

Records of the General Conference

Twenty-ninth Session

Paris, 21 October - 12 November 1997

Volume 2

Reports

Programme Commissions

Administrative Commission

Legal Committee

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Note on the Records of the General Conference

The Records of the 29th session of the General Conference are printed in three volumes:

The present volume, which contains the Reports of the Programme Commissions, the Administrative Commission, the joint meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions, and the Legal Committee (Volume 2);

The *Resolutions* volume, containing the resolutions adopted by the General Conference and the list of officers of the Conference and of the Commissions and Committees (Volume 1);

The *Proceedings* volume, which contains the verbatim records of plenary meetings, the list of participants and the list of documents (Volume 3).

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I. Reports of the Programme Commissions

NOTE

The text reproduced in the following pages has been edited as authorized by the General Conference.

The reports of the five programme commissions were submitted to the General Conference, in plenary meeting, in the following documents: 29 C/80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and Add. and Corr.

The final text of the resolutions adopted by the General Conference on the recommendations of the five commissions has been omitted from these reports, being reproduced in Volume 1, Resolutions.

The resolution numbers shown in the reports are those assigned to the resolutions in the Draft Programme

and Budget for 1998-1999 (29 C/5) and in the proposed amendments to that draft submitted by Member States (29 C/8 and the 29 C/DR series). The numbers finally given to the resolutions in Volume 1 have nevertheless been shown in parentheses; it should be noted that some resolutions were amended in plenary meeting.

The budgetary figures contained in these reports and in that of the Administrative Commission (in Section II below) have been adjusted in the light of the Appropriation Resolution for 1998-1999, adopted by the General Conference at its 28th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1997 (29 C/77).

A. Report of Commission I¹

Introduction

- Item 3.3** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Part II.B - Information and Dissemination Services
Chapter 1 - Clearing House
Chapter 2 - UNESCO Publishing
Chapter 3 - UNESCO Courier
Chapter 4 - Public Information
Part III - Support for Programme Execution
Chapter 1 - Bureau for External Relations
Relations with Member States
Co-operation with National Commissions and with UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations
Relations and co-operation with international organizations
Relations with established offices away from Headquarters and decentralization
Operation of the Office of the Assistant Director-General
- Item 8.3** Application of 152 EX/Decision 6.1 concerning the implementation of decentralization
and
- Item 3.3** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Part III - Support for Programme Execution
Chapter 2 - Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources
Chapter 3 - Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents
- Item 7.1** Report by the Director-General on the changes in the classification of international organizations admitted to the various types of relations with UNESCO, and questions related thereto
- Item 7.2** Revision of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with foundations and similar institutions
- Item 8.2** Definition of the regions with a view to the implementation of activities of a regional nature
- Item 4.8** Proposals by Member States for the celebration of anniversaries in 1998-1999
- Item 8.1** Recommendations of the Working Group on the structure and function of the General Conference

Preliminary debate on document 30 C/5

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 23rd plenary meeting, on 10 November 1997.

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, Commission I elected Mr Ahmad Jalali (Islamic Republic of Iran), as Chairperson, on the recommendation of the Nominations Committee.

(2) At its second and third meetings, the Commission, on the recommendation of the Nominations Committee, constituted its Bureau as follows: *Chairperson*: Mr Ahmad Jalali (Islamic Republic of Iran); *Vice-Chairpersons*: Mr Peter Canisius (Germany), Mr Nikola Kovac (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Mr Hisham

Nashabé (Lebanon), Mr Newstead Zimba (Zambia); *Rapporteur*: Mr Hamdy El Nahas (Arab Republic of Egypt).

(3) The Commission examined and approved the draft agenda and timetable of work for the Commission set out in document 29 C/COM.I/1, which was amended on the proposal of the Chairperson, and in accordance with the decision of the General Conference to allocate item 8.3 to Commission I.

ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999 PART II.B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES CHAPTER 1 - CLEARING HOUSE CHAPTER 2 - UNESCO PUBLISHING CHAPTER 3 - UNESCO COURIER CHAPTER 4 - PUBLIC INFORMATION

(4) At its second and third meetings, Commission I examined Part II.B - Information and Dissemination Services, Chapter 1 - Clearing House, Chapter 2 - UNESCO Publishing, Chapter 3 - UNESCO Courier, and Chapter 4 - Public Information. The representatives of 25 Member States took the floor during the debate.

Draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis in the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5

(5) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolution to be financed under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions: 29 C/DR.22 (submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt and supported by Algeria, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe) relating to paragraphs 12006 and 12007: US \$20,000.

Budget

(6) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$6,282,400 (para. 12001) for Part II.B, Chapter 1, of document 29 C/5; the budget provision of US \$4,926,800 (para. 12001) for Part II.B, Chapter 2, of document 29 C/5; the budget provision of US \$3,660,900 (para. 12001) for Part II.B, Chapter 3, of document 29 C/5; and the budget provision of US \$9,084,600 (para. 12001) for Part II.B, Chapter 4, of

document 29 C/5, it being understood that these amounts would be subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

(7) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$23,954,700 (para. 12001) for the whole of Part II.B, of document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Programme

(8) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 12002 to 12010 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 1200 to 1227 of the Technical Annex, taking into account: (a) the draft resolution approved by the Commission (*cf. para. 5 above*); (b) the recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 as approved by the Commission (29 C/6, para. 5); and (c) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

**ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION
CHAPTER 1 - BUREAU FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS
ITEM 8.3 - APPLICATION OF 152 EX/DECISION 6.1 CONCERNING
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZATION**

(9) At its fourth, fifth and sixth meetings, the Commission examined Part III - Support for Programme Execution, Chapter 1 - Bureau for External Relations, and item 8.3 - Application of 152 EX/Decision 6.1 concerning the implementation of decentralization. The representatives of 49 Member States and the representative of one non-governmental organization took the floor during the general debate. The Commission decided that draft resolution 29 C/DR.99 should be examined by Commission V. The Commission also examined draft resolution 29 C/DR.54 Rev. (submitted by Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) concerning Focus on the Pacific. Bearing in mind that the *Focus on the Pacific* seminar was to be held at a later date and that the draft resolution would be modified in the light of the seminar's conclusions, the Commission recommended that the draft resolution, as amended, should be examined by all the programme commissions (29 C/Resolution 54).

Chapter 1 - Bureau for External Relations

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso*

(10) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolutions listed below for the Records of the General Conference, Volume 1 (Resolutions): 29 C/DR.68 (Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and Portugal; supported by Greece, Haiti, Netherlands and the Philippines) (29 C/Resolution 53); 29 C/DR.144 (Argentina; supported by Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela) (29 C/Resolution 60); 29 C/DR.92 (Philippines and the Republic of Korea; supported by Indonesia and Jordan), as amended during the debate (29 C/Resolution 61); 29 C/DR.28 (Argentina; supported by Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Paraguay, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela), as amended during the debate (29 C/Resolution 62).

Draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis in the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5

(11) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions to be financed under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions: 29 C/DR.29 (Argentina; supported by Afghanistan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Lebanon, Paraguay, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela) relating to

paragraphs 13003 to 13005: US \$40,000; 29 C/DR.100 (Benin, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland; supported by Argentina and Haiti) relating to paragraphs 13001 to 13006: US \$41,000; 29 C/DR.80 (Italy; supported by Chile, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Haiti, Israel and Tunisia) relating to paragraphs 04038 and 13002 to 13005: US \$10,000.

(12) The Commission informed the General Conference that the following draft resolution had not been retained for approval: 29 C/DR.46 (Bulgaria), it being understood that examination of the evaluation project proposed in this draft resolution could be entrusted to the Standing Committee provided for in paragraph 13004 of document 29 C/5.

Budget

(13) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$19,873,100 (para. 13001) for Part III, Chapter 1, of document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Programme

(14) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 13002 to 13010 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 1300 to 1320 of the Technical Annex, taking into account: (a) draft resolutions approved and/or adopted by the Commission (*cf. paras. 10 and 11 above*); (b) recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 as approved by the Commission (29 C/6, para. 74); and (c) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

Item 8.3 - Application of 152 EX/Decision 6.1 concerning the implementation of decentralization

(15) At its seventh and eighth meetings, the Commission examined the above item and the relevant document (29 C/63). The representatives of 26 Member States took the floor during the general debate.

(16) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution concerning the implementation of decentralization (29 C/Resolution 89).

**ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION
CHAPTER 2 - BUREAU FOR RELATIONS WITH EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDING SOURCES
CHAPTER 3 - BUREAU OF CONFERENCES, LANGUAGES AND DOCUMENTS**

Overall budget

(17) At its seventh meeting, Commission I examined Part III - Support for Programme Execution, Chapter 2 - Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources, and Chapter 3 - Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents. The representatives of nine Member States took the floor during the debate.

Chapter 2 - Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources**Budget**

(18) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$3,942,600 (para. 13001) for Part III, Chapter 2, of document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Programme

(19) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 13011 and 13012 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 1300 and 1321 to 1323 of the Technical Annex, taking into account the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

Chapter 3 - Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents**Budget**

(20) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$31,234,200 (para. 13001) for Part III, Chapter 3, of document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Programme

(21) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 13013 and 13014 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 1300 and 1324 to 1329 of the Technical Annex, taking into account the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

Overall budget

(22) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$55,049,900 (para. 13001) for the whole of Part III of document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

**ITEM 7.1 - REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE CHANGES IN THE
CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ADMITTED TO THE
VARIOUS TYPES OF RELATIONS WITH UNESCO, AND QUESTIONS RELATED THERETO
ITEM 7.2 - REVISION OF THE DIRECTIVES CONCERNING UNESCO'S
RELATIONS WITH FOUNDATIONS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS
ITEM 8.2 - DEFINITION OF THE REGIONS WITH A VIEW TO THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES OF A REGIONAL NATURE**

(23) At its eighth meeting, Commission I examined items 7.1, 7.2 and 8.2. The representatives of six Member States and the representatives of two international non-governmental organizations took part in the debate.

Item 7.1 - Report by the Director-General on the changes in the classification of international organizations admitted to the various types of relations with UNESCO, and questions related thereto

(24) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution submitted by the

Director-General in document 29 C/25 Add. (para. 5) - Report by the Director-General on the changes in the classification of international organizations admitted to the various types of relations with UNESCO, and questions related thereto (29 C/Resolution 63).

Item 7.2 - Revision of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with foundations and similar institutions

(25) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution proposed in document 29 C/26 (para. 5) - Revision of the Directives

concerning UNESCO's relations with foundations and similar institutions (29 C/Resolution 64).

Item 8.2 - Definition of the regions with a view to the implementation of activities of a regional nature

(26) The Commission recommended that the General

Conference include the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Europe region and the Republic of Nauru and Macao (as an Associate Member) in the Asia and the Pacific region with a view to their participation in the regional activities of the Organization (29 C/Resolution 91).

ITEM 4.8 - PROPOSALS BY MEMBER STATES FOR THE CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARIES IN 1998-1999

(27) At its eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth and fifteenth meetings, the Commission examined item 4.8 - Proposals by Member States for the celebration of anniversaries in 1998-1999. The representatives of 27 Member States took part in the debate.

(28) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 29 C/48 (para. 3) - Proposals by Member States for the celebration of anniversaries in 1998-1999,

as amended during the debate (29 C/COM.I/DRs.3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14) (29 C/Resolution 59).

(29) Draft resolutions 29 C/COM.I/DR.1 (Tajikistan) and 29 C/COM.I/DR.13 (Uzbekistan) were withdrawn by their authors who jointly submitted draft resolution 29 C/COM.I/DR.15. The Commission decided to transmit this draft resolution to Commission V for consideration.

ITEM 8.1 - RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

(30) At its eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth meetings, the Commission examined item 8.1 - Recommendations of the Working Group on the structure and function of the General Conference. The representatives of 31 Member States took the floor during the debate.

(31) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in document 29 C/27 Add.1, as amended during the debate (29 C/Resolution 87).

(32) The Commission recommended that the General Conference include the Headquarters Committee in

Section VII of the Rules of Procedure relating to the Committees of the Conference.

(33) At its fourteenth meeting, the Commission examined draft resolution 29 C/COM.I/DR.2, submitted by Denmark, Iceland and Norway and supported by Greece - related to the methods of work of the Executive Board.

(34) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 29 C/COM.I/DR.2 as amended by the drafting group and during the debate (29 C/Resolution 88).

PRELIMINARY DEBATE ON DOCUMENT 30 C/5

(35) At its fourteenth meeting, the Commission examined the main lines of the future Draft Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5) bearing in mind the Medium-Term Strategy 1996-2001 (28 C/4). The representatives of 28 Member States took the floor.

(36) The following issues were stressed in the course of the debate: better identification of priorities and concentration of activities; transdisciplinarity in the context of globalization; effective implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on the structure and function of the General Conference; strengthening of the capacities of National Commissions; training of personnel of the National Commissions and the Secretariat and of national Professional Officers; establishment of a network between National

Commissions; visibility/Office of Public Information; decentralization; more precise definition of the nature of the contribution of the National Commissions to the preparation of the C/5 document; priorities: Africa, youth, women, and LDCs, including a National Commission component in the Priority Africa project; improvement of co-ordination between Headquarters, field offices and units and National Commissions in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of programmes; strengthening of inter-agency co-operation; strengthening of the Division for Relations with National Commissions and UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations; ethical mission of UNESCO; strengthening the traditional functions of the Clearing House.

B. Report of Commission II¹

Introduction

Part I General Debate

Part II Recommendations of the Commission

Item 6.1 Revision of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

Item 6.5 Adoption of a Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-education Teaching Personnel

Item 4.5 Establishment of a UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education

Item 4.15 Co-ordination among UNESCO education institutes

Item 3.3 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Major Programme I - Education for all throughout life
Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso*
Draft resolutions aimed at modifying the 'proposed resolutions' contained in document 29 C/5
Draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis in the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5
Budget
Programme

Part III Main lines of emphasis of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5)

Annex Amendments proposed by Member States to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 (29 C/5)
(29 C/8 COM.II)

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 26th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1997.

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, held on 21 October 1997, Commission II elected as its Chairperson Mr Andrzej Janowski (Poland), on the recommendation of the Nominations Committee.

