Fund.

3. The Regional Centre may, with the approval of the Board of Governors, receive donations, gifts and legacies.

Article 8 – Contribution of the Government

1. The Government shall provide the Regional Centre with appropriate office space, equipment and facilities.

2. The Government shall make available to the Regional Centre the necessary staff, and contribute special funds which shall cover:

   (a) the salaries and compensations of the Secretariat staff, including the Director;

   (b) the communication, utilities and maintenance costs of the Regional Centre, plus the expenses of holding the sessions of the Board of Governors and special consultative sessions;

   (c) the cost of studies, training, and publication activities, complementing the contributions from other sources.

Article 9 – Contribution of UNESCO

1. UNESCO shall provide technical assistance as and when required and as appropriate, for the establishment and operation of the Regional Centre, including assistance in the formulation of the short-term, medium-term and long-term programmes of the Regional Centre.

2. UNESCO shall provide some catalytic support within the framework of the regular biennial Programme and Budget (C/5 document), particularly for start-up activities of the Regional Centre, it being understood that UNESCO may only contribute financially to concrete activities/projects of the Regional Centre if those are deemed in line with UNESCO's programme priorities. UNESCO shall not, however, provide financial support for administrative or institutional purposes.

3. It shall encourage the international governmental and non-governmental financial entities, as well as Member States of UNESCO, to provide financial and technical assistance and to propose applicable projects to the Regional Centre, and shall facilitate contacts with other international organizations relevant to the functions of the Regional Centre.

4. It shall provide the Regional Centre with relevant UNESCO publications and other pertinent material, and shall disseminate information on the activities of the Regional Centre via the UNESCO website and other newsletters and mechanisms at its disposal.

5. It shall participate, when appropriate, in the scientific, technical and training meetings held by the Regional Centre.

Article 10 – Legal status, privileges and immunities

1. The Regional Centre shall enjoy on the territory of India the personality and legal capacity necessary for the exercise of its functions.

2. The Government shall apply to UNESCO and its officials and experts and to the representatives of Member States and Associate Members attending the sessions of the governing bodies and the Programme Advisory Committee, the provisions of the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, to which it has been party since 1949.

3. The Government shall authorize the entry, free of visa charges, the sojourn on its territory and the exit of any person invited to attend the sessions of the governing bodies or proceeding to the Regional Centre on official business.

4. The goods, assets and income of the Regional Centre shall be exempt from all direct taxes. Further, the Regional Centre shall be exempt from the payment of any fees or taxes in respect of equipment, supplies and material imported or exported for its official use.

5. The Regional Centre may have accounts in any currency, hold funds and foreign exchange of any kind, and transfer them freely.

6. The Government shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third persons against UNESCO, against members of its staff or against other persons employed by the Regional Centre, and shall hold UNESCO and the above-mentioned parties harmless from any claims or liabilities resulting from operations of the Regional Centre under this Agreement, except where it is agreed by UNESCO and the Government that such claims or liabilities arise from the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such persons.

Article 11 – Final clauses

1. The present Agreement shall come into force upon its signature by the two parties. It shall remain in force for a period of six years following its date of entry into force and may be reviewed for a similar period as agreed upon between the parties provided that the renewal of the designation of the Regional Centre as a category 2 centre has been recommended by the Executive Board of UNESCO.

2. The present Agreement may be revised by consent between the Government and UNESCO.

3. Either party shall have the right to terminate this Agreement by giving six months prior written notice to the other party.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the undersigned representatives, duly authorized, have signed the present Agreement in two original copies.

For the Government of India:	For the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:
(representative of the Government)	(representative of UNESCO)

28 Establishment of the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) in Tsukuba, Japan, under the auspices of UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 21 C/Resolution 40.1 and 165 EX/Decision 5.4,
Further recalling the Implementation Plan highlighting the need to mitigate the effects of drought and floods which was adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002, the ministerial declaration underlining the need for comprehensive efforts against water-related disasters and adopted at the Third World Water Forum (WWF3) in Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka, Japan, in 2003, and Resolution XVI-4 adopted at the 16th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), held from 20 to 24 September 2004 in Paris,
Having examined document 33 C/44 and its annexes,
1. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of Japan to establish the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in line with

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

the existing principles and guidelines (21 C/36) and the proposed strategy for this category of institutes and centres (165 EX/20 and 167 EX/16);

2. *Approves* the establishment of the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM), under the auspices of UNESCO, as recommended by the Executive Board at its 171st session (171 EX/Decision 12);
3. *Invites* the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Japan annexed to 171 EX/Decision 12.

29 Establishment of the Regional Water Centre for Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC) under the auspices of UNESCO, in La Serena, Chile[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 21 C/Resolution 40.1 and 165 EX/Decision 5.4,

Further recalling Resolution XIV-5 adopted at the 14th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) in June 2000,

Having examined document 33 C/69 and its annex,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of Chile to establish the Regional Water Centre for Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC) under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in line with the existing principles and guidelines (21 C/36) and the proposed strategy for this category of institutes and centres (165 EX/20 and 167 EX/16);
2. *Approves* the establishment of the Regional Water Centre for Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC), under the auspices of UNESCO, as recommended by the Executive Board at its 172nd session (172 EX/Decision 61);
3. *Invites* the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement between UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Chile contained in the Annex to 172 EX/Decision 61.

30 Establishment of the European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology in Łódź, Poland, under the auspices of UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 21 C/Resolution 40.1 and 165 EX/Decision 5.4,

Further recalling Resolution XV-12 adopted at the 15th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) in June 2002,

Having examined document 33 C/63 and its annex,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of Poland to establish the European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in line with the existing principles and guidelines (21 C/36) and the proposed strategy for this category of institutes and centres (165 EX/20 and 167 EX/16);
2. *Approves* the establishment of the European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology in Łódź, Poland, under the auspices of UNESCO, as recommended by the Executive Board at its 172nd session (172 EX/Decision 16);
3. *Invites* the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement between UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Poland contained in the Annex to 172 EX/Decision 16.

31 Establishment of the International IHP-HELP Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science at the University of Dundee, Scotland, United Kingdom, under the auspices of UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 21 C/Resolution 40.1 and 165 EX/Decision 5.4,

Further recalling paragraphs 29 and 33 of the Science Agenda – Framework for Action adopted by the World Conference on Science in Budapest in June 1999, as well as Resolution XVI-5 adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) in September 2004,

Having examined document 33 C/53 and its annex,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

1. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of the United Kingdom to establish the International IHP-HELP Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in line with the existing principles and guidelines (21 C/36) and the proposed strategy for this category of institutes and centres (165 EX/20 and 167 EX/16);
2. *Approves* the establishment of the International IHP-HELP Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, under the auspices of UNESCO, as recommended by the Executive Board at its 172nd session (172 EX/Decision 14);
3. *Invites* the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement between UNESCO and the Government of the United Kingdom contained in the Annex to 172 EX/Decision 14.

32 Granting of the status of regional institute under the auspices of UNESCO to the Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA) in Brazil[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 172 EX/Decision 15 on the Report by the Director-General on the feasibility study for granting the Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA), in Brazil, the status of a regional institute under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2),
Having examined document 33 C/62 and its annex,
Welcoming the proposal of the Government of Brazil and *considering* the outcomes and results of the feasibility study of IMPA,
1. *Approves* the granting, in principle, of the status of an institute under the auspices of UNESCO to IMPA, with effect from the date on which the Executive Board approves the related agreement;
2. *Authorizes* the Executive Board to approve the agreement to be signed between UNESCO and the Government contained in the annex to document 33 C/62, provided that all the conditions required are guaranteed and fulfilled by the Brazilian authorities.

33 Proposal for the establishment of a regional centre on urban water management for Latin America and the Caribbean in Cali, Colombia, under the auspices of UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 21 C/Resolution 40.1 and 171 EX/Decision 23 (in particular paragraph 9 which invites the General Conference to authorize the Executive Board to decide, when appropriate, on its behalf, about the granting of category 2 status to new institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO),
Further recalling Resolution XV-11 adopted at the 15th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) in June 2002,
Having examined document 33 C/74,
1. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of Colombia to establish a regional centre on urban water management for Latin America and the Caribbean in Cali, Colombia, under the auspices of UNESCO;
2. *Invites* the Executive Board at its 174th session to analyse the completed feasibility study, to decide on its behalf on the granting of category 2 status to the centre and to authorize the Director-General to sign the agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Colombia establishing the centre.

34 Proposal for the establishment of an international centre of excellence in Venezuela under the auspices of UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 21 C/Resolution 40.1, 165 EX/Decision 5.4 and 171 EX/Decision 23,
Taking into account 172 EX/Decision 13,
Having examined document 33 C/61 and its annex,
1. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of Venezuela to establish the International Centre for Biological Sciences (CICB) in Venezuela under the auspices of UNESCO;
2. *Approves* in principle the establishment of the International Centre for Biological Sciences in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2), with effect from the date on which the Executive Board approves the related agreement, and *requests* the

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

Venezuelan authorities to provide additional information on the legal status of the new Centre in relation to the current legal status of the three existing Centres, namely the Latin American Centre for Biological Sciences (CLAB), the International Centre for Tropical Ecology (CIET) and the Simon Bolivar International Centre for Scientific Cooperation (CICCSB), whose work and functions the International Centre for Biological Sciences is intended to coordinate, and on the administrative and managerial structures of the Centre once it is formally established in early 2006;

3. *Delegates* to the Executive Board at its 174th session the final decision to authorize the Director-General to sign the Agreement contained in the annex to document 172 EX/14, with the necessary modifications that may be needed following the actual establishment of the International Centre for Biological Sciences in early 2006, and provided that all the conditions required, including those under paragraph 2 above, are fulfilled by the Venezuelan authorities.

35 Major Programme III – Social and human sciences[1]

The General Conference

A. Under Programme III.1 Ethics of science and philosophy

Subprogramme III.1.1 Ethics of science

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) reaffirm UNESCO as lead agency in the field of bioethics at the international level by pursuing its mission as an intellectual forum – in particular through its International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and its Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) – and exercise its role as secretariat of the Interagency Committee on Bioethics;
      (ii) implement universal principles based on shared ethical values to guide scientific and technological development and social transformations by undertaking structured and coordinated follow-up action for the implementation of the UNESCO declarations in the field of bioethics (the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data and the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights);
      (iii) assist Member States in developing and implementing national policy frameworks in the field of bioethics by providing access to appropriate tools (such as the Global Ethics Observatory), initiating and strengthening educational activities, assisting in establishing ethics or bioethics committees and facilitating their networking;
      (iv) extend the role of UNESCO as an intellectual forum and laboratory of ideas to the national level by fostering the dissemination of information and the networking of experts at regional and national levels;
      (v) pursue reflection on basic ethical questions raised by scientific and technological progress, based on UNESCO's role as an ethical, intellectual, international and interdisciplinary forum, through the work of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), in cooperation with UNESCO's intergovernmental and international scientific programmes and benefiting from intersectoral contributions, especially Major Programme II, with respect to outer space, environmental ethics, a code of conduct for scientists, and ethics related to emerging technologies;
      (vi) reinforce the advisory role of COMEST and the standard-setting action of the Organization by encouraging the elaboration and promotion of principles in the fields of environmental ethics and science ethics;
      (vii) enhance the visibility of UNESCO's activities in ethics of science and technology among Member States by implementing an effective information and communication strategy, including also the Global Ethics Observatory, and enhance global awareness of its work, especially within scientific and intellectual communities;
      (viii) promote research and undertake ethics education activities – both in the area of bioethics and ethics of science and technology – with a view to fostering international debate on ethics and responsibility at various levels, in particular in the training and education of future scientists and among policy-makers and professionals;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

(ix) establish a resource centre in Africa to facilitate exchanges among policy-makers, scholars, civil society and other interested parties on ethical, legal and social concerns stemming from advances in the life sciences, especially in bioethics, of particular interest to Africa and other developing regions, and share information on international instruments, development challenges and priorities and the ways and means of developing and implementing national policy frameworks in the field of bioethics;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $3,173,500 for programme costs and $60,800 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme III.1.2 Foresight, philosophy and human sciences, democracy and human security

2. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) carry out, in the field of philosophy, a cycle of interregional and intercultural philosophical dialogues, bringing together academics and researchers from different backgrounds (the Asia and the Pacific region and the Arab States – Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa); promote philosophical reflection on contemporary problems and encourage the growth of philosophy education; and pursue and expand the celebration of Philosophy Day;
      (ii) foster international cooperation in the field of the human sciences and philosophy, *inter alia*, through closer cooperation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS);
      (iii) contribute to peace-building, human security and conflict prevention, in accordance with the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010), for which UNESCO is the lead agency, in particular through:
         – further elaboration of regional and subregional frameworks for the promotion of human security and peace in Africa and in Eastern Europe;
         – a comparative analysis of the different regional priorities for human security and the preparation and broad dissemination of a report by the Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS) on human security;
         – a multidisciplinary analysis of the historical, socio-economic and cultural factors at the roots of new forms of violence, including terrorism, and of their consequences;
         – support for and recognition of the efforts made to promote the universal values of peace and tolerance, notably through the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education;
      (iv) enable the International Centre for Human Sciences, Byblos, Lebanon, in association with select similar institutions in sub-Saharan Africa to conduct comparative studies on the relations between democracy, development and culture, and justice; and support identified centres in other regions of the world;
      (v) continue the promotion of future-oriented thinking and debate in pursuit of UNESCO's function as a forum of anticipation by holding the Twenty-first Century Talks and the Twenty-first Century Dialogues and by disseminating the UNESCO World Report;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $2,859,100 for programme costs and $54,800 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

B. Under Programme III.2 Human rights and social transformation

Subprogramme III.2.1 Promotion of human rights

3. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) implement the UNESCO strategy on human rights (32 C/Resolution 27) by:
         – contributing to the further integration of a human rights-based approach into all programmes and activities of the Organization;
         – promoting policy-oriented human rights research and promoting the rule of law in countries, in close cooperation with UNESCO Chairs, human rights institutions and the academic community, especially in countries in transition, notably on those rights within the competence of UNESCO;
         – contributing to the promotion of human rights education, especially for children and youth, in particular through the dissemination of information on human rights standards, procedures for their application and the results of human rights research;

– contributing to standard-setting activities relating to human rights within UNESCO's fields of competence;
– strengthening partnerships within the United Nations system, especially with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights holding the lead role for human rights activities in the United Nations system, and with other intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to avoid duplication of activities and to coordinate efforts better, with a view to increasing the effectiveness and visibility of UNESCO's role in the field of human rights;

(ii) strengthen UNESCO's contribution to the promotion of gender equality, capacity-building and the human rights of women in Member States in the context of the Organization's gender mainstreaming framework, notably through knowledge-sharing, research and analysis, above all through research network-building, in conformity with the Beijing Platform for Action for women and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, also bearing in mind MDG 3 of promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(iii) implement the Integrated Strategy to Combat Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (32 C/Resolution 28) by:
– reinforcing awareness-raising activities in the field and strengthening solidarity networks through new partnerships and the mobilization of UNESCO partners, including civil society organizations, in particular those concerned with the defence of human rights, universities, research centres, educational establishments, training institutes and competent NGOs throughout the world;
– pursuing research on new forms of discrimination; reinforcing the institutional capacities of different actors involved to promote research, education and communication in combating racism and other forms of discrimination;
– strengthening action to combat racism, discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, focusing also on discrimination against individuals with HIV/AIDS;

(b) to encourage Member States, Associate Members, observers and international organizations in the framework of their respective competencies:
(i) to institute a rule of law forbidding all forms of discrimination in all judicial systems, effectively put the rule into practice, and encourage observance thereof by judicial systems;
(ii) to propose and implement all positive action needed to grant everybody the effective exercise of fundamental human rights, such as the creation of political and economic conditions to improve the quality of life, especially among disadvantaged groups such as women, children, persons with disability, refugees and migrants;
(iii) to maximize their efforts in order to improve the status of women, children, persons with disability, refugees and migrants in war and post-war zones, with the support of academic networks and public and private institutions;
(iv) to facilitate the reconstruction of schools, hospitals and labour centres in order to grant everybody the concrete exercise of all political, economic, social and cultural rights;

(c) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,793,600 for programme costs and $34,200 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme III.2.2 Social transformation

4. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
(i) contribute to sustainable social transformations, by refocusing the Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST), the intergovernmental social science research programme, on the use of social sciences in evidence-based policy-making; improving cooperation with international NGOs, such as the International Social Sciences Council (ISSC), and other regional, subregional and national social science networks; further developing cooperation with universities by strengthening the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs networks in interdisciplinary fields; and disseminating high-quality social science research results worldwide through the publication of the *International Social Science Journal* in six languages;
(ii) elaborate a framework for policy development on international migration, foster debate on the issue of international migration and urban development on the basis of scientific research and collect and disseminate best practices concerning the situation of migrants in society; develop a new strategy for social integration in cities based on interaction and cooperation among researchers, public authorities and civil society, through comparative research,

training and pilot projects which foster new bonds within the policy-making sphere, especially in developing countries and countries in transition;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $2,528,400 for programme costs and $48,400 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

♦ *Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*

5. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to execute to completion the projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes "Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty" and "The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society";
   (b) to evaluate and monitor the implementation, as well as assess the impact, of the various projects;
   (c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance the coherence and learning process in the execution of approved projects;
   (d) to invite Member States, Associate Members, observers and international organizations to implement action aimed at eradicating poverty and at elaborating strategies in order to promote human rights, especially in countries where human trafficking has not yet been eliminated;
   (e) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,100,000 for programme costs.

36 Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined document 33 C/22,
Having decided at its 32nd session, by 32 C/Resolution 24, that the international instrument on bioethics should be in the form of a declaration to be submitted at its 33rd session,

1. *Adopts* the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, as annexed hereto;
2. *Calls upon* Member States:
   (a) to make every effort to adopt measures, whether of a legislative, administrative or other character, to give effect to the principles set out in the Declaration, in accordance with international human rights law; such measures should be supported by action in the sphere of education, training and public information;
   (b) to notify the Director-General regularly of any pertinent information on steps taken by them to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration;
   (c) to foster ethics education and training at all levels and encourage information and knowledge dissemination programmes about bioethics;
3. *Invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to take appropriate steps to ensure the follow-up to the Declaration, including its dissemination and translation into a large number of languages;
   (b) to take the necessary steps to enable the International Bioethics Committee of UNESCO (IBC) and the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) to assist UNESCO in promoting and disseminating the principles set forth therein;
   (c) to report to it at its 34th session on the implementation of this resolution.

ANNEX

Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights

The General Conference,

Conscious of the unique capacity of human beings to reflect upon their own existence and on their environment, to perceive injustice, to avoid danger, to assume responsibility, to seek cooperation and to exhibit the moral sense that gives expression to ethical principles,

Reflecting on the rapid developments in science and technology, which increasingly affect our understanding of life and life itself, resulting in a strong demand for a global response to the ethical implications of such developments,

Recognizing that ethical issues raised by the rapid advances in science and their technological applications should be examined with due respect to the dignity of the human person and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

Resolving that it is necessary and timely for the international community to state universal principles that will provide a foundation for humanity's response to the ever-increasing dilemmas and controversies that science and technology present for humankind and for the environment,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948, the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 11 November 1997 and the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 October 2003,

Noting the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966, the United Nations International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity of 5 June 1992, the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1993, the UNESCO Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers of 20 November 1974, the UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice of 27 November 1978, the UNESCO Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations of 12 November 1997, the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of 2 November 2001, the ILO Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries of 27 June 1989, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture which was adopted by the FAO Conference on 3 November 2001 and entered into force on 29 June 2004, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) annexed to the Marrakech Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization, which entered into force on 1 January 1995, the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health of 14 November 2001 and other relevant international instruments adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO),

Also noting international and regional instruments in the field of bioethics, including the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine: Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine of the Council of Europe, which was adopted in 1997 and entered into force in 1999, together with its Additional Protocols, as well as national legislation and regulations in the field of bioethics and the international and regional codes of conduct and guidelines and other texts in the field of bioethics, such as the Declaration of Helsinki of the World Medical Association on Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, adopted in 1964 and amended in 1975, 1983, 1989, 1996 and 2000 and the International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects of the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, adopted in 1982 and amended in 1993 and 2002,

Recognizing that this Declaration is to be understood in a manner consistent with domestic and international law in conformity with human rights law,

Recalling the Constitution of UNESCO adopted on 16 November 1945,

Considering UNESCO's role in identifying universal principles based on shared ethical values to guide scientific and technological development and social transformation in order to identify emerging challenges in science and technology taking into account the responsibility of the present generations towards future generations, and that questions of bioethics, which necessarily have an international dimension, should be treated as a whole, drawing on the principles already stated in the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights and the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data and taking account not only of the current scientific context but also of future developments,

Aware that human beings are an integral part of the biosphere, with an important role in protecting one another and other forms of life, in particular animals,

Recognizing that, based on the freedom of science and research, scientific and technological developments have been, and can be, of great benefit to humankind in increasing, *inter alia*, life expectancy and improving the quality of life, and *emphasizing* that such developments should always seek to promote the welfare of individuals, families, groups or communities and humankind as a whole in the recognition of the dignity of the human person and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that health does not depend solely on scientific and technological research developments but also on psychosocial and cultural factors,

Also recognizing that decisions regarding ethical issues in medicine, life sciences and associated technologies may have an impact on individuals, families, groups or communities and humankind as a whole,

Bearing in mind that cultural diversity, as a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, is necessary to humankind and, in this sense, is the common heritage of humanity, but *emphasizing* that it may not be invoked at the expense of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Also bearing in mind that a person's identity includes biological, psychological, social, cultural and spiritual dimensions,

Recognizing that unethical scientific and technological conduct has had a particular impact on indigenous and local communities,

Convinced that moral sensitivity and ethical reflection should be an integral part of the process of scientific and technological developments and that bioethics should play a predominant role in the choices that need to be made concerning issues arising from such developments,

Considering the desirability of developing new approaches to social responsibility to ensure that progress in science and technology contributes to justice, equity and to the interest of humanity,

Recognizing that an important way to evaluate social realities and achieve equity is to pay attention to the position of women,

Stressing the need to reinforce international cooperation in the field of bioethics, taking into account, in particular, the special needs of developing countries, indigenous communities and vulnerable populations,

Considering that all human beings, without distinction, should benefit from the same high ethical standards in medicine and life science research,

Proclaims the principles that follow and *adopts* the present Declaration.

General provisions

Article 1 – Scope

1. This Declaration addresses ethical issues related to medicine, life sciences and associated technologies as applied to human beings, taking into account their social, legal and environmental dimensions.

2. This Declaration is addressed to States. As appropriate and relevant, it also provides guidance to decisions or practices of individuals, groups, communities, institutions and corporations, public and private.

Article 2 – Aims

The aims of this Declaration are:

(a) to provide a universal framework of principles and procedures to guide States in the formulation of their legislation, policies or other instruments in the field of bioethics;

(b) to guide the actions of individuals, groups, communities, institutions and corporations, public and private;

(c) to promote respect for human dignity and protect human rights, by ensuring respect for the life of human beings, and fundamental freedoms, consistent with international human rights law;

(d) to recognize the importance of freedom of scientific research and the benefits derived from scientific and technological developments, while stressing the need for such research and developments to occur within the framework of ethical principles set out in this Declaration and to respect human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(e) to foster multidisciplinary and pluralistic dialogue about bioethical issues between all stakeholders and within society as a whole;

(f) to promote equitable access to medical, scientific and technological developments as well as the greatest possible flow and the rapid sharing of knowledge concerning those developments and the sharing of benefits, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries;

(g) to safeguard and promote the interests of the present and future generations;

(h) to underline the importance of biodiversity and its conservation as a common concern of humankind.

Principles

Within the scope of this Declaration, in decisions or practices taken or carried out by those to whom it is addressed, the following principles are to be respected.

Article 3 – Human dignity and human rights

1. Human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms are to be fully respected.

2. The interests and welfare of the individual should have priority over the sole interest of science or society.

Article 4 – Benefit and harm

In applying and advancing scientific knowledge, medical practice and associated technologies, direct and indirect benefits to patients, research participants and other affected individuals should be maximized and any possible harm to such individuals should be minimized.

Article 5 – Autonomy and individual responsibility

The autonomy of persons to make decisions, while taking responsibility for those decisions and respecting the autonomy of others, is to be respected. For persons who are not capable of exercising autonomy, special measures are to be taken to protect their rights and interests.

Article 6 – Consent

1. Any preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic medical intervention is only to be carried out with the prior, free and informed consent of the person concerned, based on adequate information. The consent should, where appropriate, be express and may be withdrawn by the person concerned at any time and for any reason without disadvantage or prejudice.

2. Scientific research should only be carried out with the prior, free, express and informed consent of the person concerned. The information should be adequate, provided in a comprehensible form and should include modalities for withdrawal of consent. Consent may be withdrawn by the person concerned at any time and for any reason without any disadvantage or prejudice. Exceptions to this principle should be made only in accordance with ethical and legal standards adopted by States, consistent with the principles and provisions set out in this Declaration, in particular in Article 27, and international human rights law.

3. In appropriate cases of research carried out on a group of persons or a community, additional agreement of the legal representatives of the group or community concerned may be sought. In no case should a collective community agreement or the consent of a community leader or other authority substitute for an individual's informed consent.

Article 7 – Persons without the capacity to consent

In accordance with domestic law, special protection is to be given to persons who do not have the capacity to consent:

(a) authorization for research and medical practice should be obtained in accordance with the best interest of the person concerned and in accordance with domestic law. However, the person concerned should be involved to the greatest extent possible in the decision-making process of consent, as well as that of withdrawing consent;

(b) research should only be carried out for his or her direct health benefit, subject to the authorization and the protective conditions prescribed by law, and if there is no research alternative of comparable effectiveness with research participants able to consent. Research which does not have potential direct health benefit should only be undertaken by way of exception, with the utmost restraint, exposing the person only to a minimal risk and minimal burden and, if the research is expected to contribute to the health benefit of other persons in the same category, subject to the conditions prescribed by law and compatible with the protection of the individual's human rights. Refusal of such persons to take part in research should be respected.

Article 8 – Respect for human vulnerability and personal integrity

In applying and advancing scientific knowledge, medical practice and associated technologies, human vulnerability should be taken into account. Individuals and groups of special vulnerability should be protected and the personal integrity of such individuals respected.

Article 9 – Privacy and confidentiality

The privacy of the persons concerned and the confidentiality of their personal information should be respected. To the greatest extent possible, such information should not be used or disclosed for purposes other than those for which it was collected or consented to, consistent with international law, in particular international human rights law.

Article 10 – Equality, justice and equity

The fundamental equality of all human beings in dignity and rights is to be respected so that they are treated justly and equitably.

Article 11 – Non-discrimination and non-stigmatization

No individual or group should be discriminated against or stigmatized on any grounds, in violation of human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Article 12 – Respect for cultural diversity and pluralism

The importance of cultural diversity and pluralism should be given due regard. However, such considerations are not to be invoked to infringe upon human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms, nor upon the principles set out in this Declaration, nor to limit their scope.

Article 13 – Solidarity and cooperation

Solidarity among human beings and international cooperation towards that end are to be encouraged.

Article 14 – Social responsibility and health

1. The promotion of health and social development for their people is a central purpose of governments that all sectors of society share.

2. Taking into account that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition, progress in science and technology should advance:

   (a) access to quality health care and essential medicines, especially for the health of women and children, because health is essential to life itself and must be considered to be a social and human good;

   (b) access to adequate nutrition and water;

   (c) improvement of living conditions and the environment;

   (d) elimination of the marginalization and the exclusion of persons on the basis of any grounds;

   (e) reduction of poverty and illiteracy.

Article 15 – Sharing of benefits

1. Benefits resulting from any scientific research and its applications should be shared with society as a whole and within the international community, in particular with developing countries. In giving effect to this principle, benefits may take any of the following forms:

   (a) special and sustainable assistance to, and acknowledgement of, the persons and groups that have taken part in the research;

   (b) access to quality health care;

   (c) provision of new diagnostic and therapeutic modalities or products stemming from research;

   (d) support for health services;

   (e) access to scientific and technological knowledge;

   (f) capacity-building facilities for research purposes;

   (g) other forms of benefit consistent with the principles set out in this Declaration.

2. Benefits should not constitute improper inducements to participate in research.

Article 16 – Protecting future generations

The impact of life sciences on future generations, including on their genetic constitution, should be given due regard.

Article 17 – Protection of the environment, the biosphere and biodiversity

Due regard is to be given to the interconnection between human beings and other forms of life, to the importance of appropriate access and utilization of biological and genetic resources, to respect for traditional knowledge and to the role of human beings in the protection of the environment, the biosphere and biodiversity.

Application of the principles

Article 18 – Decision-making and addressing bioethical issues

1. Professionalism, honesty, integrity and transparency in decision-making should be promoted, in particular declarations of all conflicts of interest and appropriate sharing of knowledge. Every endeavour should be made to use the best available scientific knowledge and methodology in addressing and periodically reviewing bioethical issues.

2. Persons and professionals concerned and society as a whole should be engaged in dialogue on a regular basis.

3. Opportunities for informed pluralistic public debate, seeking the expression of all relevant opinions, should be promoted.

Article 19 – Ethics committees

Independent, multidisciplinary and pluralist ethics committees should be established, promoted and supported at the appropriate level in order to:

   (a) assess the relevant ethical, legal, scientific and social issues related to research projects involving human beings;

   (b) provide advice on ethical problems in clinical settings;

(c) assess scientific and technological developments, formulate recommendations and contribute to the preparation of guidelines on issues within the scope of this Declaration;

(d) foster debate, education and public awareness of, and engagement in, bioethics.

Article 20 – Risk assessment and management

Appropriate assessment and adequate management of risk related to medicine, life sciences and associated technologies should be promoted.

Article 21 – Transnational practices

1. States, public and private institutions, and professionals associated with transnational activities should endeavour to ensure that any activity within the scope of this Declaration, undertaken, funded or otherwise pursued in whole or in part in different States, is consistent with the principles set out in this Declaration.

2. When research is undertaken or otherwise pursued in one or more States (the host State(s)) and funded by a source in another State, such research should be the object of an appropriate level of ethical review in the host State(s) and the State in which the funder is located. This review should be based on ethical and legal standards that are consistent with the principles set out in this Declaration.

3. Transnational health research should be responsive to the needs of host countries, and the importance of research contributing to the alleviation of urgent global health problems should be recognized.

4. When negotiating a research agreement, terms for collaboration and agreement on the benefits of research should be established with equal participation by those party to the negotiation.

5. States should take appropriate measures, both at the national and international levels, to combat bioterrorism and illicit traffic in organs, tissues, samples, genetic resources and genetic-related materials.

Promotion of the Declaration

Article 22 – Role of States

1. States should take all appropriate measures, whether of a legislative, administrative or other character, to give effect to the principles set out in this Declaration in accordance with international human rights law. Such measures should be supported by action in the spheres of education, training and public information.

2. States should encourage the establishment of independent, multidisciplinary and pluralist ethics committees, as set out in Article 19.

Article 23 – Bioethics education, training and information

1. In order to promote the principles set out in this Declaration and to achieve a better understanding of the ethical implications of scientific and technological developments, in particular for young people, States should endeavour to foster bioethics education and training at all levels as well as to encourage information and knowledge dissemination programmes about bioethics.

2. States should encourage the participation of international and regional intergovernmental organizations and international, regional and national non-governmental organizations in this endeavour.

Article 24 – International cooperation

1. States should foster international dissemination of scientific information and encourage the free flow and sharing of scientific and technological knowledge.

2. Within the framework of international cooperation, States should promote cultural and scientific cooperation and enter into bilateral and multilateral agreements enabling developing countries to build up their capacity to participate in generating and sharing scientific knowledge, the related know-how and the benefits thereof.

3. States should respect and promote solidarity between and among States, as well as individuals, families, groups and communities, with special regard for those rendered vulnerable by disease or disability or other personal, societal or environmental conditions and those with the most limited resources.

Article 25 – Follow-up action by UNESCO

1. UNESCO shall promote and disseminate the principles set out in this Declaration. In doing so, UNESCO should seek the help and assistance of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) and the International Bioethics Committee (IBC).

2. UNESCO shall reaffirm its commitment to dealing with bioethics and to promoting collaboration between IGBC and IBC.

Final provisions

Article 26 – Interrelation and complementarity of the principles

This Declaration is to be understood as a whole and the principles are to be understood as complementary and interrelated. Each principle is to be considered in the context of the other principles, as appropriate and relevant in the circumstances.

Article 27 – Limitations on the application of the principles

If the application of the principles of this Declaration is to be limited, it should be by law, including laws in the interests of public safety, for the investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences, for the protection of public health or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. Any such law needs to be consistent with international human rights law.

Article 28 – Denial of acts contrary to human rights, fundamental freedoms and human dignity

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any claim to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to human rights, fundamental freedoms and human dignity.

37 Proclamation of World Philosophy Day[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 171 EX/Decision 15,
Having examined document 33 C/45 relating to the proclamation of a world philosophy day,
Endorsing the results of the feasibility study presented by the Director-General on the celebration of a world philosophy day (171 EX/INF.12),
Recalling that philosophy is a discipline that encourages critical and independent thought and is capable of working towards a better understanding of the world and promoting tolerance and peace,
Noting that the proclamation of a world philosophy day will not have any additional financial implications for the regular budget of UNESCO for 2006-2007,
Convinced that the institutionalization of Philosophy Day at UNESCO as world philosophy day would win recognition for and give strong impetus to philosophy and, in particular, to the teaching of philosophy in the world,

1. *Proclaims* the third Thursday of November every year "World Philosophy Day";
2. *Invites* the Member States of UNESCO to participate actively in the celebration of this Day and in the determination of the theme, at the local, national and regional levels, with the active participation of National Commissions for UNESCO, non-governmental organizations and the public and private institutions concerned (schools, universities, institutes, municipalities, cities, communities, philosophical associations, cultural associations and so on);
3. *Invites* the Director-General to encourage and support all initiatives which will be taken in this regard at the national, regional and international levels;
4. *Requests* the General Assembly of the United Nations to associate itself with this celebration and encourage the Member States of the United Nations to do likewise.

38 Promotion of dialogue among peoples (follow-up to 32 C/Resolution 30)[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 32 C/Resolution 30,
Further recalling 31 C/Resolution 39 and 32 C/Resolution 47,
Having examined document 33 C/15,

1. *Invites* the Director-General to further the objectives expressed by the General Conference in 32 C/Resolution 30 by pursuing his efforts aimed at the promotion of dialogue among peoples;
2. *Also invites* the Director-General to attach particular importance to improving the system of humanitarian, including philosophical, education, enabling the development of universal global consciousness, free from racial, ethnic and social prejudices, as fostering such knowledge should become one of the priority tasks of UNESCO.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

39 Report by the Director-General on the advisability of elaborating an international declaration on science ethics to serve as a basis for an ethical code of conduct for scientists[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 29 C/Resolution 13, paragraph 2.C(d), 30 C/Resolution 20, 31 C/Resolution 21.1(a) and 32 C/Resolution 26, calling upon UNESCO to promote ethical reflection associated with the advance of science and technology, with the advice of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST),

Bearing in mind the Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge, adopted by the 1999 World Conference on Science and endorsed by the General Conference at its 30th session,

Recognizing that ethics and responsibility of science should form an integral part of the education and training of all scientists and that it is important to instil in students and scientists a positive attitude towards reflection, vigilance and awareness of the ethical dilemmas that they may encounter in their professional lives,

Having taken note of 169 EX/Decision 3.6.1,

1. *Congratulates* the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology on the high standard of its work;
2. *Thanks* the Director-General for his initiatives to enhance the impact and visibility of UNESCO's programme of ethics of science and technology;
3. *Takes note* of the recommendations made by the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology at its fourth ordinary session (23-25 March 2005) supporting the proposal to undertake a feasibility study on elaborating an international declaration on science ethics;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to pursue reflection on the question of science ethics, in cooperation with the International Council for Science and the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology, and to submit a report to the Executive Board at its 175th session;
5. *Also invites* the Director-General to report to it at its 34th session on the implementation of this resolution.

40 Major Programme IV – Culture[2]

The General Conference

A. Under Programme IV.1 Protect and safeguard cultural heritage worldwide

Subprogramme IV.1.1 Reinforcing capacity-building for the protection of world heritage

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to carry out the corresponding plan of action for the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage by:
      (i) ensuring the secretariat for and coordination of the activities of the World Heritage Committee;
      (ii) contributing to the world's cultural diversity through the safeguarding of sites and monuments with a strategic focus on strengthening the credibility of the World Heritage List especially in developing countries and under-represented regions, including Associate Members;
      (iii) ensuring the effective and preventive conservation of World Heritage properties, promoting the development of effective capacity-building measures, increasing public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage, and ensuring the coordination of the international coordination committees (ICC) in post-conflict situations;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $3,259,200 for programme costs and $45,700 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission III at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

Subprogramme IV.1.2 Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage

2. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to encourage Member States to ratify the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003); to raise awareness among Member States; to assist them in safeguarding and promoting their intangible cultural heritage, mainly through the implementation of the Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity, the promotion and dissemination of the traditional music of the world, as well as the reinforcement of the endangered languages project, by:
      (i) promoting the entry into force of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage;
      (ii) strengthening capacities for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $2,400,300 for programme costs and $33,500 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

Subprogramme IV.1.3 Protecting and rehabilitating cultural heritage

3. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) respond to emergency situations in post-conflict and post-natural disaster countries, affecting cultural heritage and/or cultural institutions;
      (ii) coordinate statutory meetings and intergovernmental committees, promote the existing standard-setting instruments (1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols; 1970 Convention on Illicit Traffic; 1995 UNIDROIT Convention; 2001 Convention on the Underwater Cultural Heritage) by providing advice on becoming party to and implementing these instruments, and on elaborating national legislation;
      (iii) requests the Director-General to encourage coordination initiatives taken in academic circles in order to develop research and support services for the legal protection of the cultural heritage, in particular through the establishment of networks;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $2,283,200 for programme costs and $31,900 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

Subprogramme IV.1.4 Protecting cultural property

4. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) enhance protection of cultural property through the conservation of collections and endangered movable cultural property;
      (ii) advance heritage conservation practices and museum policy development through the publication of the journal *MUSEUM International*;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,068,000 for programme costs and $14,900 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

B. Under Programme IV.2 Strengthening cultural policies, cultural industries and intercultural dialogue

Subprogramme IV.2.1 Developing cultural policies

5. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action, drawing on the principles of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and the main lines of its Plan of Action, in order to:
      (i) promote the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions;
      (ii) assist Member States by elaborating, updating, implementing and promoting cultural policies, with particular attention given to the cultural dimensions in development policies so as to contribute more effectively to the fight against poverty, and particularly to support the pertinent activities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD);
      (iii) encourage Member States to disseminate the principles and good practices conducive to sustainable tourism, as enshrined in the Tourism Charter for Cultural Property;
      (iv) develop cultural indicators and collect related statistics and data in cooperation with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) and national statistics institutes;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $2,032,900 for programme costs and $28,400 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

Subprogramme IV.2.2 Promoting intercultural dialogue

6. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) promote cultural pluralism, based on best practices and regional approaches, and implement policies drawing on the General Histories and projects undertaken with indigenous peoples; identify best practices in cultural pluralism through the UNESCO Chairs network; improve local capacities in this field; and enhance intercultural dialogue in different regions and on an interregional basis;
      (ii) promote intercultural education and cultural diversity, with emphasis on young people of different cultural traditions and backgrounds;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,821,000 for programme costs and $25,400 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

Subprogramme IV.2.3 Sustaining cultural industries and crafts

7. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) develop cultural industries and strengthen public-private partnerships – through the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity – by contributing to a more equitable and larger choice of diversified cultural products through the development of sustainable cultural industries in developing countries and those in transition – including policy advice, capacity-building, transfer of know-how, the development of infrastructures, copyright and piracy prevention;
      (ii) promote wide recognition of the contribution of all cultures to literary and cinematographic creations; promote the arts, in close cooperation with artistic NGOs, including contributing to a world conference focusing on arts education as one dimension of quality education; and improve the vocational training and international mobility of artists;
      (iii) advance crafts and design for sustainable development by fostering their development and contributing to the acknowledgement of their importance by Member States; enhance professional capacity-building in this area, notably through promotional activities such as international and regional prizes, and the development of cultural tourism;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $2,570,900 for programme costs and $35,900 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

♦ *Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*

8. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to execute to completion the projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes “Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty” and “The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society”;
   (b) to evaluate and monitor the implementation, as well as assess the impact of the various projects;
   (c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance the coherence and learning process in the execution of approved projects;
   (d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,050,000 for programme costs.

41 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions[1]

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 3 to 21 October 2005 at its 33rd session,

Affirming that cultural diversity is a defining characteristic of humanity,
Conscious that cultural diversity forms a common heritage of humanity and should be cherished and preserved for the benefit of all,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

Being aware that cultural diversity creates a rich and varied world, which increases the range of choices and nurtures human capacities and values, and therefore is a mainspring for sustainable development for communities, peoples and nations,

Recalling that cultural diversity, flourishing within a framework of democracy, tolerance, social justice and mutual respect between peoples and cultures, is indispensable for peace and security at the local, national and international levels,

Celebrating the importance of cultural diversity for the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized instruments,

Emphasizing the need to incorporate culture as a strategic element in national and international development policies, as well as in international development cooperation, taking into account also the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) with its special emphasis on poverty eradication,

Taking into account that culture takes diverse forms across time and space and that this diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities and cultural expressions of the peoples and societies making up humanity,

Recognizing the importance of traditional knowledge as a source of intangible and material wealth, and in particular the knowledge systems of indigenous peoples, and its positive contribution to sustainable development, as well as the need for its adequate protection and promotion,

Recognizing the need to take measures to protect the diversity of cultural expressions, including their contents, especially in situations where cultural expressions may be threatened by the possibility of extinction or serious impairment,

Emphasizing the importance of culture for social cohesion in general, and in particular its potential for the enhancement of the status and role of women in society,

Being aware that cultural diversity is strengthened by the free flow of ideas, and that it is nurtured by constant exchanges and interaction between cultures,

Reaffirming that freedom of thought, expression and information, as well as diversity of the media, enable cultural expressions to flourish within societies,

Recognizing that the diversity of cultural expressions, including traditional cultural expressions, is an important factor that allows individuals and peoples to express and to share with others their ideas and values,

Recalling that linguistic diversity is a fundamental element of cultural diversity, and *reaffirming* the fundamental role that education plays in the protection and promotion of cultural expressions,

Taking into account the importance of the vitality of cultures, including for persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples, as manifested in their freedom to create, disseminate and distribute their traditional cultural expressions and to have access thereto, so as to benefit them for their own development,

Emphasizing the vital role of cultural interaction and creativity, which nurture and renew cultural expressions and enhance the role played by those involved in the development of culture for the progress of society at large,

Recognizing the importance of intellectual property rights in sustaining those involved in cultural creativity,

Being convinced that cultural activities, goods and services have both an economic and a cultural nature, because they convey identities, values and meanings, and must therefore not be treated as solely having commercial value,

Noting that while the processes of globalization, which have been facilitated by the rapid development of information and communication technologies, afford unprecedented conditions for enhanced interaction between cultures, they also represent a challenge for cultural diversity, namely in view of risks of imbalances between rich and poor countries,

Being aware of UNESCO's specific mandate to ensure respect for the diversity of cultures and to recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image,

Referring to the provisions of the international instruments adopted by UNESCO relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights, and in particular the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of 2001,

Adopts this Convention on 20 October 2005.

I. Objectives and guiding principles

Article 1 – Objectives

The objectives of this Convention are:

(a) to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions;
(b) to create the conditions for cultures to flourish and to freely interact in a mutually beneficial manner;
(c) to encourage dialogue among cultures with a view to ensuring wider and balanced cultural exchanges in the world in favour of intercultural respect and a culture of peace;
(d) to foster interculturality in order to develop cultural interaction in the spirit of building bridges among peoples;
(e) to promote respect for the diversity of cultural expressions and raise awareness of its value at the local, national and international levels;
(f) to reaffirm the importance of the link between culture and development for all countries, particularly for developing countries, and to support actions undertaken nationally and internationally to secure recognition of the true value of this link;
(g) to give recognition to the distinctive nature of cultural activities, goods and services as vehicles of identity, values and meaning;
(h) to reaffirm the sovereign rights of States to maintain, adopt and implement policies and measures that they deem appropriate for the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions on their territory;
(i) to strengthen international cooperation and solidarity in a spirit of partnership with a view, in particular, to enhancing the capacities of developing countries in order to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions.

Article 2 – Guiding principles

1. **Principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms**

Cultural diversity can be protected and promoted only if human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of expression, information and communication, as well as the ability of individuals to choose cultural expressions, are guaranteed. No one may invoke the provisions of this Convention in order to infringe human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or guaranteed by international law, or to limit the scope thereof.

2. **Principle of sovereignty**

States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to adopt measures and policies to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory.

3. **Principle of equal dignity of and respect for all cultures**

The protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions presuppose the recognition of equal dignity of and respect for all cultures, including the cultures of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples.

4. **Principle of international solidarity and cooperation**

International cooperation and solidarity should be aimed at enabling countries, especially developing countries, to create and strengthen their means of cultural expression, including their cultural industries, whether nascent or established, at the local, national and international levels.

5. **Principle of the complementarity of economic and cultural aspects of development**

Since culture is one of the mainsprings of development, the cultural aspects of development are as important as its economic aspects, which individuals and peoples have the fundamental right to participate in and enjoy.

6. **Principle of sustainable development**

Cultural diversity is a rich asset for individuals and societies. The protection, promotion and maintenance of cultural diversity are an essential requirement for sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.

7. **Principle of equitable access**

Equitable access to a rich and diversified range of cultural expressions from all over the world and access of cultures to the means of expressions and dissemination constitute important elements for enhancing cultural diversity and encouraging mutual understanding.

8. **Principle of openness and balance**

When States adopt measures to support the diversity of cultural expressions, they should seek to promote, in an appropriate manner, openness to other cultures of the world and to ensure that these measures are geared to the objectives pursued under the present Convention.

II. Scope of application

Article 3 – Scope of application

This Convention shall apply to the policies and measures adopted by the Parties related to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

III. Definitions

Article 4 – Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention, it is understood that:

1. **Cultural diversity**

"Cultural diversity" refers to the manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies find expression. These expressions are passed on within and among groups and societies.

Cultural diversity is made manifest not only through the varied ways in which the cultural heritage of humanity is expressed, augmented and transmitted through the variety of cultural expressions, but also through diverse modes of artistic creation, production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment, whatever the means and technologies used.

2. **Cultural content**

"Cultural content" refers to the symbolic meaning, artistic dimension and cultural values that originate from or express cultural identities.

3. **Cultural expressions**

"Cultural expressions" are those expressions that result from the creativity of individuals, groups and societies, and that have cultural content.

4. **Cultural activities, goods and services**

"Cultural activities, goods and services" refers to those activities, goods and services, which at the time they are considered as a specific attribute, use or purpose, embody or convey cultural expressions, irrespective of the commercial value they may have. Cultural activities may be an end in themselves, or they may contribute to the production of cultural goods and services.

5. **Cultural industries**

"Cultural industries" refers to industries producing and distributing cultural goods or services as defined in paragraph 4 above.