(2) At its second meeting, on Monday, 3 November, in the morning, the Commission approved the proposals of the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur as follows: *Vice-Chairpersons*: Dr Harald Gardos (Austria), Ms Minerva Vincent (Dominican Republic), Mr Safdar Mahmood (Pakistan), Mr Abdel Aziz Al Ansari (Qatar); *Rapporteur*: Mr Gilbert Nandiguinn (Central African Republic).

(3) The Chairperson then submitted for approval the draft timetable of work of the Commission. The delegate of Switzerland expressed his concern about the structure of the discussion in Commission II. His views were supported by the delegate of France. The Commission agreed to adopt the draft timetable of work with the proviso that a solution be found to the concerns of Switzerland and France. The Steering Committee of the Commission met on 3 November 1997 with the delegates

of Switzerland and France and reached a consensus regarding the organization of the work of Commission II to the satisfaction of both delegations. It was agreed: (i) not to change the structure of the general debate of Commission II for this session of the General Conference; (ii) that the Chairperson of Commission II would report to the General Committee at its following meeting - Wednesday, 5 November 1997 - on the Commission's concern to have the debate in Commission II at the next session of the General Conference broken down into thematic parts or units corresponding to content areas; (iii) to include these reservations in the report of Commission II; (iv) to open the floor for an additional discussion on the education institutes, on the establishment of a UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education and on the Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-education Teaching Personnel during the debate on the proposed resolutions. Accepting these conclusions, the Commission adopted document 29 C/COM.II/1 - Timetable of work of Commission II.

PART I - GENERAL DEBATE

(4) The Chair proposed dividing the Commission's work into three parts. The first part was devoted to the general debate on Major Programme I of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 (29 C/5), including Programme I.1, 'Basic education for all'; Programme I.2, 'Reform of education in the perspective of education throughout life'; the programmes and budgets of IBE, IIEP and UIE; and items 4.15, 4.5, 6.1 and 6.5 of the agenda. The second part was devoted to the consideration of draft resolutions proposed in documents 29 C/60, 29 C/10, 29 C/20 and 29 C/12 concerning items 4.15, 4.5, 6.1 and 6.5, draft resolutions submitted by Member States, and proposed resolutions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 in document 29 C/5. Following this, the Commission made its recommendation regarding the budget for Major Programme I as a whole. The third part of the Commission's work was devoted to the discussion, within the range of issues assigned to it for consideration, of the main lines of emphasis of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5). The purpose of this meeting was to highlight the broad policy options on the basis of which the Director-General will begin, in 1998, the process of consultation leading to the preparation of document 30 C/5.

(5) The Assistant Director-General for Education, Mr Colin N. Power, representative of the Director-General, introduced the general debate and highlighted briefly the priorities of Major Programme I. Mr Bakary Tio-Touré, President of the Council of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education, then submitted the report on the activities of the Bureau for 1996-1997 (29 C/REP.1). Mr Lennart Wohlgenuth, Chairman of the

Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning, presented the report on the activities of the Institute for 1996-1997 (29 C/REP.2). Ms Kasama Varavarn, Chairperson of the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Education, submitted the report on the activities of the Institute for 1996-1997 (29 C/REP.3).

(6) The Commission listened to a presentation regarding the World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE), to be held in Paris from 5 to 9 October 1998, which was given by Professor Georges Haddad, Chairperson of the WCHE Steering Committee. This presentation took place during an information meeting on Tuesday, 4 November 1997, from 9.30 a.m. to 10 a.m., chaired by Mr Colin N. Power, Assistant Director-General for Education.

(7) During the fourth meeting of the general debate, 4 November 1997 (afternoon), 30 minutes were devoted to a special presentation in the framework of UNESCO's 'Learning without Frontiers' initiative. Mr Noah Samara, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of WorldSpace, Inc., spoke about the potential of digital delivery radio broadcast by satellite to Africa, Asia and Latin America to create learning environments without frontiers.

(8) On 5 November, at the beginning of the sixth meeting, the Commission was addressed by the First Lady of Kyrgyzstan, the Honourable Mrs Mairam Akayeva, President of the International Charity Foundation 'MEERIM' and President of the Association of UNESCO Clubs and Associated Schools of Kyrgyzstan.

(9) During the general debate which took place during five meetings, on 3, 4 and 5 (morning)

November 1997, delegates from 93 Member States and 16 international non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations as well as one observer spoke. This debate was closed during the seventh meeting of the

Commission, on 5 November (afternoon) after the replies by the Assistant Director-General for Education and the Directors of IBE, IIEP and UIE.

PART II - RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

(10) Following the Steering Committee's decision, the Commission treated particular items, documents and draft resolutions in the following order (seventh and eighth meetings, 5 November 1997, afternoon and 6 November 1997, morning).

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE FOUR SPECIFIC ITEMS ON THE COMMISSION'S AGENDA

(11) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions contained in documents on particular items:

Item 6.1 - Revision of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

Document 29 C/20, paragraph 6, as amended by Spain (29 C/Resolution 12).

Item 6.5 - Adoption of a Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-education Teaching Personnel

Document 29 C/12, paragraph 22, with the following reservation: 'Australia, New Zealand Spain and the United Kingdom, strongly supported the recommendation's aims of securing academic freedom and human rights for higher-education teaching personnel. These countries also strongly supported the principles in Section IX "Terms and Conditions of Employment". However, because the drafting of this section appeared to go, in such great detail, into areas that were properly the responsibility of individual Member States and institutions, these countries reluctantly placed a reservation on this section,' and with the following amendments proposed by Portugal: 'paragraph I.1(b) should read "social and human science"; paragraph I.1(f) subparagraph ends "community at large"' (29 C/Resolution 11).

Item 4.5 - Establishment of a UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education

Document 29 C/10, paragraph 28, with an amendment submitted by Pakistan and supported by France, concerning the draft statutes. Article II, paragraph 2(e), proposing that regional programmes of the Institute on the application of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education should include activities in all Member States and in particular

in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (29 C/Resolution 6).

Item 4.15 - Co-ordination among UNESCO education institutes

Document 29 C/60 as amended by France (29 C/Resolution 7).

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET (ITEM 3.3 - MAJOR PROGRAMME I)

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso*

(12) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolutions listed below for the Records of the General Conference, Volume 1 (Resolutions): 29 C/DR.68 (Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal, Togo; supported by Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Netherlands, Peru and the Philippines). The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt this draft resolution subject to amendments recommended by the other programme commissions (29 C/Resolution 53); 29 C/DR.72 Rev. (Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Philippines and Tunisia; supported by Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Monaco, Poland, Saint Lucia and Uruguay) merged with 29 C/DR.36 (Morocco and Tunisia; supported by Togo), as amended by their authors and supporters (29 C/Resolution 8); 29 C/DR.3 (Mali; supported by Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Gabon, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Peru and Senegal) (29 C/Resolution 9); 29 C/DR.119 (Sudan; supported by Togo) amended by the Commission following the suggestion by the Director-General (29 C/8 COM.II) (29 C/Resolution 10).

Draft resolutions aimed at modifying the 'proposed resolutions' contained in document 29 C/5

(13) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve proposed resolution 1.1 concerning Major Programme I as amended (29 C/Resolution 1) in the light of the comments of the Director-General (29 C/8 COM.II, annexed to this report), by: 29 C/DR.66 (Bulgaria and Italy); 29 C/DR.137 (Venezuela; supported by Colombia, Czech Republic and Nicaragua); 29 C/DR.115 (Islamic Republic of Iran); 29 C/DR.15 (Nigeria; supported by Togo); 29 C/DR.67 (Italy;

supported by Togo); 29 C/DR.16 (Nigeria; supported by Togo). The Commission decided that draft resolution 29 C/DR.57 (New Zealand; supported by Dominican Republic and Peru) should be discussed in Commission V only.

(14) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve proposed resolutions (contained in document 29 C/5):

- 1.2 UNESCO International Bureau of Education (29 C/Resolution 2)
- 1.3 UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (29 C/Resolution 4)
- 1.4 UNESCO Institute for Education (29 C/Resolution 5).

Draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis in the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5

(15) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions for implementation within the framework of budget resources foreseen in draft document 29 C/5 and following the comments given by the Director-General (29 C/8 COM.II, annexed to this report): 29 C/DR.54 Rev.2 (Australia, Fiji, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) (29 C/Resolution 54); 29 C/DR.109 (India) relating to paragraph 01009 of document 29 C/5; 29 C/DR.5 (Cuba; supported by Dominican Republic, Peru and Togo) relating to paragraph 01020 of document 29 C/5; 29 C/DR.89 (Australia, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea; supported by Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines) relating to paragraph 01020 of document 29 C/5; 29 C/DR.71 (Panama; supported by Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Venezuela) relating to paragraphs 01023 and 05009 of document 29 C/5; 29 C/DR.135 (Bulgaria, Greece, Jordan and Ukraine; supported by Armenia, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Italy, Romania and Russian Federation) relating to paragraph 01029 of document 29 C/5; 29 C/DR.141 (China; supported by Bangladesh, Benin, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe) relating to paragraph 01032 of document 29 C/5; 29 C/DR.139 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea; supported by Philippines) relating to paragraph 01032 of document 29 C/5; 29 C/DR.125 (Venezuela; supported by Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay) relating to paragraph 01036 of document 29 C/5; 29 C/DR.61 (Austria; supported by Dominican Republic, Netherlands and Tunisia) relating to paragraph 04026 of document 29 C/5.

(16) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions to be financed under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions

(\$474,000): 29 C/DR.56 (Benin, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Slovenia and Sweden; supported by Belarus, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Kuwait, Lithuania, Morocco, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen): \$50,000, it being understood that in preparing the feasibility study due consideration would be given to the work carried out in the area of human rights education at the regional and international levels; 29 C/DR.72 Rev. (Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the Philippines; supported by Belgium, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Monaco, Morocco, Poland, Saint Lucia, Tunisia and Uruguay); 29 C/DR.36 (Morocco and Tunisia; supported by Togo): \$75,000 and \$25,000; 29 C/DR.61 (Austria; supported by Dominican Republic, Netherlands and Tunisia): \$20,000; 29 C/DR.135 (Bulgaria, Greece, Jordan and Ukraine; supported by Armenia, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Italy, Romania and Russian Federation): \$25,000; 29 C/DR.141 (China; supported by Bangladesh, Benin, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe): \$50,000; 29 C/DR.15 (Nigeria; supported by Togo): \$90,000; 29 C/DR.139 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea; supported by the Philippines): \$50,000; 29 C/DR.89 (Australia, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan and Republic of Korea; supported by Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines): \$40,000; 29 C/DR.5 (Cuba; supported by Dominican Republic, Peru and Togo): \$25,000; 29 C/DR.71 (Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay; supported by Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela): \$24,000.

(17) The Commission informed the General Conference that the following draft resolutions had been withdrawn by their authors during the debate or not retained for approval: 29 C/DR.136 (Russian Federation); 29 C/DR.37 (Austria, Croatia, Germany, Israel, Kuwait, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey and Zimbabwe; supported by Belgium, Costa Rica and Czech Republic); 29 C/DR.44 (Lesotho and Namibia); 29 C/DR.140 (Islamic Republic of Iran).

Budget

(18) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$106,918,900 (para. 01001), for Major Programme I, Part II.A in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 (29 C/5), it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Programme

(19) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 01002 to 01059 of the

Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 100 to 129 of the Technical Annex, taking into account: (a) draft resolutions approved by the Commission; (b) recommendations of the Executive

Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 as approved by the Commission (29 C/6, paras. 5 to 23); and (c) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

PART III - MAIN LINES OF EMPHASIS OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2000-2001 (30 C/5)

(20) The main priorities for document 30 C/5 mentioned by the speakers, and upon which there appeared to be a general consensus, were the following: education is rightly the top priority of UNESCO and the Organization is in a unique position to provide conceptual and moral leadership in achieving the goals of education, a long-term process; promoting education for all throughout life should continue to be the main thrust of UNESCO and its actions should highlight a transdisciplinary approach. Contributing to the achievement of the goals of education for all should remain a priority. Emphasis should be placed on promoting basic education for all and eradicating illiteracy through both formal and non-formal means, including the appropriate use of information and communication technologies. Contents and methods must be relevant to the needs and possibilities of the learners and include education for human rights, peace and democracy, conducive to living together and world citizenship. The guiding principles and the main lines of action should be drawn from the report of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century and from the results of the major conferences (Jomtien, New Delhi, Amman, Beijing, Copenhagen, Hamburg, and the forthcoming World Conference on Higher Education and the second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education); poverty alleviation through learning should underpin all co-operation with Member States at national level; the most underserved groups such as girls, women and children with special educational needs and marginalized youth in Africa, LDCs and the nine high-population developing countries should remain the priority beneficiaries of UNESCO's action. Special mention was made of the emphasis that should be placed on consulting and involving youth in the conception and implementation of document 30 C/5, and on enhancing efforts to provide educational opportunities for those with special needs; priority should be given to recognizing and 'celebrating' the key role of teachers in the lifelong learning process, and to training teachers and educators to function effectively in the face of emerging challenges marked by increasing globalization of the economy, social transformations, greater use of new technologies and the move towards a learning society.

(21) Suggestions were also made concerning the most effective means of enhancing the impact in implementing the priority areas of concern designed to reach the objectives, as follows:

At the international level: development of a long-term integrated strategic action plan with an emphasis on meeting the challenges related to bringing about a

'Learning Society', 'Learning to Live Together' and 'World Citizenship'; systematic assessment of the successes and shortcomings of the follow-up provided by all parties to the recommendations of the Report of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century and the major world conferences mentioned earlier; preparation of the International Conference on Education for All by the Year 2000, calling for reflection with a view to defining rapidly the role of the International Bureau of Education (IBE) in the preparation, structure and realization of the Conference and the involvement of the other institutes in this important initiative; undertaking evaluation as an ongoing process with a view to effecting constant improvement of programme development as well as programme delivery; establishing networks and partnerships for the implementation of the strategic action plans with National Commissions, United Nations agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and UNESCO institutes (while ensuring that their mandates and actions are complementary to and co-ordinated with each other), and with civil society; with non-governmental organizations, particularly for grass-roots mobilization of educational forces, monitoring of learning achievements, etc.; other suggestions made were to use the Associated Schools Project as a means for promoting UNESCO's ideals; to prepare a long-term strategic plan for 'Technical and Vocational Education 2000', building on the results of the International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Seoul, 1999) and the UNEVOC programme; and to raise public awareness of, and support for priority programmes by promoting the observance of United Nations weeks or days devoted to adult learning, civic and human rights education as a means to motivating people to 'learn' whenever it suits them.

At the regional and national levels: at the regional level, a delegate called for the establishment of a branch office of IIEP in the Arab States and another for the convening of a regional conference on special needs education in the Arab States, with a view to the setting up of a UNESCO institute devoted to the subject. Yet another delegate emphasized the need to strengthen regional approaches to programme implementation by the institutes; at the national level, delegates felt that UNESCO should play a more active role in assisting Member States to formulate strategic plans for educational development, for educational reconstruction in emergency situations, for acquiring access and adapting to new educational technologies, and for developing national capacities to monitor and evaluate the quality of education and learning achievement,

especially through the development of relevant indicators (the new Institute for Statistics is expected to play a key role in this area); promoting debt relief programmes in favour of educational development was cited also as a potential role for UNESCO. Finally, one delegate pointed to the contributions that senior citizens could make to lifelong and civic education activities at the national and community levels, and another called for developing and supporting the implementation of 'package deals' to meet the development needs of LDCs.

(22) To address these challenges effectively, the delegates noted several institutional factors that the Organization - and not just the Education Sector - would have to take into consideration when drafting document 30 C/5: the pace and direction of the reform process at all levels, and particularly as regards the decentralized delivery of UNESCO services (the latter should be done in conformity with a new, clear policy concerning the mandates, terms of reference, location, etc., of any further UNESCO field offices to be opened), and the creation of UNESCO institutes (their establishment should be exceptional, in conformity with an official strategic policy, and not obviate the need for UNESCO itself); the adoption of a more rigorous approach to programme planning in order to enhance the impact of the programmes. It should be based on a systematic assessment of results of programme implementation,

evaluation, reporting and sharing of experiences, both inside and outside UNESCO; the presentation of the C/5 document itself should be further improved so as to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation and impact. It could include, for example, a clearer specification and budgeting of objectives to be pursued, outputs to be obtained, strategies/activities to be implemented, with appropriate indicators of accountability and for monitoring progress.

(23) In conclusion, the delegates welcomed the Director-General's initiative to hold, at the General Conference, a preliminary debate on the new thrusts of the next C/5 document. They hoped that even more extensive and spontaneous thematic and strategic debates would be held in future; it was suggested that the encounters could be even more rewarding to all concerned if the preliminary views of delegates on the issues to be discussed could be circulated prior to the sessions of the General Conference. Finally, several delegates felt that it would be more appropriate for such debates to group together all UNESCO's educational endeavours, and suggested that the distribution of discussion items between Commissions II and V be re-examined in this context, specifically that education for sustainable development should be reintegrated within Major Programme I and education for peace, human rights and democracy be debated by Commission II at the 30th session of the General Conference.

ANNEX

**AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY MEMBER STATES TO THE
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999 (29 C/5)
(29 C/8 COM.II)**

**MAJOR PROGRAMME I
EDUCATION FOR ALL THROUGHOUT LIFE**

Introduction

Twenty-six draft resolutions, deemed admissible, are presented under Major Programme I (Education for all throughout life) for consideration by Commission II. In their majority, these draft resolutions reflect the priority concerns already expressed by the Executive Board or by recent conferences of ministers of education and other international fora. Of these, four are of a general nature and seek to highlight the need for concerted worldwide action in the implementation of programme priorities (e.g. alleviation of poverty, early childhood education programmes, education of children in difficult circumstances, adult literacy and education in the least developed countries). Most of the others propose strengthening certain aspects of specific programme actions or suggest specific strategies for programme implementation, emphasizing, in many cases, regional approaches without however proposing modifications to programme priorities. One of the draft resolutions seeks to further strengthen coherence and synergy of actions between those of UNESCO and its educational institutes, in realizing the overall objectives of Major Programme I.

Financial implications

Certain draft resolutions have financial implications, equal to or above \$40,000. Should the General Conference approve any or all of those draft resolutions, it should also decide on how to finance them, i.e. either by proposing a redistribution of resources foreseen in document 29 C/5 or by approving an allocation under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions.

I. Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso*

1. Draft resolution 68¹ (Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and Portugal) making reference to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen), addresses an appeal to Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, international, national and private institutions to ensure that the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty responds to the aspirations of all those throughout the world who are victims of poverty and exclusion, and requests the Director-General to strengthen in all its programmes the cultural dimension of development and to give a high priority to issues of extreme poverty and social exclusion.

The Director-General endorses this proposal which seeks to reinforce worldwide action in favour of poverty alleviation and eradication of social exclusion. Indeed, poverty alleviation continues to be one of the main thrusts of UNESCO action as reflected in document 152 EX/13 submitted to the Executive Board at its 152nd session. The Director-General welcomes the appeal made to Member States, international institutions and NGOs, and reiterates the Organization's commitment to give full support to actions in this area in all areas of its competence.

2. Draft resolution 72 Rev. (Luxembourg and Netherlands) invites UNESCO to continue developing early childhood programmes at regional level, in particular in Africa, and to establish regional training centres for policy-makers and other professionals; it also calls upon UNESCO, *inter alia*, to integrate early childhood development and family education programmes in the educational programmes of all Regional Offices, to provide adequate staff and resources at Headquarters and the Regional Offices, and to organize international events and award of fellowships.

The Director-General has no objection to the adoption of this draft resolution, which is in strict accordance with the Jomtien and Amman Declarations on Education for All, and wishes to point out that the proposal has substantial financial implications (estimated at \$200,000 by the sponsors of the draft resolution). Implementation of this proposal will require substantial extrabudgetary resources. He welcomes, in this context, the appeal addressed in the draft resolution to bilateral and multilateral funding agencies, as well as other potential partners, both public and private.

3. Draft resolution 3 (Mali) welcomes and supports the continuation of actions to meet the educational needs of children in difficult circumstances and requests Member States and NGOs to intensify their actions in this regard.

The Director-General has no objection to the adoption of this draft resolution which is in line with the strategy and actions of UNESCO and does not have any budgetary implications.

1. This draft resolution will also be examined in Commissions I, III, IV and V.

4. Draft resolution 119 (Sudan) invites the Director-General 'to steer an international initiative to maintain considerable support for the least developed countries which would enable them to implement the objectives of adult education in the twenty-first century in the context of the Hamburg Declaration and the agenda for the future of adult learning'.

The Director-General has no objection to this proposal, on the understanding that the support to LDCs, which is a priority group, will be given within the framework of available budgetary resources. He wishes to point out, however, that steering an international initiative in favour of literacy and adult education in LDCs will involve substantial financial implications which can be met only through support from extrabudgetary sources. Consequently, when adopting the draft resolution, the General Conference may wish to add a paragraph to it inviting Member States and other donor agencies to support literacy and adult education programmes in LDCs.

II. Draft resolutions aimed at modifying the 'proposed resolutions' under Major Programme I

5. Draft resolution 66 (Bulgaria and Italy) proposes four amendments to paragraph 2.A, as follows: (i) to add at the end of paragraph A(a) 'and of countries where there is a strong presence of immigrants from developing countries'; (ii) to insert in the first line of paragraph A(b): 'pre-primary ... secondary'; (iii) to add at the end of paragraph A(c): 'associations of teachers and school principals and local authorities'; and (iv) to insert at paragraph A(h), after 'opinion leaders': 'voluntary associations'.

The Director-General has no objection to amendments (iii) and (iv) which enrich the corresponding main lines of action.

Amendment (i) proposed to paragraph A(a) tends to introduce a new priority group: 'immigrants from developing countries living in industrialized countries' placed at the same level as women, youth, Africa, the E-9 countries and LDCs. While recognizing the importance of meeting the educational needs of this group, he feels that it may not be desirable to create a new priority group.

As regards amendment (ii), there is no objection to inserting the word 'pre-primary' in paragraph A(b); however, making reference to secondary education in that paragraph may not be appropriate, as secondary education is dealt with in paragraph B(f).

6. Draft resolution 137 (Venezuela) proposes an amendment to paragraph 2.A(e) by inserting, between brackets, the words 'sexual workers' after the words 'in rural areas'. It also suggests an addition to the same effect in paragraph 01012.

This category is already covered implicitly by the 'unreached' groups mentioned in paragraph 2.A(e) and activities are being carried out in their favour. The Director-General has no objection to making an explicit reference to it in the paragraph; he feels however, that the term 'sexual workers' is ambiguous and could well be replaced by 'victims of sexual exploitation'.

7. Draft resolution 115 (Islamic Republic of Iran) proposes inserting the word 'ethics' before the words 'practical skills' in paragraph 2.A(d), as well as in the third sentence of paragraph 01009 before 'human and civic values' and at the end of the third sentence of the description of the Special Project, under paragraph 01012.

While the Director-General has no objection to introducing the word 'ethics' into the text of resolution 1.1, he feels that it would be more appropriate to introduce it in paragraph 2.A(b) of the proposed resolution, the latter part of which could be rephrased as follows: 'in particular by developing learner-centred curricula and methods, focusing on human and civic values, ethics and basic skills'; by 'promoting ... etc.'. The proposed amendments to paragraphs 01009 and 01012 will be duly reflected in the final version of document 29 C/5.

8. Draft resolution 15 (Nigeria) proposes to add the following sentence to paragraph 2.A(i): 'particularly the development of collaborative projects in distance education, especially regional networking of teacher-training institutions' and requests a budgetary allocation of \$150,000 for this action.

The Director-General has no objection to this amendment which will have a budgetary implication of \$150,000, as estimated by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

9. Draft resolution 57¹ (New Zealand) proposes to add, after paragraph A(j), a new paragraph (k) to read as follows: 'Invites the Director-General to assist in the further development of educational programmes and services in Member States in indigenous and minority languages'.

The proposed amendment is in line with the objectives and activities of the LINGUAPAX project (para. 06024) under the transdisciplinary project 'Towards a culture of peace', Unit 2 (Educating for a culture of peace). Consequently, it would be desirable to insert this amendment in proposed resolution 6.1, at the end of paragraph B(b), as follows: 'and to assist in the further development of educational services in indigenous and minority languages'.

1. This draft resolution will also be examined in Commission V.

10. Draft resolution 67 (Bulgaria and Italy) proposes amendments, as follows: insert between paragraph B(c) and paragraph B(d) a new paragraph as follows: 'to promote close collaboration between the Organization and universities dealing with adult education'; and to add, at the end of paragraph B(h): 'alcoholism, nicotine addiction and violence'.

While the Director-General has no objection to the first proposal, he prefers that this amendment be reflected in a new paragraph (n) to read as follows: 'to strengthen the contribution of higher education to the education system as a whole, including adult education'. It has no budgetary implications.

As regards the second proposal, it should be recalled that preventive education against drug abuse already covers alcohol and tobacco and if the General Conference wishes to make a specific reference to them, then the phrase (including alcohol and tobacco) could be added within brackets after the word 'abuse'.

However, as regards education for the prevention of violence, it should be recalled that it is an essential component of the main lines of action foreseen under Unit 2 of the transdisciplinary project 'Towards a culture of peace', especially in paragraphs B(a), (d), (e) and (f) of proposed resolution 6.1. The Director-General therefore feels that it may not be expedient to include a reference to violence under preventive education in paragraph B(h).

11. Draft resolution 16 (Nigeria) proposes an amendment to paragraph B(d): to insert between 'mother tongue' and 'and in the light of' the following sentence 'especially continuing recurrent education for those on the job to be offered skills for innovation, improved performance and self-reliance within the context of increased poverty, mass unemployment and economic uncertainty'.

The Director-General has no objection to the proposed amendment, the substance of which is partly covered by the expression 'innovative skills training' which includes 'on-the-job training'. It could however be more explicitly stated by rewording paragraph B(d), as follows: 'To strengthen national capacities for planning and implementing diverse forms of adult and continuing education in the light of the recommendations of the fifth International Conference on Adult Education (Hamburg, July 1997), including on-the-job and innovative skills training for improved self-reliance in the context of poverty, unemployment and economic uncertainty'.

12. Draft resolution 56¹ (Benin, Denmark and Sweden) proposes the insertion, after paragraph B(g) of the proposed resolution, of four paragraphs as follows:

(i) to continue to provide diversified support and assistance to civic education programmes and projects implemented at national, regional and international levels, developing close co-operation with IGOs and NGOs, National Commissions and other partners; (ii) to promote exchange programmes of civic educators, development of new education materials, encouraging creation of associations such as UNESCO Associated Schools and UNESCO Chairs/UNITWIN; (iii) to facilitate the provision of new training opportunities in civic education and for that purpose to undertake jointly with other interested organizations and countries a feasibility study on the creation of the International Academy for Education and Democracy, as it was proposed by the Danish Government; and (iv) to provide support through a financial contribution of \$100,000 from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions as UNESCO's initial contribution to the academy.

The Director-General wishes to point out that the substance of the proposed amendments are largely covered by a wide variety of actions for the promotion of civic education, education for democratic citizenship, peace and democracy, envisaged under Major Programme I (including the UNESCO Institutes, especially IBE and UIE) and under Unit 2 of the transdisciplinary project 'Towards a culture of peace'.

In this context, he welcomes the proposal to establish an International Academy for Education and Democracy which would support and extend UNESCO's activities in the field of civic education, especially in countries in transition. This proposal seeks not only to contribute towards strengthening the relevant main lines of action of Major Programme I and the transdisciplinary project 'Towards a culture of peace', but also represents a significant contribution to the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He feels that with the assistance of the host country, Denmark, and the co-operation of interested partners, this academy could become an important instrument in promoting education for democratic citizenship. The financial implications of this proposal for the Organization will be of the order of \$100,000 per biennium, it being understood that no staff costs are involved. Should the General Conference approve this proposal, it will be reflected in the text of document 29 C/5, paragraph 01029.

In view of the above, the Director-General considers that it is unnecessary to modify proposed resolution 1.1.

13. Draft resolution 37 (Austria, Croatia, Germany, Israel, Kuwait, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey and Zimbabwe) proposes that proposed resolutions 1.2,

1. This draft resolution will also be examined in Commission V.

1.3, 1.4 and the resolution proposed for the new Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) to be adopted under item 4.5 (29 C/10) be integrated into proposed resolution 1.1, similar to proposed resolution 2.1, which governs the whole of Major Programme II, including the five intergovernmental science programmes and related structures.