6. **Cultural policies and measures**

"Cultural policies and measures" refers to those policies and measures relating to culture, whether at the local, national, regional or international level that are either focused on culture as such or are designed to have a direct effect on cultural expressions of individuals, groups or societies, including on the creation, production, dissemination, distribution of and access to cultural activities, goods and services.

7. **Protection**

"Protection" means the adoption of measures aimed at the preservation, safeguarding and enhancement of the diversity of cultural expressions.

"Protect" means to adopt such measures.

8. **Interculturality**

"Interculturality" refers to the existence and equitable interaction of diverse cultures and the possibility of generating shared cultural expressions through dialogue and mutual respect.

IV. Rights and obligations of Parties

Article 5 – General rule regarding rights and obligations

1. The Parties, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and universally recognized human rights instruments, reaffirm their sovereign right to formulate and implement their cultural policies and to adopt measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions and to strengthen international cooperation to achieve the purposes of this Convention.

2. When a Party implements policies and takes measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within its territory, its policies and measures shall be consistent with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 6 – Rights of parties at the national level

1. Within the framework of its cultural policies and measures as defined in Article 4.6 and taking into account its own particular circumstances and needs, each Party may adopt measures aimed at protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions within its territory.

2. Such measures may include the following:

(a) regulatory measures aimed at protecting and promoting diversity of cultural expressions;

(b) measures that, in an appropriate manner, provide opportunities for domestic cultural activities, goods and services among all those available within the national territory for the creation, production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment of such domestic cultural activities, goods and services, including provisions relating to the language used for such activities, goods and services;

(c) measures aimed at providing domestic independent cultural industries and activities in the informal sector effective access to the means of production, dissemination and distribution of cultural activities, goods and services;

(d) measures aimed at providing public financial assistance;

(e) measures aimed at encouraging non-profit organizations, as well as public and private institutions and artists and other cultural professionals, to develop and promote the free exchange and circulation of ideas, cultural expressions and cultural activities, goods and services, and to stimulate both the creative and entrepreneurial spirit in their activities;

(f) measures aimed at establishing and supporting public institutions, as appropriate;

(g) measures aimed at nurturing and supporting artists and others involved in the creation of cultural expressions;

(h) measures aimed at enhancing diversity of the media, including through public service broadcasting.

Article 7 – Measures to promote cultural expressions

1. Parties shall endeavour to create in their territory an environment which encourages individuals and social groups:

(a) to create, produce, disseminate, distribute and have access to their own cultural expressions, paying due attention to the special circumstances and needs of women as well as various social groups, including persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples;

(b) to have access to diverse cultural expressions from within their territory as well as from other countries of the world.

2. Parties shall also endeavour to recognize the important contribution of artists, others involved in the creative process, cultural communities, and organizations that support their work, and their central role in nurturing the diversity of cultural expressions.

Article 8 – Measures to protect cultural expressions

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 5 and 6, a Party may determine the existence of special situations where cultural expressions on its territory are at risk of extinction, under serious threat, or otherwise in need of urgent safeguarding.

2. Parties may take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve cultural expressions in situations referred to in paragraph 1 in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Convention.

3. Parties shall report to the Intergovernmental Committee referred to in Article 23 all measures taken to meet the exigencies of the situation, and the Committee may make appropriate recommendations.

Article 9 – Information sharing and transparency

Parties shall:

(a) provide appropriate information in their reports to UNESCO every four years on measures taken to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory and at the international level;

(b) designate a point of contact responsible for information sharing in relation to this Convention;

(c) share and exchange information relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

Article 10 – Education and public awareness

Parties shall:

(a) encourage and promote understanding of the importance of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, *inter alia*, through educational and greater public awareness programmes;

(b) cooperate with other Parties and international and regional organizations in achieving the purpose of this article;

(c) endeavour to encourage creativity and strengthen production capacities by setting up educational, training and exchange programmes in the field of cultural industries. These measures should be implemented in a manner which does not have a negative impact on traditional forms of production.

Article 11 – Participation of civil society

Parties acknowledge the fundamental role of civil society in protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions. Parties shall encourage the active participation of civil society in their efforts to achieve the objectives of this Convention.

Article 12 – Promotion of international cooperation

Parties shall endeavour to strengthen their bilateral, regional and international cooperation for the creation of conditions conducive to the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, taking particular account of the situations referred to in Articles 8 and 17, notably in order to:

(a) facilitate dialogue among Parties on cultural policy;

(b) enhance public sector strategic and management capacities in cultural public sector institutions, through professional and international cultural exchanges and sharing of best practices;

(c) reinforce partnerships with and among civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in fostering and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions;

(d) promote the use of new technologies, encourage partnerships to enhance information sharing and cultural understanding, and foster the diversity of cultural expressions;

(e) encourage the conclusion of co-production and co-distribution agreements.

Article 13 – Integration of culture in sustainable development

Parties shall endeavour to integrate culture in their development policies at all levels for the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development and, within this framework, foster aspects relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

Article 14 – Cooperation for development

Parties shall endeavour to support cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction, especially in relation to the specific needs of developing countries, in order to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector by, *inter alia*, the following means:

(a) the strengthening of the cultural industries in developing countries through:

  (i) creating and strengthening cultural production and distribution capacities in developing countries;

  (ii) facilitating wider access to the global market and international distribution networks for their cultural activities, goods and services;

  (iii) enabling the emergence of viable local and regional markets;

  (iv) adopting, where possible, appropriate measures in developed countries with a view to facilitating access to their territory for the cultural activities, goods and services of developing countries;

  (v) providing support for creative work and facilitating the mobility, to the extent possible, of artists from the developing world;

  (vi) encouraging appropriate collaboration between developed and developing countries in the areas, *inter alia*, of music and film;

(b) capacity-building through the exchange of information, experience and expertise, as well as the training of human resources in developing countries, in the public and private sector relating to, *inter alia*, strategic and management capacities, policy development and implementation, promotion and distribution of cultural expressions, small-, medium- and micro-enterprise development, the use of technology, and skills development and transfer;

(c) technology transfer through the introduction of appropriate incentive measures for the transfer of technology and know-how, especially in the areas of cultural industries and enterprises;

(d) financial support through:

  (i) the establishment of an International Fund for Cultural Diversity as provided in Article 18;

  (ii) the provision of official development assistance, as appropriate, including technical assistance, to stimulate and support creativity;

  (iii) other forms of financial assistance such as low interest loans, grants and other funding mechanisms.

Article 15 – Collaborative arrangements

Parties shall encourage the development of partnerships, between and within the public and private sectors and non-profit organizations, in order to cooperate with developing countries in the enhancement of their capacities in the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions. These innovative partnerships shall, according to the practical needs of developing countries, emphasize the further

development of infrastructure, human resources and policies, as well as the exchange of cultural activities, goods and services.

Article 16 – Preferential treatment for developing countries

Developed countries shall facilitate cultural exchanges with developing countries by granting, through the appropriate institutional and legal frameworks, preferential treatment to artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners, as well as cultural goods and services from developing countries.

Article 17 – International cooperation in situations of serious threat to cultural expressions

Parties shall cooperate in providing assistance to each other, and, in particular to developing countries, in situations referred to under Article 8.

Article 18 – International Fund for Cultural Diversity

1. An International Fund for Cultural Diversity, hereinafter referred to as "the Fund", is hereby established.

2. The Fund shall consist of funds-in-trust established in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.

3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:

(a) voluntary contributions made by Parties;

(b) funds appropriated for this purpose by the General Conference of UNESCO;

(c) contributions, gifts or bequests by other States; organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, other regional or international organizations; and public or private bodies or individuals;

(d) any interest due on resources of the Fund;

(e) funds raised through collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Fund;

(f) any other resources authorized by the Fund's regulations.

4. The use of resources of the Fund shall be decided by the Intergovernmental Committee on the basis of guidelines determined by the Conference of Parties referred to in Article 22.

5. The Intergovernmental Committee may accept contributions and other forms of assistance for general and specific purposes relating to specific projects, provided that those projects have been approved by it.

6. No political, economic or other conditions that are incompatible with the objectives of this Convention may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.

7. Parties shall endeavour to provide voluntary contributions on a regular basis towards the implementation of this Convention.

Article 19 – Exchange, analysis and dissemination of information

1. Parties agree to exchange information and share expertise concerning data collection and statistics on the diversity of cultural expressions as well as on best practices for its protection and promotion.

2. UNESCO shall facilitate, through the use of existing mechanisms within the Secretariat, the collection, analysis and dissemination of all relevant information, statistics and best practices.

3. UNESCO shall also establish and update a data bank on different sectors and governmental, private and non-profit organizations involved in the area of cultural expressions.

4. To facilitate the collection of data, UNESCO shall pay particular attention to capacity-building and the strengthening of expertise for Parties that submit a request for such assistance.

5. The collection of information identified in this Article shall complement the information collected under the provisions of Article 9.

V. Relationship to other instruments

Article 20 – Relationship to other treaties: mutual supportiveness, complementarity and non-subordination

1. Parties recognize that they shall perform in good faith their obligations under this Convention and all other treaties to which they are parties. Accordingly, without subordinating this Convention to any other treaty,

(a) they shall foster mutual supportiveness between this Convention and the other treaties to which they are parties; and

(b) when interpreting and applying the other treaties to which they are parties or when entering into other international obligations, Parties shall take into account the relevant provisions of this Convention.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as modifying rights and obligations of the Parties under any other treaties to which they are parties.

Article 21 – International consultation and coordination

Parties undertake to promote the objectives and principles of this Convention in other international forums. For this purpose, Parties shall consult each other, as appropriate, bearing in mind these objectives and principles.

VI. Organs of the Convention

Article 22 – Conference of Parties

1. A Conference of Parties shall be established. The Conference of Parties shall be the plenary and supreme body of this Convention.

2. The Conference of Parties shall meet in ordinary session every two years, as far as possible, in conjunction with the General Conference of UNESCO. It may meet in extraordinary session if it so decides or if the Intergovernmental Committee receives a request to that effect from at least one-third of the Parties.

3. The Conference of Parties shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

4. The functions of the Conference of Parties shall be, *inter alia*:

(a) to elect the Members of the Intergovernmental Committee;

(b) to receive and examine reports of the Parties to this Convention transmitted by the Intergovernmental Committee;

(c) to approve the operational guidelines prepared upon its request by the Intergovernmental Committee;

(d) to take whatever other measures it may consider necessary to further the objectives of this Convention.

Article 23 – Intergovernmental Committee

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, hereinafter referred to as "the Intergovernmental Committee", shall be established within UNESCO. It shall be composed of representatives of 18 States Parties to the Convention, elected for a term of four years by the Conference of Parties upon entry into force of this Convention pursuant to Article 29.

2. The Intergovernmental Committee shall meet annually.

3. The Intergovernmental Committee shall function under the authority and guidance of and be accountable to the Conference of Parties.

4. The Members of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be increased to 24 once the number of Parties to the Convention reaches 50.

5. The election of Members of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be based on the principles of equitable geographical representation as well as rotation.

6. Without prejudice to the other responsibilities conferred upon it by this Convention, the functions of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be:

(a) to promote the objectives of this Convention and to encourage and monitor the implementation thereof;

(b) to prepare and submit for approval by the Conference of Parties, upon its request, the operational guidelines for the implementation and application of the provisions of the Convention;

(c) to transmit to the Conference of Parties reports from Parties to the Convention, together with its comments and a summary of their contents;

(d) to make appropriate recommendations to be taken in situations brought to its attention by Parties to the Convention in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 8;

(e) to establish procedures and other mechanisms for consultation aimed at promoting the objectives and principles of this Convention in other international forums;

(f) to perform any other tasks as may be requested by the Conference of Parties.

7. The Intergovernmental Committee, in accordance with its Rules of Procedure, may invite at any time public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on specific issues.

8. The Intergovernmental Committee shall prepare and submit to the Conference of Parties, for approval, its own Rules of Procedure.

Article 24 – UNESCO Secretariat

1. The organs of the Convention shall be assisted by the UNESCO Secretariat.

2. The Secretariat shall prepare the documentation of the Conference of Parties and the Intergovernmental Committee as well as the agenda of their meetings and shall assist in and report on the implementation of their decisions.

VII. Final clauses

Article 25 – Settlement of disputes

1. In the event of a dispute between Parties to this Convention concerning the interpretation or the application of the Convention, the Parties shall seek a solution by negotiation.

2. If the Parties concerned cannot reach agreement by negotiation, they may jointly seek the good offices of, or request mediation by, a third party.

3. If good offices or mediation are not undertaken or if there is no settlement by negotiation, good offices or mediation, a Party may have recourse to conciliation in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Annex of this Convention. The Parties shall consider in good faith the proposal made by the Conciliation Commission for the resolution of the dispute.

4. Each Party may, at the time of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it does not recognize the conciliation procedure provided for above. Any Party having made such a declaration may, at any time, withdraw this declaration by notification to the Director-General of UNESCO.

Article 26 – Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by Member States

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by Member States of UNESCO in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.

Article 27 – Accession

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not Members of UNESCO but members of the United Nations, or of any of its specialized agencies, that are invited by the General Conference of UNESCO to accede to it.

2. This Convention shall also be open to accession by territories which enjoy full internal self-government recognized as such by the United Nations, but which have not attained full independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and which have competence over the matters governed by this Convention, including the competence to enter into treaties in respect of such matters.

3. The following provisions apply to regional economic integration organizations:

(a) This Convention shall also be open to accession by any regional economic integration organization, which shall, except as provided below, be fully bound by the provisions of the Convention in the same manner as States Parties;

(b) In the event that one or more Member States of such an organization is also Party to this Convention, the organization and such Member State or States shall decide on their responsibility for the performance of their obligations under this Convention. Such distribution of responsibility shall take effect following completion of the notification procedure described in subparagraph (c). The organization and the Member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under this Convention concurrently. In addition, regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their rights to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their Member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its Member States exercises its right, and vice-versa;

(c) A regional economic integration organization and its Member State or States which have agreed on a distribution of responsibilities as provided in subparagraph (b) shall inform the Parties of any such proposed distribution of responsibilities in the following manner:

(i) in their instrument of accession, such organization shall declare with specificity, the distribution of their responsibilities with respect to matters governed by the Convention;

(ii) in the event of any later modification of their respective responsibilities, the regional economic integration organization shall inform the depositary of any such proposed modification of their respective responsibilities; the depositary shall in turn inform the Parties of such modification;

(d) Member States of a regional economic integration organization which become Parties to this Convention shall be presumed to retain competence over all matters in respect of which transfers of competence to the organization have not been specifically declared or informed to the depositary;

(e) "Regional economic integration organization" means an organization constituted by sovereign States, members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies, to which those States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention and which has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to become a Party to it.

4. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.

Article 28 – Point of contact

Upon becoming Parties to this Convention, each Party shall designate a point of contact as referred to in Article 9.

Article 29 – Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, but only with respect to those States or regional economic integration organizations that have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other Party three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For the purposes of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by Member States of the organization.

Article 30 – Federal or non-unitary constitutional systems

Recognizing that international agreements are equally binding on Parties regardless of their constitutional systems, the following provisions shall apply to Parties which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

(a) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those Parties which are not federal States;

(b) with regard to the provisions of the Convention, the implementation of which comes under the jurisdiction of individual constituent units such as States, counties, provinces, or cantons which are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform, as necessary, the competent authorities of constituent units such as States, counties, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

Article 31 – Denunciation

1. Any Party to this Convention may denounce this Convention.

2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.

3. The denunciation shall take effect 12 months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall in no way affect the financial obligations of the Party denouncing the Convention until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

Article 32 – Depositary functions

The Director-General of UNESCO, as the depositary of this Convention, shall inform the Member States of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization and regional economic integration organizations referred to in Article 27, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession provided for in Articles 26 and 27, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 31.

Article 33 – Amendments

1. A Party to this Convention may, by written communication addressed to the Director-General, propose amendments to this Convention. The Director-General shall circulate such communication to all Parties. If, within six months from the date of dispatch of the communication, no less than one half of the Parties reply favourably to the request, the Director-General shall present such proposal to the next session of the Conference of Parties for discussion and possible adoption.

2. Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting.

3. Once adopted, amendments to this Convention shall be submitted to the Parties for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

4. For Parties which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to them, amendments to this Convention shall enter into force three months after the deposit of the instruments referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article by two-thirds of the Parties. Thereafter, for each Party that ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to an amendment, the said amendment shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit by that Party of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

5. The procedure set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to amendments to Article 23 concerning the number of Members of the Intergovernmental Committee. These amendments shall enter into force at the time they are adopted.

6. A State or a regional economic integration organization referred to in Article 27 which becomes a Party to this Convention after the entry into force of amendments in conformity with paragraph 4 of this Article shall, failing an expression of different intention, be considered to be:

(a) Party to this Convention as so amended; and

(b) a Party to the unamended Convention in relation to any Party not bound by the amendments.

Article 34 – Authoritative texts

This Convention has been drawn up in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, all six texts being equally authoritative.

Article 35 – Registration

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of UNESCO.

DONE in Paris this … day of …… 2005 in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the thirty-third session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States, territories and regional economic integration organizations referred to in Articles 26 and 27 as well as to the United Nations.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Convention hereby duly adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 33rd session, held in Paris and declared closed on the twenty-first day of October 2005.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have appended our signatures.

President of the General Conference *Director-General*

ANNEX

Conciliation Procedure

Article 1 – Conciliation Commission

A Conciliation Commission shall be created upon the request of one of the Parties to the dispute. The Commission shall, unless the Parties otherwise agree, be composed of five members, two appointed by each Party concerned and a President chosen jointly by those members.

Article 2 – Members of the Commission

In disputes between more than two Parties, Parties in the same interest shall appoint their members of the Commission jointly by agreement. Where two or more Parties have separate interests or there is a disagreement as to whether they are of the same interest, they shall appoint their members separately.

Article 3 – Appointments

If any appointments by the Parties are not made within two months of the date of the request to create a Conciliation Commission, the Director-General of UNESCO shall, if asked to do so by the Party that made the request, make those appointments within a further two-month period.

Article 4 – President of the Commission

If a President of the Conciliation Commission has not been chosen within two months of the last of the members of the Commission being appointed, the Director-General of UNESCO shall, if asked to do so by a Party, designate a President within a further two-month period.

Article 5 – Decisions

The Conciliation Commission shall take its decisions by majority vote of its members. It shall, unless the Parties to the dispute otherwise agree, determine its own procedure. It shall render a proposal for resolution of the dispute, which the Parties shall consider in good faith.

Article 6 – Disagreement

A disagreement as to whether the Conciliation Commission has competence shall be decided by the Commission.

42 Implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions[1]

The General Conference,

Expressing satisfaction with the adoption of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,

Aware that this Convention pertains to the field of culture, UNESCO being the unique agency with responsibility for culture within the United Nations system, anticipating the entry into force of the Convention, and looking forward to its effective and appropriate implementation forming a coherent part within the system of international instruments,

1. *Invites* the Chair of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Convention to share the reports prepared in accordance with Article 23.6 of the Convention with all Member States of UNESCO;
2. *Expresses* its confidence that the Convention will be implemented in a manner consistent with the principles and objectives of the Constitution of UNESCO.

43 Universal Forum of Cultures – Monterrey 2007, Mexico[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined document 33 C/50,

Having taken cognizance of the decision of the government of the state of Nuevo León, Mexico, to hold the Universal Forum of Cultures – Monterrey 2007,

Considering with great satisfaction the significance of the success of the Barcelona 2004 Forum of Cultures, the close links between its objectives and those of UNESCO, and the importance of implementing the recommendations of the World Commission on Culture and Development,

Considering also that the organizers of the Forum of Cultures – Monterrey 2007 are proposing that UNESCO should be their main partner, and convinced that such cooperation would be particularly fruitful for the attainment of common goals,

Noting in this respect that the costs of the Forum will be fully covered by its organizers, and that this cooperation would therefore have no budgetary implications for UNESCO,

Considering that UNESCO could play a particularly appropriate part, in the framework of the objectives set forth in the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 and the Programme and Budget for 2006-2007, both in formulating the approaches and principal themes that could guide the work of the Forum and in encouraging official participation by Member States in the Forum and by networks of all kinds to increase the impact and influence of the Forum,

1. *Decides* that UNESCO shall be the main partner of the Universal Forum of Cultures – Monterrey 2007 throughout the various phases of the project;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to sign the framework agreement contained in the annex to this resolution;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to report to it at its 34th session on the implementation of this resolution.

ANNEX

Framework agreement concerning the
Universal Forum of Cultures – Monterrey 2007, Mexico

between the

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

and the

Monterrey Foundation 2007

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (hereinafter referred to as "UNESCO") and the Monterrey Foundation 2007 (hereinafter referred to as "the Foundation"), established on 31 May 2005, governed by the articles of the Civil Code of the State of Nuevo León, Mexico, and composed of: (a) the Federal Government of Mexico represented by the following Ministries: Foreign Affairs, Education, Tourism, and Science and Technology; (b) the State of Nuevo León (Mexico) and (c) the Municipality of Monterrey.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at its 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

Noting that the Universal Forum of Cultures – Monterrey 2007, an initiative of the City of Monterrey, the Government of Nuevo León, Mexico, and the Government of Mexico, seeks to facilitate dialogue among peoples, cultures and civilizations, and to promote the values of tolerance and peace,

Considering that the project could make a significant contribution to building a culture of peace, a major objective of UNESCO and one endorsed by the international community,

Noting that the planning, organization and staging of the Forum will be under the direction of the Monterrey Foundation 2007, composed of the City of Monterrey, the Government of Nuevo León, and the Government of Mexico,

Recalling 33 C/Resolution 43 of the 33rd session of the General Conference,

Believing that UNESCO can make a decisive contribution to the success of the Forum through its missions, activities and links with institutions and professional circles throughout the world,

HAVE THEREFORE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1. The present Framework Agreement is intended to establish a framework for cooperation between UNESCO and the Foundation for the preparation and holding of and follow-up to the Universal Forum of Cultures – Monterrey 2007; it sets out the modalities of UNESCO's association with the Forum, within the framework of the Organization's competence and the priorities for its activities determined by its Member States; it covers the period of the preparation and holding of and follow-up to the Forum.

2. UNESCO and the Foundation shall keep each other informed of all activities of common interest that either may undertake; each will propose that the other be represented in such activities in accordance with procedures to be laid down by the Joint Committee referred to in paragraph 8; they shall consult each other as necessary on the preparation and implementation of activities that they consider should be conducted jointly.

3. In order to add to the Forum's impact, UNESCO shall endeavour to ensure the broad dissemination of information on the objectives and activities of the Forum, and to give them the greatest possible multiplier effect internationally.

4. The parties shall ensure that all activities undertaken in connection with the Forum are given a character distinct from that of an international exhibition, bearing in mind the 1928 Convention relating to International Exhibitions.

5. The parties may, where necessary, conclude particular agreements between themselves or with other partners to implement specific activities involved in preparing for the Forum.

6. UNESCO shall provide such technical services as may facilitate the achievement of the Forum's objectives, in particular by mobilizing the expertise at its disposal, by providing the organizers with appropriate information, by facilitating contact between the latter and the professional circles which are its partners, and by facilitating the participation of interested international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

7. The Foundation may be given written authorization by the Director-General of UNESCO to use the name, logo and seal of UNESCO under conditions and procedures to be proposed by the Joint Committee referred to in paragraph 8.

8. When the present framework agreement enters into force, UNESCO and the Foundation shall set up a joint cooperation committee in order effectively to coordinate their cooperation under this Framework Agreement [and Resolution … adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 33rd session]; the parties shall each designate one of their representatives on the Joint Committee as focal point.

9. The costs of the Forum shall be fully covered by the organizers, and UNESCO's cooperation shall have no budgetary implications for the Organization.

10. Each of the parties shall make available to the other appropriate facilities for the implementation of the this Framework Agreement.

11. The Director-General of UNESCO shall regularly inform the Executive Board of activities carried out under this Framework Agreement; the Foundation shall likewise regularly report to its participating institutions; both parties shall exchange the information necessary to those ends.

12. This agreement shall become operative once it has been signed by both parties; it may thereafter be amended by their common consent. One year after the close of the Forum, the parties shall agree upon a date for expiry of the Framework Agreement.

44 Strategy to facilitate the restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural property[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 32 C/Resolution 38, paragraph 9, which invited the Director-General "to present to the Executive Board at its 170th session a strategy to facilitate the restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural property by: (a) strengthening the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation, *inter alia* in terms of proposals of mediation and conciliation for Member States; (b) promoting the activities of the Committee in respect of awareness-raising at regional, subregional and national levels; (c) convening its sessions annually",

Noting Recommendation No. 3 adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") at its 13th session which addresses each point of 32 C/Resolution 38, paragraph 9,

Also recalling 171 EX/Decision 17 in which the Executive Board, after having examined the elements towards a strategy proposed by the Director-General, invited the Director-General to include in the provisional agenda of the 33rd session of the General Conference an item on the strategy,

Having examined document 33 C/46 and the proposed elements towards a strategy to facilitate the restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural property,

Having also examined the Statutes of the Committee, and the proposed amendment thereto,

1. *Decides* to endorse the consolidated elements towards a strategy to facilitate the restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural property as set out in document 33 C/46, and *invites* the Director-General to take the appropriate measures for its implementation;
2. *Decides* to amend the Statutes of the Committee so as to include mediation and conciliation as follows:

Article 4

The Committee shall be responsible for:

1. seeking ways and means of facilitating bilateral negotiations for the restitution or return of cultural property to its countries of origin when they are undertaken according to the conditions defined in Article 9. In this connection, the Committee may also submit proposals with a view to mediation or conciliation to the Member States concerned, it being understood that mediation implies the intervention of an outside party to bring the concerned parties to a dispute together and assist them in reaching a solution, while under conciliation, the concerned parties agree to submit their dispute to a constituted organ for investigation and efforts to effect a settlement, provided that any additional, necessary funding shall come from extrabudgetary resources. For the exercise of the mediation and conciliation functions, the Committee may establish appropriate rules of procedure. The outcome of the mediation and conciliation process is not binding on the Member States concerned, so that if it does not lead to the settlement of a problem, it shall remain before the Committee, like any other unresolved question which has been submitted to it.

45 Cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War[1]

The General Conference,

Having taken note of Recommendation No. 4 adopted by the thirteenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation (Paris, 7-10 February 2005) on the draft principles relating to cultural objects displaced in relation to the Second World War,

Having examined document 33 C/47 and its annexes and following the debates thereon,

1. *Decides*:
   (i) that the subject of cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War should be the subject of a standard-setting instrument; and
   (ii) that the form of this instrument should be a non-binding "Declaration of Principles";
2. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to it at its next session a draft of the declaration of principles relating to cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War after having convened an intergovernmental meeting to elaborate such a draft.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at its 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

46 Establishment of the Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Latin America (CRESPIAL), Cusco, Peru, under the auspices of UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 172 EX/Decision 60,
Further recalling the principles and objectives of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage adopted by the General Conference at its 32nd session in October 2003,
Having examined document 33 C/68,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Government of Peru for the establishment of a regional centre for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of Latin America under the auspices of UNESCO;
2. *Approves* the establishment of such a centre under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) in Cusco, Peru;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to sign the agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Peru contained in the annex to this resolution.

ANNEX

Agreement
between the
Government of the Republic of Peru

and the

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

on the establishment and operation of the Regional Centre
for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
of Latin America (CRESPIAL) in Cusco, Peru

The Government of the Republic of Peru on the one hand, and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the other hand,

Taking into consideration the Final Declaration of the Thirteenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, November 2003,

Having regard to 33 C/Resolution 46 whereby the UNESCO General Conference seeks to favour international cooperation in respect of the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage,

Considering that the Director-General has been authorized by the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 46) to conclude with the Government of Peru an agreement in conformity with the draft which was submitted to the General Conference,

Desirous of defining the terms and conditions governing the contribution to be granted to the Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Latin America in Cusco in this Agreement,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1 – Interpretation

1. In this Agreement, "UNESCO" means the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. "The Centre" means the Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Latin America (CRESPIAL) in Cusco, Peru.

3. "The Government" means the Government of the Republic of Peru.

4. "The Convention" means the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in October 2003.

5. "The Intergovernmental Committee" means the body provided for in Article 5 of the Convention.

6. "The Participating States" means the States that have sent the Director-General of UNESCO notification in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 2, of this Agreement.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at its 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

Article 2 – Establishment

The Government agrees to take any measures that may be required for the setting up and operation, in Peru, as provided for under this Agreement, of the Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Latin America, with headquarters in Cusco, Peru.

Article 3 – Participation

1. The Centre shall be an international autonomous institution at the service of Member States of UNESCO to support activities safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage of the countries of Latin America desiring to cooperate with it.

2. Member States of the Latin America region wishing to participate in the Centre's activities, as provided for under this Agreement, shall send the Director-General of UNESCO notification to this effect, and designate a national institution to be in charge of the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage. The Director-General shall inform the Centre and the Member States mentioned above of the receipt of such notifications.

Article 4 – Purpose of the Agreement

The purpose of this Agreement is to define the terms and conditions governing collaboration between UNESCO and the Government and also the rights and obligations deriving therefrom for the parties.

Article 5 – Legal personality

The Centre shall enjoy, in the territory of the Republic of Peru, the personality and legal capacity necessary for the exercise of its functions, in particular the capacity:

to contract;

to institute legal proceedings;

to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property.

Article 6 – Objectives and functions

1. **The objectives of the Centre shall be to**:

(a) coordinate, exchange and disseminate activities to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage of the Participating States;

(b) promote the implementation and follow-up of the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and other international legal instruments in force in this field;

(c) promote and strengthen cooperation between the countries of the region and support national capacity in this field;

(d) alert Participating States in order that communities may be involved in activities to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage.

2. **The functions of the Centre shall be to**:

(a) create spaces for discussion and exchange;

(b) gather, organize and disseminate information in the field of the intangible cultural heritage;

(c) establish networks for the exchange of information, specialists and cultural workers;

(d) foster cooperation among institutions;

(e) liaise with the Intergovernmental Committee;

(f) promote regional training and capacity-building activities at the request of Participating States;

(g) promote regional awareness-raising activities relating to enhancement of the intangible cultural heritage through the media.

Article 7 – Governing Board

1. The work of the Centre shall be guided by a Governing Board renewed every two years and composed of:

(a) a representative of the Government concerned;

(b) a civil society representative of each of the Participating States (each Participating State shall determine the mechanism for selecting the civil society representative);

(c) a representative of the Government and a civil society representative of each of the Participating States;

(d) a representative of the Director-General of UNESCO.

2. The Governing Board shall:

(a) adopt the medium-term and long-term programmes of the Centre;

(b) adopt the annual work plan and budget of the Centre, including the staffing table;

(c) examine the annual reports submitted to it by the Director of the Centre;

(d) issue the rules and regulations and determine the procedures for the financial, administrative and personnel management of the Centre;

(e) decide on the participation of regional intergovernmental organizations and international organizations in the work of the Centre;

(f) approve the financial reports submitted by the Director.

3. The Governing Board shall meet in ordinary session at regular intervals, at least once every calendar year; it shall meet in extraordinary session if summoned by its Chairperson, either on his/her own initiative or at the request of the Director-General of UNESCO or of a two-thirds majority of its members.

4. The Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure. For its first meeting the procedure shall be established by the Government and UNESCO.

Article 8 – Executive Committee

1. In order to ensure the effective running of the Centre, an Executive Committee composed of five members elected by the Governing Board shall be established. The Committee shall meet at least twice a year and shall:

(a) supervise the Centre's programmes;

(b) ensure the monitoring of the Centre's activities approved by the Governing Board;

(c) examine the programme and budget and submit its recommendations to the Governing Board;

(d) propose the candidatures for the post of the Director of the Centre to the Governing Board.

2. The Executive Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article 9 – Secretariat

1. The Centre's secretariat shall consist of a Director and such staff as is necessary for the proper functioning of the Centre.

2. The Director shall be appointed by the Governing Board in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, for a term of four years and shall be university-trained and possess recognized professional experience in one of the fields of the intangible cultural heritage.

3. The other members of the secretariat may comprise:

(a) any person appointed by the Director, in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Governing Board;

(b) any officials made available to the Centre by the Government, in accordance with national regulations.

Article 10 – Duties of the Director

The Director shall discharge the following duties:

(a) direct the work of the Centre in conformity with the programmes and directives established by the Governing Board and the Executive Committee;

(b) propose the draft programme and budget to be submitted to the Governing Board for approval;

(c) prepare the provisional agenda for the sessions of the Governing Board and the Executive Committee, and submit to them any proposals that he/she may deem useful for the administration of the Centre;

(d) prepare and submit reports on the activities of the Centre to the Governing Board;

(e) represent the Centre in law and in all civil acts;

(f) appoint staff members in accordance with the staff regulations approved by the Governing Board.

Article 11 – Contribution of UNESCO

1. UNESCO shall provide assistance in the form of technical and administrative assistance for the establishment and operation of the Centre. The General Conference of UNESCO may decide to finance specific Centre activities provided that they are deemed to be in accordance with the strategic goals and objectives of UNESCO.

2. UNESCO shall involve the Centre in the execution of activities relating to the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of the region and the strengthening of national and local capacities to safeguard that heritage.

3. UNESCO shall agree to:

provide the assistance of its experts in the fields of the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage;

include the Centre in various activities which UNESCO implements and in which the Centre's participation appears to UNESCO to be necessary.

4. UNESCO shall encourage the international governmental and non-governmental financial entities, as well as the Member States, to provide financial and technical assistance, and to propose applicable projects to the Centre, and shall facilitate contacts with any other international organizations interested in the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage.

5. In all the cases listed above, such contribution shall be provided for in UNESCO's Programme and Budget.

Article 12 – Contribution of the Government

The Government will agree to provide all the resources, either financial or in kind, needed for the administration and proper functioning of the Centre, and in particular shall:

(a) make available headquarters premises for the Centre in Cusco;

(b) entirely assume during the period 2006-2011 the operating and maintenance costs of the Centre, and shall examine the use of these resources annually;

(c) allocate to the Centre, via the National Institute of Culture of Cusco (INC-Cusco), an annual budget of US $500,000, which amount shall cover the administrative costs of running the Centre, the organizational expenses of the Governing Board and Executive Committee, and the costs of organizing particular activities;

(d) make available to the Centre the administrative staff necessary for the performance of its functions and shall cover the corresponding expenses.

Article 13 – Privileges and immunities

1. The Government shall apply to UNESCO and its officials and experts, and to the representatives of Member States and Associate Members attending the sessions of the governing bodies, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

2. The Government shall authorize the entry, free of visa charges, the sojourn in its territory and the exit of any person invited to attend the sessions of the Governing Board and the Executive Committee or proceeding to the Centre on official business.

3. The goods, assets and income of the Centre shall be exempt from all direct taxes. Further, the Centre shall be exempt from the payment of any fees or taxes with respect to equipment, supplies and material imported or exported for its official use.

4. The Centre may have accounts in any currency, hold funds and foreign exchange of any kind and transfer them freely.

5. The Government shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against UNESCO, against members of its staff or against other persons employed by the Centre, and shall hold them harmless from any claims or liabilities resulting from operations of the Centre under this Agreement, except where it is agreed by UNESCO and the Government that such claims or liabilities arise from the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such persons.

Article 14 – Responsibility

As the Centre is legally separate from UNESCO, the latter shall not be legally responsible for it, and shall bear no liabilities of any kind, be they financial or otherwise, with the exception of the provisions expressly laid down in this Agreement.

Article 15 – Evaluation

1. UNESCO may, at any time, carry out an evaluation of the activities of the Centre in order to check:

   whether the Centre makes an important contribution to the strategic goals of UNESCO;

   whether the activities effectively pursued by the Centre are in conformity with those set out in this Agreement.

2. UNESCO shall agree to submit to the Government, at the earliest opportunity, a report on any evaluation.

3. UNESCO shall reserve the option of denouncing this Agreement or amend its contents, following the results of an evaluation.

Article 16 – Use of UNESCO's name and logo

1. The Centre may mention its affiliation with UNESCO. It may therefore use after its title the phrase "under the auspices of UNESCO".

2. The Centre is authorized to use the UNESCO logo or a version thereof on its letter-headed paper and documents.

Article 17 – Duration of UNESCO's assistance

UNESCO's assistance under this Agreement is fixed for a period of six years as from its entry into force, and may be renewed by mutual agreement.

Article 18 – Entry into force

This Agreement shall enter into force upon meeting the formalities required to that effect by the domestic law of the Republic of Peru and by UNESCO's internal regulations.

Article 19 – Denunciation

1. Failure to observe one or more of the obligations contained in this Agreement by one of the parties shall entitle the other to denounce unilaterally the Agreement.

2. The denunciation shall take effect within six months following receipt of the notification sent by one of the contracting parties to the other.

Article 20 – Revision

This Agreement may be revised by consent between the Government and UNESCO.

Article 21 – Settlement of disputes

1. Any dispute between UNESCO and the Government concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, if it is not settled by negotiation or any other appropriate method agreed to by the parties, shall be submitted for final decision to an arbitration tribunal composed of three members; one shall be appointed by the Government of Peru, another by the Director-General of UNESCO, and a third, who shall preside over the tribunal, chosen by the first two. If the two arbitrators cannot agree on the choice of the third, the appointment shall be made by the President of the International Court of Justice.

2. The tribunal's decision shall be final.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have signed this Agreement.

DONE in two copies, in the French and Spanish languages, on …….

For the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	For the Government of Peru

47 African World Heritage Fund[1]

The General Conference,

Taking note of document WHC-05/15.GA/INF.8,

Welcoming decision 15 GA 8 of the 15th General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which took place on 10 and 11 October 2005 in Paris, and which noted with satisfaction the African Position Paper, encouraging the implementation of the recommendations thereof, and which furthermore supported the creation of the African World Heritage Fund,

Recalling the Africa Periodic Report of 2002 on the state of conservation of World Heritage in Africa, in particular its findings and recommendations,

Considering that Africa, the cradle of humanity, is a continent rich in unique cultural diversity and biodiversity,

Noting with concern that only 24 out of the 46 sub-Saharan African countries have sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, which represents only 7% of all sites inscribed on the World Heritage List,

Noting with further concern that sub-Saharan Africa is the region that has the highest number of sites on the List of the World Heritage sites in Danger,

Strongly supporting this initiative of the Africa group to develop a strategy and action plan (the African Position Paper) to address the needs of World Heritage in Africa, and the creation of an African World Heritage Fund to support and implement such a strategy,

Encouraged by and welcoming the decision of the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Durban, South Africa, from 10 to 17 July 2005, in which it commended the African Position Paper, and more particularly, supported the establishment of an African World Heritage Fund,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Global Strategy for the protection of World Cultural Heritage in Africa is having a positive impact on raising awareness among governments, cultural and natural heritage managers and communities, and that this will also hopefully lead to an increase in the number of Member States that have ratified the World Heritage Convention as well as the number of African sites inscribed on the World Heritage List,

1. *Expresses appreciation* to UNESCO, especially the Africa Department, the World Heritage Centre, the Cultural Sector, and all international partners for their commitment to the protection, conservation and sound management of World Heritage in Africa, including among other things, training and capacity-building for this purpose, especially through the Africa 2009 programme;
2. *Further expresses its appreciation* to partners at all levels for their support, assistance and resource contribution to the conducting of a feasibility study on the establishment of the African World Heritage Fund following the African Union Summit on culture and education to be held in January 2006;
3. *Appeals* to the international community, public and private institutions, the African intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the African diaspora, UNESCO Member States, United Nations agencies, regional organizations, private enterprise, foundations, civil society and individuals to support and contribute to the African World Heritage Fund;
4. *Requests* UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors and UNESCO Artists for Peace to include among their actions initiatives aimed at supporting the African World Heritage Fund;
5. *Applauds* the Director-General's pledge made in his response to the general policy debate at the 33rd session of the General Conference to assist with the implementation of this resolution, and to continue to raise awareness and mobilize the international community, especially through the World Heritage Centre, with a view to providing full support to the African World Heritage Fund;
6. *Requests* the Director-General to give careful consideration to ways of ensuring support for the African World Heritage Fund, including through the World Heritage Centre, in the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5) and the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4).

48 31st biennial International Theatre Institute World Congress (Manila, Philippines)[1]

The General Conference,

Recognizing the important role of the theatrical performing arts as an educational tool and as a means of expressing and reflecting the cultural diversity of the human experience,

Aware of the potential as a catalyst for consciousness-building within societies and greater cultural understanding among peoples,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at its 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

Recalling UNESCO's formal associate relations with the International Theatre Institute (hereinafter ITI), which is UNESCO's principal international NGO partner in the field of the performing arts and counts as its membership approximately 90 national associate ITI Centres,

Recognizing that the aim of ITI is to promote the international exchange of knowledge and practice in the theatrical performing arts, including drama, dance, and music theatre, in order to consolidate peace and solidarity between peoples, deepen mutual understanding, and increase creative cooperation between all people in the theatrical performing arts,

Noting that the 31st biennial ITI World Congress will be held in Manila, Philippines from 22 to 29 May 2006, with the theme "Ancestral roots to new routes of artistic expression: mobilizing cultural diversity to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals",

Noting further that the Director-General has accepted the invitation to preside over the Leaders Forum of the said Congress,

1. *Associates* itself with the 31st biennial ITI World Congress in Manila, Philippines from 22-29 May 2006;
2. *Expresses* its best wishes for a successful conduct of the Congress.

49 The misuse of religious symbols and expressions[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined documents 170 EX/36 and Add. and 170 EX/41 Part II Rev.,

Recognizing the importance of dialogue among peoples, cultures and religions, which is a guarantee of respect for the diversity of cultures and a factor of peace and social cohesion,

Reaffirming the need to devise educational tools and specific forms of teaching, in particular through the UNESCO Chairs on intercultural, interreligious and interfaith dialogue, in order to avoid stereotypes, which are a source of ignorance of other people and of their cultural and spiritual sensitivities,

Taking into account the recommendations contained in the declarations adopted at conferences on intercultural and religious dialogue held by UNESCO with a view to improving reciprocal knowledge and mutual respect (see document 171 EX/40, "Report by the Director-General on the promotion of the dialogue among peoples", which contains an overview of various recent and current activities undertaken by UNESCO),

Invites the Director-General to continue the examination of the place of religion in the programme on interfaith and interreligious dialogue, and to strengthen activities designed to promote respect for and dialogue among all cultures, as well as to submit a progress report to the Executive Board at its 176th session prior to the 34th session of the General Conference.

50 Jerusalem and the implementation of 32 C/Resolution 39[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 32 C/Resolution 39 and 171 EX/Decision 18, as well as the provisions of the four Geneva Conventions (1949), the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) and the related Protocols, and the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), the inclusion of the Old City of Jerusalem in the World Heritage List and in the List of World Heritage in Danger, and the recommendations, resolutions and decisions of UNESCO on the protection of the cultural heritage,

Affirming that nothing in the present decision, which is aimed at the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem, shall in any way affect the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular the relevant Security Council resolutions on the legal status of Jerusalem,

Having examined documents 33 C/13 and 33 C/13 Add. concerning Jerusalem,

1. *Expresses its sincere thanks* to the Director-General for his sustained efforts for the safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem, in compliance with 32 C/Resolution 39 of the General Conference and 171 EX/Decision 18 of the Executive Board, and reiterates its concern as to the obstacles to the safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem;
2. *Taking note* of the declaration by the Director-General concerning Jerusalem at the 172nd session of the Executive Board, which appeals to all parties concerned to respect the outstanding universal value of the Old City of Jerusalem and to refrain from anything that may jeopardize the distinctive

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at its 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

character of the Old City of Jerusalem inscribed on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger, *invites* him to pursue his efforts with the concerned authorities in this regard;

3. *Congratulates* the Director-General on his initiatives in favour of the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem, particularly the latest UNESCO mission (September 2005);
4. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to it at its 175th session an action plan based on the guidelines proposed by the International Committee of Experts and the results of the missions on the spot;
5. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Director-General for the progress made towards establishing a centre for the conservation of Islamic manuscripts in al-Ashrafîya Madrasa within the Esplanade of the Mosques (al-Ḥaram ash-Sharîf), *requests* him to intensify his efforts in that regard, and *thanks* the United Arab Emirates and the Welfare Association for their support and their generous contribution;
6. *Recalling* that this item is inscribed on the agenda of the 174th session of the Executive Board, *decides* to include this item in the agenda of its 34th session.

51 Major Programme V – Communication and information[1]

The General Conference,

A. Under Programme V.1 Empowering people through access to information and knowledge with special emphasis on freedom of expression

Subprogramme V.1.1 Creating an enabling environment for the promotion of freedom of expression and universal access

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) foster actions to promote freedom of expression and universal access to information and knowledge as interdependent goals of strategic importance for building knowledge societies, taking into account the specific problems and needs facing the developing countries;
      (ii) promote freedom of expression and freedom of the press as fundamental human rights and a prerequisite for democratic governance and participation of civil society through the celebration of World Press Freedom Day, the award of the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize, and the protection of the rights of media and information professionals, as well as monitoring activities in that regard;
      (iii) provide advisory services on adaptation of media legislation dealing with freedom of expression, freedom of the press, as well as freedom of information; enhance dialogue among media professionals, especially in developing countries, about ethics, professional standards and their working conditions;
      (iv) foster actions to build knowledge societies by promoting universal access to information and knowledge and by supporting the formulation of integrated national and regional policies and frameworks based on internationally agreed principles; encouraging the development of the public domain of information; supporting and strengthening editorially independent public service broadcasting (PSB); and monitoring trends and developments in these areas;
      (v) ensure that UNESCO plays a more proactive role at World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) discussions for protection of rights of broadcasting organizations so that the objectives of promotion of freedom of expression and universal access to information and knowledge are not hindered by the provisions of the draft broadcasting treaty being discussed by WIPO;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $3,433,200 for programme costs and $56,400 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme V.1.2 Fostering community access and diversity of content

2. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
      (i) foster community access through support for the development of institutional and human capacities in the field of communication and information;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at its 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

(ii) strengthen capacities of information and media professionals and related training institutions, in particular through new training delivery methods and networking, especially in developing countries and countries in transition;
(iii) foster community-centred development and change by devising strategies and projects to enhance access to information and communication, thereby contributing to empowerment and poverty reduction;
(iv) support the preservation of documentary and audiovisual heritage across all media, *inter alia*, through the Memory of the World by giving specific recognition to the role of libraries and archives in supporting capacity-building programmes aimed at conservation, preservation and restoration of this heritage, and encourage the application of the provisions of the Charter on the Preservation of Digital Heritage;
(v) promote the expression of pluralism and cultural and linguistic diversity in the media and global information networks, as well as the role of the media in creating dialogue among cultures and civilizations as well as peoples;
(vi) foster understanding among peoples and nations by promoting the production and exchange of pluralist content in traditional and new media which reflects cultural diversity and helps to counter stereotypes;
(vii) request the United Nations General Assembly to proclaim the year 2008 international year of languages;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $6,375,800 for programme costs and $104,700 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

B. Under Programme V.2 Promoting communication development and ICTs for education, science and culture

Subprogramme V.2.1 Fostering Media Development

3. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
(i) assist Member States, particularly the developing countries, in strengthening their communication capacities by developing independent and pluralistic media and improving media access to ICTs, in particular through the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC);
(ii) enhance the impact of communication and information on community development, encouraging a broad-based participation of citizens in the media, so as to foster sustainable and inclusive development, democracy and peace;
(iii) encourage the development of independent and pluralistic media, especially in conflict and post-conflict areas as well as in post-disaster situations, by supporting the setting up of media facilities which can provide non-partisan information; providing advisory services on media legislation; and helping in the rebuilding of media infrastructures;
(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $2,344,000 for programme costs and $38,500 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

Subprogramme V.2.2 Advancing the use of ICTs in education, science and culture

4. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
(i) promote the use of ICTs in education by improving teaching and learning processes through ICTs (including literacy and teacher training), developing innovative ICT-based solutions for education, and by facilitating access to open education resources and learning delivery;
(ii) foster strategies, plans and actions aimed at broadening access to scientific and technological information through the media and ICTs by increasing access to scientific information sources and promoting training in science journalism;
(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $586,000 for programme costs and $9,600 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters;

♦ *Projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes*

5. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action to execute to completion the projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes “Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty” and “The

contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society";
(b) to evaluate and monitor the implementation, as well as assess the impact of the various projects;
(c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance the coherence and learning process in the execution of approved projects;
(d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,500,000 for programme costs.