The Director-General recognizes that this proposal could lead to greater coherence and unity of action. He wishes, however, to make two observations: firstly, given the specific mandate and structure of each institute, it will not be possible to apply easily the model used for the intergovernmental programmes under Major Programme II. It is also difficult to integrate the institutes simply into Programme I.1 or Programme I.2, their specific fields of competence being much broader and cutting across the two programmes of Major Programme I. It might, however, be possible to create within proposed resolution 1.1 a section 3 which would include a short résumé of each institute's specific mandate and priority, as well as the instructions that the General Conference may wish to give to the Director-General concerning the co-ordination between them. Such an addition might usefully complement the text proposed for resolution 1.1. Secondly, the Director-General is not in favour of suppressing the specific resolutions concerning the institutes, because they serve purposes which are different from those of resolution 1.1. By these separate resolutions the General Conference approves the reports on the activities of the institutes, gives instructions to their governing bodies, acknowledges the receipt of voluntary contributions, invites Member States and other donors to support the institutes and authorizes the Director-General to grant a financial allocation to them. Their suppression would be a loss in political supervision, guidance and orientation of the work of the institutes.

In the light of the above, the Director-General recommends a combined approach allowing at the same time to expand proposed resolution 1.1 by a section on the role of the institutes in Major Programme I and to maintain a specific resolution for each institute. In order to assist the General Conference in taking a decision on the proposal contained in the present draft resolution, the Director-General suggests that proposed resolutions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and the resolution proposed in document 29 C/10 be amended as follows:

Amend proposed resolution 1.1 by adding at the end the following text:

Authorizes the Director-General to delegate the implementation of specific aspects of Major Programme I to the international institutes established in the framework of UNESCO, namely the UNESCO International Bureau of Education

(IBE), the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) and the new UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) as specified in resolutions 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and the resolution on IITE;

Invites the Director-General to encourage the governing bodies of the institutes to achieve close co-ordination and complementarity between Headquarters and the institutes and among the institutes in better focusing their specific mandates and fields of action, as follows:

the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)

to act as an international observatory of educational developments and as a promoter of comparative research and innovations in content and teaching methods, and to serve as a forum of dialogue for decision-makers, researchers, educators and other partners in the educational process;

the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)

to act as an international centre of expertise supporting and reinforcing national capacities for the management, planning and administration of education systems through training programmes, advisory services, research and exchange of information;

the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)

to act as an international reference centre for adult learning, monitoring the transformation of education systems in the perspective of learning throughout life and reinforcing national capacities for improved provision of learning opportunities for the adult population;

the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)

to act as an international centre for the application of new information and communication technologies in education following the recommendations of the second International Congress on Education and Informatics (Moscow, 1996).

Amend proposed resolutions 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and the resolution proposed for the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies (29 C/10) by inserting a new paragraph after the first paragraph reading as follows: 'Referring to 29 C/Resolution 1.1, in particular to the provisions made in section 3 of the said resolution'.

14. Draft resolution 44 (Lesotho and Namibia) proposes to add three paragraphs to proposed resolution 1.4, as follows: (i) 'Noting the Hamburg Declaration on Adult Learning and the Agenda for the Future of Adult Learning adopted by CONFINTEA V in

July 1997, which call upon UNESCO to play a leading role in promoting adult learning in the context of lifelong learning, to strengthen existing institutions engaged in adult education and particularly to enable the UNESCO Institute for Education to be an international reference centre for adult education'; (ii) 'Further noting that the proposed UNESCO contribution to UIE of \$1,700,000, although a welcome increase, does not correct the imbalance in contribution from UNESCO to the three UNESCO Institutes, or establish parity between the UNESCO and German contributions to UIE'; and (iii) 'Authorizes the Director-General to adjust the allocations to the UNESCO Institutes so as to ensure that UIE is able to play its expected role in the follow-up to CONFINTEA V, including assistance to Member States in research and development concerning the diverse forms of adult and non-formal education in the context of lifelong learning'.

The Director-General wishes to point out that, as stated in paragraph 01023 of document 29 C/5, UNESCO will reorient and strengthen its activities in the field of adult education and make adjustments in the work plan as appropriate. In this regard, it should be recalled that, in comparison with document 28 C/5, it is already proposed to increase the financial allocation for UIE by some \$600,000 (covering staff and programme costs) in order to enable the Institute to become an international reference centre for adult education. As far as the amendments to proposed resolution 1.4 are concerned, the Director-General considers that their aims are already covered by the text as it stands.

III. Draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis in the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5

15. Draft resolution 54 Rev.¹ (Australia and New Zealand) proposes *inter alia* the restoration of the funding allocation to the UNESCO Apia Office under Major Programme I, at least the level of funding under 28 C/5 Approved, and the provision of additional allocations to the UNESCO Apia Office to enable it to undertake activities in the framework of the main lines of action foreseen under paragraphs 04040 and 04047 and to continue, in the framework of document 30 C/5, follow-up of activities in the context of the Plan of Action resulting from the 'Focus on the Pacific' Seminar to be held on 1 November 1997.

The Director-General has no objection to the proposal to provide a budgetary allocation for the Apia Office under Major Programme I, equivalent to the level of document 28 C/5 Approved. Activities to be financed by this increased budgetary allocation will be determined on the basis of the Plan of Action

*resulting from the Focus on the Pacific Seminar scheduled for 1 November 1997.*²

16. Draft resolution 109 (India) calls for assistance in setting up a regional institute in the Asia and the Pacific region for promoting research in special education for children and youth with special education needs, based on the principles of 'inclusive schooling' and proposes an amendment to paragraph 01009 to that effect. **[29 C/5, para. 01009]**

The Director-General welcomes this initiative and is willing to provide technical assistance within the framework of existing budgetary resources and to assist in mobilizing extrabudgetary resources.

17. Draft resolution 36 (Tunisia) proposes the insertion of a phrase in paragraph 01010 concerning 'encouragement of research on early childhood education and the responsibility and role of nursery school in the socio-linguistic, ethno-cultural and educational context', and proposes to launch an experimental project on this theme in Tunisia, as part of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Convention of the Rights of the Child.

[29 C/5, para. 01010]

The Director-General has no objection to this proposal but wishes to point out that it has substantial budgetary implications, estimated at \$200,000 by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

18. Draft resolution 5 (Cuba) invites the Director-General to endorse the holding of PEDAGOGIA 99 in Cuba and to allocate a financial contribution of \$150,000 to that end. **[29 C/5, para. 01020]**

It should be recalled that, in the past, UNESCO has provided technical and some limited financial assistance, through its field offices and IBE, to previous PEDAGOGIA congresses, which contributed positively to the search for new approaches to education. This proposal has budgetary implications, estimated at \$150,000 by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

19. Draft resolution 89 (Australia, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan and Republic of Korea; supported by Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines) proposes - through an amendment to be inserted at the end of paragraph 01020 - that financial resources be allocated to

1. This draft resolution will also be examined in Commissions I, III, IV and V.

2. This draft resolution is likely to be amended following the Focus on the Pacific Seminar of 1 November 1997.

ensure the follow-up to the regional Conference on Education for the Twenty-First Century in the Asia and the Pacific Region, to be organized in Australia (Melbourne, March 1998). The sponsors estimate that this will cost \$150,000 and seek financial contribution, one half from the Reserve for Draft Resolutions and the other half from extrabudgetary sources.

[29 C/5, para. 01020]

The Director-General considers that the costs involved in the implementation of the proposal could be partially funded either through a regional Participation Programme request or extrabudgetary funds pledged jointly by the sponsoring countries.

20. Draft resolution 136¹ (Russian Federation) invites the Director-General to set up an International Scientific Education Centre for Creative Engineering at the Moscow State Industrial University, the main task of which will be the training of teachers of higher educational institutions in modern methodology for creative engineering and new educational technologies. The explanatory note states that such a centre is needed to promote the scientific development of innovative educational technologies using computer systems.

[29 C/5, paras. 01022 and 02009]

The Director-General considers that this proposal should be examined in the light of the proposal contained in document 29 C/10 concerning the setting up, in Moscow, of a UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE). This Institute is designed to act as an international centre for the application of new information and communication technologies in education. He feels that efforts should focus on avoiding duplication and ensuring the full development of IITE before setting up a new centre in Moscow, which could be the subject of a feasibility study.

21. Draft resolution 71² (Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay; supported by Venezuela) proposes amendments to paragraphs 01023 and 05009 to insert specific references to emphasize activities for the improvement of the status and position of women in rural areas. This is being proposed, as stated in the explanatory note, with a view to fostering the development of women's potential for participation in the process of sustainable development in the Latin America and the Caribbean region on the basis of the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Declaration and Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas.

The substance of this proposal is reflected in the main lines of action foreseen under the transdisciplinary project 'Educating for a sustainable future', especially paragraphs 05008 and 05009. Moreover, women being one of the priority groups, actions in their favour are foreseen in all of UNESCO's major programmes and

transdisciplinary projects, including special projects addressing their specific needs. The Director-General is therefore of the view that the proposed amendments are not expedient but a decision is required on the increased financial allocation of \$360,000 proposed.

22. Draft resolution 135 (Greece, Bulgaria, Jordan and Ukraine) invites the Director-General to support the continuation and extension of the SEMEP project (South-Eastern Mediterranean Sea Project) to the Black Sea within the framework of the Mediterranean initiative programme and networks and the realization of its plans for the next two years, by providing financial support (in the amount of \$515,000); it also requests the insertion of a special project on SEMEP in document 29 C/5 under Programme I.1 (Basic education for all). SEMEP is an interdisciplinary project concerned with basic and secondary education in the fields of science, environment and culture, and includes teacher training, production and exchange of materials among the participating countries.

[29 C/5, para. 01029]

The Director-General recognizes the positive results achieved by SEMEP during 1996-1997 and is in favour of its continuation and extension to the Black Sea. He wishes to point out however that the proposal has substantial financial implications, estimated at \$515,000 by the sponsors of the draft resolution. This can be covered only partly (\$100,000) from the regular programme. Assistance will be provided for raising extrabudgetary resources including contributions from the participating countries.

23. Three draft resolutions (DR.141 (China), DR.139 (Pakistan) and DR.140 (Islamic Republic of Iran)) propose activities in the area of technical and vocational education, which may be examined together.

24. Draft resolution 141 (China) requests financial and technical support for an Asia-Africa interregional workshop to be held in China on curriculum design in technical and vocational education and the production of relevant teaching materials.

[29 C/5, para. 01032]

The Director-General has no objection to the proposal, which is in line with the main objectives of the UNEVOC project and would strengthen interregional co-operation in technical and vocational education. However, he feels that the proposed action could usefully place emphasis on designing curricula in entrepreneurial skills for small businesses which is in great demand in both regions. The proposal has budgetary implications (at least \$50,000).

1. This draft resolution will also be examined in Commission III.
2. This draft resolution will also be examined in Commission V.

25. Draft resolution 139 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea) proposes the commissioning of a panel of experts for the development of a model for technical and vocational education and training for the Asia and the Pacific region, and requests a financial allocation of \$50,000 for this purpose.

[29 C/5, para. 01032]

The Director-General considers that, in view of the diverse systems of technical and vocational education prevailing in the region, the feasibility of developing such a model could be examined during one of the UNEVOC regional meetings in Asia and the Pacific to be organized during 1998-1999.

26. Draft resolution 140 (Islamic Republic of Iran) proposes that regional conferences, especially in the Asia and the Pacific region, should be convened in 1998, in preparation for the second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Seoul, 1999) and that a sentence should be inserted in paragraph 01033 of document 29 C/5 to this effect; it also requests a budgetary allocation of \$75,000.

[29 C/5, para. 01033]

The Director-General recognizes the importance of a sound preparation of the Congress and would like to point out that, in this context, a UNEVOC Asia-Pacific Conference on Technical and Vocational Education (Australia, Adelaide, 26-27 March 1998) is already being convened by the Australian Government to prepare the 1999 Congress. All the 43 Member States of the Asia-Pacific region will be invited to participate in this Conference, through the National Commissions and/or Ministries of

Education. Modalities for organizing preparatory meetings for the other regions are being examined.

27. Draft resolution 125 (Venezuela) proposes: (i) to convert the Regional Centre for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (CRESALC) into an International Higher Education Institute which would function within UNESCO; (ii) to allocate to it, in addition to the stipulated requirements for direct and indirect costs already provided for CRESALC in document 29 C/5, an initial budget of \$500,000 for programme costs.

[29 C/5, para. 01036]

This proposal was initially made at the Regional Conference on Policies and Strategies for the Transformation of Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Cuba (La Havana, 18-22 November 1996). The Director-General would like to recall that in paragraph 36 of his Introduction to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 (29 C/5), he states - after mentioning that the operational flexibility of these institutes has on the whole been a success - that 'there should be an examination of whether these arrangements - which have proved their worth - could be applied, with necessary adaptations, to other regions of the world so as to increase the Organization's influence by bringing it closer to the countries and communities it serves'. He therefore endorses the proposal as a challenging initiative to reinforce the institutional basis for regional co-operation in the field of higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean. He is therefore ready, should the General Conference approve the proposal, to prepare a detailed report on the issue including draft statutes for the Institute and to submit them to the Executive Board for approval.

Financial implications

	Proposed by sponsors \$	Estimated by the Secretariat \$
Draft resolution 72 Rev. (Luxembourg, Netherlands)	200,000	600,000
Draft resolution 119 (Sudan)		considerable
Draft resolution 15 (Nigeria)	150,000	
Draft resolution 56 (Benin, Denmark, Sweden)	100,000	
Draft resolution 44 (Lesotho, Namibia)		considerable
Draft resolution 54 Rev. (Australia, New Zealand)	-	?
Draft resolution 36 (Tunisia)	200,000	
Draft resolution 5 (Cuba)	150,000	
Draft resolution 89 (Australia, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea; supported by Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines)	150,000	-
Draft resolution 136 (Russian Federation)	-	100,000 (feasibility study)
Draft resolution 71 (Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay; supported by Venezuela)	360,000	
Draft resolution 135 (Bulgaria, Greece, Jordan, Ukraine)	515,000	
Draft resolution 141 (China)	50,000	
Draft resolution 139 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea)	50,000	
Draft resolution 140 (Islamic Republic of Iran)	75,000	
Draft resolution 125 (Venezuela)	500,000	

C. Report of Commission III¹

Introduction

Item 3.3 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Part II.A - Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Projects and Transverse Activities
Major Programme II - The sciences in the service of development
Programme II.1 - Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the exact and natural sciences
Programme II.4 - Environmental sciences and sustainable development

and

Item 4.6 Proposed programme for the 1998 International Year of the Ocean

Item 3.3 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Part II.A - Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Projects and Transverse Activities
Major Programme II - The sciences in the service of development
Programme II.2 - Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences
Programme II.5 - Social and human sciences and social development

and

Item 4.3 Draft agreement between the Lebanese Government and UNESCO concerning the establishment of an International Centre for Human Sciences at Byblos

Item 3.3 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Part II.A - Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Projects and Transverse Activities
Major Programme II - The sciences in the service of development
Programme II.3 - Philosophy and ethics

and

Item 6.2 Drawing up of a declaration on the human genome: Report by the Director-General

Preliminary discussion of the main lines of emphasis of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5)

Annexes A. Joint statement by the Chairpersons of IOC, MAB, IHP, IGCP and MOST
B. Statements made after the adoption of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 26th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1997.

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, held on Tuesday, 21 October 1997, Commission III elected unanimously its Chairperson, Mr Muhamad Hamdan (Jordan), on the recommendation of the Nominations Committee.

(2) At its second meeting, held on Monday, 3 November 1997, the Commission approved the

Nominations Committee's recommendations for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur as follows:
Vice-Chairpersons: Mr Ervin Balázs (Hungary), Ms Sadhana Relia (India), Mr P.W.M. de Meijer (Netherlands), Mr Ceferino Sánchez (Panama);
Rapporteur: Mr Georges Tohmé (Lebanon)

**ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE
 DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999
 PART II.A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY
 PROJECTS AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES
 MAJOR PROGRAMME II - THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT
 PROGRAMME II.1 - ADVANCEMENT, TRANSFER AND SHARING OF
 KNOWLEDGE IN THE EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES**

(3) At its second and third meetings the Commission examined Programme II.1. After an introduction by the representatives of the Director-General a debate took place during the course of which 56 delegates of Member States and five representatives of international non-governmental organizations took the floor.

(4) At its fourth meeting, six countries took the floor and the Commission concluded its debate on Programme II.1. The representative of the Director-General thanked the delegates for their statements and replied to the issues raised during the debate.

**ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE
 DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999
 PART II.A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY
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 MAJOR PROGRAMME II - THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT
 PROGRAMME II.4 - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
 ITEM 4.6 - PROPOSED PROGRAMME FOR THE 1998 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE OCEAN**

(5) At its fourth meeting the Commission also started its examination of Programme II.4 and item 4.6. After an introduction by the representative of the Director-General and statements by the Chairpersons of the intergovernmental and international scientific programmes (MAB, IGCP, IHP, IOC), the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Council of the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) presented a joint statement (see Annex A).

(6) Seventy-five delegates and the representatives of three international non-governmental organizations took the floor during the fourth, fifth and sixth meetings.

Recommendations on Programmes II.1 and II.4

(7) All decisions on the draft resolutions were taken by the Commission on the recommendations of its Bureau which had followed new rules concerning the admissibility of draft resolutions set by the General Conference and established a number of categories to facilitate treatment. It was agreed to postpone the decisions on draft resolutions having budgetary implications until the end of the debates on Programmes II.2, II.3 and II.5. Recommendations on the work plans of Programmes II.1 and II.4 and on their respective budget provisions were also to be made at that time.

(8) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso* 29 C/DR.68 (Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal and Togo; supported by Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines and Tunisia) (29 C/Resolution 53). This draft resolution called for an increased recognition in all UNESCO programmes of the cultural dimension of development with a view to reaching population groups in situations of extreme poverty and social exclusion. This draft resolution concerned all major programmes and was being considered by all commissions.

(9) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve the parts of proposed resolution 2.1 relating to Programmes II.1 and II.4 as amended by 29 C/DR.105 (India), and the first part of 29 C/DR.130 (Guinea and Mali; supported by Senegal) with respect to paragraph 02016; the other parts of the latter draft resolution concerning budgetary implications were to be dealt with later. The Commission decided not to retain the amendments proposed in 29 C/DR.62 (France, Luxembourg, Russian Federation and Spain; supported by Azerbaijan, Brazil, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and United Arab Emirates);

29 C/DR.104 (India) and 29 C/DR.106 (India). The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the Director-General's comments on these draft resolutions.

(10) The draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis of the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5 were: 29 C/DR.9 Rev. (Cuba; supported by Dominican Republic, Panama and Uruguay) relating to paragraphs 02011 and 02027; 29 C/DR.17 (Nigeria) relating to paragraphs 02030-02033; 29 C/DR.39 (Madagascar) relating to paragraph 02053; 29 C/DR.53 (Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine; supported by Azerbaijan) relating to paragraphs 02031 and 02038; 29 C/DR.55 (Australia, Hungary and New Zealand; supported by Czech Republic and Denmark) relating to paragraph 02035; 29 C/DR.71 (Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay; supported by Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela) relating to paragraph 01023; 29 C/DR.87 (Dominican Republic; supported by Uruguay) relating to paragraph 02012; 29 C/DR.130 (Guinea and Mali; supported by Senegal) relating to paragraph 02016; and 29 C/DR.136 (Russian Federation; supported by Azerbaijan) relating to paragraphs 02009, 01036 and 01022.

(11) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve the amendments proposed by 29 C/DR.39 and 29 C/DR.87.

(12) The Commission recommended that the General Conference should not retain the amendments proposed in 29 C/DR.9 Rev., 29 C/DR.17, 29 C/DR.53, 29 C/DR.55, 29 C/DR.71 and 29 C/DR.130. The sponsors of 29 C/DR.136 had withdrawn their draft resolution. The budgetary implications of draft resolutions 29 C/DR.9 Rev., 29 C/DR.39, 29 C/DR.53, 29 C/DR.87 and 29 C/DR.130 were also to be the subject of later deliberation.

(13) 29 C/DR.116 (Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan,

Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe; supported by Belize, Cameroon, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Uzbekistan and Yemen), relating to paragraph 02015, essentially called for the upgrading of the World Solar Programme to a transdisciplinary programme and solicited major financial allocations to it. This draft resolution had received considerable support and many countries had formally supported it. Many speakers also expressed their support during the debate. The Chairperson announced that the Bureau of the Commission had devoted particular attention to discussing this draft resolution. The general feeling was that it was not possible at this stage to consider meeting the demand made in the draft resolution without a major, drastic change in overall allocations throughout the Programme and Budget. The Bureau felt, however, that the Commission ought to convey to the General Conference the important message of support contained within this draft resolution. The Commission would be able to examine an amended version of this draft resolution with some changes to the operative paragraphs.

(14) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of documents 29 C/REP.5 and Add., 6, 7, 8, 9 concerning respectively the reports of the science programmes: the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP), the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, the programmes of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), and the World Solar Commission.

(15) The Commission recommended further to the General Conference that it take note of document 29 C/INF.10 which described the plans for the World Science Conference.

Recommendation on item 4.6

(16) Under this item the Commission approved the proposed programme for the 1998 International Year of the Ocean as described in document 29 C/15.

**ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999
PART II.A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY
PROJECTS AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES
MAJOR PROGRAMME II - THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME II.2 - ADVANCEMENT, TRANSFER AND SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE
IN THE SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES
PROGRAMME II.5 - SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
ITEM 4.3 - DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE LEBANESE GOVERNMENT AND UNESCO
CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR
HUMAN SCIENCES AT BYBLOS**

(17) At its seventh to ninth meetings the Commission examined Programmes II.2 and II.5. After introductions by the representatives of the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, the Assistant Director-General for Science and the Assistant Director-General for the Directorate, the President of the International Council of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme addressed delegates on its behalf to review the current status of the programme. The President of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) then addressed the Commission. Fifty-two delegates and eight representatives of international non-governmental organizations took the floor.

**Recommendations on Programmes II.2,
II.5 and item 4.3**

(18) The Commission agreed to follow the same procedure as that adopted in the treatment of the draft resolutions in the earlier debates on Programmes II.1 and II.4.

(19) As mentioned in paragraph 8, the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso* 29 C/DR.68 (Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal and Togo; supported by Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines and Tunisia) (29 C/Resolution 53). This draft resolution called for an increased recognition in all UNESCO programmes of the cultural dimension of development with a view to reaching population groups in situations of extreme poverty and social exclusion.

(20) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso* 29 C/DR.12 (Sudan) relating to paragraphs 02066-02072, calling for pilot projects on rehabilitation of populations in conflict areas and for a regional conference on sustainable development in civil strife-prone areas,

(29 C/Resolution 18). This draft resolution would also be treated with those with budgetary implications.

(21) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve the parts of resolution 2.1 relating to Programmes II.2 and II.5 as amended by 29 C/DR.94 (Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Gambia, Guinea, Israel, Malawi, Senegal, Uganda and Zimbabwe) relating to paragraphs 02068 and 06032. This draft resolution would also appear amongst those with budgetary implications. The section of 29 C/DR.114 (Islamic Republic of Iran) proposing an editorial amendment to clarify the reference to the subprogramme on youth and social development was approved. The second amendment proposed within this draft resolution, suggesting that states with the highest percentage of young people in their populations be a new priority group, was not approved, on the understanding that youth is already a priority group for UNESCO.

(22) Draft resolution 29 C/DR.41 (Bulgaria; supported by the Czech Republic) proposed a shift of emphasis of a main line of action in document 29 C/5. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve the amendment referring to paragraph 02076, suggesting a special project on the role of youth, but not retain the proposal to insert a sentence on pilot projects and youth forums, and not reflect these modifications in document 29 C/6. The budgetary implications of this draft resolution were to be the subject of later deliberation.

(23) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the draft resolution contained in paragraph 11 of document 29 C/16 relating to item 4.3 (29 C/Resolution 15).

(24) Finally, the Commission took note of the reports on the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme (29 C/REP.16) and on the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport (FIDEPS) (29 C/REP.17).

**ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999
PART II.A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY
PROJECTS AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES
MAJOR PROGRAMME II - THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME II.3 - PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS
ITEM 6.2 - DRAWING UP OF A DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN GENOME**

(25) At its ninth and tenth meetings, the Commission examined Programme II.3 and item 6.2. After an

introduction by the representative of the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for the

Directorate, a debate ensued during the course of which 42 delegates, one observer and the representatives of two international non-governmental organizations took the floor.

Recommendations on item 6.2

(26) With regard to item 6.2, the Commission decided unanimously and by acclamation to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the 'Draft of a universal declaration on the human genome and human rights' contained in section II of document 29 C/21, entitled 'Drawing up of a declaration on the human genome: report by the Director-General' (29 C/Resolution 16).

(27) Following the Commission's decision, the delegates of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Israel and Japan each made a statement in which they explained their government's position on the declaration. At their express request, the statements by the delegate of Canada is reproduced in Annex B. The Observer for the United States also made a statement in which he indicated that his government endorsed the text recommended for adoption, while specifying the interpretation that would be given in his country to certain provisions (see also Annex B).

(28) In view of the fact that some delegates had pointed out ambiguous wording in some of the introductory paragraphs of the explanatory note contained in section III of document 29 C/21, the representative of the Director-General said that the first five paragraphs of the note would be deleted. The Chairperson of the Commission confirmed that the explanatory note would not be included in the official documents on the proceedings of the 29th session of the General Conference.

(29) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed by the Director-General in section IV of document 29 C/21, with the two amendments formulated by the Bureau of the Commission, relating to the preamble and the operative paragraphs. The amendment to the operative paragraphs provided for the convening of an ad hoc working group (29 C/Resolution 17).

(30) In view of the two amendments drawn up by the Bureau of the Commission, draft resolutions 29 C/COM.III/DR.1, submitted by Canada, 29 C/COM.III/DR.2, submitted by Israel, and 29 C/COM.III/DR.3, submitted by Brazil, were withdrawn by their authors.

(31) The representative of the Director-General promised to communicate to the ad hoc working group provided for in the resolution on the 'Implementation of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights' all of the delegates' statements, observations, remarks and reservations.

(32) In response to delegates of some Member States who expressed interest in participating in the ad hoc working group referred to in the amended resolution, the Chairperson invited those Member States wishing to participate in the working group to submit a request as soon as possible in writing to the Director-General.

Recommendations on Programme II.3

(33) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve Part 2.C of proposed resolution 2.1, as modified.

(34) The Commission recommended that the amendment to Part 2.C of proposed resolution 2.1 presented in 29 C/DR.103 (Austria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Madagascar, Poland, Switzerland and Turkey; supported by Belarus, Bolivia, Chile, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Lithuania and Uruguay) should not be retained for approval.

Recommendations on Major Programme II

(35) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso* 29 C/DR.54 Rev.2 (Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) (29 C/Resolution 54).

(36) Concerning DR.116 (Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe; supported by Belize, Cameroon, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Uzbekistan and Yemen) the Commission endorsed the expression of strong support for the World Solar Programme. It recommended to the General Conference that it adopt this draft resolution as amended by the Commission (29 C/Resolution 14).