52 Follow up to the World Summit on the Information Society[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 166 EX/Decision 3.5.1 and 170 EX/Decision 4.1, paragraph 94,
Reiterating its support of the concept of building knowledge societies along with four key principles, namely: freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity, consistent with the outcome of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Tunis, Tunisia, 16-18 November 2005),

1. *Congratulates* the Director-General on the prompt action undertaken to implement those parts of the WSIS Plan of Action that fall under UNESCO's competence, and on having organized the four thematic meetings for WSIS;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to continue planning activities under document 33 C/5, in all Major Programmes, as appropriate, by taking into account the WSIS Plan of Action and the conclusions of the UNESCO thematic meetings for WSIS;
3. *Encourages* the Director-General to ensure high visibility of UNESCO and its principles at the Summit meeting in Tunis through the organization of parallel events and a UNESCO exhibit;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to ensure that the *UNESCO World Report: Towards Knowledge Societies* is widely promoted during the Summit meeting in Tunis and after that Summit;
5. *Encourages* the Director-General to continue to involve governments and other stakeholders (e.g. IGOs, NGOs, private sector, civil society) closely in the WSIS process and to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships;
6. *Endorses* the conclusion of the Task Force on Financial Mechanisms referring to the central responsibility of governments for coordinating financing of ICT programmes, and *recommends* further cross-sectoral and cross institutional coordination on the part of both donors and recipients within the national framework;
7. *Endorses* the Director-General's approach to the implementation of and follow-up to the WSIS outcomes, stressing in particular:
   (a) UNESCO's mandate and competence to act as a facilitator for the implementation of the action lines: "Access to information and knowledge", "Capacity-building", "E-learning and e-science (under 'ICT applications')", "Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content", "Media", and "Ethical dimensions of the information society";
   (b) the prominent roles of UNESCO and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in the coordination of the implementation of the WSIS Plan of Action, both at the action line level, and as needed in any overarching coordination mechanism or process and/or at the United Nations inter-agency level;
8. *Requests* the Director-General to report on the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the Summit and UNESCO's action and activities in that area to the General Conference at its 34th session, through the Executive Board;
9. *Encourages* Member States to participate actively, at the highest possible level, in the Summit meeting in Tunis.

53 Commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images and proclamation of the World Day for Audiovisual Heritage[1]

The General Conference,
Noting with satisfaction the activities of UNESCO in the area of raising public awareness of the need to safeguard and preserve cultural heritage, and *considering* that an irreplaceable part of this heritage

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission V at its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

is represented by audiovisual documents, in the widest sense of this term, called for the purposes of this resolution "audiovisual heritage",

Considering that the different items of audiovisual heritage as well as its entirety constitute an important and often unique testimony to the economic, political and social development, the evolution of education, scientific knowledge, and diversity of cultures of different nations and communities, as well as to the evolution of nature and the universe and to other phenomena,

Considering that numerous items of this audiovisual heritage constitute an expression of the cultural identity of nations, communities, groups and individuals,

Considering that audiovisual heritage can play a positive role in enhancing the mutual knowledge of nations and communities, and that it can contribute extensively to the education and enrichment of each human being,

Stressing that the safeguarding and preservation of audiovisual heritage is in the interest of the freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to information, recognized as an essential part of human rights and fundamental freedoms established by existing international instruments relating to human rights, in the interest of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and also in the interest of the need to strengthen peace and cooperation, naturally while respecting the legitimate position of copyright holders and holders of neighbouring rights, as well as of all holders of other rights in respect of items of the audiovisual heritage,

Also considering that the original supports on which this heritage is often fixed and the methods of its fixation make this heritage very vulnerable, and that its safeguarding for future generations is therefore under threat,

Appreciating the results attained by specialized bodies in the development of appropriate new methods for the safeguarding and preservation of supports containing this heritage, while *realizing* that much work remains to be done, in particular with regard to promoting public awareness and recognition of the significance of audiovisual heritage, and increasing capabilities for action by the specialized institutions responsible for its preservation,

Noting that the General Conference has already adopted a series of international instruments relating to the safeguarding and preservation of audiovisual heritage, in particular the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the Recommendation on the Protection of Movable Cultural Property, the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images, and the Charter on the Preservation of Digital Heritage,

Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 21st session, on 27 October 1980, and *noting with satisfaction* the positive impact thereof on the safeguarding of an essential part of the audiovisual heritage,

Considering that a global action for the promotion of the audiovisual heritage can provide recognition and important new stimuli to national, regional and international efforts in favour of the preservation of this heritage for future generations,

Further considering that the proclamation of a World Day for Audiovisual Heritage would be one of the most effective ways of undertaking such an action,

1. *Proclaims* 27 October World Day for Audiovisual Heritage;
2. *Invites* UNESCO Member States, National Commissions, non-governmental organizations, public and private institutions (schools, archives, museums, cultural associations, festival organizers and associations of creative and performing artists, and other institutions capable of enhancing public awareness and recognition of the significance of this heritage) to envisage appropriate forms of celebration on this Day, and to contribute, each according to their means;
3. *Requests* the Director-General to encourage initiatives at the national, regional and international levels for the celebration of this Day.

54 Establishment of a system of reports by Member States to the General Conference on measures taken to implement the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the adoption, at its 32nd session, of the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission V at its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

Recognizing the importance of further promoting multilingualism and access to information and knowledge for all, as also stressed in the relevant decisions of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Considering that it is important to establish a system of reports on measures taken by Member States to implement this Recommendation,

1. *Requests* each Member State to prepare and submit to the Secretariat a first report on the action taken to implement this Recommendation by the end of the month of January 2007, and subsequently once every four years with effect from that date;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to assist the Member States in the preparation and follow-up of the reports, taking into account the indications set forth in this regard in paragraph 4 of 32 C/Resolution 77;
3. *Further requests* the Director-General to provide clear guidelines to Member States for the submission of their reports;
4. *Requests* the Executive Board to transmit to the General Conference at its 34th session a consolidated report on the measures taken by Member States for the implementation of this Recommendation, together with its observations or comments and any observations or comments that the Director-General may wish to make;
5. *Decides* to include this item in the agenda of its 34th session.

55 Declaration on Media and Good Governance and Declaration on Assistance to Media in Conflict Areas and Countries in Transition[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling 26 C/Resolution 4.3, in which it recognized "that a free, pluralistic and independent press is an essential component of any democratic society",

Also recalling the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which set forth a results-based approach to development, consistent with human rights, in which participation and transparency in decision-making, empowerment and accountability play a key role,

Reaffirming the Declarations of Windhoek, Alma Ata, Santiago, Sana'a and Sofia,

Noting that greater participation by citizens in democratic processes, the rule of law, the fight against corruption, respect for the separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary, transparency, accountability, access to information, poverty reduction and human rights are key elements of good governance,

Underscoring the vital importance of coordinated and holistic assistance to media in conflict areas and countries in transition in order to ensure access to information and promote an environment in which free and pluralistic media may develop and be sustained,

Stressing that independent and pluralistic media of high ethical and professional standards are essential for ensuring transparency, accountability and participation as fundamental elements of good governance at all levels and a results-based development which is consistent with human rights,

Emphasizing that access to information is a vital component of good governance,

1. *Endorses* the principles contained in the Declaration on Assistance to Media in Conflict Areas and Countries in Transition adopted in May 2004 in Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro, and the Declaration on Media and Good Governance adopted in May 2005 in Dakar, Senegal;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to ensure that support is given to activities that will facilitate the achievement of the goals of these Declarations.

56 Second World Information Technology Forum (WITFOR 2005): Gaborone Declaration[1]

The General Conference,

Noting the Declaration adopted at the Second World Information Technology Forum (WITFOR 2005) organized by the International Federation of Information Processing (IFIP) under the auspices of UNESCO, and hosted by the Government of Botswana in Gaborone, Botswana, from 31 August to 2 September 2005,

Thanking the Government of Botswana and IFIP for organizing WITFOR 2005,

Acknowledging the crucial role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in accelerating development,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission V at its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

Further noting the close link between the Gaborone Declaration and the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, December 2003),

1. *Takes note* of the Gaborone Declaration as annexed and the projects and actions proposed therein;
2. *Invites* Member States to take the Declaration into consideration in the planning of their future strategies and programmes;
3. *Requests* the Director-General to ensure that support is given to activities that may facilitate the achievement of the goals set forth in this Declaration.

ANNEX

Gaborone Declaration

We, the participants in the Second World Information Technology Forum (WITFOR 2005), organized by the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) under the auspices of UNESCO and hosted by the Government of Botswana, gathered together in Gaborone, Botswana, from 31 August to 2 September 2005, having focused on the crucial role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in accelerating development, reaffirm our commitment to the following major goals, guided by the Millennium Declaration and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Plan of Action:

Contributing to the eradication of poverty through the appropriate use of ICTs,

Bridging the multiple digital divides of contemporary society,

Addressing the need for creative capacity-building strategies for ICT innovation,

Encouraging diverse partnerships and promoting collaborative networks,

We, the participants in WITFOR 2005, building on the experience of WITFOR 2003,

Aware of the complexity facing national governments in translating ICT policies and plans into action,

Acknowledging the constraints facing developing countries in their efforts to acquire and utilize ICT resources,

Recognizing the value of demonstrating the potential of ICTs through real life examples,

Further recognizing the importance of education, research and cooperation in building a body of knowledge on the use of ICTs for development,

Conscious of the importance of ensuring that ICT-related interventions respect the economic, social, environmental and cultural rights of all people, paying special attention to the traditional values of societies and indigenous people,

Believing in the equitable and ethical sharing of the benefits of ICTs and the minimization of any negative impacts,

Fully accepting the challenges of financing ICT infrastructure,

Therefore resolve to focus mainly, but not exclusively, on eight thematic concerns:

Building infrastructure: Supporting research, development and economic analysis for enhanced ICT infrastructure in poorly served areas;

Economic opportunity: Exploring appropriate scalable, replicable e-business models which promote sustainable development;

Environment: Using and promoting ICTs for environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources;

Health: Using ICTs to improve the efficiency and equity of health service provision;

Education: Promoting innovative and effective methods to exploit ICTs to improve teaching, learning and knowledge generation;

Agriculture: Using ICTs to improve sustainable agricultural production systems by disseminating knowledge and information, particularly to rural communities;

Social, ethical and legal aspects: Promoting socially responsible and ethical use of ICTs and taking appropriate legal measures;

Empowerment and participation: Encouraging universal access strategies, e-government and e-democracy to enable participation in the information society.

We recommend that action be taken on each of these areas and that sustainable projects be implemented, such as those indicated in the proposed projects and actions that illustrate applications of ICTs to diverse social and development challenges. We further invite national governments, parliamentarians, local authorities, civil society, business communities and academics to support such initiatives through regional, international and cross-sectoral collaborative networks.

57 Strengthening of the Special Fund for the Information for All Programme (IFAP)[1]

The General Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the Director-General on UNESCO's involvement in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), as submitted in document 33 C/41,

Also noting with satisfaction the reports of the Director-General and the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme (IFAP) on progress in implementing the programme, as submitted in document 33 C/REP/17,

Noting that information and communication were central to the global development agenda discussed at the Millennium + 5 World Summit held in New York in September 2005, and that the United Nations Secretary-General's report to the Summit highlighted the role that information and communication technologies (ICTs) can play in helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

Considering the unique contribution that the Information for All Programme and its Intergovernmental Council can make in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva (2003),

Taking into account the fact that access to information, whether by traditional means or through new technologies, is of critical importance in all UNESCO's fields of competence, and especially in education,

Also considering that the three specific priorities identified by the IFAP Intergovernmental Council within the context of promoting an "information culture" are:

(a) promoting information literacy for all people, including through capacity-building for education and information professionals (e.g. librarians, archivists);

(b) strengthening awareness of the importance of preserving information of all kinds;

(c) promoting a better understanding of the ethical, legal and societal implications of ICTs (infoethics),

Noting that in 2005, 502 project proposals addressing these priorities were submitted to the Intergovernmental Council for funding, requesting support totalling over $21 million,

Also noting that the available funding from voluntary contributions of Member States enabled the Intergovernmental Council to support only 24 of the 502 project proposals under the IFAP Special Fund, at a total cost of $758,236, and a further five projects with funds-in-trust from Spain, totalling $808,118,

Encouraging the Intergovernmental Council to continue with its efforts to increase the visibility of IFAP to assist with fund-raising efforts,

Acknowledging that pilot projects can help to increase visibility within Member States, and can achieve leverage by demonstrating how information and ICTs can contribute to national priorities, such as education, health and social inclusion,

Noting the significant achievements of the 52 Member States that have already established an IFAP National Committee, and the opportunity that these Committees afford to leverage IFAP initiatives,

1. *Urges* Member States to:
   (a) continue to contribute to the IFAP Special Fund, noting the very high demand for assistance, especially from developing countries;
   (b) help to establish partnerships with donors in the private sector;
   (c) continue to support the establishment and growth of IFAP National Committees;
2. *Invites* the Director-General, in preparing the work plan for the 2006-2007 biennium, to take into account:
   (a) the need for ongoing support in fund-raising for the IFAP Special Fund, both from Member States and from private sector donors;
   (b) the need to coordinate and support the efforts of the IFAP National Committees.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission V at its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

58 Strengthening of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)[1]

The General Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the report by the IPDC Intergovernmental Council on its activities and the results of the IPDC reforms carried out with a view to increasing efficiency in funding and implementation of media development projects,

Stressing its appreciation for the continued efforts of the IPDC donor countries, which enabled it to provide, during the current biennium, $3 million for 120 regional and national projects in more than 70 countries,

Emphasizing that the objective of IPDC is to contribute to sustainable development, democracy and good governance by strengthening the capacities of the developing countries and countries in transition in the field of electronic media and the printed press,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which Heads of State and Government resolved "to ensure the freedom of the media to perform their essential role and the right of the public to have access to information",

Recognizing that traditional media, especially radio, are capable of reaching entire populations with information and knowledge, and therefore *reaffirming* that media development is of vital importance to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling resolution 59/126 of 10 December 2004 by which the United Nations General Assembly reiterated its appeal to all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned "to provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which should support both public and private media",

Urges all UNESCO's Member States and, in particular, the developed countries to reinforce their financial commitment in support of IPDC so that it may continue to act as a major forum in the United Nations system to develop free and pluralistic media with a global approach to democratic development.

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

59 UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)[2]

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the report of the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) for 2003-2004,

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of UIS to focus the Institute's programme on the following priorities:
   (a) to improve the timeliness, coverage and quality of UNESCO's international statistical database by reviewing its data collection methods and tools, and strengthening communication with the Member States and cooperation with the field offices and partner agencies and networks;
   (b) to develop new statistical concepts, methodologies and standards in education, science, culture and communication, and to promote the collection and production of quality statistics and indicators, at both national and international levels, for monitoring progress towards development goals;
   (c) to contribute to building national statistical capacity by working with development agencies to disseminate technical guidelines and tools, to train national personnel, and to provide expert advice and support to in-country statistical activities;
   (d) to support the development of policy analysis in Member States by training in analysis, by conducting analytical studies in partnership with international specialists, and by disseminating good practice and analytic reports to a wide audience;
   (e) to carry out statistical analyses on the recognition of experience and, more generally, to play the role of a statistical observatory in this field, thereby encouraging the integration of such recognition into the strategies for education for all.
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the UNESCO Institute for Statistics by providing a financial allocation of $9,020,000;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission V at its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

Invites Member States, international organizations, development and donor agencies, foundations, and the private sector to contribute financially or by other appropriate means to the implementation and expansion of the activities of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Participation Programme

60 Participation Programme[1]

The General Conference

I

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
   (a) to implement the Programme of Participation in the activities of Member States, in accordance with the following principles and conditions;
   (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $20,000,000 for direct programme costs.

A. Principles

1. The Participation Programme is one of the means employed by the Organization to achieve its objectives, through participation in activities carried out by Member States or Associate Members, or by territories, organizations or institutions, in its fields of competence. This participation is designed to strengthen the partnership between UNESCO and its Member States and make that partnership more effective through a sharing of contributions.
2. Priority under the Participation Programme will be given to proposals for the benefit of least developed countries (LDCs), developing countries and countries in transition.
3. Requests shall be submitted to the Director-General by the Member States through the National Commissions for UNESCO or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel.
4. The projects or action plans submitted by the Member States under the Participation Programme must relate to the activities of the Organization, in particular to the major programmes, interdisciplinary projects, activities on behalf of Africa, least developed countries, youth and women, and the activities of the National Commissions for UNESCO. The selection of the Participation Programme projects will particularly take into account the priorities defined by the governing bodies for UNESCO's regular programme.
5. Each Member State may submit 10 requests or projects, which must be numbered in order of priority from 1 to 10. Requests or projects from national non-governmental organizations will come within the quota submitted by each Member State.
6. The order of priority laid down by the Member State may only be changed by the National Commission itself.
7. The international non-governmental organizations enjoying formal or operational relations with UNESCO, of which the list is established by the Executive Board, may submit up to two requests under the Participation Programme for projects with subregional, regional or interregional impact, provided that their requests are supported by at least two of the Member States concerned by the request.
8. The deadline for submission of requests has been set for 28 February 2006, except for emergency assistance and regional projects.
9. *Beneficiaries*. Assistance under the Participation Programme may be accorded to:
   (a) Member States or Associate Members upon request through their National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, to promote activities of a national character. For activities of a subregional or interregional character, requests are submitted by the National Commissions of the Member States or Associate Members on whose territory they take place; these requests must be supported by at least two other National Commissions of participating Member States or Associate Members. For activities of a regional character, requests are limited to three by region, and must be submitted by one Member State or a group of Member States. These requests must be supported by at least three Member States (or Associate Members) concerned, and will not come within the quota (of 10 requests) submitted by

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

each Member State if they so wish; they will be evaluated and screened by the Secretariat in accordance with the procedure established for the processing of requests submitted under the Participation Programme;

(b) a non-self-governing or trust territory, upon the request of the National Commission of the Member State responsible for the conduct of the territory's external relations;

(c) international non-governmental organizations maintaining formal or operational relations with UNESCO as defined in paragraph 7 above;

(d) the Permanent Observer of Palestine to UNESCO, where the participation requested relates to activities in UNESCO's fields of competence in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories.

10. *Forms of assistance*. Assistance under the Participation Programme may comprise the provision of:
    (a) the services of specialists and consultants, not including staff costs;
    (b) fellowships and study grants;
    (c) publications, periodicals and documentation;
    (d) equipment (other than vehicles);
    (e) conferences, meetings, seminars and training courses: translation and interpretation services, participants' travel costs, the services of consultants, and other services deemed necessary by all concerned (not including those of UNESCO staff members);
    (f) financial contributions;
11. *Total amount of assistance*. Whichever of the above forms of assistance is requested, the total value of the assistance provided for each request shall not be in excess of $26,000 for a national project or activity, $35,000 for a subregional or interregional project or activity, and $46,000 for a regional project or activity; the financial provision made by the applicant must be sufficient to implement the activity satisfactorily.
12. *Approval of requests*. When deciding upon a request, the Director-General shall take into account:
    (a) the total amount approved by the General Conference for this Programme;
    (b) the assessment of the request made by the relevant Sector(s);
    (c) the recommendation of the Intersectoral Committee chaired by the Assistant Director-General for External Relations and Cooperation and responsible for screening the Participation Programme requests, which are to be in conformity with established criteria, procedures and priorities;
    (d) the contribution that such participation can effectively make to the attainment of Member States' objectives in UNESCO's fields of competence and within the framework of the major priorities of the Medium-Term Strategy (C/4) and the Programme and Budget (C/5) approved by the General Conference, to which participation must be closely linked;
    (e) the need to pursue a more equitable balance in the distribution of funds, by giving priority to the needs of developing countries and countries in transition, as well as those of Africa, the least developed countries, women and youth, which need to be mainstreamed throughout all programmes;
    (f) the need to ensure that funding for each approved project is, as far as possible, allocated no later than 30 days before the date set for the start of the implementation of the project concerned, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in paragraph B.14(a).
13. *Implementation*:
    (a) the Participation Programme will be implemented within the biennial programme of the Organization, of which it forms an integral part. The implementation of a request is the responsibility of the Member State or other applicant. The request submitted to the Director-General must show specific scheduled commencement and termination dates for the implementation of projects, cost estimates, and promised or expected funding from the Member States or private institutions.
    (b) the achievements of the Participation Programme will be made more widely known with a view to the planning and implementation of the Organization's future activities. An evaluation of the Participation Programme's impact and results in Member States and its consistency with the objectives and priorities set by UNESCO will be carried out during the biennium. The evaluation reports, submitted after completion of each project by Member States, will be used by the Secretariat for this purpose. An evaluation may also be undertaken while the project is being carried out.
    (c) the use of UNESCO's name and logo for the activities approved under the Participation Programme, in accordance with the directives approved by the governing bodies, will give this programme a higher profile when it is carried out at the national, subregional, regional or interregional levels.

B. Conditions

14. *Assistance under the Participation Programme* will be provided only if the applicant, when sending in the written requests to the Director-General, accepts the following conditions. The applicant shall:
    (a) assume full financial and administrative responsibility for implementing the plans and programmes for which participation is provided; in the case of a financial contribution, submit to the Director-General at the close of the project an itemized statement accounting for the activities executed and certifying that the funds allocated have been used for the implementation of the project, and return to UNESCO any balance not used for project purposes, it being understood that no new financial contribution will be paid until the applicant has submitted all the financial reports certified by the Secretary-General of the National Commission in respect of contributions previously approved by the Director-General and for which payments were effected prior to 31 December of the first year of the previous budgetary period, and which have been certified by the competent authority. Also, given the need for proper accountability, all the additional supporting documents necessary shall be kept by the applicant for a period of five years after the end of the biennium concerned and provided to UNESCO or the auditor upon written request. In certain exceptional cases or in unavoidable circumstances, the Director-General may decide on the most appropriate way to handle requests, provided that he duly informs the Executive Board;
    (b) undertake to provide on a compulsory basis, together with the financial report mentioned in subparagraph (a) above, a detailed evaluation report on the results of the activities financed and their usefulness for the Member State or States and UNESCO;
    (c) pay, where participation is accorded in the form of study grants, the cost of the grantholders' passports, visas, medical examinations and salaries while they are abroad, if they are in receipt of a salary; help them find suitable employment when they return to their countries of origin in accordance with national regulations;
    (d) maintain and insure against all risks any property supplied by UNESCO, from the time of its arrival at the point of delivery;
    (e) undertake to cover UNESCO against any claim or liability resulting from the activities provided for in this resolution, except where it is agreed by UNESCO and the National Commission of the Member State concerned that such claim or liability arises from gross negligence or wilful misconduct;
    (f) grant to UNESCO, with regard to activities to be carried out in connection with the Participation Programme, the privileges and immunities set out in the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

C. Emergency assistance

15. *Criteria for according emergency assistance by UNESCO.*
    (a) Emergency assistance may be accorded by UNESCO when:
        (i) there are insurmountable circumstances nationwide (earthquakes, storms, cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons, landslides, volcanic eruptions, fires, droughts, floods or wars, etc.) which have catastrophic consequences for the Member State in the fields of education, science, culture or communication and which it cannot overcome on its own;
        (ii) multilateral emergency assistance efforts are being undertaken by the international community or the United Nations system;
        (iii) the Member State requests UNESCO to provide emergency assistance, in accordance with (i) and (ii) above, in the fields of its competence, through its National Commission or an established government channel;
        (iv) the Member State is prepared to accept the Organization's recommendations in light of the present criteria;
    (b) UNESCO emergency assistance should be restricted to the Organization's fields of competence, and should only begin once the threat to life has been overcome and the physical priorities have been met (food, clothing, shelter and medical assistance);
    (c) UNESCO emergency assistance should be concentrated on:
        (i) assessing the situation and evaluating the basic requirements;
        (ii) providing expertise and formulating recommendations on resolving the situation in its fields of competence;
        (iii) helping to identify outside funding sources and extrabudgetary funds;
    (d) Emergency assistance in cash or kind should be limited to the strict minimum and only provided in exceptional cases;
    (e) No administrative support or personnel costs shall be financed through emergency assistance;

(f) The total budget for any emergency assistance project shall not exceed $50,000. It may be supplemented by extrabudgetary funds identified for this purpose or by other sources of funding;
(g) Emergency assistance shall not be provided if the Member State's request may be met within the ordinary Participation Programme;
(h) Emergency assistance shall be provided in coordination with other United Nations agencies.

16. *Procedures to be followed when providing emergency assistance.*
(a) Faced with an emergency situation, a Member State, through its National Commission or the designated government channel, will identify, as appropriate, its needs and the type of assistance it requires from UNESCO, within UNESCO's fields of competence.
(b) The Director-General shall then inform the Member State, through the National Commission or established channel, of his decision.
(c) When appropriate, and in agreement with the Member State, a technical assessment mission will be sent to appraise the situation and report back to the Director-General.
(d) The Secretariat shall report to the Member State on the assistance and the amounts it envisages providing and the follow-up, if any, which could be considered; the total value of the assistance provided shall not be in excess of $50,000.
(e) In the case of goods or services to be supplied by UNESCO, there shall be no international competitive bidding if the situation requires urgent action.
(f) An evaluation report, and, save in exceptional circumstances, a financial report, shall be submitted by the Member State after completion of the project.

II

2. *Invites* the Director-General:
(a) to communicate without delay, in order to enhance the presentation, follow-up and evaluation of the projects submitted under the Participation Programme, to the National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, through the designated government channel, the reasons for modifying or denying the requested amounts;
(b) to inform the National Commissions, or where there is no National Commission, the designated government channel, of all projects and activities undertaken by international non-governmental organizations in their respective countries with support from the Participation Programme;
(c) to provide to the Executive Board at every autumn session a report including the following information:
(i) a list of applications for contributions from the Participation Programme received in the Secretariat;
(ii) a list of the projects approved under the Participation Programme and those under emergency assistance, together with the amounts approved to finance them, and any other costs and support connected with them;
(iii) a list of international non-governmental organizations along the same lines as that provided for countries in (ii) above;
(d) to ensure the percentage of the Participation Programme funds for emergency assistance, international non-governmental organizations and regional activities does not exceed 7%, 5% and 3% respectively of the allocated amount for the Participation Programme for a given biennium;
(e) to give priority to requests for the benefit of least developed countries, developing countries and countries in transition.

Field – Management of decentralized programmes

61 Management of decentralized programmes[1]

The General Conference
Authorizes the Director-General:
(a) to carry out the planning and implementation of the Organization's programmes and actions at country and regional levels through the Organization's field offices;
(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $40,813,800 for staff costs in the field offices.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

Programme related services

62 Coordination of action to benefit Africa; Fellowships Programme; Public information; Strategic planning and programme monitoring; Budget preparation and monitoring[1]

The General Conference
Authorizes the Director-General:

I

Coordination of action to benefit Africa

(a) to implement the following plan of action:
  (i) strengthen cooperation with the Member States of Africa;
  (ii) engage in future-oriented reflection on the furtherance of the best strategies for poverty reduction and sustainable development of the continent;
  (iii) ensure that the African Union's programme priorities contained in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the cooperation framework with Africa for the entire United Nations system, are taken into account in the Organization's fields of competence;
  (iv) coordinate for the entire continent the Organization's response in respect to post-conflict situations and reconstruction, in particular through the Programme of Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction (PEER) programme;
  (v) bolster more assertively the continent's new drive towards subregional and regional integration through the promotion of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), education for all (EFA) and cultural diversity with a view to the sustainable development of the continent;
  (vi) mobilize, for that purpose, bilateral and multilateral cooperation and support mechanisms;
(b) to allocate for this Chapter under Part II.C an amount of $1,054,800 for programme costs and $3,254,400 for staff costs.

II

Fellowships Programme

(a) to implement the following plan of action:
  (i) contribute to the enhancement of human resources and national capacity-building in areas that are closely aligned with UNESCO's strategic objectives and programme priorities, through the award and administration of fellowships, study and travel grants;
  (ii) increase the value of fellowships through co-sponsored arrangements with interested donors and extrabudgetary funding sources, either in cash or in kind;
  (iii) explore possibilities of strengthening the Fellowships Programme through partnerships with civil society and non-governmental organizations;
(b) to allocate for this Chapter under Part II.C an amount of $1,262,000 for programme costs and $605,300 for staff costs.

III

Public information

(a) to implement the following plan of action:
  (i) promote greater understanding of UNESCO's role by opinion-shapers, decision-makers, the press and the public at large, through the activities of its Bureau of Public Information based upon global communication strategies for flagship activities;
  (ii) increase at international, regional and national levels the visibility of UNESCO through improved quality and wider diffusion of a range of communication products and tools;
  (iii) ensure that UNESCO's web portal functions as an intersectoral knowledge portal, which also provides an electronic publication subscription service, "print-on-demand" services, and online audiovisual products;
  (iv) contribute to an improvement of "in-house" communication;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

(b) to allocate for this Chapter under Part II.C an amount of $2,900,000 for programme costs and $10,757,600 for staff costs.

IV

Strategic planning and programme monitoring

(a) to implement the following plan of action:
   (i) prepare the Organization's biennial Programme and Budget (34 C/5) in line with the principles of results-based budgeting and programming;
   (ii) monitor the implementation of the Medium-Term Strategy (31 C/4 Approved) and the related regional strategies through the biennial Programme and Budget (33 C/5);
   (iii) prepare a draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4);
   (iv) analyse work plans from all sectors, bureaux, offices and other units concerned to ensure conformity with the decisions of the General Conference concerning document 33 C/5 and the requirements of results-based programming and management (RBM);
   (v) monitor the implementation of the approved programme and its work plans, *inter alia* through the operations of the online SISTER system;
   (vi) serve as focal point for United Nations inter-agency coordination on all programme issues, including activities pertaining to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
   (vii) develop strategies for cross-cutting issues and themes, as appropriate;
   (viii) ensure mainstreaming and coordination of UNESCO strategies and programmes pertaining to women, youth and least developed countries;
   (ix) coordinate the Organization's activities pertaining to the dialogue among civilizations and peoples;
   (x) coordinate the Organization's activities pertaining to the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World;
(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $1,214,100 for programme costs and $5,044,500 for staff costs.

V

Budget preparation and monitoring

(a) to implement the following plan of action:
   (i) prepare the Programme and Budget (34 C/5) in line with the principles of results-based budgeting and programming;
   (ii) analyse work plans from all sectors, bureaux, offices and other units concerned to ensure conformity with the decisions of the General Conference concerning document 33 C/5;
   (iii) manage and monitor the implementation of all aspects of document 33 C/5, and report thereon on a regular basis;
   (iv) initiate and pursue measures to ensure the most effective use of resources made available to the Organization;
   (v) provide training on budget management issues;
(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $206,000 for programme costs and $4,100,200 for staff costs.

VI General resolutions

63 Celebration of anniversaries[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined document 33 C/12,

1. *Encourages* the Member States of all regions to make proposals with a view to ensuring an improved geographical distribution and gender balance, by also selecting eminent women, as far as possible, according to the criteria approved by the governing bodies;
2. *Decides* that UNESCO will be associated with the celebrations of the following 63 anniversaries in 2006-2007 (listed in English alphabetical order of Member States):
   (1) 100th anniversary of the birth of Jean Carzou (Garnik Zoulumian) (Armenia)
   (2) 100th anniversary of the birth of Norair Sisakian (Armenia)
   (3) 150th anniversary of the birth of Sigmund Freud (Austria)
   (4) 250th anniversary of the birth of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (Austria)
   (5) 100th anniversary of the award of the Nobel Prize to Bertha von Suttner (Austria)
   (6) 100th anniversary of the birth of Letif Kerimov (Azerbaijan)
   (7) 200th anniversary of the birth of Napoleon Orda (Belarus)
   (8) 500th anniversary of the birth of Lambert Lombard (Belgium)
   (9) 100th anniversary of the death of King Gbehenzin of Abomey (Benin)
   (10) 100th anniversary of the death of Marin Drinov (Bulgaria)
   (11) 100th anniversary of the birth of Emilian Stanev (Bulgaria)
   (12) 150th anniversary of the birth of Nikola Tesla (Croatia)
   (13) 150th anniversary of the birth of Dragutin Gorjanović Kramberger (Croatia)
   (14) 100th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Prelog (Croatia)
   (15) 100th anniversary of the birth of Alejandro García Caturla (Cuba)
   (16) 100th anniversary of the birth of Jaroslav Ježek (Czech Republic)
   (17) 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Secondary School of Glassmaking in Kamenický Šenov (Czech Republic)
   (18) 300th anniversary of the death of Jiří Josef Kamel (Czech Republic)
   (19) 100th anniversary of the establishment of the city of Mbandaka and the Zoo and Botanical Garden of Eala (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
   (20) 100th anniversary of the birth of Jorge Icaza (Ecuador)
   (21) 100th anniversary of the death of Paul Cézanne (France)
   (22) 300th anniversary of the birth of Georges-Louis Leclerc, known as (comte de) Buffon (France)
   (23) 50th anniversary of the death of Irène Joliot-Curie (France)
   (24) 1500th anniversary of the construction of Jvari Church in Mtskheta (Georgia)
   (25) 900th anniversary of the construction of Gelati Monastery (Georgia), architectural complex and cultural centre
   (26) 100th anniversary of the birth of Dietrich Bonhoeffer (Germany)
   (27) 150th anniversary of the death of Heinrich Heine (Germany)
   (28) 50th anniversary of the death of Bertolt Brecht (Germany)
   (29) 100th anniversary of the beginning of Bartók's and Kodály's systematic field research to collect traditional folk music (Hungary)
   (30) 100th anniversary of the birth of Luchino Visconti (Italy)
   (31) 300th anniversary of the birth of Carlo Goldoni (Italy)
   (32) 400th anniversary of the first performance of Claudio Monteverdi's Orfeo (Italy)

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

(33) 100th anniversary of the birth of Hideki Yukawa (Japan)
(34) 500th anniversary of the death of Aisha al-Baounieh (Jordan)
(35) 100th anniversary of the birth of Akhmet Zhubanov (Kazakhstan)
(36) 100th anniversary of the birth of Akzhan Zhaksybekuly Mashani (Kazakhstan)
(37) 100th anniversary of the birth of Abdylas Maldybaev (Kyrgyzstan)
(38) 800th anniversary of the foundation of Cesis City (Latvia)
(39) 50th anniversary of the First International Congress of Negro Writers and Artists (Mali)
(40) 200th anniversary of the birth of Benito Juárez (Mexico)
(41) 150th anniversary of the death of Danzanravjaa Dulduitiin (Mongolia)
(42) 100th anniversary of university evening classes in West Africa (Nigeria)
(43) 1300th anniversary of the birth of al-Khalil bin Ahmad al-Farahidi (Oman)
(44) 100th anniversary of the birth of Jerzy Giedroyć (Poland)
(45) 150th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski (Poland)
(46) 100th anniversary of the birth of Grigore Moisil (Romania)
(47) 100th anniversary of the first flight of a heavier-than-air aircraft entirely propelled by an on-board engine, produced and earlier used by the Wright Brothers in their 1903 flight, performed by Traian Vuia (Romania)
(48) 50th anniversary of the death of Constantin Brancusi (Brâncuşi) (Romania)
(49) 150th anniversary of the State Tretyakov Gallery (Russian Federation)
(50) 200th anniversary of the foundation of the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve (Russian Federation)
(51) 250th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts (Russian Federation)
(52) 100th anniversary of the birth of Léopold Sédar Senghor (Senegal)
(53) 100th anniversary of the birth of Ladislav Hanus (Slovakia)
(54) 100th anniversary of the birth of Ľudovít Rajter (Slovakia)
(55) 100th anniversary of the creation of the Committee for the Promotion of Studies and Scientific Research (Spain)
(56) 100th anniversary of the birth of the Venerable Buddhadasa Bhikkhu (Thailand)
(57) 600th anniversary of the death of Abdurrahman Ibn Khaldun (Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Algeria and Afghanistan)
(58) 800th anniversary of the birth of Maulana Jalal-ud-Din Balkhi Rumi (Mevlana Celaleddin-i Belhi-Rumi) (Turkey, Egypt and Afghanistan)
(59) 100th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Bahriany (Ukraine)
(60) 150th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Franko (Ukraine)
(61) 50th anniversary of the establishment of St Joseph's Kaengesa Seminary (United Republic of Tanzania)
(62) 2000th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Marg'ilon (Margilan) (Uzbekistan)
(63) 2750th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Samarqand (Samarkand) (Uzbekistan);

3. *Also decides*:
   (a) that any contribution by the Organization to these celebrations will be financed under the Participation Programme, in accordance with the rules governing that programme;
   (b) that the list of anniversaries with whose celebration UNESCO will be associated in 2006-2007 be hereby closed.

64 Reflection on the future role of UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,

Inspired by the continuing relevance of UNESCO's Constitution, 60 years after its adoption, and the need to re-read the Constitution in this regard to address the challenges of the twenty-first century,

Guided by the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000 and the 2005 World Summit Outcome document,

Desirous of maintaining the vitality and effectiveness of the Organization and of enhancing its capacity to contribute to international cooperation in its domains – education, science and culture, as well as communication and information – and to the national development of Member States,

Underlining the special role accorded to the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, especially as standard-setters, policy advisors, policy advocates and builders of human and institutional capacities in Member States,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Asia and the Pacific group for its timely and important initiative;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

2. *Considers* it desirable for a thorough and broad-based reflection and review to be undertaken, in the context of UNESCO's Constitution, with a view to:
   (a) ensuring a succinct articulation of the core competencies of UNESCO in each of its domains;
   (b) providing a clear programmatic definition of UNESCO's place, orientations and functions in the United Nations system;
   (c) specifying the policy and programmatic lead roles that have already been entrusted to or should be asserted by UNESCO;
   (d) clarifying the position to be assumed and the contribution to be made by the Organization in the multilateral context, at the global and regional levels as well as at the country level;
   (e) identifying innovative measures to involve civil society in UNESCO's deliberations and programme implementation, especially through the work of the National Commissions;
   (f) specifying UNESCO's role as a catalyst for harnessing the energy of the private sector;
   (g) designing innovative structures and decentralization modalities, benefiting from synergies with existing facilities and resources, which may enable the Organization to deliver top-notch services and ensure high-quality impact and results in a timely manner (e.g. through scientific programmes, category 2 institutes, UNITWIN networks, the ASP Network, and greater interaction and cooperation with the United Nations University);
3. *Expresses* its desire to achieve a clear concentration of the programme around thematic issues/clusters which is aimed at the realization of attainable results, and is furthermore reflected in resource allocation;
4. *Underlines* the critical importance of working to ensure tangible recognition of and high visibility for UNESCO's mission and activities so as to secure understanding and support for its mission among policy-makers, experts in various fields and, especially, among the public at large;
5. *Highlights* the positive impact of well-defined flagship programmes and projects with a positive track record, both in programmatic terms and in terms of public information approaches;
6. *Requests* the Director-General, in consultation with the President of the General Conference and the Chair of the Executive Board, to lead a global consultation on the long-term future role of UNESCO – using the modalities, *inter alia*, of the forthcoming regional consultations on documents 34 C/4 and 34 C/5 – with the Permanent Delegations, the National Commissions, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with UNESCO, youth constituencies, including delegates to previous youth fora, and other United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations University;
7. *Further requests* the Director-General to prepare for this global consultation a succinct and engaging discussion paper identifying issues, trends and challenges of relevance for the future role of UNESCO, including themes identified at the 33rd session of the General Conference and taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Task Force on UNESCO in the Twenty-First Century (160 EX/48);
8. *Requests* the Director-General to draw on the results of this ongoing global consultation in the preparation of his vision and proposals for the Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013, and to present a brief report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its 34th session.

Explanatory note:

The occasion of the 60th anniversary of the birth of UNESCO has motivated the Asia and the Pacific group to discuss the question of the future of UNESCO, both visionary and programmatic, in several of its plenaries, and this was further discussed in an Asia and the Pacific working group. At the dawn of the twenty-first century, re-reading the Constitution of UNESCO to discover its probable under-utilized capacities and to elaborate on the visionary insight that was in the minds of its founders could equip us to better face the new challenges of our age vis-à-vis UNESCO. Constructing the defences of peace in the minds of men and founding that peace upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind is a sacred task which deserves continuous oversight to mobilize even further various relevant resources. The prospect of the world in front of us indicates that this oversight is indeed what we need for a more visible and effective UNESCO in the future, to ensure its original function of intellectual watchtower and moral conscience of the United Nations family.

65 Proposal for placing the Artek International Youth and Children's Centre under the auspices of UNESCO[1]

The General Conference

1. *Takes note* of document 33 C/66 and the information provided by the Government of Ukraine that more time will be required to examine pertinent legal aspects concerning the possible designation of the Artek Centre as a centre under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2);
2. *Requests* the Director-General to continue consultations with the Government of Ukraine and to report thereon to the Executive Board at its 174th session;
3. *Authorizes* the Executive Board to decide whether or not to grant, on behalf of the General Conference, to the Artek Centre recognition as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, on the proposal of the Director-General.

66 Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of the Sudan[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Army (SPLM-A) on 9 January 2005, which put an end to more than two decades of civil war,

Recalling the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the statements of its President on the need to achieve peace and security in the whole of Sudan,

Welcoming the continued implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and in particular the formation of the Government of National Unity as significant steps towards restoring peace and stability throughout Sudan,

Considering the need to continue to support the people of Sudan in implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to resolve the conflict in Darfur, and to proceed with the process of national reconciliation among all parties, reconstruction and poverty reduction,

Mindful of the relevance of UNESCO's ideals and programmes for the current situation in Sudan,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to come to the assistance of the Sudanese people and Government of National Unity in their efforts to strengthen the bases of national reconstruction and long-term economic and social development for the benefit of both men and women as well as the vulnerable segments of society;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to take the appropriate measures to reinforce cooperation with Sudan during the phase of peace-building and rehabilitation, including the mobilization of budgetary and extrabudgetary resources, as well as strengthening of UNESCO's presence in Sudan;
3. *Appeals* to the Member States of UNESCO, to non-governmental organizations, to private institutions and to individuals, to contribute effectively to the reconstruction of the educational, cultural and communication infrastructure and to the training of those responsible for educational, cultural, scientific and media-related activities in Sudan.

67 Strengthening of cooperation with the Somali Republic[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling the signature in Nairobi by the different Somali factions of the peace and national reconciliation agreements that were the culmination of the National Reconciliation Conference organized in Nairobi by the Kenyan Government and sponsored by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development,

Recalling further the return to Somalia of the government and institutions thus formed in Nairobi,

Considering that peace-keeping and peace-building have now become imperative so that Somalia may finally turn the long, dark page of a devastating civil war and start a process of national rehabilitation and reconstruction and of combating poverty to the equal benefit of men and women,

Considering that the current government is resolutely engaged in the process of dialogue towards a culture of peace,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles enshrined in the Constitution of UNESCO,

Taking into consideration the priority needs of the Somali Government in the fields of competence of UNESCO, and the efforts made by Somalia,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

1. *Launches an appeal* to the Member States of UNESCO, the international community, non-governmental organizations, private institutions and individuals to contribute to the reconstruction of the educational and cultural infrastructure destroyed, and to promote teacher training;
2. *Requests* the Director-General:
   (a) to take all appropriate measures in order to increase and strengthen cooperation between UNESCO and Somalia, particularly in the fields of education, science, culture and communication;
   (b) to urge the Member States of UNESCO, non-governmental organizations and private institutions to provide emergency assistance to Somalia.

68 Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau[1]

The General Conference,

Considering that the political and military conflict in Guinea-Bissau, which began in 1998, has had devastating effects both on human beings and on the infrastructure, and has placed the country in a state of emergency, as declared by the United Nations,

Recalling that the process of transition that has been under way in Guinea-Bissau since 2003 came to an end with the holding of presidential elections in August 2005, thereby establishing a democratic institutional framework which should foster the involvement of the government, political stakeholders and civil society in the process of reconstruction and national reconciliation,

Recalling the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council concerning the situation in Guinea-Bissau and, in particular, the process of establishing democratic institutions and consolidating peace,

Aware of the relevance of UNESCO's ideals and programmes to the reconstruction of Guinea-Bissau, in particular through the promotion of education for all, the culture of peace and human rights, the protection of the cultural heritage and biodiversity, the development of communication and information, and science and technology for sustainable development,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the international community and in particular the initiatives taken by the United Nations and UNESCO with a view to achieving stability in the country and combating poverty,

Bearing in mind the experience of UNESCO in the various countries in post-conflict situations, to which UNESCO accords a central place in its programme of action,

1. *Launches* an appeal to the international community, non-governmental organizations, civil society, private foundations and private institutions to assist in mobilizing extrabudgetary resources and the rehabilitation of the educational, cultural and scientific infrastructure destroyed during the civil war, and in strengthening capacities in all UNESCO's fields of competence;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board at its 175th session a mid-term report on the implementation of this resolution;
3. *Urges* the Government of Guinea-Bissau to become fully involved in the implementation of the activities advocated in this special post-conflict assistance programme for Guinea-Bissau;
4. *Recommends* that the international community, and in particular the agencies of the United Nations system, establish synergies between them, so as to strengthen their cooperation with the Government of Guinea-Bissau in the organization of the round table of funding agencies to promote the reconstruction of Guinea-Bissau and the implementation of the special post-conflict assistance programme for Guinea-Bissau;
5. *Recommends* that the Director-General report to the General Conference at its 34th session on the progress and state of advancement of UNESCO's actions in Guinea-Bissau.

69 Request for the admission of Palestine to UNESCO[2]

The General Conference,

Recalling the provisions of Article II of the Constitution of UNESCO relating to the admission of new Member States,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the decisions of the Executive Board regarding the request for the admission of Palestine to UNESCO,

Having examined document 33 C/24,

1. *Expresses* the hope that it will be able to consider this item favourably at its next session;
2. *Decides* to include this item in the agenda of its 34th session.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.
2. Resolution adopted at the 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 October 2005.

70 Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 32 C/Resolution 54 and 171 EX/Decision 53, as well as Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with regard to the right to education, Articles 4 and 94 of the Fourth Geneva Convention with regard to the denial of the right of children to education, as well as the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the Hague Convention (1954) and its Additional Protocols,

Having examined documents 33 C/14 and 33 C/14 Add.,

Further recalling the role that UNESCO is called upon to play in order to satisfy the right to education for all and to meet the need for Palestinians to have safe access to the education system,

Recalling paragraph 31 of the Medium-Term Strategy (31 C/4 Approved), defining a "road map for a revitalized UNESCO: principles of action and programming", and paragraph 12 of 31 C/Resolution 43,

Deeply committed to the safeguarding of monuments, works of art, manuscripts, books and other historical and cultural properties to be protected in the event of conflicts,

1. *Supports* the efforts made by the Director-General with a view to the implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 and 171 EX/Decision 53, and *requests* him to do everything possible to ensure that they are fully implemented, and that their implementation be reinforced in the framework of the Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5);
2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the substantial contributions of all concerned Member States, IGOs and NGOs to UNESCO's action in the Palestinian Territories, and *appeals* to them to continue assisting UNESCO in this endeavour;
3. *Thanks* the Director-General for the results which have been obtained in relation to the implementation of a number of current educational and cultural activities, and *invites him* to promote UNESCO's assistance to the Palestinian educational and cultural institutions;
4. *Expresses its concern* at any actions undermining the cultural and natural heritage, and cultural and educational institutions, as well as at any impediments which prevent Palestinian and all other schoolchildren and students from being an integral part of their social fabric and from exercising fully their right to education, and *calls for* the observance of the provisions of 32 C/Resolution 54 and 171 EX/Decision 53;
5. *Encourages* the Director-General to continue to reinforce his action in favour of the reconstruction, rehabilitation and restoration of the Palestinian archaeological sites and cultural heritage;
6. *Invites* the Director-General to address the needs for capacity-building in all UNESCO's fields of competence by expanding the financial assistance programme for Palestinian students both from the regular budget and from extrabudgetary resources;
7. *Requests* the Director-General to follow closely the implementation of the recommendations of the seventh session of the Joint UNESCO/Palestinian Authority Committee (1-2 September 2005), especially in Gaza, and to strengthen cooperation with the Palestinian Authorities in order to convene a donor meeting in compliance with 32 C/Resolution 54;
8. *Encourages* the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue, and *expresses the hope* that the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations will be resumed, and that a just and comprehensive peace will speedily be brought about in accordance with UNESCO's Constitution and the United Nations resolutions on this matter, particularly the relevant Security Council resolutions;
9. *Also invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to continue the efforts he is making to preserve the human, social and cultural fabric of the occupied Syrian Golan, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this resolution;
   (b) to undertake efforts to offer appropriate curricula, and to provide more grants and adequate assistance to the educational and cultural institutions of the occupied Syrian Golan;
10. *Recalling* that this item is inscribed on the agenda of the 174th session of the Executive Board, *decides* to include this item on the agenda of the 34th session of the General Conference.

1. Resolution adopted on the reports of Commissions II and IV at the 17th and 20th plenary meetings, on 19 and 20 October 2005.

VII Support for Programme Execution and Administration

71 Field management and coordination[1]

The General Conference
Authorizes the Director-General:

(a) to implement the following plan of action:
  (i) to pursue the implementation and refinement of the decentralization strategy;
  (ii) to enhance information exchange, networking and resource-sharing among field offices and between the network of field offices and Headquarters, and to provide technical backstopping to this end;
  (iii) to manage, administer and monitor the implementation of field offices' operating costs, and to coordinate their overall staffing;
  (iv) to reinforce the managerial and administrative capacities of field offices through training, mentoring schemes and improved working procedures;
  (v) to serve as UNESCO's focal point for inter-agency coordination on field security issues and to manage and administer the corresponding budget;
  (vi) to coordinate UNESCO's responses to post-conflict and post-disaster situations, and to serve as focal point for corresponding inter-agency mechanisms;
(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $590,100 for activity costs, $4,308,700 for staff costs at Headquarters, and $16,089,500 for field offices' operating costs.

72 External relations and cooperation[2]

The General Conference
Authorizes the Director-General:

(a) to implement the following plan of action:
  (i) to strengthen relations with Member States, through their Permanent Delegations and National Commissions, with a view to responding to their priority needs, paying particular attention to:

maintaining close cooperation with Permanent Delegations and the established groups of Member States at UNESCO through the regular holding of thematic or sectoral information meetings;

enhancing the role of National Commissions as UNESCO's main intermediaries in its activities at the national level: (a) by strengthening their operational capacities, in particular through training; (b) by promoting bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional cooperation among them; (c) by reinforcing the tripartite collaboration between National Commissions, national partners and field offices, in particular the relevant cluster and national offices within the framework of the decentralization policy; (d) by strengthening through them partnerships with national representatives of civil society (parliamentarians, UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, local NGOs, etc.) and with the private sector; and (e) by increasing the participation of National Commissions in the elaboration, execution and evaluation of the Organization's programmes;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

developing new partnerships, including with the private sector, in order to promote UNESCO's programmes and ideals;

(ii) to contribute, together with the Secretariat as a whole, both at Headquarters and in the field, to reinforcing the impact, effectiveness and visibility of UNESCO's action in Member States, in particular by ensuring the Organization's active participation in the development of policies and initiatives within the machinery of the United Nations system;

(iii) to strengthen cooperation with the organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and to ensure effective UNESCO participation in United Nations system-wide efforts;

(iv) to develop cooperation relations with international non-governmental organizations and foundations in accordance with the existing statutory framework, and to promote new partnerships;

(v) to increase extrabudgetary contributions in support of UNESCO's medium-term strategic objectives and programme priorities, in particular by strengthening cooperation with multilateral and bilateral donors, development banks, foundations and the private sector, and by enhancing the capacity of the Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the field, for generating extrabudgetary resources;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $3,368,400 for programme costs and $16,456,300 for staff costs.

73 Human resources management[1]

The General Conference
Authorizes the Director-General:

(a) to implement the following plan of action:

(i) to pursue the implementation of the human resources policy framework, also by paying special attention to the rejuvenation of staff and improvement of geographical distribution and balance;

(ii) to complete the first phase of the medium- and long-term staffing strategy;

(iii) to ensure the functionality of and implement the new human resources management information system;

(iv) to implement the learning and skills development policy with particular consideration to training activities which contribute to the updating of the technical skills of staff;

(v) to ensure the long-term financial viability of the Medical Benefits Fund by putting in place sound and modern management practices;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $14,752,100 for programme costs and $15,964,800 for staff costs.

74 Administration[1]

The General Conference
Authorizes the Director-General:

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to ensure the adequate management of the administrative and common support services, namely:

(i) administrative coordination, support and procurement;

(ii) accounting, treasury management and financial control;

(iii) information systems and telecommunications;

(iv) conferences, languages and documents;

(v) common services, security, utilities, and management of premises and equipment;

(vi) maintenance, conservation and renovation of Headquarters premises;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $41,797,900 for programme costs and $64,354,100 for staff costs.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

VIII Administrative and financial questions

75 Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the reform process[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined documents 33 C/25 and Add. and 33 C/INF.16,

I

Staff policy

1. *Welcomes* the detailed information provided, and *takes note* of the work accomplished in the implementation of the human resources policy reform framework;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the progress achieved in this framework, including the respect of rules and procedures, the performance assessment process, and the enhanced role of learning and development;
3. *Endorses* the medium- and long-term staffing strategy, and *invites* the Director-General:
   (a) to pursue the implementation of the human resources policy reform framework;
   (b) to implement the approved medium- and long-term staffing strategy, taking into account the strategy and programmes of the Organization within the limits of future budgets;
   (c) to report to the Executive Board at its 175th session on the implementation of the staff policy.

II

New management style

4. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of UNESCO's management reform;
5. *Recognizes* the importance of the ongoing efforts to ensure effective delegation of authority and accountability, closely linked to performance monitoring and reward, which implies a profound change in the managerial culture and practices throughout the Secretariat;
6. *Takes note* of the work accomplished for the technical recast of the System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and the Evaluation of Results (SISTER), which should make it possible to harness its full potential to support UNESCO's transition towards results-based management;
7. *Welcomes* the progress achieved in the rollout of the new Finance and Budget System (FABS) to field offices and institutes, which has already allowed some 90% of the field office expenditure to be captured in real time;
8. *Takes note* of the preparatory work accomplished for the introduction of the new human resources management system;
9. *Notes* that the implementation cost of the new human resources management system may exceed $3 million, while only $1 million is budgeted under document 33 C/5, and that the system may therefore need to be introduced in phases, starting in 2006, with priority given to the implementation of the payroll component, and *invites* the Member States to make voluntary contributions, in accordance with previous practice, for the introduction of the new information system for UNESCO's human resources management;
10. *Invites* the Director-General to pursue the implementation of the management reform and to report to it thereon at its 34th session;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

III

Decentralization

11. *Welcomes* the overall review of the Organization's decentralization strategy and the progress made in the implementation of the decentralization process;
12. *Notes* that the second phase of the review of the impact of decentralization will be conducted by the Director-General in 2008-2009;
13. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Executive Board in 171 EX/Decision 5 Part III.

Financial questions

76 Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 2006-2007[1]

The General Conference,
Having regard to the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 presented by the Director-General (33 C/5, 33 C/5 Rev. and Add.),
Having regard to the examination by the Executive Board of the Draft Programme and Budget and its recommendations thereon (33 C/6 and Add.),
1. *Approves* a budget ceiling of $610 million for the financial period 2006-2007;
2. *Invites* Commissions I to V and the Administrative Commission to examine and report back to it on the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007.

77 Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 2003, and report by the External Auditor[2]

The General Conference,
Having examined documents 33 C/26 and Add.,
1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the External Auditor for the high standard of her work;
2. *Notes* the opinion of the External Auditor that the financial statements presented fairly in all material respects the financial position of UNESCO as at 31 December 2003 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the two-year financial period then ended, and that they were prepared in accordance with the stated accounting policies, which were applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding financial period;
3. *Also notes* the use of the unspent balance of unliquidated obligations to liquidate other outstanding legal obligations of the Organization, as explained in Note 5(d) to the Financial Statements;
4. *Further notes* the status of implementation with regard to the recommendations of the External Auditor;
5. *Receives and accepts* the report of the External Auditor and the audited financial statements on the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 2003.

78 Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO as at 31 December 2004 for the financial period ending 31 December 2005[2]

The General Conference,
Having examined documents 33 C/27 and Corr. and Add.,
Recalling Articles 12.10 and 11.2 of UNESCO's Financial Regulations,

I

1. *Requests* the Director-General to ensure that the use of the unspent balance of unliquidated obligations is kept to the minimum necessary, and that the unspent balance is discharged as provided for in Financial Regulation 4.3;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 9th plenary meeting, on 7 October 2005.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

2. *Takes note* of the Director-General's decision on the use of the unspent balance of unliquidated obligations to liquidate other outstanding legal obligations of the Organization, as explained in Note 5(ii)(c) to the Financial Statements;
3. *Notes* the financial report of the Director-General together with the interim financial statements of UNESCO as at 31 December 2004 for the financial period ending 31 December 2005;

II

4. Requests the Executive Board to report to it at each session on the implementation of the current Programme and Budget (C/5), together with the results achieved in the previous biennium (C/3);
5. Also requests the Director-General to take appropriate steps to ensure that, at the close of the present 2004-2005 biennium, budgetary allocations for the five major programmes of the Organization have been efficiently and effectively spent in support of UNESCO's activities;
6. Further requests the Director-General to report to it, at its 34th session, on the management of UNESCO's Headquarters, including progress with the implementation of the Belmont Plan and information on work at the Miollis/Bonvin site.

79 Scale of assessments and currency of Member States' contributions[1]

I

Scale of assessments

The General Conference,

Recalling Article IX of the Constitution, which stipulates in paragraph 2 that the General Conference shall approve and give final effect to the budget and to the apportionment of financial responsibility among the Member States of the Organization,

Considering that the scale of assessments for Member States of UNESCO has always been based on that of the United Nations, subject to the adjustments necessitated by the difference in membership between the two organizations,

Resolves that:

(a) the scale of assessments of Member States of UNESCO for each of the years 2006 and 2007 shall be calculated on the basis of the scale or scales of assessment adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 60th and 61st sessions; the UNESCO scale or scales shall be established with the same minimum rate and the same maximum rate, all the other rates being adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between the two organizations in order to derive a UNESCO scale of 100%;

(b) if the United Nations General Assembly approves a scale for 2007 which is different from that for 2006, the relevant provisions of Articles 5.3 and 5.4 of the Financial Regulations shall not be applied;

(c) if the United Nations General Assembly revises the scale for 2006 at its 60th session, the revised scale will be adopted by UNESCO;

(d) new Members depositing their instruments of ratification after 3 October 2005 and Associate Members shall be assessed in accordance with the formulas set forth in 26 C/Resolution 23.1;

(e) rates of assessment for Member States shall be rounded off to the same number of decimal places as in the United Nations scale or scales; rates of assessment for Associate Members shall be rounded off to one additional decimal place, as necessary, in order to allow the effective reduction to 60% of the minimum rate of assessment for Member States stipulated in 26 C/Resolution 23.1.

II

Currency of assessment and payment of contributions

Administration of the split-level assessment system for 2006-2007

The General Conference,

Having examined the report of the Director-General on the currency of contributions of Member States (33 C/29),

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

Recalling Article 5.6 of the Financial Regulations, which stipulates that "Contributions to the budget shall be assessed partly in United States dollars and partly in euros in a proportion to be determined by the General Conference and shall be paid in these or other currencies as decided by the General Conference ...",

Conscious of the need to reduce the exposure of the Organization to adverse currency fluctuation during 2006-2007,

1. *Resolves*, in respect of contributions for the years 2006 and 2007, that:
   (a) contributions to the budget shall be assessed on the basis of the approved scale of assessments as follows:
      (i) in euros – 56% of the budget calculated at the rate of $1 equal to €0.869;
      (ii) in United States dollars – the remainder of the amount of contributions to be paid by Member States;
   (b) contributions shall be paid in the two currencies in which they are assessed; nevertheless payment of the amount assessed in one currency may be made, at the choice of the Member State, in the other currency of assessment; unless the amounts assessed are received simultaneously and in full in the currencies in which they are assessed, credit shall be given against contributions due in proportion to the amounts assessed in both currencies, by the application of the United Nations operational rate of exchange between the United States dollar and the euro on the date on which the contribution is credited to a bank account of the Organization;
   (c) contributions to be assessed in euros for the financial period that remain unpaid at the time of assessment of contributions for the subsequent financial period shall be considered as due and payable in United States dollars thereafter, and for this purpose shall be converted into United States dollars using the euro rate of exchange that is most beneficial to the Organization, by reference to the following four options:
      (i) the constant rate of exchange of €0.869 to the dollar used to calculate the euro portion of assessed contributions for the biennium;
      (ii) the average United Nations operational rate of exchange for the euro during the biennium;
      (iii) the United Nations operational rate of exchange for the euro applicable for the month of December of the second year of the biennium;
      (iv) the United Nations operational rate for the euro applicable on 31 December of the second year of the biennium;
   (d) arrears of contributions from previous financial periods and arrears converted into annual instalments considered as due and payable in United States dollars, but received in a currency other than the United States dollar, shall be converted into United States dollars at either the most favourable rate which UNESCO can obtain for conversion of the currency in question into United States dollars on the market on the date on which the amount is credited to a bank account of the Organization or at the United Nations operational rate of exchange on the same date, whichever is more beneficial to the Organization;
   (e) when contributions are received in advance in euros for subsequent financial periods, such advance contributions shall be converted into United States dollars at the operational rate of exchange ruling on the date when payment is credited to a bank account of the Organization; all contributions received in advance shall be held in the name of the contributor in United States dollars, and credit shall be given against contributions due for the subsequent financial period in dollars and euros, in the proportion determined by the General Conference, using the operational rate of exchange prevailing on the date of dispatch of letters of assessment for the first year of the following financial period;

Considering nevertheless that Member States may find it desirable to discharge part of their contributions in the currency of their choice,

2. *Resolves* that:
   (a) the Director-General is authorized, upon request from a Member State, to accept payment in the national currency of the Member State if he considers that there is a foreseeable need for that currency in the remaining months of the calendar year;
   (b) when accepting national currencies, the Director-General, in consultation with the Member State concerned, shall determine that part of the contribution which can be accepted in the national currency, taking into account any amounts requested for payment of UNESCO Coupons; in such case the Member State concerned must make a global proposal;
   (c) in order to ensure that contributions paid in national currencies will be usable by the Organization, the Director-General is authorized to fix a time limit for payment, in consultation with the Member State concerned, after which contributions would become payable in the currencies mentioned in paragraph 1 above;
   (d) acceptance of currencies other than the United States dollar or the euro is subject to the following conditions:

(i) currencies so accepted must be usable, without further negotiation, within the exchange regulations of the country concerned, for meeting all expenditure incurred by UNESCO within that country;

(ii) the rate of exchange to be applied shall be the most favourable rate which UNESCO can obtain for the conversion of the currency in question into United States dollars at the date at which the contribution is credited to a bank account of the Organization; after translation into United States dollars, credit shall be given against contributions for 2006-2007 where appropriate in proportion to the amounts assessed in United States dollars and euros, in the manner specified in paragraph 1 above;

(iii) if, at any time within the 12 months following the payment of a contribution in a currency other than the United States dollar or the euro, there should occur a reduction in the exchange value or a devaluation of such currency in terms of United States dollars, the Member State concerned may be required, upon notification, to make an adjustment payment to cover the exchange loss pertaining to the unspent balance of the contribution; to the extent that the Director-General considers that there is a foreseeable need for that currency in the remaining months of the calendar year, he is authorized to accept the adjustment payment in the national currency of the Member State;

(iv) if, at any time within the 12 months following the payment of a contribution in a currency other than the United States dollar or the euro, there should occur an increase in the exchange value or a revaluation of such currency in terms of United States dollars, the Member State concerned may require the Director-General, upon notification, to make an adjustment payment to cover the exchange gain pertaining to the unspent balance of the contribution; such adjustment payments will be made in the national currency of the Member State;

3. *Resolves further* that any differences due to variations in the rates of exchange not exceeding $100 relating to the last payment against contributions due for the biennium in question, shall be posted to exchange profit and loss account.

80 Collection of Member States' contributions[1]

The General Conference,

Having examined the report of the Director-General on the collection of contributions of Member States (33 C/30),

I

1. *Strongly supports* the approaches the Director-General is continuing to make to Member States with a view to obtaining timely payment of contributions;
2. *Recalls again* that the prompt payment of contributions is an obligation incumbent on Member States under the Constitution and the Financial Regulations of the Organization;
3. *Urgently appeals* to those Member States which are behind with the payment of their contributions to pay their arrears without delay and, where appropriate, to respect their payment plans;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to take the necessary steps to ensure that their contributions are paid in full at as early a date as possible during the 2006-2007 financial period;
5. *Takes note* of the special situation with regard to Yugoslavia;

Noting in particular the failure of 15 Member States to pay on time the amounts due by them against payment plans approved by the General Conference for settlement of their accumulated arrears in annual instalments,

6. *Appeals* to those Member States to settle their outstanding annual instalments at the earliest possible time as well as their regular assessed contributions;
7. *Urges* Member States, on receipt of the Director-General's request for payment of assessed contributions, to inform him, as promptly as possible of the probable date, amount and method of payment of the forthcoming contribution in order to facilitate his management of the Organization's treasury function;
8. *Authorizes* the Director-General, to negotiate and contract, as an exceptional measure, short-term loans on the best terms available, if it should become necessary, to enable the Organization to meet its financial commitments during 2006-2007, and to limit the periods and amounts of borrowing to the strictest minimum, and resort to external borrowing only once all possibilities of internal borrowing have been exhausted, with a view to phasing out external borrowing as soon as possible, and *invites* him to keep the Executive Board regularly informed of the use made of this authorization.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

II

Collection of contributions – Costa Rica

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Costa Rica to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Notes* the amount outstanding as shown in document 33 C/30 Add. after translation of the amount due in euros into United States dollars at the constant rate of exchange;
2. *Accepts* the proposal as set forth by the Government that the balance of the contributions due for the financial period 2002-2003 and 2004-2005, totalling $184,711 shall be paid as follows: in 2005 an amount of $1,712; from 2006 to 2010, five equal instalments of $30,499; and in 2011 one instalment of $30,504, all payable by 30 June of each year;
3. *Decides* that payments of contributions received from Costa Rica during the second year of the next biennium shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the Member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Costa Rica to ensure that the contributions assessed for 2006 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming ordinary session on the implementation of this resolution;

Collection of contributions – Guinea-Bissau

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Notes* the amount outstanding as shown in document 33 C/30 Add. after translation of the amount due in euros into United States dollars at the constant rate of exchange;
2. *Accepts* the proposal as set forth by the Government that the balance of the instalments remaining due for the payment plan approved at the 30th session and the contributions due for the financial periods 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, totalling $367,546 shall be paid by a first amount of $58,368 by the end of 2005, followed by five annual instalments of $51,529 from 2006 to 2010; and one instalment of $51,533 in 2011, all payable by 30 June of each year;
3. *Decides* that payments of contributions received from Guinea-Bissau during the second year of the next biennium shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the Member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Guinea-Bissau to ensure that the contributions assessed for 2006 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming ordinary session on the implementation of this resolution;

Collection of contributions – Liberia

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Liberia to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Notes* the amount outstanding as shown in document 33 C/30 Add. after translation of the amount due in euros into United States dollars at the constant rate of exchange;
2. *Accepts* the proposal as set forth by the Government that the balance of the instalments remaining due for the payment plan approved at the 30th session and the contributions due for the financial period 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, totalling $218,523 shall be paid as follows: in 2005 an amount of $5,000; from 2006 to 2010, five annual instalments of $35,587; and in 2011 one instalment of $35,588, all payable by 30 June of each year;
3. *Decides* that payments of contributions received from Liberia during the second year of the next biennium shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the Member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Liberia to ensure that the contributions assessed for 2006 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming ordinary session on the implementation of this resolution;

Collection of contributions – Republic of Moldova

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of the Republic of Moldova to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Notes* the amount outstanding as shown in document 33 C/30 Add. after translation of the amount due in euros into United States dollars at the constant rate of exchange;
2. *Accepts* the proposal as set forth by the Government that the balance of the instalments remaining due for the payment plan approved at the 30th session and the contributions due for the financial period 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, totalling $1,457,365 shall be paid in ten instalments as follows: from 2006 to 2014 nine equal instalments of $145,736; and in 2015 one instalment of $145,741, all payable by 30 June of each year;
3. *Decides* that payments of contributions received from the Republic of Moldova during the second year of the next biennium shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the Member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of Moldova to ensure that the contributions assessed for 2006 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming ordinary session on the implementation of this resolution;

Collection of contributions – Nauru

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Nauru to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Notes* the amount outstanding as shown in document 33 C/30 Add. after translation of the amount due in euros into United States dollars at the constant rate of exchange;
2. *Accepts* the proposal as set forth by the Government that the balance of the instalments remaining due from the payment plan approved at its 31st session and the contributions due for the financial period 2002-2003 and 2004-2005, totalling $22,700 shall be paid as follows: in 2005 an amount of $6,839; from 2006 to 2010 five equal instalments of $2,643; and in 2011 one instalment of $2,646, all payable by 30 June of each year;
3. *Decides* that payments of contributions received from Nauru during the second year of the next biennium shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the Member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Nauru to ensure that the contributions assessed for 2006 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming ordinary session on the implementation of this resolution;

Collection of contributions – Peru

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Peru to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Notes* the amount outstanding as shown in document 33 C/30 Add. after translation of the amount due in euros into United States dollars at the constant rate of exchange;
2. *Accepts* the proposal as set forth by the Government that the contribution due for the financial periods 2002-2003 and 2004-2005, totalling $1,429,617 shall be paid by an amount of $50,000 by the end of 2005; from 2006 to 2010 five equal instalments of $229,936; and in 2011 one instalment of $229,937, all payable by 30 June of each year;
3. *Decides* that payments of contributions received from Peru during the second year of the next biennium shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the Member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Peru to ensure that the contributions assessed for 2006 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming ordinary session on the implementation of this resolution;

Collection of contributions – Niger

Having been advised of the desire of the Government of Niger to find an acceptable solution for settlement of arrears of contributions due,

1. *Notes* the amount outstanding as shown in document 33 C/30 Add. after translation of the amount due in euros into United States dollars at the constant rate of exchange;
2. *Accepts* the proposal as set forth by the Government that the balance of the instalments remaining due for the payment plan approved at the 30th session and the contributions due for the financial periods 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, totalling $128,565 shall be paid in six instalments as follows: from 2006 to 2010 five equal instalments of $21,427; and in 2011 one instalment of $21,430, all payable by 30 June of each year;
3. *Decides* that payments of contributions received from Niger during the second year of the next biennium shall be credited first against annual instalments due, secondly to the Working Capital Fund, and then to the contributions due in the order in which the Member was assessed;
4. *Calls upon* the Government of Niger to ensure that the contributions assessed for 2006 and subsequent years are paid promptly on a regular basis;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to report to it at each forthcoming ordinary session on the implementation of this resolution.

81 Working Capital Fund: level and administration; UNESCO coupons[1]

I

Working Capital Fund: level and administration

The General Conference,
Having examined document 33 C/31,
Decides:

(a) that the authorized level of the Working Capital Fund for 2006-2007 shall be fixed at $28 million, and that the amounts to be advanced by Member States shall be calculated according to the rates assigned to them under the scale of assessments approved by the General Conference for 2006-2007;

(b) that a new Member State shall be required to make an advance to the Working Capital Fund, calculated as a percentage of the authorized level of the Fund, in accordance with the percentage assigned to it under the scale of assessments applicable at the time it becomes a Member;

(c) that the resources of the Fund shall be assessed and paid in United States dollars; these resources shall normally be held in United States dollars, but the Director-General shall have the right, with the agreement of the Executive Board, to alter the currency or currencies in which the Fund is held in such a manner as he deems necessary to ensure the stability of the Fund and the smooth functioning of the split-level assessment system; if such an alteration is agreed, an appropriate exchange equalization account shall be established within the Fund to record translation gains and losses on exchange;

(d) that the Director-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Article 5.1 of the Financial Regulations, such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for that purpose;

(e) that the Director-General is authorized to advance during 2006-2007 sums not exceeding in total $500,000 at any one time, to finance self-liquidating expenditures, including those arising in connection with trust funds and Special Accounts; these sums are advanced pending availability of sufficient receipts from trust funds and Special Accounts, international bodies and other extrabudgetary sources; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as rapidly as possible.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

II

UNESCO coupons

The General Conference,
Recalling the provisions made in pursuance of 32 C/ Resolution 68,

1. *Authorizes* further allocations in 2006-2007 of UNESCO coupons payable in local currencies, up to a maximum of $2 million, on condition that the accumulated totals in such currencies shall not exceed their projected utilization over the following 12-month period and bearing in mind that Member States should propose settlement in national currencies of arrears of assessed contributions for previous years before or at the same time as applying for allocations of UNESCO coupons under this facility;
2. *Resolves* that any losses on exchange arising from the acceptance of national currencies for purchases of UNESCO coupons under this facility shall be borne by the purchasing Member State.

Staff questions

82 Staff Regulations and Staff Rules[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined document 33 C/32,

1. *Takes note* of the information provided in that document;
2. *Decides* to amend Regulation 4.4 as follows (added text underlined):

Regulation 4.4

Subject to the provisions of Regulations 4.2, 4.3, 4.3.1 and 4.3.2, and without prejudice to the recruitment, at all levels, of fresh talent, staff members (and former staff members with at least one year's service, separated during the previous two years owing to the abolition of posts) shall be given priority of consideration for vacant posts. <u>In the case of internal recruitment, posts shall be advertised for one month. The Director-General may limit eligibility to apply for vacant posts to internal candidates as defined by the applicable Staff Rules.</u> Next priority, <u>with regard to externally advertised posts,</u> shall be given, subject to reciprocity, to applicants already in the service of the United Nations and other specialized agencies.

83 Staff salaries, allowances and benefits[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined the report of the Director-General on staff salaries, allowances and benefits (33 C/33),
Having taken into consideration the recommendations and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) relating to salaries, allowances and other benefits of the staff of organizations which participate in the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service,
Considering the possibility that the International Civil Service Commission may recommend to the United Nations General Assembly measures affecting salaries, allowances and benefits,
Mindful of the possibility that the International Civil Service Commission may, on its own initiative and by virtue of the authority conferred on it by Article 11 of its Statute, adopt or decide on similar measures,

1. *Endorses* the measures already taken by the Director-General pursuant to the recommendations and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the International Civil Service Commission, as set forth in document 33 C/33;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to continue to apply to the staff of UNESCO measures of this kind which might be adopted either by the General Assembly or, by virtue of the authority conferred upon it, the International Civil Service Commission;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

3. *Invites* the Director-General to report to the Executive Board on these measures and, if he has budgetary difficulties in applying them, to submit to the Board for approval proposals for ways of dealing with such a situation.

84 Report by the Director-General on the situation concerning the geographical distribution of staff[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 32 C/Resolution 71, 170 EX/Decision 7.5 and 172 EX/Decision 37,
Having examined document 33 C/34,
1. *Takes note* of the information provided by the Director-General regarding the situation of the geographical distribution and the gender balance of the staff as of 1 June 2005;
2. *Welcomes* the overall positive trends in the geographical representation and gender balance of the staff of the Secretariat over the last five years;
3. *Recalls* that the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence should remain the paramount criteria for recruitment;
4. *Further takes note* of the implementation of specific measures aimed at improving geographical distribution, in particular for non- and under-represented Member States;
5. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to it at its 34th session a report on the situation of the geographical distribution and gender balance of the staff of the Secretariat.

85 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and UNESCO Staff Pension Committee[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined document 33 C/35,
1. *Notes* the report by the Director-General on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;
2. *Appoints* the representatives of the following six Member States to the UNESCO Staff Pension Committee for the period from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007:

As members	*As alternates*
Malaysia	Czech Republic
Peru	Ethiopia
Tunisia	Luxembourg

86 Report by the Director-General on the state of the Medical Benefits Fund and appointment of Member States' representatives to the Board of Management for 2006-2007[1]

The General Conference,

I

Recalling 32 C/Resolution 73, 171 EX/Decision 38 and 172 EX/Decision 38,
Having examined documents 33 C/36 and 172 EX/36,
1. *Recognizes* that the Medical Benefits Fund is an efficient and indispensable element of medical protection for serving and retired staff members;
2. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the External Auditor concerning the Medical Benefits Fund, including the timetable for their implementation as well as the global plan of action and the measures proposed by the Director-General to ensure the Fund's long-term financial stability and equilibrium;
3. *Welcomes* the launching of an international call for tenders with a view to selecting the best offer for subcontracting the processing of claims that the Fund carries out worldwide for all its participants;
4. *Decides* exceptionally to suspend Financial Regulation 4.4, and *authorizes* the Director-General to use the balance of unliquidated obligations from the 2002-2003 biennium ($2,478,170) to finance, as a one-time measure, the costs of subcontracting the processing of the reimbursement claims of the Fund;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

5. *Invites* the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its 176th session on the Medical Benefits Fund, including the possibility of reviewing contributions to the Fund;

II

6. *Designates* the following two Member States to act as observers on the Board of Management of the Fund for the 2006-2007 biennium:

Finland
Lao People's Democratic Republic

IX Constitutional and legal questions

87 Legal framework for the elaboration, examination, adoption and follow-up of declarations, charters and similar standard-setting instruments adopted by the General Conference and not covered by the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined document 33 C/20 and *taken note* of the report of the Legal Committee (33 C/LEG/2),
Decides to approve the multi-stage procedure proposed by the Director-General as a legal framework for the elaboration, examination, adoption and follow-up of declarations, charters and similar standard-setting instruments adopted by the General Conference and not covered by the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, as set out in annex to this resolution.

ANNEX

Multi-stage procedure for the elaboration, examination, adoption and follow-up of declarations, charters and similar standard-setting instruments adopted by the General Conference and not covered by the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution.

Stage 1: Resolution by the General Conference as to the desirability of a declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instrument

It shall be a matter for the General Conference to decide whether a question should be the subject of a declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instrument on the basis of a report by the Director-General or a recommendation by the Executive Board or a recommendation by a subsidiary organ of the General Conference, whose members are elected by the General Conference.

Stage 2: Drawing up of the draft declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instrument

The General Conference shall request the Director-General to submit to it on a date that it shall determine a draft declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instrument drawn up in consultation with the Member States. The General Conference may also specify the steps to be followed in the preparation of the instrument, including the convening by the Director-General of intergovernmental meetings and committees of experts in accordance with the Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by UNESCO.

Stage 3: Examination and adoption of the draft declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instrument by the General Conference

The General Conference shall examine and discuss the draft declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instrument submitted to it, together with the recommendations of the Executive Board thereon.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the 13th plenary meeting, on 11 October 2005.

The declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instrument shall be adopted by a resolution of the General Conference. Every effort shall be made to adopt the declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instrument by consensus.

Stage 4: Follow-up of declarations, charters or similar standard-setting instruments adopted by the General Conference

The Director-General shall ensure that the text of the declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instrument adopted by the General Conference is disseminated as widely as possible.

If the actual text of the instrument does not provide for a follow-up mechanism, the General Conference may invite the Director-General to submit to it on the dates that it shall determine a report on the measures taken by the Member States to give effect to the principles set forth in the declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instrument.

88 Preparation of a comprehensive report by the Director-General to the General Conference on UNESCO'S standard-setting instruments[1]

The General Conference,
Stressing the importance of the Organization's standard-setting work,
Recalling 19 C/Resolution 6.112 and 20 C/Resolution 32.1,
Having considered document 33 C/52,
Decides to invite the Director-General to submit to it at each of its sessions an information document containing particulars of the standard-setting activities envisaged at UNESCO and a comprehensive report on all the Organization's standard-setting instruments, and more particularly on the status of ratification of conventions, with comments by the Executive Board.

89 Protection of the name and logo of UNESCO[2]

The General Conference,
Recalling 172 EX/Decision 45,
Having examined document 33 C/65 concerning the protection of the name and logo of UNESCO,
1. *Approves* the general principles set out in Parts I, II, III and V of the draft directives concerning the use of the name, acronym, logo and Internet domain names of UNESCO, as contained in 172 EX/Decision 45 and reproduced in the annex to this resolution;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to continue consultations with the stakeholders, particularly in relation to Part IV of the draft directives concerning the role of the Member States and their National Commissions, and also the measures for the application of the directives;
3. *Delegates* to the Executive Board the authority to approve, if possible at its 174th session, on the basis of the results of such consultations, a final and complete version of the directives, including the parts concerning the role of the Member States and their National Commissions, and while doing so to take into account the report of the Legal Committee contained in document 33 C/94.

ANNEX

Draft directives concerning the use of the name, acronym, logo and Internet domain names of UNESCO

I. Name, acronym, logo and Internet domain name of the Organization

I.1 Definitions

The full official name is: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The name may be translated into any language.

The acronym is formed from the initials of the full name in English: UNESCO. It may be written in any characters.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the 13th plenary meeting, on 11 October 2005.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 10th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

The emblem or logo, which is used as the official seal, is shown below:



The Internet domain name of the Organization is “unesco.org”.

I.2 Protection

To the extent that the name, acronym and logo of UNESCO have been notified and accepted by the Paris Union Member States under the Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, adopted in 1883 and revised at Stockholm in 1967, UNESCO has recourse to Paris Convention Member States’ domestic systems to prevent the use of the name, acronym or logo of UNESCO where such use falsely suggests a connection with UNESCO.

UNESCO may take measures against misuse of its name or acronym as Internet domain names under the Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), or the procedures defined by national authorities and/or other competent bodies.

I.3 Rights of use

Only the General Conference and the Executive Board, i.e. the governing bodies, the Secretariat and the National Commissions for UNESCO have the right to use the name, acronym, logo and/or Internet domain names of UNESCO without prior authorization, subject to the rules set out by the Directives.

I.4 Authorization

Authorizing the use of the name, acronym and/or logo of UNESCO is the prerogative of the General Conference and the Executive Board. In specific cases as set out by the Directives, the governing bodies empower, by delegation, the Director-General and the National Commissions for UNESCO to authorize such use to other bodies. The power to authorize the use of the name, acronym, logo and/or Internet domain names of UNESCO may not be granted to other bodies.

Any decision authorizing the use of the name, acronym, logo and/or domain names of UNESCO shall be based on the following criteria: (i) relevance of the proposed association to the Organization’s strategic objectives and programme, and (ii) compliance with the values, principles and constitutional aims of UNESCO.

The use of the name, acronym, logo and/or domain name must be expressly authorized in advance and in writing, and must comply with the specified conditions and procedures, in particular with respect to its visual presentation, duration and scope.

II. Forms of use

II.1 Graphical standards of the name, acronym and logo

The UNESCO logo should be reproduced according to the graphical standards elaborated by the Secretariat, and should not be altered. Wherever possible, the full name of the Organization (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) should appear beneath the logo in the language(s) of the document, so as to affirm the Organization’s membership in the United Nations system and its specific fields of competence.

UNESCO’s logo may be associated with the logo or logos of subsidiary bodies, intergovernmental programmes, other organizations or specific events (linked logo).

To make the link with UNESCO precise and concrete, the linked logo should, wherever possible, include a phrase or an indication of how the entity or event in question is thus linked.

II.2 Registration and use of Internet domain names

At the international level

All generic extensions (gTLDs) shall be linked to the sole name of UNESCO’s active international domain: “unesco.org”. The referenced Internet site at that address is managed by the Secretariat. Only a staff member duly authorized by the Director-General may register domain names under the existing or future generic extensions.

At the national level

National extensions (ccTLDs) afford an opportunity to highlight the presence of UNESCO in each country. Internet domain names should be, wherever possible, registered under national extensions or sub-extensions by the National Commissions and point towards the Internet site of the National Commission where it exists, or towards the "unesco.org" site, in order to avoid registration by third parties.

Policy on combined domain names

As the possibilities for registering Internet domain names associating the six letters of UNESCO's name with any letter(s) or symbol(s) are practically unlimited, the Organization shall not officially recognize any site operating with such domain names. To reference the Internet sites of bodies or of projects linked with the Secretariat or National Commissions, practices consisting of giving the names of official domains should be fostered. The Secretariat, National Commissions and/or other competent bodies shall take all appropriate measures to prevent third parties not expressly authorized from registering and using such combined domain names.

III. Role of the governing bodies and of the Director-General

III.1 Role of the governing bodies

III.1.1 Authorization

The General Conference and the Executive Board authorize the use of the name, acronym or logo of UNESCO by means of resolutions and decisions, notably in the case of intergovernmental programmes, programme networks, bodies under the auspices of UNESCO (for example, category 2 centres), official partners, global or regional prizes, and special events in the Member States.

The governing bodies should ensure that their resolutions and decisions stipulate the terms of the authorization granted, in accordance with the Directives.

The governing bodies may ask the Director-General to put specific cases of authorization before them and/or submit to them an occasional or regular report on specific cases of use and/or of authorization, notably concerning the granting of patronage, partnerships and commercial use.

III.1.2 Protection

The governing bodies should ensure that the regulations governing the intergovernmental programmes, programme networks, and bodies under the auspices of UNESCO are in harmony with these Directives.

The governing bodies may mandate the Director-General to monitor the proper use of the name, acronym and logo of UNESCO, and to initiate proceedings against abusive use where appropriate.

III.2 Role of the Director-General

III.2.1 Authorization

In the context of programme execution, only the Director-General is empowered to approve for any activity or entity of the Secretariat, including inter-agency activities, the creation of a specific logo that should always be associated with the logo of UNESCO.

The Director-General is empowered to authorize the use of UNESCO's name, acronym or logo notably in connection with patronage, the appointment of goodwill ambassadors, and other personalities promoting the Organization and its programmes, such as Artists for Peace or Sports Champions, and also contractual arrangements and partnerships, as well as specific promotional activities, provided that in each case the grantee uses a phrase or indication of how the entity or activity in question is thus linked.

The Director-General may decide to put specific cases of authorization before the governing bodies.

III.2.1.1 Criteria and conditions for the granting of UNESCO's patronage

UNESCO's patronage may be granted to various kinds of activities, such as cinematographic works and other audiovisual productions, publications, the holding of congresses, meetings and conferences, the awarding of prizes, and, also, other national and international events.

Criteria applicable to all activities under patronage:

(i) Impact: Patronage may be granted to exceptional activities likely to have a real impact on education, science, culture or communication, and significantly enhance UNESCO's visibility.

(ii) Reliability: Adequate assurance should be obtained concerning those in charge (professional experience and reputation, references and recommendations, legal and financial guarantees) and the activities concerned (political, legal, financial and technical feasibility).

Conditions applicable to the granting of patronage:

(i) UNESCO's patronage is granted in writing exclusively by the Director-General.

(ii) In the case of national activities, the decision regarding the granting of UNESCO's patronage is made on the basis of obligatory consultations with the National Commission of the Member State in which the activity is held and the National Commission of the Member State in which the body responsible for the activity is domiciled.

(iii) The Organization and the National Commission(s) concerned must be able to participate actively in the preparation and execution of the activities concerned.

(iv) The Organization must be afforded an appropriate degree of visibility, notably through the use of its name, acronym and logo.

(v) Patronage may be granted to individual activities or to activities which take place regularly. In the latter case, the duration must be fixed and the authorization renewed periodically.

III.2.1.2 Contractual arrangements

Any contractual arrangement between the Secretariat and outside organizations involving an explicit association with those organizations (for example, in the framework of partnerships with the private sector or civil society, co-publication or co-production agreements, or contracts with professionals and personalities supporting the Organization) must include a standard clause stipulating that any use of the name, acronym or logo must be approved previously in writing. Authorizations accorded under such contractual arrangements must be limited to the context of the designated activity.

III.2.1.3 Commercial use

The sale of goods or services bearing the name, acronym, logo and/or Internet domain name of UNESCO chiefly for profit shall be regarded as "commercial use" for the purpose of the Directives. Any commercial use of the name, acronym, logo and/or Internet domain names of UNESCO, alone or in the form of a linked logo, must be expressly authorized by the Director-General, under a specific contractual arrangement.

III.2.2 Protection

The Director-General ensures that the terms and conditions of patronage, the nomination of goodwill ambassadors and other personalities promoting the Organization, such as Artists for Peace or Sports Champions, and also contractual arrangements and partnerships with outside organizations, are in line with the Directives.

The Director-General is responsible for instituting proceedings in the case of unauthorized use or registration at the international level of the name, acronym, logo and/or Internet domain names of UNESCO in generic extensions (gTLDs).

IV. Role of the Member States and their National Commissions

[to be completed]

V. Amendment of the directives

These Directives may only be amended by the General Conference.

90 Principles and guidelines regarding the establishment and operation of UNESCO institutes and centres (category 1) and institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 21 C/Resolution 40.1, 30 C/Resolution 2 and 30 C/Resolution 83,
Having considered document 33 C/19 and in particular the recommendations by the Executive Board contained in 171 EX/Decision 23,

1. *Underlines* the importance for UNESCO of ensuring a substantial, effective and sustainable contribution of category II institutes and centres to the implementation of UNESCO's programme action, thereby making use of all available resources and strengthening the Organization's global outreach and impact,
2. *Decides* that the principles and guidelines for category 1 and the criteria for category 2 institutes and centres, together with Annexes I and II of document 171 EX/18, as attached to document 33 C/19, constitute the Overall Strategy for UNESCO Institutes and Centres and their Governing Bodies;
3. *Also decides* that flexibility be allowed in the terms of the guidelines and the model agreement governing the establishment of such centres, as contained in Annexes I and II to document 33 C/19, thereby taking into account the specific situation of Member States proposing the designation of such centres;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its 176th session on the creation of category 2 institutes and centres and their contribution to strategic programme objectives;
5. *Decides* that this Overall Strategy shall supersede all relevant prior resolutions by the General Conference on the subject.

ANNEX I

Guidelines concerning the creation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)

1. The arrangements for the establishment of the institutes and centres and their cooperation with UNESCO should comply with the following guidelines.

2. The procedures for the establishment of relations between UNESCO and the institutes and centres placed under its auspices shall take account of whether the Organization has participated in the setting up of these institutes and centres, and has made a financial contribution to the execution of their activities.

3. The establishment procedure shall comprise four stages:

(i) The request for action submitted to UNESCO

This request must emanate from the State or group of States concerned and include the necessary particulars with respect to:

the objectives and functions of the institute or centre;

its existing or future legal status (particularly in terms of the legislation of the State in which it will be established);

its method of financing (the origin of its various resources and its legal authority to accept such resources as subventions, gifts and legacies or payments for services rendered);

the type of cooperation sought with UNESCO (nature, participation in activities, UNESCO representation within governing bodies, etc.);

the respective responsibilities of the State or States concerned and of the Organization (nature and duration of the contribution expected from UNESCO; obligations incumbent upon the State or States vis-à-vis the institute or centre and its activities);

the undertaking by the State or States concerned to take the necessary measures for the establishment of the institute or centre (where it has not yet been set up).

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 10th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

(ii) Feasibility study

Such study shall be the responsibility of the Secretariat of UNESCO and shall focus on:

relations between the activities of the institute or centre on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the Organization's purposes as set forth in its Constitution and, also, the priorities of its programme and the objectives which it seeks to attain through the execution thereof;

the regional or international impact (actual or potential) of the institute or centre, in particular the complementarities between its activities and those of other existing institutes or centres and also the contribution that it makes to strengthening technical cooperation among developing countries;

the results expected from UNESCO's contribution (the role played by the institute or centre in executing the Organization's programme and the impact of UNESCO's expected contribution upon the activities of the institute or centre).

(iii) Examination by the Executive Board

The Executive Board shall examine the feasibility study and a draft agreement submitted to it by the Secretariat, and shall make appropriate recommendations to the General Conference.

(iv) Decision by the General Conference

Should the General Conference (or in some cases the Executive Board) decide in favour of establishing an institute or centre under UNESCO's auspices, an agreement shall be concluded between UNESCO and the government or governments concerned.

4. A similar procedure should be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, when the Organization is required to provide its support to an already existing institute or centre. A cooperation agreement should be concluded between UNESCO and the State or the institute or centre concerned defining the contribution to the activities of the institute or centre.

5. These guidelines do not apply to the relations between UNESCO and non-governmental organizations or private bodies, which are governed by the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations and with foundations and similar institutions adopted by the UNESCO General Conference.

ANNEX II

Model agreement between UNESCO and a Member State concerned regarding an institute or centre under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)

The Government of the State concerned

and

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Having regard to the resolution whereby the UNESCO General Conference seeks to favour international cooperation in respect of […],

Considering that the Director-General has been authorized by the General Conference to conclude with the Government […] an agreement in conformity with the draft that was submitted to the General Conference,

Desirous of defining the terms and conditions governing the contribution that shall be granted to the said Institute/Centre in this Agreement,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1 – Interpretation

1. In this Agreement, "UNESCO" refers to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. "[…]" means […].
"[…]" means […].
"[…]" means […].

Article 2 – Establishment

The Government shall agree to take, in the course of the year […], any measures that may be required for the setting up at […], as provided for under this Agreement, of an institute/centre […], hereinafter referred to as "the Institute/Centre".

Article 3 – Participation

1. The Institute/Centre shall be an autonomous institution at the service of Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO which, by their common interest in the objectives of the Institute/Centre, desire to cooperate with the Institute/Centre.