(37) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions to be financed under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions: 29 C/DR.76 Rev. (Russian Federation; supported by Azerbaijan) relating to paragraphs 02009 and 02019: US \$15,000; 29 C/DR.87 (Dominican Republic; supported by Uruguay) relating to paragraph 02012: US \$20,000; 29 C/DR.96 (Uzbekistan) relating to paragraph 02013: US \$20,000; 29 C/DR.126 (Luxembourg; supported by Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Philippines, Russian Federation, Spain, Thailand and Uzbekistan) relating to paragraph 02013: US \$20,000; 29 C/DR.130 (Guinea and Mali; supported by Senegal) relating to paragraph 02016: US \$25,000; 29 C/DR.131 (Belarus; supported by Russian Federation) relating to paragraphs 02014 and 02015: US \$23,000; 29 C/DR.132 Rev. (Papua New Guinea; supported by Australia, Fiji, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nauru, Nepal, Niue, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Samoa,

Tonga, Uganda, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu) relating to paragraphs 02015 and 02016: US \$30,000; 29 C/DR.138 (China) relating to paragraph 02029: US \$20,000; 29 C/DR.142 (China, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Poland and Turkey) relating to paragraph 02011: US \$30,000; 29 C/DR.8 (Sudan) relating to paragraphs 02058, 02059, 02060 and 02062: US \$20,000; 29 C/DR.39 (Madagascar; supported by Seychelles) relating to paragraph 02053: US \$20,000; 29 C/DR.53 (Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine; supported by Azerbaijan and Czech Republic) relating to paragraphs 02031 and 02038: US \$25,000; 29 C/DR.113 (Islamic Republic of Iran; supported by India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Netherlands, Republic of Korea and Thailand) relating to paragraphs 02048 and 02049: US \$20,000; 29 C/DR.12 (Sudan) relating to paragraphs 02066-02072: US \$25,000; 29 C/DR.41 (Bulgaria; supported by Czech Republic) relating to paragraph 02076: US \$10,000; 29 C/DR.94 (Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Gambia, Guinea, Israel, Malawi, Senegal, Uganda and Zimbabwe) relating to paragraphs 02068 and 06032: US \$40,000; 29 C/DR.54 Rev.2 (Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu): US \$15,000; 29 C/DR.9 Rev. (Cuba; supported by Dominican Republic, Panama and Uruguay) relating to paragraphs 02011 and 02027: US \$15,000; 29 C/DR.11 (Sudan) relating to paragraph 02025: US \$10,000; 29 C/DR.13 (Benin, China, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal; supported by Luxembourg and Tunisia) relating to paragraph 02027: US \$10,000; 29 C/DR.103 (Austria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Madagascar, Poland, Switzerland and Turkey; supported by Belarus, Bolivia, Chile, Ethiopia, France, Georgia,

Lithuania and Uruguay) relating to paragraphs 02023 and 02028: US \$20,000.

(38) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve proposed resolution 2.1 concerning Major Programme II 'The sciences in the service of development' as amended (29 C/Resolution 13).

(39) The Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the authors of the following draft resolution to submit a subregional/regional/interregional request under the Participation Programme for 1998-1999, in accordance with the procedures governing this Programme: 29 C/DR.75 (Russian Federation; supported by Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Lithuania and Ukraine) relating to paragraph 02015, in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8 COM.III.

(40) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$88,246,800 (para. 02001) for Major Programme II - Part II in document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and programme commissions.

(41) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 02003 to 02085 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 200 to 293 of the Technical Annex, taking into account: (a) draft resolutions approved by the Commission; (b) recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, as approved by the Commission (29 C/6, paras. 24 to 37); and (c) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION OF THE MAIN LINES OF EMPHASIS OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2000-2001 (30 C/5)

(42) During the eleventh meeting, 21 Member States and the representative of one international non-governmental organization participated in the rich and relevant exchange of ideas aimed at guiding the consultation process to be undertaken by the Director-General on the Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5). Delegates expressed their appreciation of this opportunity and considered it a sign of successful reorganization within the Organization.

(43) The following paragraphs report on issues relating to Major Programme II that received strong support from the speakers.

(44) Document 29 C/5 was considered an overall improvement over its predecessors, yet further enhancement was still recommended. In this respect, draft document 30 C/5 should be more oriented to the strategic objectives and goals of major programmes and there should be clearly defined mechanisms for implementing these objectives. It would be important in this regard to examine those key themes which, if

addressed, would make a significant difference to the world community. Such a 'foresight' exercise could provide a strategic thrust to the sciences (i.e. natural and social) programme. The assessment should encompass existing activities to evaluate how they contribute to the overall strategy of Major Programme II. Clearly, a system of quantifiable targets and greater transparency in programme implementation and spending was needed.

(45) Co-operation between the natural and social sciences needed to be demonstrated in projects themselves; such co-operation should be considered the norm rather than the exception and document 30 C/5 should be structured accordingly. Care should be taken to ensure that when interdisciplinary projects were proposed they were presented within existing structures as examples of within major programme interdisciplinarity, rather than as 'new' endeavours and structures.

(46) The Draft Programme and Budget (30 C/5) should promote evaluation of all activities and in this

regard, it was recommended that 5 per cent of the budget be devoted to this exercise. Regional networks and national committees of the intergovernmental or international programmes should be called upon to participate in evaluation. Specifically, evaluations of UNESCO's priority areas and the success of the Organization in addressing them, of the project on Coastal Regions and Small Islands, of the World Solar Programme, and of the Culture of Maintenance could be conducted and submitted to the 157th session of the Executive Board and the 30th session of the General Conference.

(47) To provide continuity and coherence, Major Programme II should concentrate on a limited number of programmes that could run for a longer period of time, rather than numerous short-lived activities. Consideration should be given to presenting the World Solar Programme as a transdisciplinary programme. Emphasis needed to be given to the activities on environment and sustainable development. The project on Coastal Regions and Small Islands, the World Science Conference and the World Solar Programme could contribute to this. A major interdisciplinary event (e.g. on oceans) could be planned for 2000-2001. Consideration should be given to creating a science component for the Culture of Peace Programme.

(48) The programme and activities on capacity-building needed to be strengthened. Activities should be developed that contributed towards narrowing the gap between developing and developed countries in science and technology knowledge. The clearing-house function of UNESCO in all its programmes could be strengthened to promote the exchange of knowledge and information. The promotion of women's access to scientific and technological education, training and careers, and strengthening of their participation in scientific research, should be one of the priorities, in particular through the special project 'Women, science and technology'.

(49) Notwithstanding the emphasis that should be attributed in Major Programme II to the interaction between policy research and practice and the communication of scientific knowledge to a wider public, appropriate support should be channelled to the development of research and training in the basic sciences across all fields. The importance of interdisciplinary training was stressed, as was educating engineers on sustainable practices.

(50) The importance of science and technology policy and planning had to be reflected in the UNISPAR and the UNESCO Chairs programmes.

(51) Major Programme II should reflect clear support and increased resources to the five intergovernmental and international programmes that had received wide acclaim. Some specific recommendations were made: concerns were strongly expressed on the decrease in the level of funding of the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP); regarding the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme, the role of biosphere reserves for the implementation of the Convention on biological diversity should be highlighted, as should the activities of local MAB and

biosphere reserve committees. MAB should carry out a synthesis of achievements over the past 26 years. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) should further develop the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and activities aimed at sustainable use of marine resources. With the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), it should also play an important role in the follow-up to the International Year of the Ocean. The issue of fresh water should be a top priority, particularly research and education on the study of groundwater, cost-effective desalination methods and effective programmes to prevent desertification and the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) should play a major role in addressing these issues and contributing towards avoiding potential conflicts over water resources.

(52) The Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme holds a central place within the social science programme and should be the principal instrument for the Organization's activities in poverty alleviation and social exclusion. It should concentrate its activities on assessing ways and means of promoting human knowledge, welfare and the improvement of the quality of life of underprivileged populations. Amongst its priorities, the programme should continue to design action-research activities based on the MOST 'Growing up in cities' project, involving children and young people in local governance. Projects designed to improve urban planning and the urban environment must remain a priority within. It should strive for further interaction between social research and social policy planning and social research and practice in terms of community-based development. The programme should be further developed with adequate funding.

(53) Major Programme II should also give due attention to activities on youth who not only should be the object of UNESCO's priority programmes, but also should participate actively in them. As regards the Organization's priority areas, consideration should be given to including small island states as a fifth priority.

(54) Together with social sciences, the humanities should figure more prominently in the 2000-2001 biennium and could address such themes as: the universality of human rights, the impact of economic and technological globalization on the diversity of cultures and common ethical values as a basis for sustainable peace. The World Commission on Ethics in Scientific and Technological Knowledge will play an important role in integrating philosophy as a basis for interdisciplinarity amongst all sciences.

(55) Finally, draft document 30 C/5 should balance the 'E', the 'S' and the 'C' of the acronym UNESCO by giving more equal importance in both activities and budget to these three major fields of the Organization. Within such increased resources, greater emphasis should be given to social sciences.

(56) The outcome of the World Science Conference will provide a general framework for UNESCO's role in the field of sciences. More generally, UNESCO should strengthen its role as an intellectual forum and give a new impulse to the scientific community and policy-makers and representatives of the general public, notably women

and youth, in finding adequate solutions to the emerging issues connected with the globalization of the economy,

new communication technologies, and the widening gaps between and within societies.

ANNEX A

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRPERSONS

of the
 Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
 Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme
 International Hydrological Programme (IHP)
 Joint UNESCO-IUGS International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP)
 Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme

The Chairpersons agree that UNESCO must address vigorously its responsibilities in science and the environment. They consider that threats to environmental security have become as great a risk to peace as military threats have been in past years. In order to safeguard the environment and sustain its resources for future generations, governments collectively need adequate knowledge and information. UNESCO should promote its natural and social science undertakings with this goal in mind and encourage its Member States to divert resources towards environmental security and towards the use of science in a culture of peace.

Policy must be informed by science, a sentiment reflected in the words of Gro Harlem Brundtland to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly last June: 'as in most other cases of human endeavour, close co-operation between scientists and politicians is the only way to move forward. Science must underpin our policies. If we compromise on scientific facts and evidence, repairing nature will be enormously costly - if possible at all'. The Chairpersons recognize that their respective undertakings must address ways and means of making scientific results more useful and accessible to society. To tackle this requires a greater understanding of how science should be used, how science impacts on societal behaviour, how public awareness of science and better science education can affect decision-making, how traditional and new knowledge can work together and how to bring all countries to the necessary level of understanding and capability. UNESCO, with its breadth of responsibilities, should use its social and natural science programmes, in concert with its other sectors and programmes, to address the issues of environment and sustainable development.

Besides the obvious environmental imperatives, two overriding themes for sustainable development in coming years were identified by the special session in New York last June: poverty eradication and the changing of consumption and production patterns. These themes and the others recognized by the special session need to be dealt with in the context of globalization, governance issues and widespread population migrations. Moreover, the topical themes covered by UNESCO concerning fresh water, oceans, land and biodiversity, environmental problems related to the Earth's crust, and natural disasters all figure on the list of priority environmental themes drawn up by the special session. The Chairpersons note with satisfaction that the new priority agenda for sustainable development established

by the special session is fully congruent with the priority themes identified by UNESCO in the environmental and social sciences. However, they recognize that their respective programmes will have to redouble their efforts to seek new conceptual bases and to construct new paradigms to advance work on these themes.

Given the importance of UNESCO's scientific undertakings related to the environment and sustainable development, it is clear that the Organization should consolidate its international lead functions in the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and related major United Nations conferences, underpinning its role as inter-agency Task Manager in science and education for sustainable development within the United Nations system. The Chairpersons would like to recall at this juncture that UNESCO has been active in the field of environmental sciences for nearly 50 years. Milestones include the launching of the Arid Zone Programme in 1951, the creation of IOC in 1960 and the International Hydrological Decade in 1965, succeeded by IHP, the creation of MAB in 1971 and of IGCP one year later. Especially over the past 25 years, UNESCO has made a substantial contribution to improved understanding of climate change through a diverse set of programmes within these scientific undertakings.

UNESCO's social science programmes have a similar long-standing tradition of development research. MOST was launched in 1994 as the first intergovernmental programme in the social sciences focusing on priority societal issues, such as the interwoven nature of key problems hampering sustainable development at national, regional and global levels. It is essential that UNESCO continues to make an important contribution to the follow-up to UNCED, to the World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) and other related major United Nations conferences, in keeping with the spirit of the United Nations system-wide partnership, with each sister organization making a specific contribution based on its experience and competence. Of equal importance to UNESCO is its partnership with the principal international non-governmental scientific organizations, such as the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and the International Social Science Council (ISSC), their member unions, committees and programmes.

The Chairpersons recognize the sobering, yet indisputable facts: there is at present a distinct lack of political will to move towards sustainable development.

In the five years since UNCED, the global environment has actually deteriorated and sustainable development has made very little progress.

This situation is a great cause for concern to the Chairpersons. They hereby launch an appeal for a fresh commitment to further implementation of actions under Agenda 21 to ensure that, by the end of the next five-year period, some measurable progress will have been made. The Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in June 1997 on the Overall Review of the Implementation of Agenda 21 must advance.

As the current public and intergovernmental debate on climate change so vividly demonstrates, many of the complex problems linked to the environment and development are characterized by inherent uncertainties and gaps in knowledge; yet these uncertainties and our limited long-term predictive capacity in no way justify delaying the implementation of 'no-regrets' policies and measures to prevent possible irreversible environmental damage. Scientists must share with policy-makers the responsibility for scientifically sound risk assessment and management of environmental, technological and socio-economic transformations. If emerging serious problems are to be dealt with at an early stage and sustainable development is to be given a chance, then there has to be a shift in emphasis from a situation of crisis management to a proactive, adaptive management regime.

Interdisciplinary co-operation

Interdisciplinary co-operation among the sciences having been a primary concern of the first two meetings of the five Chairpersons in 1993 and 1995, the present meeting reviewed progress in co-operation over the past two years. There can be no sustainable development without appropriate scientific backing. For most of today's environmental and development issues, the sciences are essential for detecting and analysing problems, identifying solutions and ensuring scientifically sound policies and actions. At the same time, the complexity of problems makes interdisciplinarity and integrated approaches an important methodological tool. On the one hand, the natural sciences are going to have to move beyond traditional research paradigms if they are to understand complex regional and global natural systems and the functioning of the Earth as a single system. On the other hand, the interaction between development and the environment necessarily involves both the natural and social sciences, adding another dimension to interdisciplinary co-operation.

The Chairpersons would like to see a primary focus in their programmes on science for preventing and solving specific problems related to the environment and development. The byword of each of the five programmes should be scientific rigour in disciplinary work and pioneering vigour in interdisciplinary co-operation.

A unique opportunity to address the issue of the societal responsibility of the sciences is offered by the

World Science Conference proposed for 1999. The Chairpersons express the hope that the Conference will be well-focused on key themes of international concern and relevance to the natural and social sciences, and the wish of the five programmes to become fully involved in the preparations for this major event, which should be conducted jointly by the natural and social sciences, and result in a visionary action plan for science in the twenty-first century of relevance to the scientific communities.