2. Member States of UNESCO wishing to participate in the Institute/Centre's activities, as provided for under this Agreement, shall send the Director-General of UNESCO notification to this effect. The Director-General shall inform the Institute/Centre and the Member States mentioned above of the receipt of such notifications.

Article 4 – Purpose of the Agreement

The purpose of this Agreement is to define the terms and conditions governing collaboration between UNESCO and the Government concerned and also the rights and obligations stemming therefrom for the parties.

Article 5 – Juridical personality

The Institute/Centre shall enjoy on the territory of the […] the personality and legal capacity necessary for the exercise of its functions, in particular the capacity:

to contract;

to institute legal proceedings;

to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property.

Article 6 – Constitution

The Constitution of the Institute/Centre must include provisions concerning:

(a) legal status granting to the Institute/Centre, under national legislation, the autonomous legal capacity necessary to exercise its functions and to receive subventions, obtain payments for services rendered, and acquire all necessary means;

(b) a governing structure for the Institute/Centre allowing UNESCO representation within its governing bodies.

Article 7 – Functions/objectives

The functions/objectives of the Institute/Centre shall be to:

[…]

[…]

[…]

Article 8 – Governing Board

1. The Institute/Centre shall be guided and supervised by a Governing Board renewed every […] years and composed of:

(a) a representative of the Government concerned or his/her appointed representative;

(b) representatives of a limited number of Member States, which shall send to the Director-General of UNESCO notification, in accordance with the stipulations of Article 3, paragraph 2, above in order to ensure, as far as possible, equitable geographical representation;

(c) a representative of the Director-General of UNESCO.

2. The Governing Board shall:

(a) approve the long-term and medium-term programmes of the Institute/Centre;

(b) approve the annual work plan and budget of the Institute/Centre, including the staffing table;

(c) examine the annual reports submitted by the Director of the Institute/Centre;

(d) issue the rules and regulations and determine the financial, administrative and personnel management procedures of the Institute/Centre;

(e) decide on the participation of regional intergovernmental organizations and international organizations in the work of the Institute/Centre.

3. The Governing Board shall meet in ordinary session at regular intervals, at least once every calendar year; it shall meet in extraordinary session if convened by its Chairperson, either on his or her own initiative or at the request of the Director-General of UNESCO or of [x] of its members.

4. The Governing Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure. For its first meeting the procedure shall be established by the Government and UNESCO.

Article 9 – Executive Committee

In order to ensure the effective running of the Institute/Centre between sessions, the Governing Board may delegate to a standing Executive Committee, whose membership it determines, such powers as it deems necessary.

Article 10 – Secretariat

1. The Institute/Centre's secretariat shall consist of a Director and such staff as is necessary for the proper functioning of the Institute/Centre.

2. The Director shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the Governing Board in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO.

3. The other members of the secretariat may comprise:

(a) members of UNESCO's staff who are temporarily seconded and made available to the Institute/Centre, as provided for by UNESCO's regulations and by the decisions of its governing bodies;

(b) any person appointed by the Director, in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Governing Board;

(c) Government officials who are made available to the Institute/Centre, as provided by Government regulations.

Article 11 – Duties of the Director

The Director shall discharge the following duties:

(a) direct the work of the Institute/Centre in conformity with the programmes and directives established by the Governing Board;

(b) propose the draft work plan and budget to be submitted to the Governing Board for approval;

(c) prepare the provisional agenda for the sessions of the Governing Board and submit to it any proposals that he or she may deem useful for the administration of the Institute/Centre;

(d) prepare reports on the Institute/Centre's activities to be submitted to the Governing Board;

(e) represent the Institute/Centre in law and in all civil acts.

Article 12 – Contribution of UNESCO

1. UNESCO shall provide assistance in the form of a technical and/or financial contribution for the activities of the Institute/Centre, in accordance with the strategic goals and objectives of UNESCO.

2. UNESCO undertakes to:

provide the assistance of its experts in the specialized fields of the Institute/Centre;

[and/or]

second members of its staff temporarily. Such secondment may be decided by the Director-General on an exceptional basis if justified by the implementation of a joint activity/project within a priority area as approved by UNESCO's governing bodies;

[and/or]

include the Institute/Centre in various programmes which it implements and in which the participation of the latter appears necessary;

[and/or]

contribute to the Institute/Centre over [x] years of its existence an amount which shall not be less than […].

3. In all the cases listed above, such contribution shall be provided for in UNESCO's Programme and Budget.

Article 13 – Contribution of the government

1. The Government shall provide all the resources, either financial or in kind, needed for the administration and proper functioning of the Institute/Centre.

2. The Government undertakes to:

make available to the Institute/Centre […];

[and/or]

entirely assume [the maintenance of the premises, etc.];

[and/or]

contribute to the Institute/Centre a total amount of […];

[and/or]

make available to the Institute/Centre the administrative staff necessary for the performance of its functions, which shall comprise: […].

Article 14 – Privileges and immunities

The contracting parties shall agree, when circumstances so require, on provisions relating to privileges and immunities.[1]

[For example]

All staff members of the Institute/Centre, regardless of their nationality, shall enjoy immunity from all legal process in respect of all acts performed in the exercise of their duties. […]

Article 15 – Responsibility

As the Institute/Centre is legally separate from UNESCO, the latter shall not be legally responsible for it, and shall bear no liabilities of any kind, be they financial or otherwise, with the exception of the provisions expressly laid down in this Agreement.

Article 16 – Evaluation

1. UNESCO may, at any time, carry out an evaluation of the activities of the Institute/Centre in order to ascertain:

whether the Institute/Centre makes a significant contribution to the strategic goals of UNESCO;

whether the activities effectively pursued by the Institute/Centre are in conformity with those set out in this Agreement.

1. The provisions relating to privileges and immunities should only be included when circumstances so require, as agreed between the parties to the agreement.

2. UNESCO undertakes to submit to the Government, at the earliest opportunity, a report on any evaluation conducted.

3. Each of the contracting parties shall have the option of denouncing this Agreement or of requesting a revision of its contents, following the results of an evaluation.

Article 17 – Use of UNESCO name and logo

1. The Institute/Centre may mention its affiliation with UNESCO. It may therefore use after its title the mention "under the auspices of UNESCO".

2. The Institute/Centre is authorized to use the UNESCO logo or a version thereof on its letterheaded paper and documents in accordance with the conditions established by the governing bodies of UNESCO.

Article 18 – Entry into force

This Agreement shall enter into force, following its signature by the contracting parties, when they have informed each other in writing that all the formalities required to that effect by the domestic law of the [country] and by UNESCO's internal regulations have been completed. The date of receipt of the last notification shall be deemed to be the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 19 – Duration

This Agreement is concluded for a period of [x] years as from its entry into force, and may be tacitly renewed.

Article 20 – Denunciation

1. Each of the contracting parties shall be entitled to denounce this Agreement unilaterally.

2. The denunciation shall take effect within [x] days following receipt of the notification sent by one of the contracting parties to the other.

Article 21 – Revision

This Agreement may be revised by consent between the Government and UNESCO.

Article 22 – Settlement of disputes

1. Any dispute between UNESCO and the Government concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, if not settled by negotiation or any other appropriate method agreed to by the parties, shall be submitted for final decision to an arbitration tribunal composed of [x] members […]

option 1: who shall be appointed as follows […]

option 2: one of whom shall be appointed by [a representative of the Government], another by the Director-General of UNESCO, and a third, who shall preside over the tribunal, shall be chosen by the first two. If the two arbitrators cannot agree on the choice of a third, the appointment shall be made by the President of the International Court of Justice.

2. The Tribunal's decision shall be final.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have signed this Agreement,

DONE in [x] copies in the […] languages, on […]

For the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

For the Government

91 Use of languages in UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,

Taking into consideration the Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by UNESCO,

Taking into account the fact that the UNESCO Administrative Manual states in item 1110 that: "For meetings in categories I and II to which all Member States are invited as chief participants, the working languages, in which documents and interpretation are provided, are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish",

Considering 28 C/Resolution 38 and previous resolutions, in relation to the balance in the use of the six working languages of the General Conference,

Recalling the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of multilingualism in the United Nations system (JIU/REP/2002/11) and also 169 EX/Decision 7.3 and 171 EX/Decision 48 on the issue,

Reaffirming the important role played by the National Commissions in achieving the aims and objectives of the Organization, as specifically laid down in the Constitution of UNESCO (Article VII) and the Charter of National Commissions for UNESCO adopted by the General Conference at its 20th session,

Taking note with interest of the outcomes of the meeting of the National Commissions of Latin America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean, held in San José, Costa Rica, from 20 to 22 June 2005, in particular the request to the Director-General that he increase the use of Spanish in documents, on the website, and at meetings convened by the Organization,

1. *Requests* the Director-General to instruct the Secretariat strictly to apply Item 1110 of the UNESCO Administrative Manual, dated 8 March 1984;
2. *Decides* to include in the Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by UNESCO two new articles on the use of the working languages in category 1 and 2 meetings, which will consequently be drafted as follows:

I. International conferences of States

"Article 14 bis **Languages**

The working languages at international conferences of States shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

II. Intergovernmental meetings other than international conferences of States

Article 24 bis **Languages**

The working languages at intergovernmental meetings other than international conferences of States shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

X Methods of work of the Organization

92 Relations between the three organs of UNESCO[1]

The General Conference,

Recalling 32 C/Resolution 81, by which it requested its President to establish an ad hoc working group whose mandate would be to examine the relations between the three organs of UNESCO, and recommend the most effective means to strengthen the respective roles of the General Conference and the Executive Board, while reflecting on the report of the ad hoc working group (1995-1997) chaired by Mr Torben Krogh (29 C/27), and the contents of document 32 C/20,

Having considered document 33 C/17 containing the report and the recommendations of the ad hoc working group, as well as document 33 C/17 Add.2, containing the observations of the Executive Board thereon,

Taking note of the debates in Commission I,

1. *Thanks* the President of the 32nd session of the General Conference, Chairperson of the ad hoc working group, as well as the members of the group, for their valuable contribution to the reflections of the General Conference on the relations between the three organs of UNESCO;
2. *Endorses* the following recommendations of the ad hoc working group:
   - R.5 *Decides* on regular comprehensive reporting to the General Conference and the Executive Board on extrabudgetary activities. Such reporting should make transparent the coherence between regular programme and extrabudgetary activities, and progress towards the full attainment of such coherence between the two sets of activities. *Also decides* that the Secretariat should involve the governing bodies more directly in the planning of extrabudgetary activities;
   - R.8 *Decides* that UNESCO should use its convening power better in order to make the General Conference a more interesting meeting place, and better suited to allow new inputs to its programmes, for instance through the organization of thematic debates, introduced by renowned experts or ministers from Member States, as well as an increased number of round table discussions. *Also decides* that the general policy debate should be organized differently, taking into account best practices of other intergovernmental organizations, and using innovative means with the aim of attracting the interest of the media, and the public at large. The new format of the general debate should give the heads of delegation adequate opportunity to deliver their main political message, preferably focused on selected themes. During the General Conference, one or several ministerial round tables could continue to be held; furthermore, other innovative, interactive discussions could be held with a view to promoting "real" dialogue/networking among Member States;
   - R.12 *Decides* on greater participation of the governing bodies of the intergovernmental programmes and UNESCO's (category 1) institutes in the drafting of the C/4 and C/5 documents, as well as documents relating to implementation and evaluation of their activities;
   - R.13 *Decides* that there should be improved reporting from the Executive Board to the General Conference on programme implementation in accordance with Article V.6(b) of UNESCO's Constitution, including the Board's evaluation of the individual programmes, and their possible discontinuation. *Further decides* that this reporting should also address the work, role, functioning and relevance of UNESCO's (category 1) institutes and of its various intergovernmental programmes;
   - R.15 *Recommends* that the Executive Board consider that the general debate on the Director-General's report on programme implementation be reinforced by interactive sessions of dialogue among Members of the Board and the Director-General;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

R.16 *Recommends* that the Executive Board consider the holding of thematic debates both inside and outside the formal sessions of the Executive Board, and *also requests* the Executive Board to ensure that the debates are related to UNESCO's programme activities. The exact modalities are to be worked out by the Executive Board, taking into account the experience of the Board to date;

R.17 *Recommends* that the Executive Board review with the Director-General how the debates on staffing issues could be carried out in a more effective manner, and *further recommends* that the Executive Board consider the abolition of the private sessions of the Executive Board, unless motivated by reasons of confidentiality;

R.23 *Decides* that the envisaged flatter structure of the Secretariat be made more flexible and better adapted to the increasingly intersectoral and interdisciplinary nature of UNESCO's programme;

R.24 *Decides* that governance aspects and a synchronized RBM approach should be given increased emphasis by the Director-General as part of UNESCO's decentralization policy. In particular, this policy must reflect the need for UNESCO's field offices to allow for direct engagement of the Member States and their National Commissions in all activities pertaining to the countries in question;

R.25 *Decides* that the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution should be amended with regard to the preparation of such instruments in order to ensure full participation by Member States in their elaboration. *Also decides* that a focal point should be established within the Secretariat with the purpose of collecting information on the application of all conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference, and preparing a comprehensive report thereon to the General Conference at each session. This information should also be made widely available to Member States, relevant non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, and the public at large;

3. *Further endorses* the following recommendations of the ad hoc working group as amended:

R.2 *Decides* on the preparation of a more timely, comprehensive and detailed evaluation document on UNESCO's programme delivery and performance as the basis for the planning of future programmes ("new style" C/3). In particular, the Director-General's six-monthly progress reports to the Executive Board (EX/4) should be prepared in such a manner so that they can easily feed into the regular performance evaluation of the implementation of the programme and budget. The draft C/3 document should be made available to the Executive Board at its spring session immediately following the General Conference;

R.3 *Decides* that the programme and budget should be presented to Member States in a format providing detail up to the level of programme actions, and the staffing resources required to implement them;

R.4 *Decides* that the General Conference should be facilitated by a strategic planning document as outlined in draft resolution 33 C/COM.I,II,III,IV,V/DR.2, adopted by the 33rd session of the General Conference. *Calls upon* the Director-General to further investigate reform of the programme management cycle to enhance the decision-making of the General Conference in policy-making and priority determination;

R.6 *Decides* that guidelines for new simplified criteria for the submission of draft resolutions to the General Conference relating to the C/5 document should be recommended by the Executive Board for the development of criteria by the Legal Committee of the General Conference;

R.7 Consistent with the relevant Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, *decides* on reducing the number of agenda items for the General Conference with a view to focusing discussions on the key priorities of the Organization;

R.9 *Decides* that, if possible, all elections should take place at the end of the first week of the General Conference, and that the election procedures should be improved, and preferably automated. Accordingly, *also decides* that the communications received from Member States invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, 8(c) of the Constitution should be examined by the Executive Board at its session immediately preceding the General Conference in order to allow the Conference to decide on voting rights, upon the recommendations of the Executive Board, at the opening of the session;

R.10 *Decides* that the functioning of the commissions and committees of the General Conference should be made more flexible with a view to ensuring more dialogue, and more intersectoral and interprogramme discussions on priorities and programme directions, as well as the incorporation of the results of such debates into the C/4 and C/5 documents. *Requests* that the Executive Board, in its preparation of the agenda for the General Conference, consistent with the relevant Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, apply a more innovative approach, i.e. suggestions for items of which it is proposed only to take note, or the possible grouping of

agenda items for joint debate. Annotations to the agenda should also be provided, so as to facilitate preparations by the Member States;

R.11 *Decides* that the procedures of the General Conference should be rationalized in order to encourage more participation, notably from Member States with no representation at UNESCO Headquarters;

R.14 Consistent with the relevant Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, *recommends* that the number of agenda items of the Executive Board be reduced, and the decision-making process be enhanced. *Also recommends* that an increasing number of agenda items be identified for "taking note" only by the Executive Board. *Furthermore recommends* that detailed annotations be provided for each agenda item in order to facilitate debate and decision-making in the Board;

R.18 *Recommends* that, while maintaining the present structure and division of functions between the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) and the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA), the Executive Board should pursue greater harmonization between the PX and FA Commissions and a more rational, efficient and less costly division of functions, leading to a more orderly, rule-based and transparent form of decision-making;

R.19 *Recommends* the following measures concerning the committees of the Executive Board:

(i) the Special Committee (SP) should meet only as needed and for the time necessary to fulfil the duties required of it by the Executive Board;

(ii) the role of the NGO Committee should be revitalized and focused on the role and contribution of NGOs to the work of UNESCO;

R.20 *Requests* the Executive Board to review its working methods in order to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness, and to report on the results thereof to the General Conference at its 34th session for information;

R. 21 *Invites* the President of the General Conference to consult the different regional groups regarding methods of rotation of membership of the Executive Board, and to report the results thereof to the General Conference at its 34th session;

R.22 *Recommends* that the Executive Board be enabled to lend its assistance to the Director-General for the preparation of interventions, and mobilization of assistance, in situations of international crisis or disaster that call for an emergency response by UNESCO;

4. *Invites* the Director-General to implement recommendations 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 23, 24 and 25, and to report thereon to the General Conference at its next session;
5. *Invites* the Executive Board to implement recommendations 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22, and to report thereon to the General Conference at its next session;
6. *Invites* the President of the General Conference to implement recommendations 6, 9, 10, 11 and 21, and to report thereon to the General Conference at its next session;
7. *Requests* the Director-General, in consultation with the President of the General Conference and the Chairperson of the Executive Board, to review the relevant UNESCO texts impacted by the above recommendations as endorsed by the General Conference.

93 Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 79: grouping of Member States for the purpose of elections to the Executive Board[1]

The General Conference,
Recalling 28 C/Resolution 20.4 and 32 C/Resolution 79, and 171 EX/Decision 45,
Having examined document 33 C/18,
Reaffirming that:

(a) the ratio of approximately one seat on the Executive Board for every three Member States in each electoral group should be applied in the most equitable way possible;

(b) such an equitable distribution of seats on the Executive Board should also be ensured when a Member State decides to move to another electoral group, with the concurrence of the relevant group, or to become a new member of one electoral group, in accordance with the principle reaffirmed by the General Conference in 32 C/Resolution 79,

Bearing in mind that Brunei Darussalam should join Group IV,
Considering the possibility of further countries becoming Members of UNESCO in the near future,

1. *Decides* that the existing grouping of Member States for the purpose of elections to the Executive Board be maintained for the moment, and *further decides* to remain seized of the question of an equitable distribution of seats on the Executive Board;
2. *Further decides* that Brunei Darussalam shall join Group IV.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.

94 Definition of regions with a view to the execution by the Organization of regional activities[1]

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005, the General Conference *decided*, pursuant to the report of Commission I, to admit Brunei Darussalam to the Asia and the Pacific region with a view to its participation in the regional activities of the Organization.

95 Methods of preparing the budget and budget estimates for 2006-2007 and budgeting techniques[2]

The General Conference,

Having examined the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5, 33 C/5 Rev. and 33 C/5 Rev. Add.), prepared by the Director-General and submitted to the Executive Board in accordance with Article VI.3(a) of the Constitution,

Recalling 171 EX/Decision 20, paragraph 89,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the fact that the budgeting techniques applied in the preparation of documents 33 C/5, 33 C/5 Rev. and 33 C/5 Rev. Add. are in accordance with 32 C/Resolution 83;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to apply the same budgeting techniques in the preparation of document 34 C/5, subject to any modification or improvements that may be recommended by the Executive Board or the Director-General at a future session of the Board.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission I at the 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

XI Budget 2006-2007

96 Appropriation resolution for 2006-2007[1]

The General Conference,
Having examined documents 33 C/5, 33 C/5 Rev., 33 C/5 Rev. Add., 33 C/6, 33 C/6 Add. and 33 C/8,

I

1. *Resolves* that:

A. Regular programme

(a) For the financial period 2006-2007 the sum of $610,000,000* is appropriated as follows:

Appropriation line	*Amount* $
Part I – General Policy and Direction	
A. Governing bodies	
1. General Conference	5,507,100
2. Executive Board	7,779,400
Total, Part I.A	13,286,500
B. Direction (including: Directorate, Office of the Director-General, Internal Oversight Service, Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs)	18,639,000
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	6,734,600
Total, Part I	**38,660,100**
Part II – Programmes and programme related services	
A. Programmes	
Major Programme I – Education	
I. Personnel	52,176,800
II. Activities:	
I.1 Strengthening EFA coordination and planning	
I.1.1 Enhancing international coordination and monitoring for EFA	3,913,600
I.1.2 Policy, planning and evaluation for achieving EFA	5,153,400
I.2 Attaining basic education for all	
I.2.1 Universal basic education	7,867,000
I.2.2 Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD)	6,272,800
I.2.3 Teacher education	3,417,000
1.3 Enhancing quality education	
I.3.1 Quality education for learning to live together	5,304,000
I.3.2 HIV/AIDS and education	1,272,200

1. Resolution adopted at the 22nd plenary meeting on 21 October 2005.
* Parts I-IV are calculated at the constant rate of exchange of €0.869 to one United States dollar.

Appropriation line	*Amount* $
I.4 Supporting post-primary education systems	
I.4.1 Secondary and technical/vocational education	2,684,800
I.4.2 Higher education for the knowledge society	1,799,500
UNESCO education institutes	
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4,591,000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	5,100,000
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	1,900,000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1,100,000
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	2,000,000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2,200,000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**	1,050,000
Total, Major Programme I	107,802,100
Major Programme II – Natural sciences	
I. Personnel	32,992,500
II. Activities:	
II.1 Science, environment and sustainable development	
II.1.1 Managing water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges	8,926,400
II.1.2 Ecological and earth sciences for sustainable development	3,012,200
II.1.3 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)	3,876,400
II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for sustainable development	
II.2.1 Basic and engineering sciences, renewable energy and disaster mitigation	3,785,100
II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development	1,686,900
UNESCO education institutes	
UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education (IHE)	-
International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)	1,015,000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**	700,000
Total, Major Programme II	55,994,500
Major Programme III – Social and human sciences	
I. Personnel	19,185,200
II. Activities:	
III.1 Ethics of science and philosophy	
III.1.1 Ethics of science	3,234,300
III.1.2 Foresight, philosophy and human sciences, democracy and human security	2,913,900
III.2 Human rights and social transformations	
III.2.1 Promotion of human rights	1,827,800
III.2.2 Social transformation	2,576,800
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**	1,100,000
Total, Major Programme III	30,838,000
Major Programme IV – Culture	
I. Personnel	33,873,400
II. Activities:	
IV.1 Protect and safeguard cultural heritage worldwide	
IV.1.1 Reinforcing capacity-building for the protection of World Heritage	3,304,900
IV.1.2 Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage	2,433,800
IV.1.3 Protecting and rehabilitating cultural heritage	2,315,100
IV.1.4 Protecting cultural property	1,082,900

** Cross-cutting themes:
1. Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty.
2. The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.

Appropriation line	*Amount* $
IV.2 Strengthen cultural policies, cultural industries and intercultural dialogue	
IV.2.1 Developing cultural policies	2,061,300
IV.2.2 Promoting intercultural dialogue	1,846,400
IV.2.3 Sustaining cultural industries and crafts	2,606,800
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**	1,050,000
Total, Major Programme IV	50,574,600
Major Programme V – Communication and information	
I. Personnel	18,502,200
II. Activities:	
V.1 Empowering people through access to information and knowledge with special emphasis on freedom of expression	
V.1.1 Creating an enabling environment for the promotion of freedom of expression and universal access	3,489,600
V.1.2 Fostering community access and diversity of content	6,480,500
V.2 Promoting communication development and ICTs for education, science and culture	
V.2.1 Fostering media development	2,382,500
V.2.2 Advancing the use of ICTs in education, science and culture	595,600
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**	1,500,000
Total, Major Programme V	32,950,400
UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)	9,020,000
Field – Management of decentralized programmes	40,813,800
Total, Part II.A	327,993,400
B. Participation Programme	20,000,000
C. Programme Related Services	
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	4,309,200
2. Fellowships Programme	1,867,300
3. Public information	13,657,600
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	6,258,600
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	4,306,200
Total, Part II.C	30,398,900
Total, Part II	**378,392,300**
Part III – Support for programme execution and administration	
A. Field management and coordination *(Headquarters activities and field office operating costs)*	20,988,300
B. External relations and cooperation	19,824,700
C. Human resources management	30,716,900
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises	106,152,000
Total, Part III	**177,681,900**
Total, Parts I-III	**594,734,300**
Reserve for reclassifications	1,500,000
Part IV – Anticipated cost increases	**13,765,700**
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	**610,000,000**

** Cross-cutting themes:
1. Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty.
2. The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.

Additional appropriations

(b) The Director-General is authorized to accept and add to the appropriation approved under paragraph (a) above, voluntary contributions, donations, gifts, bequests and subventions, and contributions from governments towards the costs of established field units, taking into account the provisions of Article 7.3 of the Financial Regulations. The Director-General shall provide information thereon to the Members of the Executive Board in writing at the session following such action.

Obligations to be incurred

(c) Obligations may be incurred during the financial period 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007 within the limits of the amounts authorized under paragraph (a) above, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Conference and the Financial Regulations of the Organization.

Transfers

(d) The Director-General is authorized to make transfers, with the approval of the Executive Board, for the purpose of meeting increases in staff costs and in the costs of goods and services, from Part IV of the budget (Anticipated Cost Increases) to the appropriation lines concerned in Parts I to III of the budget.

(e) Transfers between appropriation lines may be made by the Director-General with the prior approval of the Executive Board, it being understood that under Part II.A of the budget all budget lines for programmes and fields of action corresponding to a programme resolution of the General Conference will constitute appropriation lines.

(f) However, in urgent and special circumstances (i.e. in unforeseeable circumstances and when immediate action is required), the Director-General may make transfers between appropriation lines, informing the Members of the Executive Board in writing, at the session following such action, of the details and reason for these transfers.

(g) A clear distinction is to be made and adhered to between allocations mentioned under paragraphs (e) and (f) above. In the case of transfers exceeding $50,000, substantive justification should be provided to the Executive Board on the rationale for such transfers and the financial impact on the activities affected. Transfers that affect the implementation of priorities approved by the General Conference must be submitted to the Executive Board for prior approval.

(h) No transfer shall be made that modifies the amount of any appropriation line by more than 10% of the amount initially approved without the prior approval of the Executive Board.

(i) The budget appropriations for the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) shall not be subject to adjustments by transfers of funds to other parts of the budget.

Staff

(j) The established posts by grade foreseen for the 2006-2007 biennium are summarized in Annex III of document 33 C/5. The Director-General shall present to the Executive Board for prior approval any change to this Annex, in respect of the total number of posts of grade D-1 and above. For the financing of the posts in Annex III an amount of $342,676,300* is provided in the appropriation in paragraph (a) above for established posts at Headquarters and in the field and shall not be exceeded, with the exception of transfers from Part IV of the budget and the reserve for reclassifications.

(k) In accordance with their specific statutes and regulations, staff posts may be established at the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE), the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE), the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE), the UNESCO International Institute for Higher

* Calculated on the basis of the established posts as shown in Annex III, with a lapse factor rate of 3%, not including short-term temporary personnel or consultant services under the regular budget, or posts financed from extrabudgetary sources.

Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC), the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA), the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), and the UNESCO-IHE Institute of Water Education (UNESCO-IHE). These posts are not included in the establishment table set out in Annex III.

Assessment

(l) The appropriations voted under paragraph (a) above shall be financed by assessments on Member States. The assessments on Member States will accordingly amount to $610,000,000.

Currency fluctuation

(m) The appropriation under paragraph (a) above is expressed at the constant dollar rate of one United States dollar to 0.869 euro, hence expenditure against this appropriation will also be recorded at that same constant dollar rate. The differences arising from recording expenditure incurred during the financial period in euros at varying operational rates of exchange as compared with the constant rates will be recorded as gains or losses on exchange. Likewise, Member States' contributions in euros will be brought to account at the rate of exchange used to calculate the budget. The differences arising from recording Member States' contributions in euros received during the financial period at varying operational rates of exchange as compared with the constant rate will also be recorded as gains or losses on exchange. The net balance resulting from all gains and losses on exchange, including those mentioned above, under the General Fund at the end of the biennium shall be added to or deducted from Miscellaneous Income.

B. Extrabudgetary programmes

(n) The Director-General is authorized to receive funds, other than from Member States' assessed contributions, in order to implement programmes and projects consistent with the aims, policies and activities of the Organization and to incur obligations and make payments in respect of such activities in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Organization and the agreements made with funding sources.

II

2. *Accepts* the programme package submitted by the Director-General designed to reinforce the principal priorities of document 33 C/5 in the amount of $25 million, to be funded on an exceptional basis from voluntary contributions, as detailed in Part II of document 33 C/5 Rev. and invites Member States and other funding sources to provide the voluntary contributions required;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to establish a Special Account for the purpose of receiving such voluntary contributions;
4. *Recommends* that no overhead costs be applied in principle to contributions from Member States to this Special Account;
5. *Agrees* that this Special Account shall remain open for voluntary contributions until 31 December 2006.

XII 34th session of the General Conference

97 Venue of the 34th session of the General Conference[1]

The General Conference,
Having regard to the provisions of Rules 2 and 3 of its Rules of Procedure,
Considering that, on the date fixed by Rule 3, no Member State had invited the General Conference to hold its 34th session in its territory,
Decides to hold its 34th session at the Headquarters of the Organization in Paris.

1. Resolution adopted at the 17th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005.

XIII Reports of the Programme Commissions, the Administrative Commission and the Legal Committee

NOTE

The reports of the five programme commissions (sections A-E below) were submitted to the General Conference, in plenary meeting, in the following documents: 33 C/81, 33 C/82, 33 C/83, 33 C/84 and 33 C/85.

The report of the Administrative Commission was submitted to the General Conference, in plenary meeting, in document 33 C/80.

The report of the joint meeting of the Programme Commissions and the Administrative Commission was submitted to the General Conference, in plenary meeting, in document 33 C/70.

The reports of the Legal Committee were submitted to the General Conference, in plenary meeting, in the following documents: 33 C/90, 33 C/91, 33 C/92, 33 C/93 and 33 C/94.

The final text of the resolutions adopted by the General Conference on the recommendations of the commissions and the committees is reproduced in full in the preceding chapters of this volume. The numbers finally given to the resolutions are shown in parentheses. Other decisions taken by the General Conference on the recommendation of the commissions and the committees are reflected in their respective reports, which are contained in this chapter.

A. Report of Commission I[1]

Introduction

Debate 1

Item **3.2** Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

Debate 2

Item **3.1** Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

Debate 3-A

Item **4.2** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part II.B "Participation Programme"

Debate 3-B

Item **4.2** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part III.B "External relations and cooperation"

Item **5.1** Proposals by Member States for the celebration of anniversaries in 2006-2007 with which UNESCO could be associated

Item **6.4** Definition of regions with a view to the execution by the Organization of regional activities

Debate 4

Item **9.2** Report by the Director-General concerning the protection of the name and logo of UNESCO in the Member States

Debate 5

Item **6.6** Use of languages in UNESCO

Debate 6

Item **6.2** Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 79: grouping of Member States for the purpose of elections to the Executive Board – Recommendations of the Executive Board

Debate 7

Item **5.21** Reflection on the future of UNESCO

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 20th plenary meeting on 20 October 2005, and approved the decisions recommended by the Commission therein.

Debate 8

Item **6.1** Report by the ad hoc working group on relations between the three organs of UNESCO

Item **6.5** Size of the Executive Board

Debate 9

Item **4.2** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part II.A "UNESCO Institute for Statistics"

Debate 10

Item **4.2** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part II.C "Programme Related Services"

Chapter 1 "Coordination of action to benefit Africa"
Chapter 2 "Fellowships Programme"
Chapter 3 "Public information"
Chapter 4 "Strategic planning and programme monitoring"
Chapter 5 "Budget preparation and monitoring"

Item **14.1** Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of the Sudan

Item **14.2** Strengthening of cooperation with the Somali Republic

Item **14.3** Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Debate 11

Item **6.3** Principles and guidelines regarding the establishment and operation of UNESCO institutes and centres (category 1) and institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)

Item **5.29** Proposal for the establishment of the ARTEK International Youth and Children Centre under the auspices of UNESCO

Introduction

1. Pursuant to 29 C/Resolution 87, paragraphs 1.21 and 1.22, the Executive Board, at its 171st session (171 EX/Decision 33), recommended to the General Conference the nomination of Ms Bhaswati Mukherjee (India) for the office of Chairperson of Commission I. At the second plenary meeting, on Monday 3 October 2005, Ms Bhaswati Mukherjee was elected Chairperson of Commission I.

2. At its first meeting, on 11 October 2005, the Commission approved the proposals submitted by the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur. The following were elected: *Vice-Chairpersons*: Azerbaijan (Ms Tounzala Aïdamirova), Barbados (Ms Alissandra Cummins), Djibouti (Mr Rachad Farah), Mauritania (Ms Mehla Mint Ahmed); *Rapporteur*: Denmark (Ms Hjørdis Dalsgaard).

3. The Commission then adopted the timetable of work submitted in document 33 C/COM.I/1 Prov. Furthermore, at its fourteenth plenary session, the General Conference decided to attribute to Commission I item **14.3** "Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau", which was discussed under debate 10.

4. The Commission devoted 11 meetings, between Tuesday, 11 October and Monday, 17 October 2005, to examining the items of its agenda.

5. The Commission adopted its report at its twelfth meeting, on Wednesday, 19 October 2005. The report includes the recommendations which the Committee transmitted to the General Conference on each item of its agenda.

DEBATE 1

Item 3.2 Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

6. At its first meeting the Commission examined item **3.2** "Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)".

7. The representatives of 29 Member States took part in the discussion.

8. The representative of the Director-General, Mr Hans d'Orville, Director of the Bureau of Strategic Planning, introduced the item and document 33 C/48 together with the relevant portions of document 33 C/6. He highlighted several issues on which Member States were invited to provide guidance and take direction, including the scope of UNESCO's future action; revisiting UNESCO's mission and functions; and reflection on resources required. Mr d'Orville also recalled the structure of document 31 C/4 and its linkages to the related C/5 document. He stressed the importance for UNESCO to clearly identify its role in a reforming United Nations system, including the contributions to be made at the country level in the context of a unified United Nations response aimed at increasing efficiency and aid effectiveness. In this sense, he mentioned the 2005 United Nations World Summit Outcome document and UNESCO's leading role in the EFA initiative and in the pursuit of the Dakar goals. He also noted that observations made by delegations would serve as input to the consultative process on the preparation for document 34 C/4, which is due to start during the first half of 2006. Mr d'Orville also reported that the Director-General has no objections to the proposed draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.I,II,III,IV,V/DR.2.

9. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands. He mentioned that 25 Member States co-signed the draft resolution and reported its main principles: to foster interdisciplinarity, to create a solid link between documents C/4 and C/5. He then introduced the structure of the draft resolution – Part I: asking for consistency with the RBM methodologies used within the United Nations system; Part II: providing guidelines on the consultative process; Part III: asking the Member States and National Commissions to take into account this resolution in the process of consultation. The representative of the Netherlands explained that there is no guarantee that this process actually works and that the intent was to keep the draft resolution rather flexible.

10. Most speakers were generally in favour of the draft resolution, considering it was going in the right direction. Some key features were highlighted such as the importance of ensuring a close linkage between both C/4 and C/5 documents, the necessity to increase focus and concentration by reducing the number of priorities and further application of the RBM approach, by including specific, measurable, achievable and accountable expected results as well as realistic targets and performance indicators, with a specific focus on qualitative indicators. Delegates also expressed the need to enhance the integration of results and findings from evaluation of previous activities in the planning process.

11. Concerning the consultative process, Member States expressed the need for the questionnaire to be well formulated, succinct and strategic as well as sharply reduced in length, to elicit solid response rates. The questionnaire should also be made available at an early time so as to enable Governments and National Commissions to undertake the widest possible consultations of all stakeholders at the national level. It was seen as important that the consultative process allow a genuinely participatory and democratic debate, involving in particular also civil society.

12. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 33 C/48 entitled "Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)".

Draft resolution for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

13. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso* for the Records of the General Conference, Volume I (Resolutions), the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.I,II,III,IV,V/DR.2 (submitted by Andorra, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and supported by China, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, South Africa, Syrian Arabic Republic, Venezuela and Zimbabwe) (33 C/Resolution 1).

DEBATE 2

Item 3.1 Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

14. At its second meeting the Commission examined item **3.1** "Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)".

15. The representatives of 21 Member States took the floor.

16. Mr Hans d'Orville, Director of the Bureau of Strategic Planning, in his capacity as Representative of the Director-General, introduced the item and document 33 C/7. He emphasized that the 2008-2009 Programme and Budget (34 C/5) would constitute the first biennium of the next Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4), and would therefore need to be prepared within the overall strategic framework provided by that document. He briefly presented some of the issues on which Member States would be invited to provide views and orientations.

17. Most speakers urged a continuing effort to align UNESCO's work with the pursuit of the outcome-oriented and time-bound internationally agreed development goals, in particular those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those adopted at the Dakar EFA World Education Forum. They called for strong and pronounced linkages between documents 34 C/4 and 34 C/5 and, while recognizing progress made in the presentation of previous years, asked for a much more readable, friendly-user and shorter document. All efforts for further concentration of the Programme around strategic priorities to be contained in document 34 C/4 were requested. Concerning the cross-cutting theme projects, some delegations called for a reduction in the number of such projects so as to use available resources for other intersectoral and programme activities.

18. The representative of New Zealand introduced draft resolution 33 C/COM.I.II.III.IV.V/DR.1, explaining that Commission II had already approved this document.

19. A large number of speakers suggested that the C/5 document was too voluminous and not entirely user-friendly, noting however that progress had been made towards its simplification and increased clarity. More improvements were still expected. Particular concern was raised by some delegations about the manner in which extrabudgetary resources are reflected and integrated in document C/5. It must be clear that these additional funds contribute strictly to a deepening of the impact and outreach of the priorities set for the regular programme. Several delegations called for a better evaluation of ongoing programmes in order to inform planning and programming. In this regard, special attention should be paid to the link between the C/5 and the C/3 documents.

20. Several Member States suggested a more deliberate selection and designation of flagship programmes and some speakers felt that flagships should be limited to one per Major Programme. In this connection, some delegates requested that document 34 C/5 make clear reference to staff resources assigned to particular subprogrammes or main lines of action. This information is critical for evaluation of the full cost and effectiveness of the programme and would also be a significant step towards results-based budgeting.

21. There was general agreement on the need to include even stronger intersectoral action in document 34 C/5.

22. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 33 C/7 entitled "Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)".

Draft resolution for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

23. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso* for the Records of the General Conference, Volume I (Resolutions), the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.I,II,III,IV,V/DR.1 (submitted by Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and supported by Barbados, Iceland, Jamaica (on behalf of CARICOM), Norway, Saint Lucia, Seychelles and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (33 C/Resolution 3).

DEBATE 3-A

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part II.B "Participation Programme"

24. At part of its second meeting and at its third meeting, the Commission examined item **4.2** "Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007" – Part II.B "Participation Programme".

25. The representatives of 50 Member States took the floor.

Proposed resolutions in document 33 C/5

26. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 12004 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add., concerning Part II.B "Participation Programme", as amended orally by Australia and by the Chairperson and supported by Madagascar, Germany, Burkina Faso, Afghanistan, Brazil, Indonesia, Gambia, France, Cameroon, Canada, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Malaysia, Iceland, Mexico, Japan, Lebanon, Uzbekistan (33 C/Resolution 6).

Draft resolutions withdrawn or not retained

27. The Commission informed the General Conference that the following draft resolution has been withdrawn by its author: 33 C/DR.11 submitted by Madagascar.

Recommendations of the Executive Board

28. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the Executive Board's recommendation in paragraph 85 of document 33 C/6 as well as document 33 C/6 Add. and invite the Director-General to take them into account in preparing document 33 C/5 Approved.

Total budgetary provision for Part II.B "Participation Programme"

29. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 12004 Rev. as amended by the Commission, which foresees a budget provision of $20,000,000 in documents 33 C/5 Rev. and Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount is subject to adjustment in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 60).

DEBATE 3-B

30. At its fourth meeting, the Commission examined items **4.2** "Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007" – Part III.B "External Relations and Cooperation", **5.1** "Proposals by Member States for the celebration of anniversaries in 2006-2007 with which UNESCO could be associated, and **6.4** "Definition of regions with a view to the execution by the Organization of regional activities".

31. The representatives of 29 Member States and of one non-governmental organization took the floor.

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part III.B "External relations and cooperation"

Proposed resolutions in document 33 C/5

32. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 21002 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add., concerning Part III.B "External relations and cooperation", as amended orally by France and Uzbekistan, and supported by Lebanon, Monaco, Saint Lucia and Slovenia (33 C/Resolution 72).

Recommendations of the Executive Board

33. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the Executive Board's recommendations in paragraphs 30, 31 and 33 of document 33 C/6 as well as document 33 C/6 Add. and invite the Director-General to take them into account in preparing document 33 C/5 Approved.

Total budgetary provision for Part III. B "External relations and cooperation"

34. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 21002 as amended by the Commission, which foresees a budget provision of $19,824,700 in documents 33 C/5 Rev. and Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount is subject to adjustment in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

Item 5.1 Proposals by Member States for the celebration of anniversaries in 2006-2007 with which UNESCO could be associated

35. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 33 C/12 entitled "Proposals by Member States for the celebration of anniversaries in 2006-2007 with which UNESCO could be associated".

36. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution proposed in paragraph 3 of document 33 C/12 (33 C/Resolution 63).

Item 6.4 Definition of regions with a view to the execution by the Organization of regional activities

37. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 33 C/54 entitled "Definition of regions with a view to the execution by the Organization of regional activities".

38. In accordance with 19 C/Resolution 37.1, the Commission also recommended that the General Conference admit Brunei Darussalam to the Asia and the Pacific region with a view to its participation in the regional activities of the Organization (33 C/Resolution 94).

DEBATE 4

Item 9.2 Report by the Director-General concerning the protection of the name and logo of UNESCO in the Member States

39. At part of its fourth meeting and at its fifth meeting the Commission examined item **9.2** "Report by the Director-General concerning the protection of the name and logo of UNESCO in the Member States".

40. The representatives of 25 Member States took the floor.

41. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 33 C/65 entitled "Report by the Director-General concerning the protection of the name and logo of UNESCO".

42. Taking into consideration the observations by the Legal Committee in document 33 C/94, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 3 of document 33 C/65 as amended orally by Spain and the Czech Republic and supported by Slovenia, Colombia, Japan, France, Indonesia, Iceland, Malaysia, Venezuela, Australia, Zambia, Canada, Saint Lucia, Russian Federation and Monaco (33 C/Resolution 89).

DEBATE 5

Item 6.6 Use of languages in UNESCO

43. At its fifth meeting the Commission examined item **6.6** "Use of languages in UNESCO".

44. The representatives of 17 Member States took the floor.

45. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso* for the Records of the General Conference, Volume I (Resolutions), the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.I/DR.2 (submitted by Panama – in its capacity as President of the Latin America and Caribbean Group – and Spain and supported by Mexico, Lebanon, Ecuador, Russian Federation, Cuba, Indonesia, Syrian Arab Republic, Malaysia, Monaco, Slovenia, China, France, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay and Islamic Republic of Iran), as amended orally by the Syrian Arab Republic (33 C/Resolution 90).

DEBATE 6

Item 6.2 Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 79: grouping of Member States for the purpose of elections to the Executive Board – Recommendations of the Executive Board

46. At its seventh meeting the Commission examined item **6.2** "Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 79: grouping of Member States for the purpose of elections to the Executive Board – Recommendations of the Executive Board".

47. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 33 C/18 entitled "Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 79: grouping of Member States for the purpose of elections to the Executive Board – Recommendations of the Executive Board".

48. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.I/DR.7 (submitted by Afghanistan, China, Japan, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran) (33 C/Resolution 93).

DEBATE 7

Item 5.21 Reflection on the future of UNESCO

49. At part of its fifth, at its sixth and part of its seventh meetings the Commission examined item **5.21** "Reflection on the future of UNESCO".

50. The representatives of 38 Member States took the floor.

51. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.I/DR.5 (submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan, Japan, India, Indonesia, Pakistan) as amended by an informal working group and amended orally by the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (33 C/Resolution 64).

DEBATE 8

Item 6.1 Report by the ad hoc working group on relations between the three organs of UNESCO

Item 6.5 Size of the Executive Board

52. At its seventh and at its eleventh meetings the Commission examined items **6.1** "Report by the ad hoc working group on relations between the three organs of UNESCO" and **6.5** "Size of the Executive Board".

53. The representatives of 59 Member States took the floor.

54. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of documents 33 C/17 as well as Add. and Add.2.

55. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso* for the Records of the General Conference, Volume I (Resolutions), the recommendations of the ad hoc working group on relations between the three

organs of UNESCO as contained in document 33 C/17 and as amended by the Drafting Group constituted by the Commission and then amended orally in the Commission by several delegations. In doing so, the Commission was guided by the suggested draft resolution submitted by the Chairperson of the ad hoc working group and contained in document 33 C/17 Add.

56. Subsequently, the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.I/DR.3 submitted by Australia, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Canada was amended by the co-sponsors to take into account the tenor of the debate which had focused on the issue of the elaboration of a system of genuine rotation of membership of the Executive Board in cooperation with the electoral groups. This draft resolution as amended was put to a roll-call vote at the request of Indonesia supported by some other delegations. The draft resolution was adopted by 44 votes in favour and 17 against. There were 61 delegations present and voting. There were 14 abstentions. One hundred and eight delegations were absent. With the approval of the Commission, the draft resolution was then integrated as Recommendation 21 of the resolution. Subsequently, during the adoption of the written report, the Representative of Nigeria, strongly supported by several delegations, proposed a reformulation of Recommendation 21: "Invites the President of the General Conference, to consult the different regional groups regarding the possibility of evolving a system of rotation of membership of the Executive Board in the future, taking into account the established practices of the United Nations system on this matter, and to report to the 34th session of the General Conference results thereon." Some other delegations strongly opposed the Nigerian suggestion. The Commission recommended that this issue regarding Recommendation 21 be taken up in plenary (33 C/Resolution 92).

DEBATE 9

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part II.A "UNESCO Institute for Statistics"

57. At its eighth meeting the Commission examined item **4.2** "Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007" – Part II.A "UNESCO Institute for Statistics".

58. The representatives of nine Member States took the floor.

Proposed resolutions in document 33 C/5

59. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 06006 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add., concerning Part II.A "UNESCO Institute for Statistics", as amended by the draft resolution 33 C/DR.8 (submitted by France) which was approved without financial implications (33 C/Resolution 59).

Recommendations of the Executive Board

60. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the Executive Board's recommendations in paragraphs 80-81 of document 33 C/6 as well as document 33 C/6 Add. and invite the Director-General to take them into account in preparing document 33 C/5 Approved.

Total budgetary provision for Part II.A "UNESCO Institute for Statistics"

61. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part II.A "UNESCO Institute for Statistics", the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 06006 Rev. as amended by the Commission, which foresees a budget provision of $9,020,000 in documents 33 C/5 Rev. and Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount is subject to adjustment in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

DEBATE 10

62. At part of its eight meeting, at its ninth meeting and at part of its tenth meeting the Commission examined items **4.2** "Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007" – Part II.C "Programme Related Services", Chapter 1 "Coordination of action to benefit Africa", Chapter 2 "Fellowships Programme", Chapter 3, "Public information", Chapter 4 "Strategic planning and programme monitoring", Chapter 5 "Budget preparation and monitoring", **14.1** "Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of the Sudan", **14.2** "Strengthening of cooperation with the Somali Republic", and **14.3** "Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau".

63. The representatives of 43 Member States took part in the debate.

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part II.C "Programme Related Services"

Chapter 1 "Coordination of action to benefit Africa"
Chapter 2 "Fellowships Programme"
Chapter 3 "Public information"
Chapter 4 "Strategic planning and programme monitoring"
Chapter 5 "Budget preparation and monitoring"

Resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5

64. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 14002 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Part II.C "Programme Related Services", Chapter 1 "Coordination of action to benefit Africa" (33 C/Resolution 62).

65. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 15002 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Part II.C "Programme Related Services", Chapter 2 "Fellowships Programme" (33 C/Resolution 62).

66. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 16002 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Part II.C "Programme Related Services", Chapter 3 "Public information" (33 C/Resolution 62).

67. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 17002 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Part II.C "Programme Related Services", Chapter 4 "Strategic planning and programme monitoring" (33 C/Resolution 62).

68. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 18002 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Part II.C "Programme Related Services", Chapter 5 "Budget preparation and monitoring" (33 C/Resolution 62).

Total budgetary provision for Part II.C "Programme Related Services", Chapter 1 "Coordination of action to benefit Africa", Chapter 2 "Fellowships Programme", Chapter 3 "Public information", Chapter 4 "Strategic planning and programme monitoring", Chapter 5 "Budget preparation and monitoring"

69. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part II.C, Chapter 1 "**Coordination of action to benefit Africa**", the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 14002 as amended by the Commission, which foresees a budget provision of $4,309,200 in documents 33 C/5 Rev. and Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount is subject to adjustment in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

70. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part II.C, Chapter 2 "**Fellowships Programme**", the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 15002 as amended by the Commission, which foresees a budget provision of $1,867,300 in documents 33 C/5 Rev. and Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount is subject to adjustment in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

71. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part II.C, Chapter 3 "**Public information**", the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 16002 as amended by the Commission, which foresees a budget provision of $13,657,600 in documents 33 C/5 Rev. and Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount is subject to adjustment in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

72. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part II.C, Chapter 4 "**Strategic planning and programme monitoring information**", the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 17002 as amended by the Commission, which foresees a budget provision of $6,258,600 in documents 33 C/5 Rev. and Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount is subject to adjustment in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

73. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part II.C, Chapter 5 "**Budget preparation and monitoring**", the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 18002 as amended by the Commission, which foresees a budget provision of $4,306,200 in documents 33 C/5 Rev. and Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount is subject to adjustment in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

Recommendations of the Executive Board

74. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the recommendations of the Executive Board as contained in the relevant paragraphs included in the general introduction (paragraphs 7-34) of document 33 C/6 as well as document 33 C/6 Add.

Item 14.1 Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of the Sudan

75. The Commission, by acclamation, recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference, Volume 1 (Resolutions), the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.I/DR.1 Rev. (submitted by Sudan and supported by Portugal, Syrian Arab Republic, China, Nigeria, Kuwait,[1] Iraq,[2] Djibouti,[3] Madagascar, Yemen, Brazil, Algeria, Ghana, Japan, United Republic of Tanzania, Niger,[4] Ethiopia, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Eritrea, South Africa, Morocco), as amended following a consultation process outside the Commission and as amended orally in the Commission during the debate by Denmark and the Russian Federation (33 C/Resolution 66).

Item 14.2 Strengthening of cooperation with the Somali Republic

76. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference, Volume 1 (Resolutions), the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.I/DR.4 (submitted by Somalia, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti,[3] Ethiopia, Iraq,[2] Morocco, Namibia,[5] Oman, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and supported by Portugal, Kuwait,[1] Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Niger,[4] Angola, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Kenya, Eritrea, Madagascar, Algeria, Ghana, Zambia, Nigeria) as amended orally by France, United States of America, Indonesia, Denmark and Kenya (33 C/Resolution 67).

Item 14.3 Strengthening of cooperation with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

77. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference, Volume 1 (Resolutions), the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.I/DR.6 and Corr. (submitted by Guinea-Bissau, Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Portugal, Senegal and supported by Syrian Arab Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq,[2] Slovenia, Madagascar, Ghana, United Republic of Tanzania, Mauritania, Kuwait,[1] Yemen and Morocco) (33 C/Resolution 68).

DEBATE 11

78. At its tenth meeting the Commission examined items **6.3** "Principles and guidelines regarding the establishment and operation of UNESCO institutes and centres (category 1) and institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)" and **5.29** "Proposal for the establishment of the ARTEK International Youth and Children Centre under the auspices of UNESCO".

79. The representatives of 20 Member States took the floor.

1. on behalf of the Gulf States.
2. on behalf of the Arab States group.
3. on behalf of the Group of 77.
4. on behalf of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).
5. in its capacity as President of the Africa group.

Item 6.3 Principles and guidelines regarding the establishment and operation of UNESCO institutes and centres (category 1) and institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)

80. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 33 C/19 entitled "Principles and guidelines for the establishment and functioning of UNESCO institutes and centres (category 1) and institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)".

81. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso* with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference, Volume I (Resolutions), the draft resolution contained in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/19 as amended orally by Canada. Annex II containing a "Model agreement between UNESCO and the Member States concerned regarding an institute or a centre under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)" as amended by Lebanon and Norway and further amended to take into account the observations of the Legal Committee contained in document 33 C/94, was also recommended by the Commission for adoption by the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 90).

Item 5.29 Proposal for the establishment of the Artek International Youth and Children Centre under the auspices of UNESCO

82. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 33 C/66 entitled "Proposal for the establishment of the Artek International Youth and Children Centre under the auspices of UNESCO".

83. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference, Volume 1 (Resolutions), the draft resolution contained in paragraph 11 of document 33 C/66 as amended by the Representative of the Director-General and also amended orally by the United States of America, the Czech Republic and France (33 C/Resolution 65).

B. Report of Commission II[1]

Introduction

Debate 1

Item **3.2** Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

Debate 2

Item **3.1** Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

Debate 3

Item **4.2** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007

Recommendations of the Executive Board contained in document 33 C/6 and 33 C/6 Add.
Draft resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add.
Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not retained for adoption *in extenso*
Draft resolutions withdrawn or not retained
Total budgetary provision for Major Programme I

Debate 4

Item **8.1** Draft International Convention against Doping in Sport

Item **5.3** Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

Item **5.24** Proposed Establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Item **5.8** Cooperation between UNESCO and OECD in drafting guidelines on "Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education"

Item **5.23** Preliminary report on the desirability and scope of an international charter on traditional sports and games

Debate 5

Communiqué of the Ministerial Round Table on EFA

Item **5.18** Education for All: assessment and future prospects

Item **5.36** Sickle-cell anaemia, a public health priority

Reports of IBE, IIEP, UIE, IITE, IICBA, IESALC, PRELAC and CIGEPS

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 17th plenary meeting on 19 October 2005, and approved the decisions recommended by the Commission therein.

General debate on item **3.2** “Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013 (34 C/4)”

General debate on item **3.1** “Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)”

Introduction

1. Pursuant to 29 C/Resolution 87 (paras. 1.21 and 1.22) the Executive Board, at its 171st session, recommended to the General Conference the nomination of Ms Gun-Britt Andersson (Sweden) for the office of Chairperson of Commission II. At the second plenary meeting, on 3 October 2005, Ms Gun-Britt Andersson was elected Chairperson of Commission II.

2. At its first meeting on 4 October 2005, the Commission approved the proposals submitted by the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur. The following were elected by acclamation: *Vice-Chairpersons*: Venezuela (Mr Armando Rojas), Palau (Mr Alexander Dwight), Jordan (Mr Tayseer Alno'Aimi), Latvia (Mr Rolands Ozols); *Rapporteur*: Burkina Faso (Mr D. Bernard Yonli).

3. The Commission then adopted the timetable of work submitted in document 33 C/COM.II/1 Prov. Rev.

4. The Commission devoted eight meetings, between 4 October 2005 and 10 October 2005, to the examination of the items on its agenda. At its ninth meeting on 15 October 2005, the Commission examined item **5.36**, which the General Conference at its fourteenth plenary meeting, on 11 October 2005, entrusted to it for examination.

5. The Commission adopted its report at its ninth meeting on 15 October 2005.

DEBATE 1

Item 3.2 Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

6. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM. I, II, III, IV, V/DR.1 submitted by Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu and supported by Barbados and Seychelles.

7. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM. I, II, III, IV, V/DR.2 submitted by Andorra, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

DEBATE 2

Item 3.1 Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

8. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM. II, III, IV, V/DR.1 submitted by Australia and Indonesia.

9. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.II/DR.1 submitted by Canada, as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 5).

DEBATE 3

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007

10. At its second, third, fourth and fifth meetings, the Commission examined item **4.2** "Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007" – Major Programme I "Education".

Recommendations of the Executive Board contained in document 33 C/6 and 33 C/6 Add.

11. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the recommendations of the Executive Board contained in the relevant paragraphs of document 33 C/6 and in document 33 C/6 Add. and invite the Director-General to take them into account in the preparation of document 33 C/5 Approved.

Draft resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add.

12. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the following resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. (33 C/Resolution 7):

(a) the resolution proposed in paragraph 01110 Rev. concerning Subprogramme I.1.1 "Enhancing international coordination and monitoring for EFA";

(b) the resolution proposed in paragraph 01120 Rev. concerning Subprogramme I.1.2 "Policy, planning and evaluation for achieving EFA";

(c) the resolution proposed in paragraph 01210 Rev. concerning Subprogramme I.2.1 "Universal basic education", as amended by 33 C/DR.51 (submitted by Costa Rica) for paragraph (a)(vi);

(d) the resolution proposed in paragraph 01220 Rev. concerning Subprogramme I.2.2 "Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD)" as amended by 33 C/DR.15 (submitted by Egypt) for paragraph (a)(iii);

(e) the resolution proposed in paragraph 01230 Rev. concerning Subprogramme I.2.3 "Teacher education" as amended by 33 C/DR.38 (submitted by Madagascar) for paragraph (a)(i);

(f) the resolution proposed in paragraph 01310 Rev. concerning Subprogramme I.3.1 "Quality education for learning to live together" as amended by:

paragraph 44 in document 33 C/6;

33 C/DR.16 (submitted by Egypt) for paragraph (a)(i);

33 C/DR.33 (submitted by Hungary) for paragraph (a)(i);

(g) the resolution proposed in paragraph 01320 Rev. concerning Subprogramme I.3.2 "HIV/AIDS and education";

(h) the resolution proposed in paragraph 01410 Rev. concerning Subprogramme I.4.1 "Secondary and technical/vocational education" as amended by paragraph 41 in document 33 C/6;

(i) the resolution proposed in paragraph 01420 Rev. concerning Subprogramme I.4.2 "Higher education for the knowledge society".

13. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01510 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE) (33 C/Resolution 8).

14. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01520 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) (33 C/Resolution 9).

15. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01530 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) as amended by the following draft resolution: 33 C/DR.8 submitted by France for subparagraph (e) (33 C/Resolution 10)

16. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01540 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE). (33 C/Resolution 11).

17. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01550 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA). (33 C/Resolution 12).

18. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01560 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) (33 C/Resolution 13).

19. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01600 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. Projects relating to cross-cutting themes (33 C/Resolution 23).

Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not retained for adoption *in extenso*

20. The Commission informed the General Conference that the draft resolutions listed below were not retained for inclusion *in extenso* in the records of the General Conference.

Having examined 33 C/DR.1 (submitted by Cuba) concerning paragraph 01220 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. which seeks to include a new subparagraph on holding an international seminar on literacy and post-literacy policies and programmes under the auspices of UNESCO and requesting an allocation of $70,000 from the regular programme budget, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to take this request into account in formulating the work plans, to ensure that UNESCO provide the necessary technical support for the seminar and to provide funding up to $50,000 through its regular programme.

Having examined 33 C/DR.9 (submitted by Slovakia) concerning paragraph 01310 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. which seeks to increase support to contributing to the improvement of quality education for minorities and all disadvantaged children with special attention to the Roma population in the Central, East and South-East European region, but also the other Member States where the Roma population form an important ethnic minority in the particular state and requests an allocation of $50,000 from the regular programme budget, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to examine the possibility of taking into account the request in implementing the work plans and through a search for extrabudgetary funding specifically devoted to this area.

Having examined 33 C/DR.35 (submitted by Luxembourg and supported by France and Austria), which proposes amendments in paragraph 01310 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. by adding three new subparagraphs and incorporating new words in one of the existing paragraphs related to the Associated Schools Project Network with a budgetary allocation of $100,000 from the regular programme budget, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to take into account the establishment of a subportal for the Associated Schools Project Network in formulating the work plans and to seek additional funds from extrabudgetary sources for specific projects to be undertaken by the Network.

Having examined 33 C/DR.55 (submitted by Kenya) concerning paragraph 01310 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. proposing the insertion of a new subparagraph on supporting Member States in Eastern and Southern Africa through an EFA forum to mobilize political support and commitment for the implementation of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD), and requesting a budget allocation of $85,000, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to ensure that the proposal is reflected in the work plans of the field offices in the aforementioned subregions.

Having examined 33 C/DR.76 (submitted by Sudan) concerning paragraph 01320 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. proposing a sub-Saharan Consultation Forum on Availability and Quality Education for all for Living Together, and requesting $60,000, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to address the concerns expressed in the process of developing a comprehensive programme to assist the country to rebuild its education system to be funded by extrabudgetary resources and that the proposal be taken into account when the above-mentioned programme is fully formulated.

Having examined 33 C/DR.28 (submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe and supported by Seychelles) concerning the development of a culture of maintenance, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution as decided by Commission III and contained in paragraph 46 of document 33 C/83 (report of Commission III).

Having examined 33 C/DR.32 (submitted by Greece) concerning paragraph 01410 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. which seeks to insert the following words "as well as through special projects such as SEMEP" in one of the sub-paragraphs of the proposed resolution and requests an allocation of $100,000 ($50,000 from regular programme and $50,000 from extrabudgetary resources), the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to ensure that the regular programme funds foreseen for this project be included in the work plans and to facilitate the voluntary contribution pledged by Greece for this project.

Having examined 33 C/DR.18 (submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran) concerning paragraph 01420 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. proposing the insertion of the word "regional" in paragraph (a)(iii) and requesting $80,000 from Subprogramme I.4.2, MLA 3 and Subprogramme V.2.2, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to make the appropriate amendment to the text under the Strategic Objectives and to take into account the objectives of the proposal in implementing the work plans.

Having examined 33 C/DR.62 (submitted by Nigeria), which proposed enhancing the regular budgets of the International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) and the Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) by $200,000 and $300,000 respectively, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to ensure that both IICBA and IITE strengthen their efforts to raise extrabudgetary funds.

Draft resolutions withdrawn or not retained

21. The Commission informed the General Conference that the draft resolutions listed below were withdrawn by their authors or not retained: 33 C/DR 2 (submitted by Cuba); 33 C/DR.7 (submitted by France); 33 C/DR 26 (submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran); 33 C/DR.34 (submitted by Austria and supported by Slovakia, Switzerland, Hungary, Poland, Luxembourg and Monaco); 33 C/DR.69 (submitted by Italy).

Total budgetary provision for Major Programme I

22. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of **$107,802,100** for the Major Programme I, corresponding to **$55,625,300** for total programme activities and **$52,176,800** for staff costs as indicated in the Draft Appropriation Resolution of 33 C/5 Rev., it being understood that this total amount is subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference concerning the budget ceiling.

DEBATE 4

23. At its fifth and sixth meetings on 6 October 2005, the Commission examined the following five items: **8.1** "Draft international convention against doping in sport", **5.3** "Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories", **5.24** "Proposed establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO, in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)", **5.8** "Cooperation between UNESCO and OECD in drafting guidelines on 'Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education'", and **5.23** "Preliminary report on the desirability and scope of an international charter on traditional games and sports".

Item 8.1 Draft international convention against doping in sport

24. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the Final Draft International Convention against Doping in Sport, as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 14).

Item 5.3 Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

25. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/14 Add. (33 C/Resolution 70).

Item 5.24 Proposed establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO, in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)

26. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/60 (33 C/Resolution 20).

Item 5.8 Cooperation between UNESCO and OECD in drafting guidelines on "Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education"

27. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 19 of document 33 C/42 as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 19).

Item 5.23 Preliminary report on the desirability and scope of an international charter on traditional games and sports

28. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 18 of document 33 C/59 as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 21).

DEBATE 5

Communiqué of the Ministerial Round Table on EFA

29. The Commission recommended that the General Conference endorse the Communiqué of the Ministerial Round Table on EFA contained in document 33 C/INF.21 and invite the Director-General to use it as a guiding principle in UNESCO's support to the EFA process.

Item 5.18 Education for All: assessment and future prospects

30. The Commission discussed item **5.18** "Education for All: assessment and future prospects" at its seventh and eighth meetings on 10 October 2005, and examined the following draft resolutions:

33 C/COM.II/DR.2 (submitted by Costa Rica and Argentina): the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 16).

33 C/COM.II/DR.3 (submitted by Djibouti) requesting technical support in implementing the national policy and plan of action on early childhood education development: the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to follow-up on the request in light of the commitments made by his representative to this Commission.

33 C/COM.II/DR.4 (submitted by Denmark and Luxembourg and supported by Finland, Iceland, Jamaica, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden): the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 17).

33 C/COM.II/DR.5 (submitted by Trinidad and Tobago): the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 18).

33 C/COM.II/DR.6 (submitted by Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden and supported by Argentina, Colombia and Mali): the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 15).

Item 5.36 Sickle-cell anaemia, a public health priority

31. Having examined 33 C/COM.II/DR.7 (submitted by Senegal, Congo and Togo), the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 22).

Reports of IBE, IIEP, UIE, IITE, IICBA, IESALC, PRELAC and CIGEPS

32. Having examined the reports of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE) (33 C/REP/1); the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) (33 C/REP/2); the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) (33 C/REP/3); the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) (33 C/REP/5); the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) (33 C/REP/6); the

UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) (33 C/REP/7); the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Regional Education Project for Latin America and the Caribbean (PRELAC) (33 C/REP/8); and the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), 2004-2005 (33 C/REP/19), the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of these reports.

General debate on item 3.2 "Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013 (34 C/4)"

33. The Commission examined item **3.2** "Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013 (34 C/4)" at its first meeting held on 4 October 2005. The representative of the Director-General introduced the item and the background document (33 C/48) together with the relevant portions of document 33 C/6. He highlighted several issues on which Member States were invited to provide guidance and direction, including the scope of UNESCO's future action; UNESCO's mission and functions; the choice of strategic objectives for each of UNESCO's four programmes; the selection of cross-cutting themes; and the results-based approach, which is reflected in the formulation of "expected outcomes" for each strategic objective. He further stressed the importance for UNESCO to clearly identify its role in a reforming United Nations system, including the contributions to be made at the country level in the context of a unified United Nations response aimed at increasing efficiency and aid effectiveness. He noted the critical importance of UNESCO's contribution to the development of the education component of coherent national development plans – called for by the 2005 World Summit Outcome document for the 60th session of the United Nations General Assembly – and the particular emphasis in this document on EFA and UNESCO's role in the pursuit of the Dakar goals. He also noted that the observations by delegations would serve as an input to the consultative process on the preparation for document 34 C/4, due to start during the first half of 2006.

34. Twenty-two delegates took the floor. They stressed UNESCO's essential role in leading the EFA process describing it as a paramount strategic priority for UNESCO as a whole, encompassing both its coordinating responsibility and role, and its substantive contribution to EFA – including in particular the safeguarding of the right to education and the promotion of quality education. The delegates emphasized the need for UNESCO to remain committed to the entire EFA agenda and to adopt a sector-wide approach to education, focusing in particular on the need to strengthen further activities in secondary education, technical and vocational education, and teacher training as well as the use of ICTs in education, including digital educational games. A call was made for the development of a rapid joint action plan for EFA until 2015, the target date for the MDGs and the EFA goal, and just two years beyond the scope of document 34 C/4. Some delegations also suggested that UNESCO should retain the five functions identified in document 31 C/4.

35. Delegations agreed that document 34 C/4 should include targets and performance indicators that are not only specific, measurable, achievable and accountable but also realistic and time-bound; this would allow proper monitoring and reporting. In this respect, many delegates stressed the need to include both quantitative and qualitative indicators of progress. As regards quantitative indicators, a clear rationale for their choice should be given. They agreed that the C/4 document should rest on the solid foundation of an evaluation of previous activities and results. Some delegates wished to see the number of priorities reduced. However, delegates emphasized that, while changes were necessary to allow for new and promising activities to emerge, document 34 C/4 should not lose continuity of present priorities and objectives.

36. Speakers agreed that efforts should be made to ensure utmost coherence between EFA efforts and UNLD and DESD, as well as with the broader development, peace and security agenda, avoiding duplication of efforts and overly strict separations. Indeed, EFA should be better integrated with the two decades, with appropriate objectives and indicators, and a road map containing targets to be realized every two years. Delegations also supported the valuable work of UNESCO's education institutes in the pursuit of the EFA agenda.

37. Document 34 C/4 should also give new impetus to partnerships across UNESCO's priorities, avoiding overlaps, building on complementarities and the sharing of resources, internal and external. Reflecting linkages with United Nations partners and with civil society was seen as particularly valuable. Many delegations endorsed UNESCO's function as a catalyst and honest broker. Several delegations pointed to the potential of extrabudgetary funding. In general, there was a need for a proper balance between regular and extrabudgetary resources.

38. Delegates all agreed on the need to reinforce activities reflecting the many dimensions of quality education, including education for intercultural understanding, peace, human rights and dialogue, and education for sustainable development. The latter must be included in UNESCO's activities aimed at promoting a dialogue among cultures, civilizations and peoples, and at contributing to the fight against extremism, fanaticism and terrorism. Several delegates welcomed in that context the report of the 2005 Youth Forum as it addresses precisely these issues. Some delegations pointed to the importance of language education in that regard. Teacher training was seen as a critically important activity requiring sustained and substantial attention and support from UNESCO. Delegations also called for emphasis

on the needs of women and girls and other vulnerable groups, and suggested that particular attention be paid to regions and countries seriously lagging behind the achievement of EFA goals. More emphasis on rural education was suggested. Some delegates called for highlighting the E-9 initiative. Strong support was expressed for UNESCO's unique networks, such as the ASPNet and the UNEVOC networks. One delegate called for a framework of action countering the pervasiveness of the drug culture. Overall, strong emphasis was placed on the need for effective intersectoral action and on the pursuit of cross-cutting issues, such as gender issues and human rights.

General debate on item 3.1 "Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)"

39. The Commission examined item **3.1** "Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)" at its first and second meetings on 4 October 2005. The representative of the Director-General introduced the item and document 33 C/7. He emphasized that the 2008-2009 Programme and Budget (34 C/5) would constitute the first biennium of the next Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4) and would therefore need to be prepared within the overall strategic framework provided by that document. He invited delegates to provide their views in particular on the issues identified in paragraphs 3(a) through (m) of document 33 C/7.

40. Sixteen delegates took the floor. They agreed on the importance of providing a specific linkage between document 34 C/5 and the strategic objectives of document 34 C/4 for the four programmes (education, the sciences, culture, and communication and information). Several delegations called for continuity of existing programme priorities, and increased concentration and focus. The major challenge for UNESCO would be to improve its contribution to the achievement of the outcome-oriented and time-bound internationally agreed development goals, in particular those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those adopted at the Dakar World Education Forum. The speakers agreed on the need for a concentration of the programme around the principal and other priorities, which should cover the entire range of EFA goals. They suggested the adoption of a sector-wide approach, integrating in particular secondary education, TVET and teacher education.

41. There was full agreement about the need to reinforce intersectoral action, such as between Major Programme I and Major Programme II with respect to science education or between Major Programme I and Major Programme V on education and the media. Some delegations called for a review of the mainstreaming approaches as they are currently being applied to activities pertaining to Africa, the least developed countries, women and youth.

42. Speakers pointed to the value of flagship activities and projects, with particular attention to literacy, education for sustainable development, HIV/AIDS prevention and the ASPnet.

43. Many delegations urged a continued application and refinement of the results-based programming approach, including the use of quantitative and qualitative expected results, performance indicators and benchmark indicators, to be linked to evaluation and monitoring.

44. Several delegations called for a further decentralization of staff and programme resources, and asked for a strengthened integration of UNESCO programmes and priorities into common United Nations system programming exercises at the country level, including through PRSs, UNDAFs, CCAs and other relevant programming approaches. Extrabudgetary resources and their programmatic impact should be clearly addressed. As regards cooperation with multi- and bilateral partners as well as with civil society actors and the private sector, a clear delineation of respective comparative advantages ("context map") and contributions should be provided. Delegates also highlighted the need to harness the full potential of UNESCO education institutes in a coordinated fashion.

C. Report of Commission III[1]

Introduction

Part I **Major Programme III "Social and human sciences"**

Debate 1

Item **4.2** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007

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Reports of COMEST, IBC and IGBC, and MOST

Part II **Debate on the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4) and on the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (items 3.2 and 3.1, Major Programme II "Natural sciences", and Major Programme III "Social and human sciences")**

Debate 6

Item **3.2** Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005, and approved the decisions recommended by the Commission therein.

Debate 7

Item **3.1** Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

Part III **Major Programme II "Natural sciences"**

Debate 8

Item **4.2** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007

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Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not retained for adoption *in extenso*
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Debate 10

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Item **5.26** Report by the Director-General on a feasibility study for granting the status of a regional institute under the auspices of UNESCO to the Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA) in Brazil

Debate 11

Item **5.14** Proclamation of 2008 as a United Nations international year of Planet Earth

Item **5.30** Proclamation of 2009 as international year of astronomy

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Item **5.10** Proposed establishment of the international centre for water hazard and risk management (ICHARM) in Tsukuba, Japan, under the auspices of UNESCO

Item **5.16** Proposed establishment of an international IHP-HELP centre for water law, policy and science at the University of Dundee, Scotland, UK, under the auspices of UNESCO

Item **5.32** Proposed establishment of the regional water centre for arid and semi-arid zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC) under the auspices of UNESCO, in La Serena, Chile

Debate 13

Item **5.27** Proposed establishment of the European regional centre for ecohydrology in Łódź, Poland, under the auspices of UNESCO

Debate 14

Item **5.20** Proposal for the establishment of the regional centre on urban water management for Latin America and the Caribbean in Cali, Colombia, under the auspices of UNESCO

Reports of IOC, MAB, IGCP, IHP and UNESCO-IHE

Part IV

General debate on item **3.2** “Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)”

General debate on item **3.1** “Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)”

Annexes

Introduction

1. Pursuant to 29 C/Resolution 87 (paras. 1.21 and 1.22) the Executive Board, at its 171st session, recommended to the General Conference the nomination of Mr Julius Oszlanyi (Slovakia) for the office of Chairperson of Commission III. At the second plenary meeting, on 4 October 2005, Mr Julius Oszlanyi was elected Chairperson of Commission III.

2. At its first meeting, on 7 October 2005, the Commission approved the proposals submitted by the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur. The following were elected by acclamation: *Vice-Chairpersons*: United States of America (Mr Gene Whitney), Uruguay (Mr Fernando Lema), Islamic Republic of Iran (Mr Seyed Mohammad Tavakol Kosari), Sudan (Ms Fatima Abd El Mahmoud); *Rapporteur*: Kenya (Mr Jude M. Mathooko).

3. The Commission then unanimously adopted the timetable of work as amended, included in document 33 C/COM.III/1 Rev.

4. The Commission devoted nine meetings between 7 and 12 October 2005 to the examination of the items on its agenda. The agenda was structured into three parts: Part I focused on Major Programme III (Social and Human Sciences); Part II was dedicated to the Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4) and to the Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5); and Part III related to Major Programme II (Natural Sciences).

5. The Commission adopted its report at its tenth meeting on 17 October 2005.

6. Mr Herwig Schopper, Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP), gave a statement on behalf of the Chairpersons of the six international scientific programmes (IBSP, IOC, IGCP, IHP, MAB and MOST). The Joint Statement of the Chairpersons of the six scientific programmes to the 33rd session of the General Conference is attached as an annex to this report.

Part I Major Programme III "Social and human sciences"

DEBATE 1

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007

7. At its first, second and third meetings, the Commission examined item **4.2** "Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007" – Major Programme III "Social and Human Sciences".

8. The representatives of 31 Member States and of one non-governmental organization took the floor on this item.

Recommendations of the Executive Board contained in document 33 C/6

9. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the recommendations of the Executive Board as contained in the relevant paragraphs of document 33 C/6, as well as in document 33 C/6 Add.

Draft resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add.

10. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the following resolutions (33 C/Resolution 35):

(a) the resolution proposed in paragraph 03110 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Programme III.1 "Ethics of science and philosophy", Subprogramme III.1.1 "Ethics of science", as amended orally by the United States of America and by:

(i) the following draft resolutions:

33 C/DR.42[1] (submitted by Kenya) for paragraph (a)(viii);

33 C/DR.53[2] (submitted by Kenya) adding a new paragraph (a)(ix);

(ii) the amendment recommended by the Executive Board contained in paragraph 59 of document 33 C/6;

(b) the resolution proposed in paragraph 03120 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Programme III.1 "Ethics of science and philosophy", Subprogramme III.1.2 "Foresight, philosophy and human sciences, democracy and human security", as amended by the following draft resolution: 33 C/DR.64 (submitted by Nigeria) for paragraph (a)(iv);

(c) the resolution proposed in paragraph 03210 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Programme III.2 "Human rights and social transformation", Subprogramme III.2.1 "Promotion of human rights", as amended by the following draft resolutions:

33 C/DR.24[3] (Islamic Republic of Iran) for paragraph (a)(i)(b) and (a)(i)(c) and (a)(ii), as amended orally by the United States of America;

33 C/DR.71 (submitted by Italy) adding a new paragraph (b), as amended orally by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Uganda and the United States of America;

(d) the resolution proposed in paragraph 03220 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Programme III.2 "Human rights and social transformations", Subprogramme III.2.2 "Social transformations" as amended by draft resolution 33 C/DR.25[4] (Islamic Republic of Iran) for paragraph (a)(ii), as amended orally by the United States of America;

(e) the resolution proposed in paragraph 03300 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning the projects relating to cross-cutting themes, as amended by draft resolution 33 C/DR.72 (Italy), as amended orally by Italy.

Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not retained for adoption *in extenso*

11. The Commission informed the General Conference that the draft resolutions listed below were not retained for inclusion *in extenso* in the records of the General Conference.

12. Having examined **33 C/DR.3** (submitted by Cuba), concerning paragraph 03120 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add., proposing to add a new paragraph in order to ensure the ongoing support to the José Martí Project for International Solidarity, the Commission recommended that the General Conference not retain the amendment proposed, on the understanding that the concerns expressed in this draft resolution are already addressed and that appropriate modalities of action will be reflected in the work plans for 2006-2007.

13. Having examined **33 C/DR.73** (submitted by Italy), concerning paragraph 03220 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add., proposing to add a new paragraph in order to request Member States to develop every possible contact in order to submit to the Executive Board guidelines for cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and in order to invite the Director-General to set up a commission to prepare a guide on sources relating to the history of migrations around the world and to encourage the collection of such sources, the Commission recommended that the General Conference not retain the amendment proposed, on the

1. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution, in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 17 of document 33 C/8 COM.III concerning in particular the budgetary implications.
2. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 18 of document 33 C/8 COM.III concerning in particular the budgetary implications.
3. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution as amended, in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 21 of document 33 C/8 COM.III and taking into account oral comments by the representative of the Director-General.
4. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution as amended, in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 23 of document 33 C/8 COM.III and taking into account oral comments by the representative of the Director-General concerning in particular the budgetary implications.

understanding that, on the initiative of the Social and Human Sciences Sector and in cooperation with the Culture Sector, existing institutes and organizations – especially the International Organization for Migration (IOM) – as well as individual experts will be brought together to exchange information on initiatives and activities concerning the social integration of migrants and documentation regarding the history of migration.

14. Regarding **33 C/DR.34** (submitted by Austria and supported by Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Switzerland), the Commission decided to leave paragraph 05120 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. as it stands, as it will be discussed further in Commission V, and noting that the Commission was in principle in favour with the spirit of document 33 C/DR.34 within the existing 33 C/5 budget proposals.

Draft resolutions withdrawn or not retained

15. The Commission informed the General Conference that 33 C/DR. 56 (submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and United Kingdom) had been withdrawn by the authors within the context of item 4.2 (see paragraph 34 below).

Total budgetary provision for Major Programme III

16. Taken as a whole, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve a total sum of $30,838,000 for Major Programme III, corresponding to $11,652,800 for total programme activities and $19,185,200 for staff costs as indicated in the Draft Appropriation Resolution of 33 C/5 Rev., it being understood that this total amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference concerning the budget ceiling.

Recommendations relating to specific items

DEBATE 2

Item 5.11 Proclamation of a world philosophy day

17. At its third meeting, the Commission examined item **5.11** "Proclamation of a world philosophy day". The representatives of 28 Member States took the floor on this item.

18. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 11 of document 33 C/45, as amended orally by France and the Russian Federation (33 C/Resolution 37).

DEBATE 3

Item 5.4 Celebration of an international year of global consciousness and the ethics of dialogue among peoples

19. At its third meeting, the Commission examined item **5.4** "Celebration of an international year of global consciousness and the ethics of dialogue among peoples". The representatives of 18 Member States took the floor on this item.

20. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 5 of document 33 C/15, as amended orally by Kazakhstan (33 C/Resolution 38).

DEBATE 4

Item 8.2 Draft declaration on universal norms on bioethics

21. At its fourth meeting, the Commission examined item **8.2** "Draft declaration on universal norms on bioethics". The representatives of 49 Member States and one Observer took the floor on this item. During the debate, a number of delegates made statements specifying their Government's interpretation of certain provisions of the Declaration. At their request, these statements are given in Annex II of the present report.

22. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt by acclamation, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in paragraph 32 of document 33 C/22, as amended orally by Indonesia and the United States of America, and the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, as annexed thereto (33 C/Resolution 36).

DEBATE 5

Item 5.28 Report by the Director-General on the advisability of elaborating an international declaration on science ethics to serve as a basis for an ethical code of conduct for scientists

23. At its fourth and fifth meetings, the Commission examined item **5.28** "Report by the Director-General on the advisability of elaborating an international declaration on science ethics to serve as a basis for an ethical code of conduct for scientists". The representatives of 14 Member States and of one non-governmental organization took the floor on this item.

24. Following a vote,* the Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/64 ((33 C/Resolution 39).

Reports of COMEST, IBC and IGBC, and MOST

25. Having examined the reports of COMEST (33 C/REP/21), IBC and IGBC (33 C/REP/13), and MOST (33 C/REP/18), the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of these reports.

Part II Debate on the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4) and on the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (items 3.2 and 3.1, Major Programme II "Natural sciences" and Major Programme III "Social and human sciences"

DEBATE 6

Item 3.2 Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

26. At its third meeting, the Commission examined item **3.2** "Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)". The representatives of 29 Member States took the floor on this item.

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

27. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, draft resolution 33 C/COM.I, II, III, IV, V/DR.2 (submitted by Andorra, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) (33 C/Resolution 1).

28. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, draft resolution 33 C/COM.III/DR.2 (submitted by Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), as amended (33 C/Resolution 2).

DEBATE 7

Item 3.1 Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

29. At its third and fourth meetings, the Commission examined item **3.1** "Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)". The representatives of nine Member States took the floor on this item.

* The result of the vote on an amendment to paragraph 8 of the proposed resolution was the following: 32 against and 28 in favour.

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

30. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, draft resolution 33 C/COM.I, II, III, IV, V/DR.1 (submitted by Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and supported by Barbados and Seychelles) (33 C/Resolution 3).

31. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, draft resolution 33 C/COM.II, III, IV, V/DR.1 (submitted by Australia and Indonesia) (33 C/Resolution 4).

Part III Major Programme II "Natural sciences"

DEBATE 8

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007

32. At its fifth and sixth meetings, the Commission examined item **4.2** "Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007" – Major Programme II "Natural Sciences".

33. The representatives of 48 Member States and of one non-governmental organization took the floor.

Recommendations of the Executive Board contained in document 33 C/6

34. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the recommendations of the Executive Board as contained in the relevant paragraphs for Major Programme II of document 33 C/6, as well as document 33 C/6 Add.

Draft resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add.

35. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the following resolutions (33 C/Resolution 23):

(a) the resolution proposed in paragraph 02110 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Programme II.1 "Science, environment and sustainable development", Subprogramme II.1.1 "Managing water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges";

(b) the resolution proposed in paragraph 02120 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Programme II.1 "Science, environment and sustainable development", Subprogramme II.1.2 "Ecological and earth sciences for sustainable development", as amended by:

  (i) the following draft resolutions:

    33 C/DR.17[1] (submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran) for paragraph (b)(i);

    33 C/DR.66[2] (submitted by Italy) for a new paragraph (c) as amended;

  (ii) the amendments recommended by the Executive Board contained in paragraph 52 of document 33 C/6.

(c) the resolution proposed in paragraph 02130 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Programme II.1 "Science, environment and sustainable development", Subprogramme II.1.3

1. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 4 of document 33 C/8 COM.III, with the understanding that only seed money could be provided while additional funds would have to be sought from extrabudgetary resources.
2. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 5 of document 33 C/8 COM.III.

"UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission", as amended by the following draft resolution:

33 C/DR.61 (submitted by Sudan) for paragraph (a)(iv), as amended;

(d) the resolution proposed in paragraph 02210 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Programme II.2 "Capacity-building in science and technology for development", Subprogramme II.2.1 "Basic and engineering sciences, renewable energy and disaster mitigation", as amended by:

(i) the following draft resolutions:

3 C/DR.31[1] (submitted by Belarus) for paragraph (a)(iii), as amended;

33 C/DR.7 (submitted by France) for paragraph (a)(v);

33 C/DR.28 [2] (submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe) for paragraphs (a)(v) and (a)(vi);

33 C/DR.12 (submitted by Madagascar) for paragraph (a)(vi), renumbered as paragraph (a)(viii), as amended;

(ii) the amendments recommended by the Executive Board contained in paragraphs 53 and 54 of document 33 C/6;

(e) the resolution proposed in paragraph 02220 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Programme II.2 (Capacity-building in science and technology), Subprogramme II.2.2 "Science and technology policies for sustainable development", as amended by the following draft resolutions:

33 C/DR.30[3] (submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania, Benin, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda) for paragraph (a)(iii);

33 C/DR.37[4] (submitted by Monaco) for paragraph (a)(vi), as amended;

33 C/DR.52 [5] (submitted by Costa Rica) for paragraph (a)(x), renumbered as paragraph (a)(xi);

(f) the resolution proposed in paragraph 02310 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education;

(g) the resolution proposed in paragraph 02320 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) (Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics);

(h) the resolution proposed in paragraph 02400 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning the projects relating to cross-cutting themes.

1. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 10 of document 33 C/8 COM.III, i.e. that the amendment be placed as a separate section after (a)(vi) as (a)(vii) and the consequent subparagraphs be renumbered accordingly, and that the Organization could contribute seed money from its regular programme but that the major part of the resources would have to be sought from extrabudgetary sources.
2. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 9 of document 33 C/8 COM.III, bearing in mind that this activity will be sought to be accommodated within the Programme and Budget for Major Programme II and that partnerships need to be enhanced for securing extrabudgetary resources.
3. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 11 of document 33 C/8 COM.III indicating that he is willing to provide seed funding and to mobilize extrabudgetary resources.
4. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 12 of document 33 C/8 COM.III indicating that he is willing to examine the possibility of setting up the proposed committee.
5. The Commission agreed on this draft resolution in the light of the comments made by the Director-General contained in paragraph 14 of document 33 C/8 COM.III agreeing that he is to provide seed funding for such a programme and that he is to mobilize extrabudgetary resources for its implementation.

Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not retained for adoption *in extenso*

36. The Commission informed the General Conference that the draft resolutions listed below were not retained for inclusion *in extenso* in the records of the General Conference.

37. Having examined **33 C/DR.21** (submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran), concerning paragraph 02110, proposing to add at the end of subparagraph (a)(ii), the text "especially in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region", and requesting additional financial resources of $250,000 using regular programme funds and extrabudgetary resources, the Commission recommended that the General Conference decide that the concerns expressed in this draft resolution are already addressed by the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP) that has attached priority to hydrology in arid regions and that efforts will be intensified for this purpose through joint action by the Division of Water Sciences and the Cairo Office.

38. Having examined **33 C/DR.39** (submitted by Kenya), concerning paragraph 02110, proposing to add after subparagraph (a)(v) a new subparagraph (vi), "formulate policies on minimizing transboundary water resources conflicts for sustainable management of common/shared water resources" to further enhance transboundary water cooperation in the Lake Victoria and the Nile basins as well as in other similar basins, and requesting additional financial resources (regular programme: $80,000; extrabudgetary resources: $320,000) for this purpose, the Commission recommended that the General Conference decide that the suggested project be accommodated within the framework of the ongoing project entitled "From Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential" (PCCP) for which efforts will be intensified to raise further financial resources.

39. Having examined **33 C/DR.40** (submitted by Kenya), concerning paragraph 02220, proposing assistance to be given to Member States to develop science, technology and innovation policies for sustainable development and economic growth, and requesting the provision of $500,000 (regular programme: $100,000; extrabudgetary resources: $400,000), the Commission recommended that the General Conference decide that the aims of this draft resolution are common with the DR. 30 and its underlying concerns are already catered for with the adoption of DR. 30 noting that seed funding would be provided and extrabudgetary resources would be mobilized to this end.

40. Having examined **33 C/DR.41** (submitted by Kenya), concerning paragraph 02110, proposing to add a new subparagraph which would "develop and support associated UNESCO-IHE regional centres in developing Member States for water-related research and capacity-building to improve prospects for poverty reduction and sustainable development", for which an amount of $2,000,000 is requested (regular programme: $100,000; extrabudgetary resources: $1,900,000), the Commission recommended that the General Conference decide that the requested amendment is already reflected in paragraph 02110 (subparagraph (vi)) and paragraph 02310 (relating to UNESCO-IHE), that the issue be addressed through the establishment of regional water-related centres in IHP and through the regional capacity-building efforts of UNESCO-IHE, and that seed money be provided to explore the establishing of UNESCO-IHE regional centres in developing countries.

41. Having examined **33 C/DR.77** (submitted by Romania), concerning paragraph 02220, proposing to add a reference to "technical heritage" in subparagraph (a)(vi) as well as adding the same reference in paragraph 04110, subparagraph (a)(ii) to be examined by Commission IV, for which an amount of $100,000 from regular programme and extrabudgetary resources would be needed, the Commission recommended that the General Conference decide that the Culture and Natural Sciences Sectors develop a conceptual framework and a feasibility study on technical heritage for which seed funding would be provided and extrabudgetary resources would be mobilized to conduct the study.

Total budgetary provisions for Major Programme II

42. Taken as a whole, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve a total sum of $55,994,500 for Major Programme II, corresponding to $23,002,000 for total programme activities and $32,992,500 for staff costs as indicated in the Draft Appropriation Resolution of 33 C/5 Rev., it being understood that this total amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference concerning the budget ceiling.

Recommendations relating to specific items

DEBATE 9

Item 5.6 Strategy for establishing a global tsunami warning system

43. At its seventh meeting, the Commission examined item **5.6** "Strategy for establishing a global tsunami warning system". The representatives of 33 Member States took the floor.

44. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 19 of document 33 C/39, as amended orally by Finland (33 C/Resolution 26).

DEBATE 10

45. At its seventh meeting, the Commission examined items **5.9** "Establishment of a regional centre for biotechnology training and education in India, under the auspices of UNESCO", **5.25** "Report by the Director-General on a feasibility study for the establishment of an international centre of excellence in Venezuela under the auspices of UNESCO" and **5.26** "Report by the Director-General on a feasibility study for granting the status of a regional institute under the auspices of UNESCO to the Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA) in Brazil)".

46. The representatives of 21 Member States took the floor on these items.

Item 5.9 Establishment of a regional centre for biotechnology training and education in India, under the auspices of UNESCO

47. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 48 of document 33 C/43 and its Annex as amended orally by Sri Lanka with regard to Article 3, paragraph 2, subparagraph (g) (33 C/Resolution 27).

Item 5.25 Report by the Director-General on a feasibility study for the establishment of an international centre of excellence in Venezuela under the auspices of UNESCO

48. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/61 (33 C/Resolution 34).

Item 5.26 Report by the Director-General on a feasibility study for granting the status of a regional institute under the auspices of UNESCO to the Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA) in Brazil

49. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 55 of document 33 C/62 (33 C/Resolution 32).

DEBATE 11

50. At its eighth meeting, the Commission examined items **5.14** "Proclamation of 2008 as a United Nations international year of Planet Earth" and **5.30** "Proclamation of 2009 as international year of astronomy". The representatives of 23 Member States and of one non-governmental organization took the floor on these items.

Item 5.14 Proclamation of 2008 as a United Nations international year of Planet Earth

51. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in paragraph 10 of document 33 C/49 (33 C/Resolution 24).

Item 5.30 Proclamation of 2009 as international year of astronomy

52. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of document 33 C/67 (33 C/Resolution 25).

DEBATE 12

53. At its eighth meeting, the Commission examined items **5.10** "Establishment of an international centre for water hazard and risk management (ICHARM) in Tsukuba, Japan, under the auspices of UNESCO", **5.16** "Proposal for the establishment of an IHP-HELP centre for water law, policy and science at the University of Dundee, United Kingdom" and **5.32** "Proposed establishment of the Regional Water Centre for Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC) under the auspices of UNESCO, in La Serena (Chile)". The representatives of 20 Member States took the floor on these items.

Item 5.10 Proposed establishment of the international centre for water hazard and risk management (ICHARM) in Tsukuba, Japan, under the auspices of UNESCO

54. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/44 (33 C/Resolution 28).

Item 5.16 Proposed establishment of an international IHP-HELP centre for water law, policy and science at the University of Dundee, Scotland, UK, under the auspices of UNESCO

55. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/53 (33 C/Resolution 31).

Item 5.32 Proposed establishment of the regional water centre for arid and semi-arid zones of Latin American and the Caribbean (CAZALAC) under the auspices of UNESCO, in La Serena, Chile

56. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/69 (33 C/Resolution 29).

DEBATE 13

Item 5.27 Proposed establishment of the European regional centre for ecohydrology, Łódź, Poland, under the auspices of UNESCO

57. At its eighth meeting, the Commission examined item **5.27** "Proposed establishment of the European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology, Łódź, Poland, under the auspices of UNESCO". The representatives of seven Member States took the floor on this item.

58. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/63 (33 C/Resolution 30).

DEBATE 14

Item 5.20 Proposal for the establishment of the regional centre on urban water management for Latin America and the Caribbean in Cali, Colombia, under the auspices of UNESCO

59. At its ninth meeting, the Commission examined item **5.20** "Proposal for the establishment of a regional centre on urban water management under the auspices of UNESCO in Colombia". The representatives of seven Member States and one intergovernmental organization took the floor on this item.

60. The Commission recommends that the General Conference adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution contained in 33 C/COM.III/DR.1 Rev. (33 C/Resolution 33).