Recalling the prominent role attributed to the environmental and social sciences undertakings in UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy 1996-2001 in support of 'relevant solutions to the key issues of socially and environmentally sustainable development', the Chairpersons welcome the proposals contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 (29 C/5) concerning the individual science programmes and co-operation among them. They note with satisfaction the priority attached to fostering the development of national capacities in the environmental and social sciences, above all in developing countries.

UNESCO's interdisciplinary mandate and the fact that science, education, culture and communication all come under the Organization's roof make UNESCO an ideal institutional setting for interaction. The Chairpersons attach particular importance to enhancing interaction between science and education. Educating people on environmental issues and sustainable development leads to behavioural change and to a knowledgeable general public, which in turn generates public support. Science for its part plays a key role in providing an objective and balanced educational content, be it in a formal or non-formal learning environment.

Co-operation has improved over the current biennium through the establishment of the interdisciplinary project on coastal regions and small islands, and that on cities. Moreover, the Chairpersons note with satisfaction that the system of Focal Points introduced by the Director-General has demonstrated its usefulness. This system facilitates a co-ordinated contribution by UNESCO to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the UNCED-related conventions, and global and regional plans of action. Dialogue and joint activities among the National Committees or Focal Points of the five undertakings within individual countries continues to be the exception rather than the rule. The Chairpersons call upon the National Committees to organize during the next biennium at least one joint event, for example, a joint meeting of the Chairpersons of the National Committees or Focal Points, to be convened by the respective National Commissions for UNESCO.

Conclusions and recommendations

In addition to agreeing that UNESCO, with its breadth of responsibilities, should use its social and natural science programmes in concert with its other sectors and programmes to address the important issues in environment and sustainable development, the Chairpersons have drawn a number of conclusions during

the meeting that serve as a basis for the following recommendations:

1. Interdisciplinary co-operation should build upon the strengths of the five undertakings and make the most of their complementarity and potential synergies, while respecting the specificity and independence of each. Co-operation between the sciences and education, culture and communication needs to be reinforced throughout the Organization. Particular attention should be paid to the science-education link, in co-operation with the project 'Educating for a sustainable future' (EPD), in particular at the national level.

2. As highlighted by the Earth Summit +5, the availability and quality of fresh water is set to become one of the most daunting problems of the twenty-first century. As this issue cannot be dealt with in a purely sectoral manner, it increasingly concerns the five undertakings. Accordingly, it is recommended that a framework for interaction and co-operation among the five programmes be developed in this area during the next biennium, with IHP acting as lead programme. At the same time, avenues shall be explored for collaboration with other UNESCO programmes and transdisciplinary projects.

3. The 1998 International Year of the Ocean will provide an opportunity to highlight the importance of the oceans and seas not only for the functioning of planetary and regional life support systems, but also for the related global issues of food, water, energy, poverty, education and peace. The Year should be used to enhance co-operation between the oceanographic community and their land-based counterparts. In the view of the Chairpersons, the activities undertaken by IOC and the science programmes should be enhanced by complementary activities in education, culture and communication, and lead to continuing actions over succeeding years.

4. In the view of the Chairpersons, the five scientific undertakings, with the participation of CSI and the project on cities, should define a co-operative approach with regard to UNESCO's contribution to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

5. The coastal zone is common to all five programmes. While the Biological Diversity and Ramsar Conventions cover aspects of coastal conservation and management, the Chairpersons feel there is a need for a new approach - perhaps a new convention - to tackle the issue of coastal management and conservation. Such an agreement would need to emphasize the dynamic boundary nature of this environment, the loss of marine habitat through unsustainable development and the special needs of humans and other species. It would need to emphasize the nature of the environment, as well as the social and economic challenges, and the promises offered by truly sustainable use.

6. While stressing the need for enhanced activities in the areas of training and scientific institution building, particularly in developing countries, the Chairpersons endorse the efforts to establish UNESCO Chairs on

sustainable development and related subjects with the support of the five undertakings. These Chairs, as well as the UNESCO-Cousteau Ecotechnics Chairs, have a key role to play in fostering interdisciplinary training and relevant networking.

7. Co-operation among the five scientific undertakings at the national and subregional levels is of critical importance. The respective National Committees and other bodies of the five scientific undertakings are called upon to enhance interaction and develop co-operative activities at the national and subregional levels. These should include interdisciplinary training, joint public information events and joint dialogue with policy-makers, administrations and the productive sector. The Chairpersons endorse the main lines of action proposed within draft document 29 C/5 (Programme and Budget for 1998-1999), which provide a solid framework for collaboration among the five scientific undertakings.

8. Notwithstanding demands for greater financial stringency, the Chairpersons express concern that during the last biennium all five programmes suffered financial reductions and instability in their regular budgets. In the light of the environmental crisis and the consequent increasing responsibility of these programmes for sustainable development, it is imperative to enhance their vitality and vibrancy so that they may contribute to the total UNESCO effort in the interest of all Member States. UNESCO must ensure that the five undertakings have sufficient resources for them to participate fully in the implementation of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, in the Plan of Action of WSSD and in other related action plans.

9. With regard to the different subject areas identified in the 1995 Joint Statement as being particularly appropriate for collaboration, the Chairpersons agree on the following: (i) continued full support is to be extended to the two ongoing cross-sectoral projects on coastal management and small islands, and on cities. Resolving the problems of coastal zone management and urbanization requires an integrated approach involving the relevant scientific disciplines and the other fields of UNESCO's competence; (ii) UNESCO's scientific undertakings play a key role in the intellectual and scientific support for the implementation of the conventions on biological diversity, desertification and climate change. The co-operative and co-ordinated approach when dealing with these three conventions should be reinforced, including inter-agency co-operation; (iii) IGCP, IHP, IOC, MAB and MOST will provide strong scientific input to the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR, 1990-2000) in its final phase and to national-level activities aimed at improving disaster preparedness; (iv) continued full support is to be extended for the development of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS) and Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) as well as for the elaboration of an integrated framework and close co-operation among these three observing systems; (v) sustainability

as a unifying concept and methodological tool must be further explored, with a view to enhancing its role in co-operation between the natural and social sciences.

10. The summary report of the meeting of the five Chairpersons on 30 and 31 October 1997 includes additional, more detailed policy guidance and recommendations for the co-operative activities referred to throughout this Joint Statement. The secretariats of the

five undertakings and the Bureau for Co-ordination of Environmental Programmes will need to implement the follow-up both to this Joint Statement and to the recommendations contained in the report. The secretariats shall also be responsible for bringing this Joint Statement to the attention of the IOC Assembly and the Councils/Board of IGCP, IHP, MAB and MOST, as well as the National Committees or Focal Points.

ANNEX B

STATEMENTS MADE AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN GENOME AND HUMAN RIGHTS**Statement by Canada**

Canada has followed with interest the work done with a view to the adoption of the Declaration. Indeed, Mr Chairperson, from the very beginning we have participated in this process actively and in good faith, with the intention of framing a declaration which would be the result of in-depth discussions and which would express a genuine consensus.

Our commitment and our conscientious endeavours have established beyond all doubt our country's reputation with regard to human rights. Furthermore, we have long participated in the development and implementation of ethical principles concerning research on human beings.

Therefore, Mr Chairperson, the sincerity of our intentions in this process cannot be called into question.

As Canada stated in July, at the end of the only meeting involving government experts on this subject, we had concerns on both process and substance.

Our concerns with the process are clearly outlined in Canada's statement attached to the report of the July meeting and these, therefore, need no repeating today.

On issues of substance, however, a number of examples brought to our attention by interested affected groups and governments in Canada, do merit mention. These include: (1) adequate clarity of language (such as inclusion of a definition of the human genome), to promote universal comprehension and application; (2) the need to clarify, in relation to existing intellectual property norms, that the human genome in its natural state refers to the total genome in a human body; and (3) the wider consultation, participation and inclusion of governments and civil societies' views in the follow-up process.

We believe that the issues addressed in the Declaration are of great importance, bringing together diverse and complex bioethical issues and the promotion and protection of human rights.

While these issues will require further discussion, we consider that this Declaration reaffirms the important principles of human rights in the context of advances in science and technology: referring to the principles of non-discrimination, of prior, free and informed consent, and of confidentiality, we welcome the clear statement of the primacy of human rights in the Declaration.

We are looking forward to the establishment of the ad hoc working group to give advice and guidance regarding follow-up on the Declaration. We also understand that the group will be comprised of interested Member States and will have among its functions broad consultation including with indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and other groups with concerns. Canada both desires and intends to participate in the ad hoc working group.

Statement by Israel

Israel wishes to congratulate UNESCO on the adoption by consensus of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights. At the same time, we would like to express our appreciation for the relentless efforts of IBC and its President, Mrs Noelle Lenoir, its secretary, Mr George Kutukdjian, and acknowledge the inspiration of the Director-General Mr Federico Mayor and the insight of Assistant Director-General Mr Daniel Janicot. Israel believes that serious intellectual efforts leading to adoption by consensus of a declaration of universal ethical value mark a historic moment.

While supporting the UNESCO Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, Israel wishes to make the following statement regarding Article 11 and its present wording.

It is clear that any genetic practices should only be undertaken with respect for human dignity and human rights as set forth in the Declaration. This also includes applications of cloning technology or fertilization by nuclear transfer that may have therapeutic value in specific cases for individual reproduction. Israel supports the view that, if appropriately regulated, these practices would be compatible with human dignity and human rights.

Israel understands that its statement as well as other observations made during the debate preceding the adoption of the Declaration, will be addressed by the ad hoc committee to be set up by the Director-General and that continued deliberations within a UNESCO framework will further clarify the conditions under which new practices in human genetics and reproduction can be carried out with respect for human dignity and human rights while promoting scientific advancement.

Israel would like to be represented in the ad hoc committee.

Statement by Brazil

This is a historic day. Today, Brazil shared with the body of Nations the privilege of adopting by unanimity the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights. At this moment we would like to congratulate UNESCO, the International Bioethics Committee, as well as the delegates of the many nations involved in debating and bringing to term the present text of the Universal Declaration.

This Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights comes at a momentous time, particularly when a new understanding of the biological and medical dimensions of the human experience are on the horizon, and results of scientific research in the fields of human genetics and molecular biology are constantly presenting humanity with novel and promising avenues.

Brazil faces this journey and its consequences with hope and trust.

We understand the human genome as one of the ultimate translators of our species. We certainly hope that this Declaration and its implementation will succeed in presenting the human genome as a fundamental point of unity among individuals, communities and nations, as well as a biological structure reminding us all to celebrate cultural and ethnical diversities.

Brazil was one of the nations which submitted a draft resolution on the present text of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome. We believed then, as we believe now, that some important issues have yet to be stressed. Although we agreed that such efforts should not represent a point of dissent at this time, we believe - as formally represented by the draft resolution we submitted to you - that the following points have to be considered for immediate work: First, a precise and all encompassing definition of the human genome is lacking in the present text of the Declaration; Second, Article 3 is written in such a way as to not apply accepted biological concepts; and Third, Article 4 in its present format: (a) does not address with precision the issue of appropriation of the Genome; and (b) is general to the point of not accepting practices which are already in use, and which serve the interest of individuals and communities all over the world.

Mr Chairman, we believe that working on these concepts - along with the suggestions presented by other delegations, in particular by the Canadian Delegation, by the Israeli Delegation and by the Japanese Delegation - would certainly improve the scope and the precision of the Declaration. We are looking forward to being engaged in the work which will be carried out by the Ad hoc Committee and by the UNESCO International Bioethics Committee in regard to the text of the explanatory note section which, we insist, should accompany the approved text of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome.

Statement by Japan

First of all, I would like to welcome the adoption of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights by consensus, and would like to extend my deep appreciation for the work made under your Chairmanship, by all the delegates, Secretariat staff and other people concerned. Japan is firmly determined to make every effort appropriate to promote the principles set out in the Declaration.

In addition, Japan would like to make the following remarks.

First, with respect to Article 5 of the Declaration which describes the rights of the persons concerned, the Government of Japan understands that the article concerns research, treatment or diagnosis on a particular individual's genome affecting that individual.

Secondly, our government firmly believes that this Declaration should not be regarded as an 'unchangeable instrument' but as the first step of the universal reflection on the human genome and human rights. The word

'declaration' somewhat carries a connotation of 'eternity'. It should not be the case, however, for this Declaration. People are still in the learning process on this complex issue, and scientific, technological and other progress in the world is very rapidly, and sometimes unpredictably, going on.

The Government of Japan is of the view, therefore, that the tasks of the ad hoc working group and the International Bioethics Committee referred to in paragraph 2(a) of the resolution just adopted will be of great importance for the future of the Declaration. Japan is prepared to fully contribute to their future work.

Statement by Germany

The German delegation welcomes the fact that with the UNESCO Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights a globally effective position has been adopted for the first time on the question of human rights in the field of research into the human genome and its application.

The German delegation regards this Declaration as the beginning of a global dialogue and the development of protective standards in the field of research on the human genome and its application.

The content of the Declaration is currently the subject of a broad public and parliamentary debate in Germany in connection with the Human Rights Convention on Biomedicine (Biomedicine Convention) of the Council of Europe. The German Government does not wish to anticipate the results of that debate. It therefore hopes that participating states will appreciate that Germany has not yet been able to participate in the adoption of the Declaration at the present time.

Statement by Argentina

Argentina has no objections to make regarding the adoption by this General Conference of the draft of a Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights contained in section II of document 29 C/21. This position is, in fact, consistent with conclusion No. 6 of the Fifth Scientific Conference of the Seventh Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Caraballeda, Venezuela, in October this year.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, Argentina wishes to place on record its interpretation of the following points of the Declaration:

1. Argentina's interpretation is that the reference made in the third preambular paragraph of the Declaration to international instruments in the field of intellectual property should not be understood as being an admission that the acquisition of intellectual property over the human genome relates directly to its protection. In this connection, Argentine legislation in respect of intellectual property provides specifically that it is not possible to patent any of the biological and genetic material existing in nature or replicate it in the biological processes involved in animal, plant and human reproduction.

2. Argentina considers that the reference in the fourth preambular paragraph to the Convention on Biological Diversity is merely figurative, in view of the fact that the terms ‘genetic resources’, ‘biological resources’ and ‘biological material’ used in that Convention do not include the human genome.