Reports of IOC, MAB, IGCP, IHP and UNESCO-IHE

61. Having examined the reports of IOC (33 C/REP/9), MAB (33 C/REP/10), IGCP (33 C/REP/11), IHP (33 C/REP/12), and UNESCO-IHE (33 C/REP/22), the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of these reports. The Chairperson also drew the Commission's attention to document 33 C/INF.14 on the development of the International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP) and strategy of action proposed for 2006-2007.

Part IV

General debate on item 3.2 "Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)"

62. The representative of the Director-General introduced the item and document 33 C/48 together with the relevant portions of document 33 C/6. He highlighted several issues on which Member States were invited to provide guidance and direction, including the scope of UNESCO's future action; the linkage between documents 31 C/4 and 31 C/5; the reflection of UNESCO's mission and functions; the approach to strategic objectives for each of UNESCO's four programmes; the selection of cross-cutting themes and intersectoral approaches; as well as the results-based approach. He noted that the two science sectors were covered by a single science programme in document 34 C/4 and he further stressed the importance for UNESCO to clearly identify its role in a reforming United Nations system, including the contributions to be made at the country level in the context of a unified United Nations response aimed at increasing efficiency and aid effectiveness. He noted the critical importance of UNESCO's contribution to the development of the relevant science and technology components and aspects of coherent national development plans – called for by the 2005 United Nations World Summit Outcome document – which too often were given scant attention. He also noted that the observations by delegations would serve as an input to the consultative process on the preparation for document 34 C/4, which was due to start during the first half of 2006.

63. Twenty-nine delegates took the floor. They all welcomed the opportunity to have a preliminary exchange on the orientations of the future Medium-Term Strategy. Some delegations noted that such an exchange was taking place at an appropriate moment, considering that options for future directions would also be determined by the outcomes of the recent United Nations World Summit, in particular the renewed commitment of the international community to eradicate poverty and to protect the environment and to focus strongly on capacity-building in all activities of the United Nations system. As a self-reflexive exercise, the C/4 process was also seen as an occasion for deepening UNESCO's work, notably through a broad-based inclusive consultation with particular reference to National Commissions and civil society organizations.

64. The critical contribution the sciences can make to alleviating poverty and enhancing the environment was underlined by all speakers, who also called for a strengthening of UNESCO's science programmes. All felt that the science programmes should feature more prominently on the Organization's agenda and that, for that matter, more resources would be required to promote scientific cooperation and capacity-building in science, technology and innovation, not least also to help popularize UNESCO's scientific programmes. The Commission unanimously considered that science, technology and innovation were key to economic growth, development and ultimately poverty eradication, with the social and human sciences providing the ethical, social and cultural context.

65. Many delegations called upon UNESCO to foster cooperative efforts between the natural sciences and the social and human sciences and to integrate more effectively reflection from the six international intergovernmental scientific programmes of UNESCO, providing for synergies and the development of programmes with an interdisciplinary focus. Other guiding principles and challenges for the preparation of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 were mentioned and included: placing emphasis on the catalytic role of the Organization for international cooperation and capacity-building; the need to transcend traditional sectoral divisions in the sciences; the need to enhance the results orientation of the expected outcomes of the Medium-Term Strategy, including the formulation of clear programme objectives as well as specific, measurable and achievable performance indicators and time-bound targets. In all cases, the rationale for the choice of indicators should be given in the interest of transparency. The RBM approach was deemed critical to make the C/4 document more readable, to facilitate discussion on strategic issues and to assess achievements. As programmes needed to be proactive to respond to emerging needs, several delegations expressed the view that the C/4 process should also provide for possible revisions and adjustments in a rolling manner.

66. The need to outline more clearly UNESCO's role within the international community and to delineate the role and activities of other international actors was referred to by many speakers (see also para. 8 below). In this connection, the cross-sectoral nature of many UNESCO programmes (e.g. sustainable development, science education, natural disaster prevention and preparedness, small island developing States) was underlined. A large number of delegations called for an increased level and scope of interdisciplinarity and intersectorality in the design and implementation of UNESCO's programmes, as multidisciplinarity eventually constituted one of the Organization's main comparative advantages. They pointed out that multidisciplinarity placed UNESCO in a unique position to tackle increasingly complex, multifaceted and interrelated processes and issues of a transnational and global nature. It was suggested that the Organization should concentrate on those fields in

which its comparative advantage would be put to best use. Several delegates indicated that an effective contribution by the science sectors to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UNDESD) was particularly important in this regard.

67. The point was also made that UNESCO could not attain any of its objectives alone and needed to work with partners, drawing also on the comparative advantage and strength of other partner organizations. Several Member States felt that given its resource constraints, UNESCO should act as a catalyst and help steer work towards desired outcomes. Emphasizing the intellectual and ethical dimension of UNESCO's work, some speakers underscored the role of UNESCO as a world forum for reflection and strategic guidance. Others felt that while retaining its five functions, UNESCO should focus on action at the country level. Many delegations were of the view that a balance should be struck between these complementary roles. There was, however, broad-based agreement that priority should be given to endogenous capacity-building and sharing of experience, as building national capacities would be key to the attainment of development objectives in UNESCO's area of competence. In particular, UNESCO should help countries to adopt policies that would address national and regional development challenges, including the achievement of internationally agreed development goals and objectives such as the MDGs, as well as urgent global issues, especially those related to climate change and sustainable development.

68. In the context of document 34 C/4, several delegations nevertheless expressed their support for maintaining, not least in the interest of continuity, the principal priorities for both science programmes, "water and associated ecosystems" for Major Programme II and "ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics" for Major Programme III in the next C/5 document. Several delegations felt that the notion of a principal priority should be more inclusive in order for all UNESCO scientific programmes to maintain their strengths and to continue to be of the highest standards. The importance of the basic sciences for developing countries was also stressed as a possible principal priority. Other suggested areas of priority attention included: climate change, disaster prevention and preparedness, minimizing biodiversity loss through sustainable management of resources, renewable energies, the formulation of national strategies in science and technology, the promotion of local and indigenous knowledge systems as well as improving the links between scientists and decision-makers.

General debate on item 3.1 "Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)"

69. The representative of the Director-General introduced the item and document 33 C/7. He emphasized that the Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5) would constitute the first biennium of the next Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4), and would therefore need to be prepared within the overall strategic framework provided by that document. He invited delegates to provide their views in particular on the issues identified in paragraphs 3(a) through 3(m) of document 33 C/7.

70. Representatives of nine Member States took part in the debate. They unanimously reaffirmed the need for ensuring a better articulation between the natural sciences and social and human sciences in addressing the ethical aspects of science and technology. All speakers agreed that UNESCO should continue to give priority attention to the implementation of the recommendations stemming from the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) and identified capacity-building as a primary function of the Organization in document 34 C/5.

71. General support was given to the continuation of the mainstreaming approaches applied to activities pertaining to Africa, least developed countries, women and youth. Several speakers considered that increased attention should be given to the promotion of the status of women in the sciences, with emphasis on capacity-building to ensure their effective and active participation, particularly in democratization and governance processes.

72. The view was expressed that UNESCO should enhance its support for programmes where it has a comparative advantage in relation to other organizations of the United Nations system, especially as regards the pursuit of priority objectives expressed in the 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome document.

73. Many delegations called for an increased level and scope of interdisciplinarity and intersectorality in the design and implementation of UNESCO's programmes in order to bring to bear one of UNESCO's major comparative advantages, namely its multidisciplinarity.

74. All delegations supported the continued emphasis on programme concentration and on results-based management in document 34 C/5. Several speakers expressed the view that performance must be improved with a view to ensuring the realization of expected results. This should be a central feature of document 34 C/5. They further felt that too often the results-based approach was focused on planning and programming processes of management and less so on actual programme results, monitoring and evaluation, which should be in place both at the central and the country levels. In this context, many delegations called for a continued refinement of the quality of the results formulation and of both qualitative and quantitative performance indicators and for the establishment of baselines and targets against which progress could be measured over a certain period of time. The importance of drawing on evaluation findings and recommendations as a basis for programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation as well as for policy development was underlined by a number of delegations.

75. With regard to the designation of programme priorities, all Member States favoured retaining the approach whereby there would be one principal priority for each Major Programme and a limited number of "other" priorities. There was also broad agreement that the current principal priorities ("water and associated ecosystems" for Major Programme II and "ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics" for Major Programme III) should be maintained for document 34 C/5. Some delegations pointed to the need for a holistic perspective, whereby all priorities would need to be mutually supportive and contribute to the overall objectives of UNESCO.

76. In pursuit of the internationally agreed targets in the Millennium Declaration and in the Joint Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, several delegations suggested that in the context of "water and associated ecosystems" as principal priority for Major Programme II emphasis be placed on research and capacity-building. In the area of education for water management the work of UNESCO-IHE was highlighted, given its successful role in building capacities of developing countries. IHE was seen as a global hub in developing knowledge and concepts, notably through the PoWER programme (Partnership for Water Education and Research). It was suggested that areas of focus within the principal priority should also encompass the impact of climate change on water resources, the preparedness to water-related risks and disasters, the enhancement of the eco-hydrological approach, the management of shared groundwater basins and aquifers and the prevention of water-related conflict, biosphere reserves for sustainable development and the role of women in water resources management and sanitation. The need to strengthen cooperation and synergies between IHP and the other UNESCO intergovernmental scientific programmes was also underlined.

77. Strong support was also expressed for priority attention to the management of coastal and marine areas, with particular reference to the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) which was commended for its role in leading the establishment of a global early warning system and for the strong partnerships it has developed for this purpose. In this regard, several Member States acknowledged UNESCO's successful contribution to the United Nations-wide coordination mechanisms of water and oceans.

78. While the principal priority of Major Programme III was overwhelmingly proposed to remain "the ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics", one speaker felt that the management of social transformations (MOST) should become the principal priority for the Major Programme or should at least be given a more prominent place. One delegate suggested that the principal priority for Major Programme III should also encompass the ethics of sustainability, including environmental ethics.

79. Several delegations called for a pause in the formulation of new normative instruments in order for the Organization to address more effectively the implementation of existing instruments through policy, legislation, research and professional activities. They welcomed the suggestion by the Director-General in this respect, in particular his intention to place focus on promoting the dissemination of existing instruments and their translation in legal and political settings at national level.

80. In addition to the support expressed for the principal priorities for Major Programmes II and III and for a priority focus on oceans and social transformations, speakers mentioned the following issues deserving particular attention: capacity-building in science and technology, the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UNDESD), the access of young girls and women to science, the promotion of international cooperation in basic and engineering sciences through IBSP, science policy formulation, the elaboration of sustainable development strategies for the small island developing States (SIDS), and the promotion and management of renewable sources of energy and environmental education.

81. The basic and engineering sciences were cited as being essential factors in the fight against poverty. Many speakers expressed the view that support to the development of regional and national capacities should be scaled up in document 34 C/5. The role of the International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP) was seen as essential and innovative in promoting regional and international cooperation. It would facilitate the transfer and sharing of knowledge and the strengthening of national capacities in the basic sciences and science education. Some delegations considered that all activities should also contribute to combating "brain drain" and overcoming the isolation of researchers in developing countries. One delegation called for a more pronounced treatment of innovation and innovations systems in the science programmes.

82. It was also suggested by some delegations that document 34 C/5 should follow the same format and structure as document 33 C/5.

ANNEX I

Meeting of the Chairs of the

International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP)
International Geoscience Programme (IGCP)
International Hydrological Programme (IHP),
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC),
Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB),
Programme on Management of Social Transformations (MOST)

UNESCO Headquarters, Room B6.19 (Bonvin Building)
5-6 October 2005

Joint statement to the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference

Mr Chairperson,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The idea of the meetings of the Chairs of the UNESCO scientific programmes – the International Geoscience Programme, the International Hydrological Programme, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the Man and the Biosphere Programme – came as a direct follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The task of this Group of Chairs was to forge synergies and to develop projects with an interdisciplinary approach to help UNESCO Member States on the road to sustainable development, thinking globally and acting locally. The Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST) was added in 1995. This year, 2005, the International Basic Sciences Programme was a newcomer to the table, adding a further dimension to potential cooperative efforts. As the Chairperson of this new Programme, and as the representative of this Group of Chairs, I welcome this opportunity to participate in your meeting today.

The Group of Chairs of these scientific programmes met at UNESCO Headquarters on 5 and 6 October. Our mandate was to analyse the results of the previous meetings of this group, to take stock of its evolving role, and to plan for the future.

The Group recognized first and foremost that the role of science in society and governance has never been more important. Governments need science for informed decisions on how to address urgent global issues such as coping with climate change and achieving sustainable development. They need science, technology and innovation as the basic ingredients of all aspects of national and international development, including poverty alleviation and economic growth. The social and human sciences provide governments with the inseparable ethical, social and cultural context. Hence, scientists have an overriding responsibility to help societies to make a transition to deal with all these issues: scientists can, expect and are willing to help political leaders to adopt policies that make sense in the long term.

UNESCO is the main global forum where the political and scientific communities can come together; in addition it is the only nexus for the natural and the social and human sciences. The UNESCO scientific programmes are the main intergovernmental and international programmes which are valid for the developed and the developing world alike. Only UNESCO can provide the framework to set up centres of excellence which promote scientific collaboration and peaceful international relations. I can vouch for this from my personal experience with SESAME – the Centre for Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East – located in Jordan. SESAME was established by UNESCO in 2003 as part of the UNESCO initiative on science for peace, to contribute to a better understanding among people of different traditions, religions and political systems.

The Group of Chairs examined the current status of science in UNESCO. We consider that today, science is not making its full potential contribution to UNESCO objectives. Not only are more resources required, but also the science programmes are little known and under-used locally, nationally and internationally. It is time to recommit UNESCO to science. One immediate opportunity would be the new Medium-Term Strategy (2008-

2013) which would be prepared soon after this General Conference. The Group would be ready and willing to contribute its advice if so asked.

For this, UNESCO's role in providing scientific advice within the United Nations system should be acknowledged and strengthened.

Within UNESCO itself, measures should be taken to ensure that our scientific programmes maintain their strengths and are of the highest scientific quality. Programmes need to be proactive to timely respond to emerging needs. Their governance structures should be re-examined to better mainstream them with government policy. New ways of fund-raising should be tested. Synergisms and interdisciplinary projects should be built in areas such as the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, cities, natural disaster prevention and preparedness, coastal regions and small islands, and traditional knowledge. An integrated scientific approach should be actively promoted. For example, in relation to obtaining sound basic data and ground truth for the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), better use should be made of UNESCO's World Heritage sites, the World Network of Biosphere Reserves and Geoparks. Above all, new measures should be taken to popularize UNESCO's scientific programmes to political leaders, the general public and to the scientists and the scientific community themselves.

The Group of the Chairs of the science programmes of UNESCO stands ready and intends to contribute to the debate on the future evolution of science in UNESCO and its application for the benefit of humankind.

Thank you.

Professor Herwig Schopper, Chair, International Basic Sciences Programme, and

Professor Amos Bein, Member of the Working Group on Hydrogeology
of the International Geoscience Programme
Eng. Mohammed Hamisu Ibrahim, Vice-Chair, International Hydrological Programme
Dr David Pugh, Chair, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
Dr Günter Köck, Vice-Chair, Man and the Biosphere Programme
Professor Tuomo Melasuo, Vice-Chair, Management of Social Transformations Programme

ANNEX II

Statements on the interpretation of specific provisions of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights

Belgium

Belgium joins the many delegations to have backed the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights by the General Conference. The text is a very good compromise and we are particularly pleased by the importance it accords to respect for human rights. Nevertheless, Belgium would like to clarify its interpretation of the text on two points.

With regard to Articles 6(a) and 7(a), Belgium declares that, in accordance with its domestic law, it will interpret these provisions as follows: when, in an emergency, appropriate consent or authorization cannot be obtained, any medical intervention for the benefit of the person concerned may be effected without delay.

With regard to Article 14(b)(i), Belgium declares that it will interpret the term “health care” to include reproductive health care.

Canada

Canada expresses support for the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. This Declaration is the product of tremendous effort by UNESCO Member States, and we congratulate those that have been involved in this successful endeavour.

The Declaration does not create new human rights, but it does promote respect for existing human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are to be accorded significant consideration when States and others formulate policy and programmes. With respect to Article 2(iii), Canada will interpret the phrase “respect for the life of human beings” in a manner consistent with existing Canadian and international human rights law.

Canada considers Articles 26 and 27 to be of particular significance. They ensure that the principles are understood to be complementary and interrelated, and that if the application of the principles is to be limited, this is to be done so by law, consistent with international human rights law. Accordingly, and as required by Article 6, exceptions to the principle of consent are to be consistent with Article 27 of the Declaration. Equally, Article 9 is to be interpreted in a manner consistent with Article 27. Further, the reference in Article 9 to consent refers back to the requirements of Article 6.

While the environmental dimensions might be relevant in resolving any particular bioethical issue in the medical and life sciences fields, the Declaration does not set down any rules governing the substantive consideration of environmental issues. More precisely, with regard to Article 17, the reference to “appropriate access and utilization of biological and genetic resources” references and acknowledges that it is the rules contained in the current international regime on access and benefit-sharing that govern the access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits resulting from their use.

Germany

Germany aligns itself with the consensus on the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights and would like to make the following statement:

Germany welcomes the UNESCO Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights as a milestone of international standard-setting in the field of bioethics. For the first time ever States have agreed on exacting common minimum standards on ethical issues related to medicine and life sciences that are designed to guide States in the formulation of their legislation and guide the actions of all those who work in medical practice and biological research.

Given Germany’s past, the question of research on persons who are unable to give their consent, research which does not have any potential direct therapeutic benefit to the individual is still a highly sensitive issue that is intensively debated both in Parliament and among the general public.

Above all, in cases where state or public bodies act as the legal guardians of such persons who are in psychiatric care, in children’s homes or nursing homes, there may be conflicting interests as regards the approval of research projects whenever those state bodies also have an interest.

German law provides the necessary maximum protection for persons who lack the capacity to consent by setting particularly strict limits on research that is of benefit to groups, rather than the individual concerned. Germany believes that it is of great importance that a strict interpretation of the conditions on research of benefit to groups also prevails at international level.

Germany thus reaffirms its position on research on persons lacking the capacity to consent and approves the Declaration on Bioethics with the express note that the determination of international minimum standards that differ from German legislation does not give the Federal Republic of Germany any cause to deviate from the stricter German legal standards.

Germany explains its understanding of Articles 4, 7, and 9 as follows:

Article 4: In medical prevention, diagnosis or treatment, the *direct* benefit to the patient, in research; the *direct* or *indirect* benefits to research participants or other affected individuals should be maximized: Any possible harm, to the patient or research participants should be minimized.

Article 7: The conditions stated in Article 7(b), second sentence are cumulative. They are additions to the conditions contained in Article 7(a) and 7(b), first sentence.

Article 9: This Article is understood in line with the principle of consent, i.e. that a change of purpose for the use of personal data requires a new consent by the person concerned.

Japan

The Government of Japan supports that the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights would be adopted at this General Conference on the premise that the Declaration is, in legal terms, non-binding.

However, we must express our concern, which still exists on Article 6(a). Although we agree that “informed consent” is very important, we should also take into consideration the reality that on some occasions it is difficult for medical doctors to give all the relevant information and receive explicit consent of the patients. We therefore still consider that simple “consent” is appropriate in this Article concerning medical diagnosis and treatment. However, in the interest of achieving a consensus we would like to support the present draft as it stands.

Netherlands

The Netherlands supports the endorsement of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. The Declaration can be a useful instrument for various countries. Besides this, it also offers UNESCO a framework of reference to elaborate on different themes, for example “informed consent” towards research.

The Netherlands welcomes in particular the respect for the life of human beings as referred to in Article 2(iii), but would like to state that this provision will be interpreted in consistency with its domestic law and international human rights law.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom has carefully considered its position with regard to this Declaration. We feel that the revised text following the June meeting of experts represents an outcome with which we are content.

The United Kingdom’s interpretation, consistent with international and domestic law, with regard to the Articles 7(b) and 9 of the current draft, is the following:

First, Article 7(b), the United Kingdom interprets this as research involving those without capacity to consent should be carried out for his and/or her potential health benefit as research is about innovation and uncertainty.

Second, Article 9, we interpret that information not to be used or disclosed for purposes other than those for which it was collected or consented to, relates to confidential personal information. For the United Kingdom, confidential personal information should not be used or disclosed in a form that may identify the person concerned but there are separate issues in the use of anonymized and non-confidential information.

United States of America

The United States is pleased to be able to join consensus on the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. Although far from perfect, this document helps to provide a basic framework of ethical principles to guide States in the development of their domestic legislation and policies.

The United States believes it is particularly important that this Declaration is aimed at ensuring fundamental freedoms and respect for the life of human beings. The United States fully endorses the Declaration's recognition that respect for human dignity and human rights requires respect for the life of human beings. The United States, moreover, applauds the primacy accorded to human dignity, which is the basis for human rights.

As stated in the Preamble, this Declaration is to be understood in a manner consistent with domestic and international law. The United States has long been a leader in applying bioethical principles to biomedical research and the delivery of health care. In our legislation, rules, court decisions, and administrative actions and policies, we have grappled with the many difficult issues that inevitably arise in implementation of the principles of the Declaration. We have joined the Declaration, therefore, on the basis of the understanding that the Declaration is to be understood in a manner consistent with our domestic law.

Alongside the ethical principles it states, the Declaration articulates the hope that progress in science and technology will advance the health and well being of the people of the world. These goals can be achieved only if innovators are assured that they will be rewarded for their genius, their efforts and the resources they devote to it. The United States emphasizes, in accepting this Declaration, the critical role that intellectual property, and the protection of it, play in fostering medical, scientific, and technological research and development, and in making the fruit of human creativity widely available. As recognized in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the right to own property is a basic right, on which so many others depend, and everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from their scientific, literary or artistic production. Everyone benefits by the recognition and protection of those rights.

D. Report of Commission IV[1]

Introduction

Debate 1

Item **4.2** Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007
– Part II.A: Major Programme IV "Culture"

Draft resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add.
Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not retained for adoption *in extenso*
Draft resolutions withdrawn or not retained
Total budgetary provision for Major Programme IV

Debate 2

Item **3.2** Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

Draft resolution for adoption *in extenso* in the Records of the General Conference

Debate 3

Item **3.1** Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* in the Records of the General Conference

Debate 4

Item **5.15** Universal Forum of Cultures – 2007 in Monterrey, Mexico

Item **5.12** Strategy to facilitate the restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural property

Report on the 2004-2005 activities and the thirteenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation

Item **5.13** Cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War

Debate 5

Item **8.3** Preliminary report by the Director-General setting out the situation to be regulated and the possible scope of the regulating action proposed, accompanied by the preliminary draft of a convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 20th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005, and approved the decisions recommended by the Commission therein.

Debate 6

Item **5.34** 31st biennial ITI World Congress (Manila, Philippines)

Item **5.22** The South-South Cultural Forum in UNESCO

Debate 7

Item **5.31** Proposal for the establishment of a regional centre for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (Cusco, Republic of Peru), under the auspices of UNESCO

Item **5.37** Africa Position Paper on the State of World Heritage in Africa and Proposal for the Creation of an African World Heritage Fund

Item **5.5** The misuse of religious symbols and expressions

Item **5.2** Jerusalem and the implementation of 32 C/Resolution 39

Item **5.3** Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

Annex

Explanation of vote on item 8.3

Introduction

1. Pursuant to 29 C/Resolution 87 (paras. 1.21 and 1.22), the Executive Board, at its 171st session (171 EX/Decision 33), recommended to the General Conference the nomination of Mr Jaime Nualart (Mexico) for the office of Chairperson of Commission IV. At the second plenary session, on 3 October 2005, Mr Jaime Nualart was elected Chairperson of Commission IV.

2. At its first plenary session, on 13 October 2005, the Commission approved the proposals of the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur. The following were elected by acclamation: *Vice-Chairpersons*: Italy (H.E. Mr Giuseppe Moscato), Uzbekistan (H.E. Mr Alisher Ikramov), South Africa (Professor Itumeleng Mosala), China (Mr Li Jiangang); *Rapporteur*: Lebanon (Mr Alexandre Najjar).

3. The Commission then adopted the timetable of work presented in document 33 C/COM.IV/1.Prov.

4. The Commission devoted nine meetings, between 13 October (morning) and 20 October (morning) to examining the items on its agenda.

5. The Commission adopted its report at its ninth meeting on the morning of Thursday 20 October. The report includes the Commission's recommendations to the General Conference on each of the items on its agenda.

DEBATE 1

Item 4.2 Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part II.A: Major Programme IV "Culture"

6. At its second, third and fourth meetings, the Commission examined item **4.2** "Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007" – Part II.A: Major Programme IV "Culture" (33 C/5, 33 C/5 Rev., 33 C/5 Rev. Add.). The representatives of 65 Member States, one observer and six non-governmental organizations took the floor.

7. The Commission then considered the resolutions proposed for Major Programme IV and the draft amendments submitted by Member States, and took decisions on those recommendations. The Commission concluded its debate at its fourth meeting, on the afternoon of Friday 14 October.

Draft resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add.

8. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the following resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. in the light of the recommendations of the Executive Board contained in documents 33 C/6 and Add., and invite the Director-General to take them into account in the preparation of document 33 C/5 Approved. (33 C/Resolution 40):

(a) the resolution proposed in paragraph 04110 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add concerning Subprogramme IV.1.1 "Reinforcing capacity-building for the protection of World Heritage";

(b) the resolution proposed in paragraph 04120 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Subprogramme IV.1.2 "Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage";

(c) the resolution proposed in paragraph 04130 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Subprogramme IV.1.3 "Protecting and rehabilitating cultural heritage" as amended by:

> 33 C/DR.65 (submitted by Italy and supported by Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Iceland, Kuwait, Morocco[o], Mali, Nigeria, Philippines, Tunisia, Czech Republic and Serbia and Montenegro);

(d) the resolution proposed in paragraph 04140 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Subprogramme IV.1.4 "Protecting cultural property";

(e) the resolution proposed in **paragraph 04210** of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Subprogramme IV.2.1 "Developing cultural policies" as amended by:

> 33 C/DR.70 (submitted by Italy) concerning paragraph 04210(a);

(f) the resolution proposed in paragraph 04220 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Subprogramme IV.2.2 “Promoting intercultural dialogue” as amended by:

33 C/DR.48 (submitted by the Dominican Republic) concerning paragraph 04220(a)(ii) as amended in the light of the comments of the Director-General;

(g) the resolution proposed in paragraph 04230 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Subprogramme IV.2.3 “Sustaining cultural industries and crafts”;

(h) the resolution proposed in paragraph 04300 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning projects relating to cross-cutting themes in Major Programme IV.

Recommendations of the Commission concerning the other draft resolutions not accepted for adoption *in extenso*

9. The Commission informed the General Conference that the draft resolutions listed below were examined, but not retained for adoption *in extenso*, it being understood that the Director-General would take the concerns expressed therein into account in the implementation of the final programme in document 33 C/5, as indicated in its observations contained in document 33 C/8 COM.IV:

33 C/DR.37 (submitted by Monaco and supported by Benin, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Spain, Togo and Tunisia) concerning paragraph 04110 Rev. After examining 33 C/DR.37, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt that draft resolution, it being understood that extrabudgetary resources would be sought to support an intersectoral regional plan of action for the Mediterranean maritime heritage, to promote the *Rencontres Internationales* and establish a Committee in cooperation with the Science Sector and for the contribution of science and culture to sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

33 C/DR.77 (submitted by Romania and supported by France, Morocco, Monaco and Philippines) for paragraph 04110 Rev. After examining 33 C/DR.77 the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt that draft resolution, it being understood that attention would be given to safeguarding the technical heritage.

33 C/DR.58 (submitted by Benin and supported by Côte d’Ivoire and Mali) concerning paragraph 04120 Rev. After examining 33 C/DR.58 the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt that draft resolution, it being understood that extrabudgetary resources would be sought to support national and subregional policies and strategies aimed at strengthening the promotion of African national languages.

33 C/DR.36 (submitted by Switzerland and supported by Austria and the Czech Republic) relating to paragraph 04130(a)(ii). Having examined document 33 C/DR.36, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt this draft resolution, it being understood that extrabudgetary resources will be sought in order to develop UNESCO’s electronic database of national cultural heritage laws.

33 C/DR.59 (submitted by Niger and supported by Algeria, Benin, Congo, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa) relating to paragraph 04210. Having examined document 33 C/DR.59, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt this draft resolution, it being understood that mention would be made of trans-Saharan meetings in “*Strategic approaches*” in document 33 C/5 Approved.

33 C/DR.6 (submitted by Oman and supported by Afghanistan, Algeria, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mexico, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen) relating to paragraph 04220. Having examined document 33 C/DR.6, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt this draft resolution, it being understood that it could be the subject of a Participation Programme request for the organization of a seminar on the concept of “*cultural capitals*” and the development of intercultural dialogue.

33 C/DR.23 (submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran) relating to paragraph 04220. Having examined document 33 C/DR.23, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt this draft resolution, it being understood that extrabudgetary resources could be mobilized for raising youth’s awareness on intercultural dialogue on an interregional basis.

33 C/DR.29 (submitted by Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and

supported by Côte d'Ivoire) relating to paragraph 04220. Having examined document 33 C/DR.29, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt this draft resolution, it being understood that extrabudgetary resources will be sought for the "*Roads to Independence: the African Liberation Heritage*" project and mention would be made of the importance of "*Roads to Independence: the African Liberation Heritage*" in "*Strategic approaches*" in document 33 C/5 Approved.

33 C/DR.34 (submitted by Austria and supported by Hungry, Luxembourg, Monaco, Poland, Slovakia and Switzerland) relating to paragraph 05120. Having examined document 33 C/DR.34, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt this draft resolution, it being understood that support would be provided for the promotion of linguistic diversity, in particular during the *International Year of Languages 2008*.

Draft resolutions withdrawn or not retained

33 C/DR.47 (submitted by the Dominican Republic) relating to paragraph 04110;

33 C/DR.49 (submitted by Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic) relating to paragraph 04110;

33 C/DR.10 (submitted by Canada and supported by Italy) relating to paragraphs 04120(b) and 04130(b); 33 C/DR.50 (submitted by Argentina) relating to paragraph 04120;

33 C/DR.4 (submitted by Cuba) relating to paragraph 04210;

33 C/DR.22 (submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran) relating to paragraph 04210;

33 C/DR.60 (submitted by Sudan) relating to paragraph 04220.

Total budgetary provision for Major Programme IV

10. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve a total sum of $50,574,600 for Major Programme IV, corresponding to $16,701,200 for total programme activities and $33,873,400 for staff costs as indicated in the Draft Appropriation Resolution in 33 C/5 Rev., it being understood that this total amount is subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference concerning the budget ceiling.[1]

DEBATE 2

Item 3.2 Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

11. The representative of the Director-General, Mr Hans d'Orville, introduced the item and the background document contained in document 33 C/48 together with the relevant portions of document 33 C/6. He noted that the observations by delegations would serve as an input to the consultative process on the preparation for document 34 C/4, which was due to start during the second half of 2006. He also mentioned that 2013, the last year of the Medium-Term Strategy, was rather close to the target year of 2015 for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. Mr d'Orville highlighted several issues on which Member States were invited to provide guidance and direction, including the scope of UNESCO's future action; UNESCO's mission and functions; the choice of strategic objectives for each of UNESCO's four programmes; the selection of cross-cutting themes; the results-based approach, which is reflected in the formulation of "expected outcomes" for each strategic objective. Mr d'Orville further stressed the importance for UNESCO to clearly identify its role in a reforming United Nations system, including the contributions to be made at the country level in the context of a unified United Nations response aimed at increasing efficiency and aid effectiveness and to focus on the potential contribution of a culture component in the UNDAF context.

12. Nineteen delegates, one observer and one representative of a non-governmental organization took the floor. They welcomed the opportunity to have a preliminary exchange on the orientations of the future Medium-Term Strategy.

1. In relation to this item, the United States of America requested that the statement below be reproduced *in extenso*:

"Delegations will recall that yesterday we expressed our concern with adopting a budget that contained provisions for a convention that has not yet been discussed or adopted. As I also mentioned yesterday, we would like to see funds in the Culture Sector go to programmes that strive for real results. This includes, for example, UNESCO's flagship programme, the World Heritage Programme.

Nothing has changed since we made that intervention. I want to make clear that while we are not calling for a vote now, we will not be in a position to vote for a Programme and Budget that contains provisions for funding the costs of a convention with which we do not agree. Though we hope that negotiations will result in a convention that can enjoy consensus adoption next week, we do not yet know if that will be possible."

They underlined the need to ensure a close linkage between document 34 C/4 and the biennial C/5 documents, also in light of the recent World Summit Outcome of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2005, where in the view of some delegates the fight against poverty had emerged as the overarching objective for the United Nations system. They expressed satisfaction with the structure and scope of document 31 C/4, including the five functions defined for UNESCO which should be preserved. At the same time, however, many delegates stressed the need for enhanced intersectorality and for a more refined results-based programming, budgeting, management and monitoring approach. Several delegates also felt that a reduction in priorities and the number of strategic objectives was desirable, particularly with a view to facilitating strategic coherence and a clearer resource allocation through the biennial programme and budget documents (C/5). One delegate called for a more rigorous enforcement of "sunset clauses" in the execution of the programme.

13. Several delegates commended UNESCO's unique mandate and competence in the field of culture and cultural policy and the need to articulate this comparative advantage more clearly. They stressed the proactive role of UNESCO in addressing the consequences of globalization, and called for a new visibility and efficiency along with a clear vision that will guide UNESCO's work and ability to act as an innovative intellectual forum. The importance of enhancing the synergy between the field office structures and Headquarters was also emphasized. One delegate invited UNESCO to seek added impact through the formulation and selection of cross-cutting themes and innovative flagships that should be linked to the MDGs.

14. Many delegates proposed that the protection of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, should remain a key priority and a high profile flagship of UNESCO's culture programme. In this connection, several delegates proposed that the elaboration of new normative instruments be put on hold and that efforts should rather be directed towards the consolidation and implementation of existing instruments. A large number of delegates proposed that the protection and principles of cultural diversity be the key strategic objective of the next Medium-Term Strategy. Some delegates suggested developing an increased synergy and articulation between the two strategic objectives – protection of cultural heritage and promotion of cultural diversity – while maintaining a clear linkage to intercultural dialogue and conflict prevention. The continued relevance of the Stockholm Action Plan was noted in this regard and it was also proposed that the follow-up to the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions could provide strategic guidance for document 34 C/4, as a new international framework for cultural policies.

15. Delegates further emphasized UNESCO's unique mandate allowing for intersectorality, integration and synergy among all its Major Programmes, and they called for a much larger number of intersectoral programmes. The United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development was highlighted as a unique opportunity for increased intersectoral cooperation, and the connectivity of World Heritage actions with the work of all UNESCO's programme sectors was equally underscored. Some delegations also suggested that the recommendations of the recent Youth Forum in that regard be taken on board.

16. UNESCO was called upon to develop further the conceptual aspects related to both the Delors and the Pérez de Cuéllar Reports in the light of the cultural consequences of globalization in a rapidly changing world, including increased cultural vulnerability. In this regard, one delegate stressed the importance of striking an appropriate balance between cultural tourism and conservation, between development and conservation and between commercial gains and conservation. Several proposals for new or renewed programmatic focus were made by the delegations. Among them, it was suggested new impetus should be given to cultural rights, including women's rights and the rights of immigrants; to the ratification and/or implementation of relevant conventions fighting illicit traffic of cultural heritage; to the protection of cultural property through the conservation of collections and endangered movable cultural property, and to the digitization of cultural heritage, thus establishing a future link to sustainable development and creativity. It was also proposed to enhance language-related activities with a new emphasis on minority languages; and to renew the focus on the status of artists, also in light of the forthcoming World Conference on Arts Education. Attention was also drawn to the significance of continuing to promote cultural industries, especially benefiting Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

17. The representative of the Director-General commented on issues raised in the debate and indicated that the various proposals made would be communicated as an input to the various consultations to be organized by the Director-General for the preparation of document 34 C/4 in the first half of 2006.

Draft resolution for adoption *in extenso* in the Records of the General Conference

18. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution with a view to its inclusion *in extenso* in the Records of the General Conference: 33 C/COM.I, II, III, IV, V/DR.2 (submitted by Andorra, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary,

Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) (33 C/Resolution 1).

DEBATE 3

Item 3.1 Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

19. The representative of the Director-General, Mr Hans d'Orville, introduced the item and the background document contained in document 33 C/7. He pointed out that the Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5) would constitute the first biennium falling within the period of the new Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4), and would therefore have to be prepared in response to the overall strategic framework of that document. Member States were invited to provide guidance and direction, in particular on the issues identified in paragraphs 3(a) through 3(m) of document 33 C/7.

20. In the subsequent debate, seven Member States and one representative of a non-governmental organization took the floor. The delegates reiterated that as the only United Nations agency with a mandate in culture, UNESCO should seek to further strengthen its comparative advantage and maintain its lead role in this domain. Maintaining clear and visible linkages between documents 34 C/4 and 34 C/5 was of paramount importance. Likewise, continued efforts should be made to concentrate the programme around the strategic objectives as defined in document 34 C/4. With regard to the formulation of intersectoral subjects, some delegates requested that they be more oriented towards development-related topics, thereby underlining that UNESCO should pursue its efforts to advocate the crucial role of culture in national and international development strategies.

21. Some delegates also suggested that UNESCO's activities in the area of protection and safeguarding of World Heritage should continue to be a priority for the Culture Sector. Many Member States emphasized the need for a more equitable approach to conservational efforts and the importance of strengthening the credibility of the World Heritage List through a balanced geographical representation of the cultural and natural sites. Efforts to protect and to enhance contemporary creativity, creative arts, artistic expressions and the rights of artists were also considered important. Several delegates strongly emphasized their commitment to the safeguarding and promotion of cultural diversity, and to the adoption of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Delegations outlined the essential importance of the development of cultural industries and policies as well as of increased efforts in the area of capacity-building in Member States.

22. There was general and widespread agreement about the significance of strengthened intersectoral as well as interdisciplinary action in document 34 C/5. Close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, also with a view to avoiding duplication, was recommended. In that respect, some delegations placed particular emphasis on the interrelatedness of culture and education such as the need to highlight the cultural import on the EFA agenda. It was also proposed to seek enhanced synergy between culture and development and culture and the media. In the same vein, delegates requested that document 34 C/5 should to an even higher degree underline the Sector's potential to promote intercultural and interfaith dialogue and its role in combating fanaticism, extremism and terrorism. UNESCO was equally encouraged to address the cultural aspects of violence in the mass media, to focus its efforts on the return of cultural goods, and to accommodate new initiatives within the "cultural routes" programme. The importance of initiatives such as the Global Alliance was highlighted, especially its contribution to the promotion of cultural industries in developing countries.

23. The representative of the Director-General replied to questions raised during the debate, emphasizing that the statements and observations made by the delegations in Commission IV would become an input to the consultative process to be launched by the Director-General for the preparation of document 34 C/5.

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

24. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the following draft resolutions with a view to their inclusion *in extenso* in the Records of the General Conference: 33 C/COM.I, II, III, IV, V/DR.1 (submitted by Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) and 33 C/COM.II, III, IV, V/DR.1 (submitted by Australia) (33 C/Resolution 3).

DEBATE 4

25. At its fifth meeting the Commission examined items **5.15** "Universal Forum of Cultures – 2007 in Monterrey, Mexico", **5.12** "Strategy to facilitate the restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural property", and **5.13** "Cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War".

26. The representatives of 77 Member States, one observer and one non-governmental organization took the floor.

Item 5.15 Universal Forum of Cultures – 2007 in Monterrey, Mexico

27. Having examined document 33 C/50, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in that document, *in extenso*, with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 43).

Item 5.12 Strategy to facilitate the restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural property

28. After examining document 33 C/46, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 8 of that document, as amended by draft resolution 33 C/COM.IV/DR.2 (submitted by Greece and supported by Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Benin, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kuwait, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Switzerland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and in the light of the debates, with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 44).

29. After examining the report of the of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation on its activities (2004-2005) and on its 13th session, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of this report.

Item 5.13 Cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War

30. After examining document 33 C/47, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 8 of that document, as amended in the light of the debates (33 C/Resolution 45).[1]

DEBATE 5

Item 8.3 Preliminary report by the Director-General setting out the situation to be regulated and the possible scope of the regulating action proposed, accompanied by the preliminary draft of a convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions

31. At its sixth and seventh meetings, the Commission examined item **8.3** "Preliminary report by the Director-General setting out the situation to be regulated and the possible scope of the regulating action proposed, accompanied by the preliminary draft of a convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions".

32. The representatives of 79 Member States, including the United Kingdom on behalf of the European Union (with which Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey associated themselves), Panama on behalf of the Latin America and the Caribbean group, Costa Rica on behalf of the Group of 77 (with which China associated itself), Cape Verde on behalf of the Latin Union, and South Africa on behalf of the Africa group, as well as two observers and eight non-governmental organizations took the floor.

33. At the end of this debate, the Commission examined 33 C/COM.IV/DR.4 and 33 C/COM.IV/DR.4 Corr. (English and Arabic only) (submitted by the United States of America). The Commission, by means of a vote by show of hands, recommended that the General Conference not adopt this draft resolution.

34. The Commission then examined documents 33 C/23, 33 C/23 Add., 33 C/23 Corr. (French only) and 33 C/23 Corr.2 (French only) and recommended in a vote by show of hands that the General Conference adopt the preliminary draft of a convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions as a UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions as contained in Annex V to document 33 C/23. Following the vote by show of hands, five representatives of Member States wished to place on record their explanations of vote, which are annexed to this report.

1. The United States of America has requested that the following statement be reproduced *in extenso*:
   "The United States delegation endorses the statement by the Director-General of UNESCO to encourage Member States to agree to a pause in the elaboration of standard-setting instruments at UNESCO."

35. Finally, the Commission examined document 33 C/COM.IV/DR.3 Rev. (submitted by Japan and supported by Afghanistan) and recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution, without amendments, by means of a vote by show of hands with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 41).

DEBATE 6

36. At its seventh meeting, the Commission examined items **5.34** "31st biennial International Theatre Institute World Congress (Manila, Philippines)" and **5.22** "The South-South Cultural Forum in UNESCO".

Item 5.34 31st biennial International Theatre Institute World Congress (Manila, Philippines)

37. The representatives of five Member States took the floor.

38. After examining draft resolution 33 C/COM.IV/DR.1 (submitted by Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand and supported by Belarus, China, Costa Rica on behalf of the Group of 77, Iceland and Romania), the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution, without amendments, with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 48).

Item 5.22 The South-South Cultural Forum in UNESCO

39. The representative of Costa Rica, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and of China, introduced this item, stating that the proposed South-South Cultural Forum was the outcome of a consensus in the Group of 77 and China, in particular in the context of the Second South Summit of the G-77 and China (Doha, September 2005). Following informal consultations in the UNESCO Secretariat, and in agreement with the representatives of the Group of 77 and China at the United Nations, it was decided to propose that the Forum be held within the framework of the UNESCO General Conference at its 34th session through a consolidated document. The Group of 77 and China considered that it was necessary to support this initiative presented by the Dominican Republic and Benin in order to stimulate dialogue between Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean with a view to promoting, on an interregional basis, a mechanism to help to bring closer together peoples and cultures marked by shared historical processes, and a positive enhancement of these processes through respect for cultural diversity. In this connection, the representative of the Dominican Republic informed the Commission that this item would be the subject of a detailed explanatory note which would be submitted by its authors to the Member States of UNESCO and the Secretariat with a view to a more far-reaching discussion at the 34th session of the General Conference. During the discussion, several speakers (Iceland, Brazil, China, South Africa and Pakistan) endorsed the proposal. At the end of the debate, the Commission took note of the information provided by the authors of the proposal during the debate.

DEBATE 7

40. At its eighth meeting, the Commission examined items **5.31** "Proposal for the establishment of a regional centre for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (Cusco, Republic of Peru), under the auspices of UNESCO", **5.37** "African position paper on the state of World Heritage in Africa and proposal for the creation of an African World Heritage Fund" **5.5** "The misuse of religious symbols and expressions", **5.2** "Jerusalem and the implementation of 32 C/Resolution 39", and **5.3** "Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories".

41. The representatives of 50 Member States, one observer and one non-governmental organization took the floor for this debate.

Item 5.31 Proposal for the establishment of a regional centre for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (Cusco, Republic of Peru), under the auspices of UNESCO

42. After examining documents 33 C/68 and 33 C/68 Corr. (Arabic, English, Chinese, French and Russian only), the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 10 of the above-mentioned document, without amendments, with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 46).

Item 5.37 Africa Position Paper on the State of World Heritage in Africa and Proposal for the Creation of an African World Heritage Fund

43. After considering document 33 C/COM.IV/DR.5 (submitted by Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, China, Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Lesotho, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Senegal,

South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe and supported by the Seychelles), the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt that draft resolution, without amendment, with a view to its inclusion *in extenso* in the Records of the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 47).

Item 5.5 The misuse of religious symbols and expressions

44. After considering document 33 C/16, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 7 of that document, as amended in the light of the debates, with a view to its inclusion in the Records of the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 49).

Item 5.2 Jerusalem and the implementation of 32 C/Resolution 39

45. After considering documents 33 C/13 and 33 C/13 Add., the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/13 Add. by consensus and without debate with a view to its inclusion *in extenso* in the Records of the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 50).

Item 5.3 Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

45. After examining documents 33 C/14 and 33 C/14 Add., the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 2 by consensus and without debate with a view to its inclusion *in extenso* in the Records of the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 70).

ANNEX

Explanation of vote on item 8.3

Japan

Mr Chairperson, I'd like to state the reason of my vote for the record.

I'd like to congratulate all the people concerned for the adoption of this important Convention.

We supported the adoption of the Convention on the premise that our draft resolution, 33 C/DR.3 Rev., will be adopted.

The purpose of our DR is to confirm that this Convention pertains to the field of culture, and that the measures to be taken in accordance with its provisions shall not compromise the rights and obligations under international instruments in other fields.

Though there may be revised wording in our DR.3, I hope that our draft resolution will be accepted by a broadest possible support.

I would also like to take this opportunity to state that we greatly valued the active and constructive participation of the United States in the negotiating process for this Convention.

After all, the Convention is not able to enjoy their support, which is something we would definitely have liked to see. Japan has shared, and still shares to some degree, the concerns expressed by the United States. We believe, however, that all is not so bad as they describe it.

In particular, we sincerely hope that the United States will remain firmly engaged with UNESCO in its many areas of responsibility, where the continued solidarity and cooperation among all Member States will be essential.

United States of America

The United States of America is extremely disappointed with the decision that has just been taken. As we have explained in great detail, we have very serious concerns about the potential of the Draft Convention to be misinterpreted in ways that might impede the free flow of ideas by word and image as well as affect other areas, including trade. We will be explaining our vote more extensively in plenary should this decision be confirmed in that body.

I request that this statement in its entirety be included in the official records of this Commission.

Thank you, Mr Chairperson.

New Zealand

New Zealand [has voted for/joined the consensus on] the adoption of the Convention on the basis of the following understandings regarding Articles 16 and 20:

Article 16

On the basis of the discussions at the Third Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts in June, 2005, it is New Zealand's understanding that the obligation in Article 16 on developed countries to facilitate cultural exchanges with developing countries by granting preferential treatment to artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners through the appropriate institutional and legal frameworks is not intended to affect the content or implementation of domestic legislation, policies or individual decisions on the entry of persons into New Zealand territory and other immigration matters.

Article 20

New Zealand considers that the clear legal effect of Article 20 is to ensure that the provisions of the Convention do not modify in any way the rights and obligations of the Parties under other treaties to which they are also parties. Accordingly, any inconsistencies between this Convention and those other treaties must be resolved in favour of the other treaties.

Republic of Korea

Mr President, my delegation voted in favour of the adoption of the Convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expression at this 33rd session of the General Conference of UNESCO. Since this Convention includes the basic principles, rights and obligations for the promotion and protection of the cultural diversity, its adoption is beneficial and desirable for fostering a favourable environment which shall enhance the diversity of cultural expressions all over the world.

Mr President, in adopting this Convention, my delegation expresses its regret on the adoption of this Convention by voting, not by consensus, as we would have wished. We believe that unanimous support on the adoption of this Convention could have paved the way towards a universal application of this important Convention.

Moreover, our delegation must add its regret over some of the ambiguous wordings of the Convention. Though many efforts have been made to come up with a clear and precise wording of the Convention since the first intergovernmental meeting convened in September, 2004, some of the articles of the Convention were not fully clarified, and may be open to divergent and controversial interpretations.

In this regard, my delegation emphasizes that the provisions of this Convention shall not affect the rights and obligations stated in other international treaties. In particular, Article 20 stipulating the relationship between this Convention and other treaties shall not be interpreted as being able to influence, modify and compromise rights and obligations that are stated under other treaties. My delegation believes that measures to be taken by the provisions of this Convention must be implemented in a way that is harmonious and consistent with rights and obligations under international instruments in other fields as well as the cultural field.

Mr President, I would like to ask that this statement be duly recorded in the official document. Thank you.

Mexico

Thank you very much, Mr President. Mexico welcomes the adoption of the Convention.

To secure the approval of this Convention today required intense negotiations within each country and within this important forum. The vote of approval of the Mexican State has been a great success for the cultural sector in Mexico.

With regard to Article 20, our interpretation is that the Convention will be implemented in harmony with other treaties. It will not be subordinate to them, nor will they be subordinate to this Convention. We also consider that Mexico’s position in future international negotiations has not been predetermined.

Mexico and all our countries, and in particular our creators and artists, have been strengthened by this new Convention, which marks a historic milestone by giving culture pride of place in the development of our countries. Thank you very much.

E. Report of Commission V[1]

Introduction

Part I

Item **3.1** Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

Part II

Item **3.2** Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

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Part III

Item **4.2** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part II.A: Major Programme V "Communication and information"

Recommendations of the Executive Board
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Item **5.7** UNESCO and the World Summit on the Information Society

Item **5.17** Declaration on Media and Good Governance

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Item **5.33** Commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images and Proclamation of the World Day for Audiovisual Heritage

Part VI

Item **8.4** Establishment of a system of reports by Member States to the General Conference on measures taken to implement the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace

Part VII

Reports of IPDC and IFAP

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 October 2005, and approved the decisions recommended by the Commission therein.

Part VIII

Debate on item **3.1** “Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)”

Part IX

Debate on item **3.2** “Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)”

Introduction

1. Pursuant to 29 C/Resolution 87 (paragraph 1.22), the Executive Board, at its 171st session, recommended to the General Conference the nomination of Mr Mohammed S. Sheya (United Republic of Tanzania) for the office of Chairperson of Commission V. At the first meeting of the Nominations Committee, on 3 October 2005, Mr Sheya was elected Chairperson of Commission V.

2. At its first meeting, on 11 October 2005, the Commission approved the proposals submitted by the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur. The following were elected by acclamation: *Vice-Chairpersons*: France (Mr Daniel Malbert), Azerbaijan (Ms Eleonora Husseinova), Dominican Republic (Ms Patricia Dore Castillo), Tunisia (Mr Wacef Chiha); *Rapporteur*: New Zealand (Mr Laurence Zwimpfer).

3. The Commission then adopted the timetable of work submitted in document 33 C/COM.V/1 Prov. Rev.

4. The Commission devoted six meetings between 11 and 13 October 2005 to the examination of the items on its agenda.

5. The Commission adopted its report at its seventh meeting on 17 October 2005.

Part I

Item 3.1 Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

6. At its fourth meeting, the Commission examined item **3.1** of the agenda. Representatives of 14 Member States took the floor. The main threads of the debate are reflected in Part VIII of this report.

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

7. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 33 C/COM.I, II, III, IV, V/DR.1 (submitted by Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Mauritius, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, and supported by Barbados and Seychelles) (33 C/Resolution 3).

8. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 33 C/COM. II, III, IV, V/DR.1 (submitted by Australia and Indonesia) (33 C/Resolution 4).

Part II

Item 3.2 Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

9. At its third and fourth meeting, the Commission examined item **3.2** of the agenda. Representatives of 29 Member States and two non-governmental organizations took the floor. The main threads of the debate are reflected in Part IX of this report.

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso* by the General Conference

10. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 33 C/COM.I, II, III, IV, V/DR.2 (submitted by Andorra, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and supported by Latvia) (33 C/Resolution 1).

Part III

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 – Part II.A: Major Programme V "Communication and information"

11. At its first, second and third meetings, the Commission examined item **4.2** "Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007" – Part II.A: Major Programme V "Communication and information". The representatives of 47 Member States and three non-governmental organizations took the floor.

Recommendations of the Executive Board

12. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 as contained in the relevant paragraphs, in particular paragraphs 72 to 79, of document 33 C/6 as well as 33 C/6 Add. and invite the Director-General to take them into account in the preparation of document 33 C/5.

Draft resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add.

13. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 05110 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Subprogramme V.1.1 "Creating an enabling environment for the promotion of freedom of expression and universal access" as amended by the Commission in the light of its discussion on the following draft resolutions (33 C/Resolution 51):

33 C/DR.19 (submitted by Iran, Islamic Republic of) for paragraph (a)(iii);[1]

33 C/DR.20 (submitted by Iran, Islamic Republic of) for paragraph (a)(i);[2]

33 C/DR.75 (submitted by India) for paragraph (a)(v).

14. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 05120 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Subprogramme V.1.2 "Fostering community access and diversity of content" as amended by the Commission in the light of its discussion on the following draft resolutions (33 C/Resolution 51):

33 C/DR.13 (submitted by Egypt) for paragraph (a)(vi);

33 C/DR.34 (submitted by Austria and supported by Hungary, Luxembourg, Mali, Monaco, Poland, Slovakia and Switzerland) for paragraph (a)(v) and paragraph (a)(vii);

33 C/DR.44 (submitted by the Dominican Republic) for paragraph (a)(v);

33 C/DR.57 (submitted by Turkey) for paragraph (a)(iv).

1. The Commission agreed on the amendment proposed in the understanding that the Director-General contributes seed money for the organization of a subregional seminar on the promotion of professional standards in journalism in Southern and Western Asia in the work plans for 2006-2007 and endeavours to identify extrabudgetary funds.
2. The Commission agreed on the amendment proposed in the understanding that the Director-General endeavours to identify extrabudgetary funds.

15. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 05210 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Subprogramme V.2.1 “Fostering Media Development” as amended by the Commission in the light of its discussion on the draft resolution 33 C/DR.45 (submitted by the Dominican Republic) for paragraph (a)(ii) (33 C/Resolution 51).

16. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 05220 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning Subprogramme V.2.2 “Advancing the use of ICTs in education, science and culture” as amended by the Commission in the light of its discussion on the draft resolution 33 C/DR.54 (submitted by Kenya) for paragraph (a)(ii) (33 C/Resolution 51).

17. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 05300 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning the projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes (33 C/Resolution 51).

Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not retained for adoption

18. Having examined 33 C/DR.5 (submitted by Cuba) which proposes in paragraph 0522 to include a reference to the establishment of a science network for Latin America and the Caribbean and requests a budget allocation of $70,000 from the regular programme and/or extrabudgetary resources, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to endeavour to identify extrabudgetary funds for implementing the proposed activity.

19. Having examined 33 C/DR.67 (submitted by Italy) which proposes to modify paragraph 0522 and include a reference to the use of existing community-based structures to support access to information for education, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to take the concerns of its author into account in formulating the work plans.

20. Having examined 33 C/DR.68 (submitted by Italy) which proposes in paragraph 0511 to include a reference to UNESCO’s contribution to the implementation of the concept of “universal access” and “open access”, particularly to scientific works in universities, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to take the concerns of its author into account in formulating the work plans.

21. Having examined 33 C/DR.74 (submitted by the Philippines) which proposes in paragraph 0522 to include a reference to strategic planning, networking task forces and key stakeholders, operational plans and training in ASEAN countries and requests a budget allocation of $41,000 from the regular programme, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to endeavour to identify extrabudgetary funds for implementing the proposed activity.

22. Having examined 33 C/DR.28 (submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe) which promotes the culture of maintenance as an intersectoral activity and requests a budget allocation of $150,000 from the regular programme of Major Programmes I, II and V and/or extrabudgetary resources, the Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to endeavour to identify extrabudgetary funds for implementing the proposed activity.

Draft resolutions withdrawn

23. The Commission informed the General Conference that the draft resolutions listed below were withdrawn by their authors: 33 C/DR.14 (submitted by Egypt); 33 C/DR.43 (submitted by the Dominican Republic); 33 C/DR 46 (submitted by the Dominican Republic); 33 C/DR.63 (submitted by Nigeria).

Budget

24. The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of $32,950,400 for Major Programme V as indicated in the Draft Appropriation Resolution of document 33 C/5 Rev., it being understood that this total amount is subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference concerning the budget ceiling (33 C/Resolution 51).

Part IV

Item 5.7 UNESCO and the World Summit on the Information Society

Item 5.17 Declaration on Media and Good Governance

Item 5.19 Second World Information Technology Forum (WITFOR) 2005: Gaborone Protocol

25. At its fourth, fifth and sixth meetings, the Commission examined items **5.7** "UNESCO and the World Summit on the Information Society" (33 C/41 and 33 C/COM.V/DR.3), **5.17** "Declaration on Media and Good Governance" (33 C/COM.V/DR.5 and 33 C/COM.V/DR.4) and **5.19** "Second World Information Technology Forum (WITFOR 2005): Gaborone Protocol" (33 C/COM.V/DR.2). The representatives of 48 Member States and six non-governmental organizations took the floor.

26. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 22 of document 33 C/41 as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 52).

27. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 33 C/COM.V/DR.3 (submitted by France, New Zealand, Slovakia, Tunisia and supported by Austria) (33 C/Resolution 57).

28. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 33 C/COM.V/DR.5 (submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) as amended by the Commission (33 C/Resolution 55).

29. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 33 C/COM.V/DR.4 (submitted by the Russian Federation, Jamaica, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea and United Republic of Tanzania) (33 C/Resolution 58).

30. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 33 C/COM.V/DR.2 (submitted by Botswana) (33 C/Resolution 56).

Part V

Item 5.33 Commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images and Proclamation of the World Day for Audiovisual Heritage

31. At its sixth meeting, the Commission examined item **5.33** "Commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images and Proclamation of the World Day for Audiovisual Heritage" (33 C/COM.V/DR.1 submitted by the Czech Republic, France, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Germany, Russian Federation, Italy and supported by Poland). The representatives of 10 Member States and one non-governmental organization took the floor.

32. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.V/DR.1 as amended by the Commission *in extenso* (33 C/Resolution 53).

Part VI

Item 8.4 Establishment of a system of reports by Member States to the General Conference on measures taken to implement the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace

33. At its sixth meeting, the Commission examined item **8.4** "Establishment of a system of reports by Member States to the General Conference on measures taken to implement the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace" (33 C/40). The representatives of 15 Member States and one non-governmental organization took the floor.

34. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 7 of document 33 C/40 *in extenso* (33 C/Resolution 54).

Part VII

Reports of IPDC and IFAP

35. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the report by the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) on its activities (2004-2005) (33 C/REP/16) and the reports on the implementation of the Information for All Programme (IFAP) (33 C/REP/17).

Part VIII

Debate on item 3.1 "Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)"

36. Mr Hans d'Orville, Director of the Bureau of Strategic Planning, introduced the item and document 33 C/7. He emphasized that the 2008-2009 Programme and Budget (34 C/5) would constitute the first biennium of the next Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4), and would therefore need to be prepared within the overall strategic framework provided by that document. He invited delegates to provide their views in particular on the issues identified in paragraph 3(a) through (m) of document 33 C/7.

37. Fourteen delegates took the floor. They agreed on the importance of providing a specific linkage between document 34 C/5 and the strategic objectives of document 34 C/4. A number of delegates saw the Programme and Budget for 2008-2009, being the first C/5 document of a new Medium-Term Strategy, as a crucial step in the new programming period. Some delegates suggested that in the overall planning framework emphasis should be given to the MDGs, the attainment of the Dakar EFA goals, Africa, the least developed countries, women and youth. The formulation of cross-cutting themes and intersectoral activities was deemed indispensable in that regard. Moreover, given UNESCO's limited resources, many speakers felt that attempts should be made both for the continuity of programmes and projects and for their prioritization and concentration.

38. There was full agreement about the need to reinforce intersectoral action, such as between MP V and MP I with respect to ASPnet digital initiatives. The proposal was made to transform ASPnet into a major intersectoral programme thereby giving expression to the priority attached to the mainstreaming of youth. Clearly defined goals should be established related to the six EFA goals where science and culture specialists should contribute to the development of the content of programmes and communication and information specialists should support a globally connected network of schools. Other intersectoral programmes and initiatives proposed in the context of document 34 C/5 included: ICTs in education, science and culture; local content development, including local and indigenous languages; the development of projects and initiatives putting into practice the promotion of multilingualism and cultural and linguistic diversity; the use of ICTs for the promotion of the dialogue among cultures and civilizations and peoples. The development of skills and competencies in the field of ICTs, including knowledge management and e-learning, the preservation of documentary heritage as well as a focus on specialized languages and technologies were also considered as key issues for the next C/5 document.

39. Many delegations proposed that the promotion of universal access to information and freedom of expression was an ongoing important task and that hence the two interrelated issues of access to information and freedom of expression should continue to play a major role in the future C/5 document. One delegate suggested a more focused and more practical approach in the selection of the principal priority for document 34 C/5, based on the concepts of "creation" and "participation". With the concept of knowledge societies, UNESCO had shown its strength as a laboratory of ideas. The Organization should now pursue and strengthen its role as capacity-builder in the field of communication and information. A number of delegations called for an increased integration of the Communication and Information Sector's activities in this regard.

40. The contribution of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and the Information for All Programme (IFAP) to the building of inclusive and pluralistic knowledge societies was considered essential and should be clearly defined and reflected in the new C/5. Both programmes constituted precious resources that the Organization must fully benefit from. The Intergovernmental Councils of both programmes should be encouraged to coordinate further their work and activities with a view to developing transverse approaches, optimizing their impact and facilitating the search of funding in support of project development and implementation. Some delegations suggested that the three priorities developed by the IFAP Council become main lines of action for document 34 C/5: (i) promoting information literacy for all people, through capacity-building, particularly for education and information personnel; (ii) strengthening awareness about the importance of preserving information of various kinds; and (iii) promoting a better understanding of ethical, legal and societal implications of ICTs. Others called for increased intersectoral action with the education and social and human sectors in this third area, with a view to developing appropriate tools for media education and related ethical issues.

41. A number of delegations referred to the partnerships built in the framework of the implementation of WSIS and called for continued efforts to strengthen collaboration with governments, civil society and the private sector. Some delegations considered that, in addition to its traditional partners from civil society, composed mainly of representatives of international non-governmental organizations, UNESCO should also strive to ascertain contributions and avail of itself the know-how and expertise from groups active at the grass-roots level.

42. Many delegations expressed the view that young people constituted the most important users of new information and communication technologies. It would therefore be of the utmost importance that specific attention be given to them in the Programme and Budget for 2008-2009.

43. Some delegations urged a continued application and refinement of the results-based programming approach, including the use of quantitative and qualitative expected results, performance indicators and benchmark indicators, to be linked to evaluation and monitoring.

Part IX

Debate on item 3.2 "Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4)"

44. Mr Hans d'Orville, Director of the Bureau of Strategic Planning, introduced the item and the background document contained in document 33 C/48, together with the relevant portions of document 33 C/6. He highlighted several issues on which Member States were invited to provide guidance and direction, including the scope of UNESCO's future action; UNESCO's mission and functions; the choice of strategic objectives for each of UNESCO's four programmes; the selection of cross-cutting themes; the results-based approach, which is reflected in the formulation of "expected outcomes" for each strategic objective. Mr d'Orville further stressed the importance for UNESCO to clearly identify its role in a reforming United Nations system, including the contributions to be made at the country level in the context of a unified United Nations response aimed at increasing efficiency and aid effectiveness. He noted the critical importance of UNESCO's contribution to the development of communication and information components of coherent national development plans – called for by the 2005 World Summit Outcome document – and the particular emphasis in this document on EFA and the specific contribution that communication and information technologies can make in the pursuit of the EFA Dakar goals. He also noted that the observations by delegations would serve as an input to the consultative process on the preparation for document 34 C/4, which was due to start during the first half of 2006.

45. Thirty-one delegates took the floor, including two representatives of international non-governmental organizations. They all welcomed the opportunity of open dialogue at this very early stage of preparation of the Medium-Term Strategy which should allow to reflect the diversity of the Organization's Member States and take into account the visions and hopes of as many people as possible.

46. Several delegates considered that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) – both phases I (Geneva, 2003) and II (Tunis, 2005) – should constitute a solid basis for the preparation of the new Medium-Term Strategy. Some expressed the view that the WSIS agenda offered a new way of linking the C/4 document with the C/5 document. As pointed out by some delegates, the four principles underlying the concept of knowledge societies, namely, freedom of expression, universal access to information and knowledge, equal access to quality education and the promotion of cultural diversity, should continue to inspire and guide the elaboration of the C/4 document, and should lead to the development of cross-sectoral programmes and actions jointly with other programmes. Other speakers felt that bridging the digital divide would continue to be an issue of critical importance to address after the Tunis WSIS.

47. Many delegates suggested that ICTs were at the very heart of all societies and would continue to be so in coming years, playing a key role in building more egalitarian societies. Delegates were unanimous in highlighting the critical importance of ICTs in all UNESCO's areas of competence – education, the sciences, culture and communication. In this context, emphasis was placed on the importance of ICTs in the pursuit of the poverty eradication goals and the EFA agenda. There was unanimity as to the need for a strong intersectoral approach and a mainstreaming of ICTs in all the Organization's domains. A number of delegates also pointed out that document 34 C/4 would fall in a period critical for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals due to be attained by 2015.

48. The principal priority for CI in document 33 C/5, "empowering people through access to information and knowledge with special emphasis on freedom of expression", was proposed by several delegations to continue to receive priority attention. Freedom of expression, media pluralism and access to information and knowledge were seen to constitute a fundamental platform for UNESCO's action aiming at building knowledge societies. Building of inclusive and pluralistic knowledge societies was deemed to be one of the main challenges of humankind. Many

delegates expressed the view that increased emphasis should be placed in the C/4 document on ethical, legal and societal challenges and implications of the development of ICTs as well as on the impact of globalization on information and knowledge societies. The need to promote the development of multilingual and diverse local content was recognized by many speakers. One delegate suggested that, in addition to the three critical dimensions for creating digital and information literate societies – the "3 C's" for content, capability and connectivity" – UNESCO should also address a fourth "C" standing for "cost".

49. Several delegates highlighted the utmost importance of UNESCO's work in promoting both universal access to information and knowledge and freedom of expression. A number of delegates, referring to the threats to freedom of expression, called upon UNESCO to pursue its action of promoting independent and pluralistic media while enabling freedom of information legislation; encouraging initiatives aimed at enhancing press freedom; and supporting initiatives by professional associations related to the safety of journalists. The need to encourage public service media in an environment of increased commercialization was also highlighted. Some delegates felt that particular attention should be given to the contribution of communication and information to supporting peace-building efforts and mediation in conflict situations, and to enhance tolerance, dialogue and reconciliation in post-conflict situations.

50. There was widespread support to continue capacity-building in communication and information with a sense of priority. The following areas were identified in this regard: teacher training in the use of ICTs; media education, including critical analysis of information contents; and training of professionals, including journalists and media professionals, archivists, librarians and other information specialists.

51. There was consensus that traditional media would remain a major source of information in many countries, since a large part of the world's population was far from having access to ICTs for want of infrastructure or lack of economic means. It was therefore crucial to provide access through a variety of sources of information, including traditional media, libraries and archives. The particular importance of community radio and community multimedia centres as access points to information and as tools for knowledge creation in many regions of the world was underlined. UNESCO was asked to continue bolstering their development. One delegate, referring to the key role that ICTs and community media could play in poverty eradication, called on the Organization to continue encouraging the collection and use of existing local and traditional knowledge at grass-roots level as part of its efforts to fight poverty. Beyond, UNESCO should play a role in mobilizing local and traditional knowledge for sustainable development and in promoting the replication of successful initiatives.

52. Information preservation was suggested to be an indispensable prerequisite for access to information and should also figure prominently in document 34 C/4. A number of delegates underlined the importance of raising awareness in that regard, stimulating low-cost digital preservation, especially audiovisual productions. In that connection, several delegates recalled the key role of the Memory of the World Programme in preserving the world's documentary heritage. The importance of free and open-source software in facilitating access to educational and scientific information should also be reflected in the next C/4 document.

53. Further, specific attention should be devoted to media literacy and information literacy. Several delegations drew attention to the needs of women and stressed the role of ICTs as a tool for the social, economic and political integration of women. Overall, strong emphasis was placed on the pursuit of cross-cutting issues such as ICTs and human rights and the use of ICTs in e-governance, ICTs and citizenship, as well as activities pertaining to and involving youth. The initiatives proposed in the Report of the 2005 UNESCO Youth Forum, and especially those related to the development of youth-specific media content and the participation of young people in media production, were highlighted and supported by a number of delegates.

54. The importance of building partnerships and close cooperation and consultations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the public and private sectors, was deemed essential by a large number of delegations. Document 34 C/4 should also give new impetus to partnerships across UNESCO's priorities, avoiding overlaps, building on complementarities and the sharing of resources. One delegate called for the creation of a global network for cooperation in the field of ICTs.

55. Some delegations also suggested that the Organization should continue to retain the five functions of the Organization laid out in document 31 C/4: laboratory of ideas, standard-setter, clearing house, capacity-builder in Member States, and catalyst for international cooperation.

56. Delegations agreed that document 34 C/4 should include not only specific, measurable, achievable and accountable, but also realistic and time-bound targets and performance indicators, which should allow proper measuring and monitoring. Many delegates stressed that there was a need to continue refining the results-based programming

approach, including the definition of both quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure progress. Stronger emphasis should be given to qualitative results.

57. Several delegations considered evaluation as a foundation to build future action and as a means to improve efficiency and accountability. Some delegates referred to the necessity to define a limited number of clearly defined priorities in areas where the Organization has a real comparative advantage. Some delegates also emphasized the need to ensure greater complementarity in actions to be implemented by Headquarters and field offices jointly. Others called for increased efforts to improve the visibility of the Organization.

F. Report of the Administrative Commission[1]

Introduction

ITEM 1 ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Item **1.3** Report by the Director-General on communications received from Member States invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), of the Constitution

ITEM 4 DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2006-2007

Item **4.1** Methods of preparing the budget and budget estimates for 2006-2007 and budgeting techniques

Item **4.2** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007

Item **4.5** Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 2006-2007

ITEM 10 ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Item **10.1** Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the reform process

Item **10.2** Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 2003, and report by the External Auditor

Item **10.3** Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO as at 31 December 2004 for the financial period ending 31 December 2005

Item **10.5** Scale of assessments and currency of Member States' contributions

Item **10.6** Collection of Member States' contributions

Item **10.7** Working Capital Fund: Level and administration

Item **10.8** Staff Regulations and Staff Rules

Item **10.9** Staff salaries, allowances and benefits

Item **10.10** Report by the Director-General on the situation concerning the geographical distribution of staff

Item **10.11** United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and UNESCO Staff Pension Committee

Item **10.12** Report by the Director-General on the state of the Medical Benefits Fund and appointment of Member States' representatives to the Board of Management for 2006-2007

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2005, and approved the decisions recommended by the Commission therein.

Introduction

1. Following the recommendation of the Executive Board at its 171st session (171 EX/Decision 33), the General Conference at its second plenary session on 3 October 2005 elected Mr Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria) to the office of Chairperson of the Administrative Commission.

2. At its first session on 4 October 2005, the Commission elected by acclamation its four Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur, as follows: *Vice-Chairpersons*: Peru (Mr Carlos Cueto and Mr Carlos Herrera), Japan (Mr Ryuhei Hosoya), Russian Federation (Mr Vladimir Kalamanov), Canada (Ms Dominique Levasseur); *Rapporteur*: Cameroon (Mr Antoine Wongo Ahanda).

3. The Commission then adopted its timetable of work and list of reference documents as set out in documents 33 C/1 Prov. Rev., Rev. Add., Rev. Add. Corr and Add.2, and 33 C/ADM/1.

4. The Commission considered the items on its agenda during ten meetings held from Tuesday, 4 October 2005 to Monday, 10 October 2005.

5. The Commission adopted its report at its eleventh meeting on Wednesday, 12 October 2005. The present report includes only the recommendations of the Commission which were presented orally by the Chairperson of the Commission to the plenary for adoption.

ITEM 1 ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Item 1.3 Report by the Director-General on communications received from Member States invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, paragraph 8(c), of the Constitution (33 C/11, Add., Add.2 and Add.3)

6. The Administrative Commission examined item **1.3** at its first and ninth meetings during which eight delegates took the floor, and recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/11, as amended (33 C/Resolution 02).

ITEM 4 DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2006-2007

Item 4.1 Methods of preparing the budget and budget estimates for 2006-2007 and budgeting techniques (33 C/5, 33 C/5 Rev. 33 C/5 Rev. Add. and 33 C/73)

7. The Administrative Commission examined item **4.1** at its third meeting. Following the debate during which two delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/73 (33 C/Resolution 95).

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5, 33 C/5 Rev., 33 C/5 Rev. Add., 33 C/6 and Add. and 33 C/8)

8. The Administrative Commission examined item **4.2** at its fourth, fifth and sixth meetings. Thirty-one delegates took the floor.

9. The Administrative Commission examined Parts I, II.A Field – Management of decentralized programmes only, III.A, III.C, III.D, IV, and Reserve for reclassifications of the budget on a part-by-part basis, as well as the revised Draft Appropriate Resolution for 2006-2007.

Part I "General Policy and Direction"

10. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part I "General Policy and Direction", the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 00002 Rev., which foresees a budget provision of $38,660,100 in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 6).

Part II.A "Field – Management of decentralized programmes"

Part III.A "Field management and coordination"

11. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part III.A "Field management and coordination", the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 20002 Rev., which foresees a budget provision of $20,988,300 in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. (33 C/Resolution 61). Further, the Commission recommended, with regard to "Management of decentralized programmes" under Part II.A, that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 07002 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add., which foresees a budget provision of $40,813,800, it being understood that these amounts were subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 71).

Part III.C "Human resources management"

12. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part III.C "Human resources management", the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 22002 Rev., which foresees a budget provision of $30,716,900 in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 73).

Part III.D "Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises"

13. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part III.D – Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution contained in paragraph 23002, which foresees a budget provision of $106,152,000 in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add., it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 74).

Reserve for reclassifications

14. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Reserve for reclassifications, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution, which foresees a budget provision of $1,500,000 in document 33 C/5 Rev., it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions, and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

Part IV "Anticipated Cost Increases"

15. Regarding the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 for Part IV "Anticipated Cost Increases", the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution, which foresees a budget provision of $13,765,700 in document 33 C/5 Rev., it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions, and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

Draft Appropriation Resolution (revised) for 2006-2007

16. Discussions focused on additional clauses related to the programme package of $25 million to be funded on an exceptional basis from voluntary contributions, which the Commission decided to include as Part II of the Draft Appropriation Resolution.

17. The Commission thus recommended that the General Conference approve the Revised Draft Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007, it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions, and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

18. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/51 as amended (33 C/Resolution 96).

Item 4.5 Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 2006-2007 (33 C/51)

19. The Administrative Commission examined item **4.5** at its third meeting. Following the debate during which seven delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/51 (33 C/Resolution 76).

ITEM 10 ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Item 10.1 Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the reform process (33 C/25 and Add. and 33 C/INF.16)

20. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.1** at its seventh, eighth and ninth meetings during which 21 delegates took the floor, and recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/25 (33 C/Resolution 75).

Item 10.2 Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 2003, and report by the External Auditor (33 C/26 and Add., 33 C/INF.8 and 33 C/INF.9)

21. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.2** at its third meeting. Following the debate during which eleven delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/26 (33 C/Resolution 77).

Item 10.3 Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO as at 31 December 2004 for the financial period ending 31 December 2005 (33 C/27, Corr. and Add.)

22. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.3** at its fourth and ninth meetings during which 16 delegates took the floor, and recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/27 (33 C/Resolution 78).

Item 10.5 Scale of assessments and currency of Member States' contributions (33 C/29)

23. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.5** at its first meeting. Following the debate during which nine delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/29 (33 C/Resolution 79).

Item 10.6 Collection of Member States' contributions (33 C/30, Add. and Add.2)

24. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.6** at its first and ninth meetings. Following the debate during which 35 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/30 (33 C/Resolution 80).

Item 10.7 Working Capital Fund: Level and administration (33 C/31)

25. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.7** at its second meeting. Following the debate during which three delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/31 (33 C/Resolution 81).

Item 10.8 Staff Regulations and Staff Rules (33 C/32)

26. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.8** at its eighth meeting during which two delegates took the floor, and recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/32 (33 C/Resolution 82).

Item 10.9 Staff salaries, allowances and benefits (33 C/33)

27. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.9** at its eighth meeting during which one delegate took the floor, and recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/33 (33 C/Resolution 83).

Item 10.10 Report by the Director-General on the situation concerning the geographical distribution of staff (33 C/34 and Add.)

28. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.10** at its ninth meeting. Following the debate during which ten delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/34 (33 C/Resolution 84).

Item 10.11 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and UNESCO Staff Pension Committee (33 C/35)

29. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.11** at its tenth meeting. Following the debate the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/35 (33 C/Resolution 85).

Item 10.12 Report by the Director-General on the state of the Medical Benefits Fund and appointment of Member States' representatives to the Board of Management for 2006-2007 (33 C/36 and Add.)

30. The Administrative Commission examined item **10.12** at its tenth meeting. Following the debate during which seven delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/36 (33 C/Resolution 86).

G. Report of the joint meeting of the Programme Commissions and the Administrative Commission[1]

Item 4.3 Adoption of the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007

1. The Joint Meeting of the five Programme Commissions and the Administrative Commission took place on the afternoon of 20 October and was chaired by the Vice-Chairperson of the Administrative Commission, Mr Ryuhei Hosoya (Japan), representing the Chairperson of the Administrative Commission, Mr Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), with the following five Chairpersons representing the Programme Commissions: Ms Alissandra Cummins (Barbados), Vice-Chairperson of Commission I; Ms Gun-Britt Andersson (Sweden), Chairperson of Commission II; Mr Julius Oszlanyi (Slovakia), Chairperson of Commission III; Mr Jaime Nualart (Mexico), Chairperson of Commission IV; Mr Mohammed Sheya (United Republic of Tanzania), Chairperson of Commission V.

2. The Chairperson introduced document 33 C/PRG/ADM.1 and recalled that the purpose of the Joint Meeting was to examine the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007 and to transmit it, together with its recommendations thereon, to the General Conference for final adoption.

3. **Recommendation**. The Joint Meeting recommended that the General Conference adopt the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007 as annexed to document 33 C/70.

1. The General Conference took note of this report and approved the decision recommended therein at its 22nd plenary meeting, on 21 October 2005.

H. Reports of the Legal Committee

Introduction

First report

Item **4.2** Examination of the admissibility of draft resolutions proposing the adoption of amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5) (33 C/8/LEG)

Second report

Item **7.1** Legal framework for the elaboration, examination, adoption and follow-up of declarations, charters and similar standard-setting instruments adopted by the General Conference and not covered by the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution (33 C/20)

Third report

Item **8.5** Preparation of a comprehensive report by the Director-General to the General Conference on UNESCO's standard-setting instruments (33 C/52)

Fourth report

Item **6.3** Principles and guidelines regarding the establishment and operation of UNESCO institutes and centres (category 1) and institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) (33 C/19)

Fifth report

Item **9.2** Report by the Director-General concerning the protection of the name and logo of UNESCO **(**33 C/65**)**

Introduction

The Legal Committee elected by acclamation Mr Pierre Michel Eisemann (France) as Chairperson, Mr Andrew Amegatcher (Ghana) as Vice-Chairperson and Ms Stephanie Zurawski (Saint Lucia) as Rapporteur.

FIRST REPORT[1]

Item 4.2 Examination of the admissibility of draft resolutions proposing the adoption of amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5) (33 C/8/LEG)

1. Since its 29th session, the General Conference has adopted a procedure for processing draft resolutions proposing amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget. This procedure derives from an amendment introduced into its Rules of Procedures (see Rules 80 and 81).

2. The procedure established provides that the sponsors of those draft resolutions that at first sight appear inadmissible in the opinion of the Director-General may appeal to the General Conference, through the Legal Committee, to rule at last instance on their admissibility.

3. An explanatory note was prepared by the Legal Committee in November 2000 and communicated to all Member States so that they could submit draft resolutions of this nature meeting the requisite criteria. That note has been used again in the context of the 33rd session, in the light of the "finalization" undertaken by the Legal Committee at its November 2002 meeting.

4. Those criteria were followed by the Legal Committee when it examined the draft resolutions considered to be inadmissible in the opinion of the Director-General.

5. Having taken note of the withdrawal by the Member State concerned of draft resolution MS/DR.117, the Legal Committee recommended:

(i) that the following draft resolutions should be declared admissible: MS/DR.86 (solely in respect of operative paragraph 01320 of Part II of the Draft Programme and Budget, 33 C/5) and MS/DR.123 (in respect of operative paragraphs 02220 and 04100 of Part II of document 33 C/5 Revised);

(ii) that the following draft resolutions should be declared not admissible: MS/DR.47, MS/DR.67, MS/DR.79, MS/DR.121 and MS/DR.122.

6. The Legal Committee's proposal regarding MS/DR.47 does not prejudge the admissibility of this draft resolution under another provision of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

7. The draft resolutions declared not admissible were so ruled because: they were not directed at one of the "operative paragraphs" of Part II of document 33 C/5; or they reached the Secretariat after the deadline; or they did not have international, regional or subregional scope.

8. In so doing, the Legal Committee recalled that it could rule only on the basis of the original wording of the draft resolutions submitted to it for examination.

9. In the course of this examination, the Committee decided to clarify the following points:

> "The time limits referred to in Rule 80, paragraph 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference are applicable when the Director-General has transmitted to Member States the Draft Programme and Budget at least three months before the opening of the session of the General Conference pursuant to Rule 11, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure. Where exceptionally this time limit has not been observed, the deadlines should be applied with some flexibility taking account of the date of communication of the Draft Programme and Budget, without however going beyond the date of the opening of the session of the General Conference.

1. The General Conference took note of this report and approved the recommendations contained in paragraph 5 at its 10th plenary meeting, on 8 October 2005.

If the Director-General transmits to Member States a revised Draft Programme and Budget less than three months before the opening of the session, the deadlines should be applied under the same conditions but only in respect of draft resolutions proposing the adoption of amendments to operative paragraphs modified by the said revised Draft."

10. In conclusion, the Committee decided to add the above provision in the form of a footnote to paragraph II.1 of the Explanatory Note for the Implementation of Rules 80 and 81, Section XIV, of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

SECOND REPORT[1]

Item 7.1 Legal framework for the elaboration, examination, adoption and follow-up of declarations, charters and similar standard-setting instruments adopted by the General Conference and not covered by the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution (33 C/20)

1. The Committee examined the Director-General's proposal for a framework for the elaboration, examination, adoption and follow-up of declarations, charters and similar standard-setting instruments adopted by the General Conference and not covered by the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution.

2. In its examination of the four-stage procedure proposed in paragraph 40 of document 33 C/20, in the light of the clarifications provided by the Legal Adviser, the Committee made various modifications and amendments to the proposed legal framework.

3. With regard to the fourth stage, it was pointed out that, in the absence of a follow-up mechanism, the examination of reports from Member States concerning the follow-up of the declaration, charter or similar standard-setting instruments could be entrusted to the Executive Board.

4. The Committee considered it desirable for the multi-stage procedure to be included in the Basic Texts of the Organization.

5. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution on this item.[2]

THIRD REPORT[1]

Item 8.5 Preparation of a comprehensive report by the Director-General to the General Conference on UNESCO's standard-setting instruments (33 C/52)

1. The Committee examined the Executive Board's recommendation contained in document 33 C/52 that a comprehensive report on UNESCO's standard-setting instruments should be submitted to the General Conference at each of its sessions.

2. After having mentioned the financial implications of this recommendation, the Committee expressed its support for the preparation of an information document on the Organization's standard-setting work (conventions, recommendations, declarations, charters and other such standard-setting instruments of UNESCO), including the standard-setting activities envisaged.

3. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution on this item.[3]

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 13th plenary meeting, on 11 October 2005.
2. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 87).
3. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (33 C/Resolution 88).

FOURTH REPORT[1]

Item 6.3 Principles and guidelines regarding the establishment and operation of UNESCO institutes and centres (category 1) and institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)
(33 C/19)

1. At the request of the General Committee of the General Conference, the Legal Committee examined the legal aspects of agenda item 6.3. The Committee considered that it was responsible only for verifying whether the model agreement between UNESCO and a Member State concerned regarding an institute or centre under the auspices of UNESCO (Annex II of document 171 EX/18 contained in document 33 C/19) was in conformity with the recommendations it had earlier proposed at its meeting in 2002 on the preparation of model statutes applicable to bodies or centres established by UNESCO.

2. The members of the Committee noted with satisfaction that the model agreement contained in document 33 C/19 had taken account of the key parts of their earlier observations which were reproduced in subparagraphs (a) to (h) of paragraph 11.4 of the Committee's 2002 report (LEG/2002/REP).

3. The Legal Committee did however consider that the drafting of certain articles could be improved so as to make them more precise and/or to comply with the usual rules of treaty law.

4. In the light of the clarifications provided by the Director of the Bureau of Strategic Planning and the Legal Adviser as to the right of each of the contracting parties to carry out an evaluation, the Committee deemed it necessary to propose the following modification to the third paragraph of Article XVI:

> "Each of the contracting parties shall reserve the option to denounce this Agreement or to request the amendment of its contents, following the results of an evaluation."

5. The Committee members suggested that Article XVIII should be renamed simply "Duration" and should be amended as follows:

> "This Agreement is concluded for a period of [x] years as from its entry into force and may be tacitly renewed."

6. They further considered that the said Article XVIII should be placed after Article XIX concerning entry into force.

7. With regard to Article XIX itself, the Committee considered that greater precision was required as to notification that the formalities required had been met. The article could be worded as follows:

> "This Agreement shall enter into force, following its signature by the contracting parties, when they have informed each other in writing that all the formalities required to that effect by the domestic law of the [country] and by UNESCO's internal regulations have been completed. The date of reception of the last notification shall be considered to be the date of entry into force of this Agreement."

8. Lastly, as to Article XX on denunciation, the Committee proposed that its first paragraph should be amended as follows:

> "Each of the contracting parties shall be entitled to denounce unilaterally this Agreement."

FIFTH REPORT[1]

Item 9.2 Report by the Director-General concerning the protection of the name and logo of UNESCO
(33 C/65)

1. Charged by the General Committee of the General Conference to examine the legal aspects of item 9.2 of the agenda, the Committee examined the draft directives contained in the annex to 172 EX/Decision 45 (document 33 C/65 containing the report by the Director-General concerning the protection of the name and logo of UNESCO).

2. The representative of the Director-General and the Legal Adviser gave a preliminary presentation of this item. After a long debate in the course of which some members questioned the advisability of the submission of this matter to

1. This report was transmitted to Commission I together with a note by the Chairperson of the Legal Committee on 11 October 2005.

the Committee (in particular on account of the nature of the document concerned), while other members wondered whether it was possible to give a legal opinion on a complex document which had been brought to their attention at a late date, the Committee proceeded to undertake a brief examination of the draft directives. In so doing the Committee clearly stated that it intended neither to debate Part IV (Role of the Member States and their National Commissions) which was not yet the subject of any provision in the above-mentioned draft text, nor to substitute its appraisal for that of Commission I, in whose agenda the item is included.

3. With regard to Part I (Name, acronym, logo and Internet domain name of the Organization), the Committee wished to emphasize that the reference to Article 6 ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, adopted in 1883 and revised at Stockholm in 1967 (paragraph I.2) could give rise to some difficulties of a legal nature on account of the interpretation that some States Parties give to this instrument. Moreover, the Committee noted that the Paris Convention did not settle all the problems of protection inasmuch as it only refers to marks.

4. With regard to paragraph I.3 (Rights of use), the Committee wished to state that the general reference to the right to use the name, acronym, logo and the domain names of UNESCO granted to the governing bodies, the Secretariat and the National Commissions for UNESCO must necessarily be interpreted in the light of the specific rules that appear in the draft directives. In this connection, it was also noted that it would be preferable, in the interests of greater clarity, to write “without prior authorization *and* subject to *observance* of the rules set out by the Directives”.

5. With regard to Part II (Forms of use) and Part III (Role of the governing bodies and of the Director-General), the Committee considered it was not in a position to make a careful examination of their legal scope since that would depend on the nature of the implementation measures that were to be formulated in the course of the forthcoming consultations.

6. With regard to Part V (Amendment of the directives), the Committee wished to draw attention to the fact that the current wording gave each of the governing bodies the power to amend the directives unilaterally, thereby allowing, for example, the Executive Board to amend the directives adopted by the General Conference. In the opinion of the Committee, the drafting of this provision should be clarified.

7. The Legal Committee has confined its observations to those of a preliminary nature, on account of the time available to it, but wished to state that those observations did not constitute an exhaustive list of the possible legal difficulties.

8. In view of the importance of this matter and its legal aspects, it was the opinion of the Legal Committee that Commission I might wish to consider, as one of the possible options, that the final, complete text of the draft directives should be submitted to the General Conference at its next session and included in the agenda of both Commission I and the Legal Committee.

Annex: List of officers elected at the 33rd session of the General Conference

The following are the elected officers of the 33rd session of the General Conference:

President of the General Conference

Mr Musa bin Jaafar bin Hassan (Oman)

Vice-Presidents of the General Conference

The heads of delegations of the following Member States: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United States of America, Yemen.

Commission I

Chairperson:	Ms Bhaswati Mukherjee (India)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Ms Tunzala Aydamirova (Azerbaijan), Ms Alissandra Cummins (Barbados), Mr Rachad Farah (Djibouti), Ms Mehla Mint Ahmed (Mauritania)
Rapporteur:	Ms Hjørdis Dalsgraad (Denmark)

Commission II

Chairperson:	Ms Gun-Britt Andersson (Sweden)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Mr Rolands Ozols (Latvia); Mr Armando Rojas (Venezuela), Mr Alexander Dwight (Palau), Mr Tayseer Mnaizzel Alno'Aimi (Jordan)
Rapporteur:	Mr Bernard Yonli (Burkina Faso)

Commission III

Chairperson:	Mr Julius Oszlanyi (Slovakia)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Mr Gene Whitney (United States of America), Mr Fernando Lema (Uruguay), Mr Seyed Mohammad Tavakol Kosari (Islamic Republic of Iran); Ms Fatima Abd El Mahmoud (Sudan)
Rapporteur:	Mr Jude M. Mathooko (Kenya)

Commission IV

Chairperson:	Mr Jaime Nualart (Mexico)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Mr Giuseppe Moscato (Italy), Mr Alisher Ikramov (Uzbekistan), Mr Li Jiangang (China), Mr Itumeleng Mosala (South Afrca)
Rapporteur:	Mr Alexandre Najjar (Lebanon)

Commission V

Chairperson:	Mr Mohammed Sheya (United Republic of Tanzania)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Mr Daniel Malbert (France), Ms Eleonora Husseinova (Azerbaijan), Ms Patricia Dore Castillo (Dominican Republic), Mr Wacef Chiha (Tunisia)
Rapporteur:	Mr Laurence Zwimpfer (New Zealand)

Administrative Commission

Chairperson:	Mr Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Ms Dominique Levasseur (Canada), Mr Vladimir Kalamanov (Russian Federation), Mr Carlos Herrera and Mr Carlos Cueto (Peru), Mr Ryuhei Hosoya (Japan)
Rapporteur:	Mr Antoine Wongo Ahanda (Cameroon)

Legal Committee

Chairperson:	Mr Pierre-Michel Eisemann (France)
Vice-Chairperson:	Mr Andrew Amegatcher (Ghana)
Rapporteur:	Ms Stephanie Zurawski (Saint Lucia)

Nominations Committee

Chairperson:	Ms Sybil Campbell (Jamaica)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Ms Ruth Oberholzer (Switzerland), Mr Karel Komárek (Czech Republic), Ms Thoueybat Said Omar (Comoros), Mr Taleb Ahmed Al-Baghly (Kuwait)
Rapporteur:	Mr Tautapilimai Levaopolo T. Esera (Samoa)

Credentials Committee

Chairperson:	Mr Dragoljub Najman (Serbia and Montenegro)

Headquarters Committee

Chairperson:	Mr Hector K. Villarroel (Philippines)

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Records of the General Conference (Volume 1)

33rd session Paris, 3-21 October 2005

Resolutions

Corrigendum 2

All languages

33 C/Resolution 40: Major Programme IV – Culture

Paragraph 2 (*Subprogramme IV.1.2 – Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage)*

Replace with:

"*Authorizes* the Director-General:

(a) to raise awareness among the Member States on the importance of the intangible cultural heritage and its safeguarding, to further promote the ratification of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, to assist the statutory bodies of the 2003 Convention, to assist Member States in safeguarding their intangible cultural heritage, and to reinforce the endangered languages programme by:
    (i) organizing meetings of the statutory bodies of the Convention and devising drafts of its operational directives and related documents;
    (ii) strengthening capacities in Member States for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage;
(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of $2,400,300 for programme costs and $33,500 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters."[1]

Reports

Addendum

Report of Commission IV. Under the heading "**Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not accepted for adoption in extenso**" add:

"• 33 C/DR.50 (submitted by Argentina) concerning paragraph 04120 Rev. After examining 33 C/DR.50, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt that draft resolution, it being understood that attention would be given to the programme "The voice of the voiceless" in conjunction with the Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Latin America, Cusco, Peru under the auspices of UNESCO."

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[1] The revised wording of the resolution takes account of the entry into force of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in April 2006 following its ratification by 30 Member States.

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Records of the General Conference (Volume 1)

33rd session Paris, 3-21 October 2005

Resolutions

Corrigendum 4

English only

33 C/Resolution 51: Major Programme V – Communication and information

Paragraph 2(a)(iv)

Replace “Memory of the World” with “Memory of the World Programme”.