3. Argentina considers that the statement in Article 1 that the human genome is, in a symbolic sense, the heritage of humanity, must be interpreted as meaning that scientific knowledge of the human genome belongs to humanity, as the genome is the inalienable heritage of each individual.

4. Argentina is of the opinion that Article 24 does not prevent governmental experts from participating in any work to be done in future by the International Bioethics Committee, and considers such participation to be valuable and necessary.

5. Finally, Argentina considers that the Declaration does not conclude the debate on this subject. On the contrary, it is a point of departure for the future clarification of matters which still need to be defined. This is particularly true considering that changes in the world of science and technology must be associated with, and overseen by, ethical principles. It is this role of ‘intelligent vigilance’ that should be assumed by UNESCO.

Statement by the Observer of the United States of America

We have examined the Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights and congratulate the International Bioethics Committee on the impressive document it has produced.

We see the Declaration as an important step forward in providing a framework for inquiry on the human genome that, on the one hand, promotes freedom of research and, on the other, underscores the inalienable dignity of the human person.

We believe, however, that certain of the Declaration’s articles require clarification and interpretation and respectfully provide our understanding of a few key items.

Article 4, for example, states that ‘The human genome in its natural state shall not give rise to financial gains’. We understand this text to mean that the human genome in its natural state is a discovery and not an invention and thus shall not give rise directly to financial gain. Paragraphs 25 and 26 of the explanatory note appear to support this interpretation when they specify

that the ‘Simple knowledge of human genes, or partial sequences of genes, in their natural state should not be directly used to secure financial gains’. They state furthermore that ‘Article 4 does not preclude the results of genetic research from giving rise to intellectual property rights in accordance with Article 27, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.’

Article 5(b) addresses ‘prior consent’ of the person concerned in research, treatment or diagnosis affecting an individual’s genome. We believe that the phrase ‘in all cases’ could be misleading. We interpret Article 5(b) to mean that ‘if the information may be linked to a person, the prior, free and informed consent of the person shall be obtained’.

Article 11 also needs clarification: in particular, the phrase ‘practices ... such as reproductive cloning of human beings shall not be permitted’. The United States would have preferred to delete the phrase ‘practices which are contrary to human dignity’, and to incorporate the terminology adopted by the Group of Eight at the Denver Summit in June 1997 and earlier utilized by President Clinton’s National Bioethics Advisory Commission. Accordingly, we would interpret the first sentence of Article 11 to mean that ‘The use of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to create a child is not permitted’.

We also note that Article 11 as currently phrased is potentially time-limited in the sense that once substantially more knowledge is available regarding the molecular and cellular events associated with development of an ovum into an adult individual, human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology may one day be found ethically acceptable in particular circumstances.

Article 19(iv) calls for ‘the free exchange of scientific knowledge and information in the areas of biology, genetics and medicine’. We embrace the spirit of this solidarity with the international community and, in particular, developing countries. We interpret the phrase ‘free exchange’, however, to mean ‘full and open’ exchange. This appears to be the intent of the drafters as stated in paragraph 51 of the explanatory note which state that ‘the free exchange of knowledge and information ... is without detriment to respect for intellectual property rights’.

Understood in this sense and with these clarifications, the United States of America is pleased to associate itself with the adoption of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights by the 29th session of the General Conference.

D. Report of Commission IV¹

Introduction

DEBATE 1

Item 3.3 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Major Programme III - Cultural development: the heritage and creativity

Item 6.3 Report by the Director-General on action taken concerning the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage

DEBATE 2

Item 12.2 Universal Forum of Cultures - Barcelona 2004

DEBATE 3

Item 4.18 UNESCO contribution to the 'Cultural Olympiad 2000-2004'

DEBATE 4

Item 4.2 Jerusalem and the implementation of 28 C/Resolution 3.14

DEBATE 5

Item 3.3 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Major Programme IV - Communication, information and informatics

Item 4.4 Implementation of 150 EX/Decision 3.1, Part III, concerning the Sana'a Declaration

Item 4.17 Implementation of 152 EX/Decision 3.1, Part I, concerning the Sofia Declaration

Item 6.4 Preliminary report by the Director-General on the feasibility of an international instrument on the establishment of a legal framework relating to cyberspace and of a recommendation on the preservation of a balanced use of languages in cyberspace

DEBATE 6

Preliminary discussion of the main lines of emphasis of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5)

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 27th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1997.

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, held on 21 October 1997, Commission IV elected Mr Félix Fernández-Shaw (Spain) on the proposal of the Nominations Committee.

(2) At its second meeting, held on 3 November 1997, the Director-General paid tribute to Professor Raymond Lemaire (1921-1997), Personal Representative of the Director-General for Jerusalem.

(3) The Commission approved the proposals of the Nominations Committee for the offices of the Vice-Chairpersons and that of Rapporteur, as follows: *Vice-Chairpersons*: Ms Hoda Wasfy (Egypt), Mr Ioan Onisei (Romania), Mr R.A.A. Ranaweera (Sri Lanka), Mr Cosme Adébayo d'Almeida (Togo); *Rapporteur*: Mr Philippe Cantraine (Belgium).

(4) The Commission adopted the timetable set out in document 29 C/COM.IV/1. This timetable was later on amended as reflected in document 29 C/COM.IV/1 Rev.

(5) The Commission went on to discuss the following items on its agenda:

DEBATE 1

Item 3.3 - Major Programme III - Cultural development: the heritage and creativity;

Item 6.3 - Report by the Director-General on action taken concerning the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage;

DEBATE 2

Item 12.2 - Universal Forum of Cultures - Barcelona 2004;

DEBATE 3

Item 4.18 - UNESCO contribution to the 'Cultural Olympiad 2000-2004';

DEBATE 4

Item 4.2 - Jerusalem and the implementation of 28 C/Resolution 3.14;

DEBATE 5

Item 3.3 - Major Programme IV - Communication, information and informatics;

Item 4.4 - Implementation of 150 EX/Decision 3.1, Part III, concerning the Sana'a Declaration;

Item 4.17 - Implementation of 152 EX/Decision 3.1, Part I, concerning the Sofia Declaration;

Item 6.4 - Preliminary report by the Director-General on the feasibility of an international instrument on the establishment of a legal framework relating to cyberspace and of a recommendation on the preservation of a balanced use of languages in cyberspace;

DEBATE 6

Preliminary discussion of the main lines of emphasis of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5).

(6) The Commission considered the items on its agenda in the course of 11 meetings, held from Monday, 3 November 1997, to Saturday, 8 November 1997.

(7) The Commission adopted its report at its thirteenth meeting, on 11 November 1997.

DEBATE 1

ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999

MAJOR PROGRAMME III - CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY

ITEM 6.3 - REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON ACTION TAKEN CONCERNING THE ADVISABILITY OF PREPARING AN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

(8) At its second, third, fourth and sixth meetings the Commission examined item 3.3 - Major Programme III - Cultural development: the heritage and creativity and item 6.3 - Report by the Director-General on action taken concerning the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage.

(9) The representatives of 80 Member States took the floor, as did the representatives of one Associate Member, eight non-governmental organizations and the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee.

I. Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso*

(10) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the following draft resolutions for the Records of the General Conference, Volume 1 (Resolutions): 29 C/DR.68 (Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal and Togo; supported by

Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines and Tunisia) without amendment (29 C/Resolution 53); 29 C/DR.64 (Guinea and Morocco; supported by Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Venezuela) as modified in its two last operative paragraphs (29 C/Resolution 23); 29 C/DR.54 Rev.2 (Australia, Fiji, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) (29 C/Resolution 54).

II. Draft resolutions aimed at modifying proposed resolution 3.1 contained in document 29 C/5

(11) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve proposed resolution 3.1 concerning Major Programme III, as amended by 29 C/DR.81 Rev.

(Canada and Italy; supported by China and France) and 29 C/DR.121 (Georgia and Ukraine; supported by Argentina, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Poland, Romania, San Marino and Uzbekistan) with respect to new paragraph 2.A(c), as amended during the debate; 29 C/DR.97 (Uzbekistan; supported by Mongolia and Ukraine) with respect to paragraph 2.A(d), in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV; 29 C/DR.91 (Czech Republic; supported by Belarus, Latvia, Slovakia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) with respect to paragraph 2.A(d), in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM.IV, and on the understanding that the amendment had no budgetary implications; 29 C/DR.95 (Austria, Hungary, Poland and Sweden; supported by Slovakia) with respect to paragraph 2.B(e), in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV; 29 C/DR.129 (Italy) with respect to paragraph 2.B(f) as amended orally by its author; 29 C/DR.73 Rev. (Germany, Luxembourg and Netherlands; supported by Canada, Czech Republic and Dominican Republic) with respect to paragraph 2.B(h) (29 C/Resolution 20).

III. Draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis in the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5

(12) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions for implementation within the framework of budget resources foreseen in draft document 29 C/5: 29 C/DR.54 Rev.2 (Australia, Fiji, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) relating to Major Programme III as a whole (29 C/Resolution 54); 29 C/DR.52 (Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, Senegal and Uzbekistan; supported by Australia, Bolivia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Monaco, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Turkey and Uruguay) relating to paragraph 03012, on the understanding that complementary resources will be provided under the World Heritage Fund; 29 C/DR.82 (Italy; supported by Dominican Republic and Russian Federation) relating to paragraph 03012, on the understanding that support would be given, as a priority, to UNESCO Chairs; 29 C/DR.27 (Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, United Arab Emirates and Yemen) relating to paragraph 03013, in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV and on the understanding that corresponding activities would be submitted under the Participation Programme, in accordance with the rules governing it, as specified by the authors; 29 C/DR.59 (Tunisia; supported by Bahrain, Belgium, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Mali, Morocco, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey) relating to paragraph 03013, in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV, and on the understanding that a training component

would also be supported; 29 C/DR.117 (Benin, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zimbabwe), relating to paragraph 03013, in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV; 29 C/DR.122 (Georgia and Ukraine; supported by Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Romania, San Marino and Uzbekistan) with respect to paragraph 03014, in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV; 29 C/DR.128 (Italy; supported by Canada and France) relating to paragraph 03024.

(13) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions for financing under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions: 29 C/DR.81 (Canada and Italy; supported by China and France) and 29 C/DR.121 (Georgia and Ukraine; supported by Argentina, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Poland, Romania, San Marino and Uzbekistan) relating to paragraph 03011: US \$20,000, on the understanding that this allocation be used for supporting training in and co-ordination of databases; 29 C/DR.111 (Islamic Republic of Iran; supported by Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan and United Republic of Tanzania) relating to paragraph 03013: US \$10,000; 29 C/DR.64 (Guinea and Morocco; supported by Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Venezuela) relating to paragraph 03013: US \$10,000, on the understanding that this amount would be complemented by the budgetary resources foreseen in draft document 29 C/5, and that a request under the Participation Programme could also be submitted in this respect; 29 C/DR.31 (Tunisia; supported by Bahrain, Chad, Egypt, Mali, Morocco, Oman, Qatar and Togo) relating to paragraph 03013: US \$20,000; 29 C/DR.83 (Dominican Republic) relating to paragraph 03013: US \$10,000; 29 C/DR.84 (Cuba) relating to paragraph 03013: US \$10,000; in view of 29 C/DR.4 (Armenia; supported by Argentina, El Salvador, Greece, Georgia, Lithuania and Morocco); 29 C/DR.69 (Tunisia; supported by Bahrain, Egypt, Mali, Morocco, Oman and Syrian Arab Republic); 29 C/DR.85 (Dominican Republic; supported by Belize and Uruguay) and 29 C/DR.97 (Uzbekistan; supported by Mongolia and Ukraine) relating to paragraph 03014: US \$20,000, on the understanding that this allocation be used for strengthening activities relating to traditional music; 29 C/DR.70 (Croatia, Kuwait and Mozambique; supported by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Saint Lucia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay and Uzbekistan) relating to paragraph 03028: US \$10,000 on the understanding that the interregional scope of the proposal would be maintained; 29 C/DR.95 (Austria, Hungary, Poland and Sweden; supported by Slovakia) relating to paragraph 03032: US \$10,000; in view of 29 C/DR.45 (Togo; supported by Angola, Barbados, Belgium, Benin,

Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Poland, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Uganda); 29 C/DR.65 Rev. (Morocco; supported by Algeria, Lebanon, Mali, Saudi Arabia, Spain and United Arab Emirates) and 29 C/DR.134 (Venezuela; supported by Dominican Republic), relating to paragraph 03028: US \$30,000, in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV and on the understanding that this allocation be used for establishing a South-South network for the exchange of information and experience among regional institutions in charge of training agents responsible for cultural action; 29 C/DR.10 (Cuba; supported by Argentina, Dominican Republic and El Salvador) relating to paragraph 03031: US \$10,000; 29 C/DR.19 (Nigeria) relating to paragraph 03031: US \$10,000, on the understanding that this allocation be used for a feasibility study; 29 C/DR.102 (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Senegal; supported by Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Colombia, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Hungary, Mali, Monaco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Thailand) relating to paragraph 03031: US \$14,000.

(14) The Commission recommended that the General Conference invite authors of the following draft resolutions to submit a subregional/regional/interregional request under the Participation Programme for 1998-1999, in accordance with the procedures governing this Programme: 29 C/DR.4 (Armenia; supported by Argentina, El Salvador, Georgia, Greece, Lithuania and Morocco), in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV; 29 C/DR.69 (Tunisia; supported by Bahrain, Egypt, Mali, Morocco, Oman and Syrian Arab Republic), in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV; 29 C/DR.85 (Dominican Republic; supported by Belize and Uruguay), in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV; 29 C/DR.97 (Uzbekistan; supported by Mongolia and Ukraine) relating to paragraphs 03014 and 03030, in the light of the observations made by the Director-General in document 29 C/8-COM IV.

(15) The Commission informed the General Conference that the following draft resolutions were not retained for approval: 29 C/DR.33 (Algeria, Bahrain, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Yemen), on the understanding that the proposed new line of action could be discussed in preparing document 30 C/5; 29 C/DR.35 (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine; supported by Belarus, Benin, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Kuwait, Mexico, Monaco, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sweden and Zimbabwe), on the understanding that the proposed new line of action could be discussed in preparing document 30 C/5; 29 C/DR.148 (Armenia), on the understanding

that financing could be envisaged under the World Heritage Fund, in compliance with the relevant procedure.

IV. Budget

(16) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$41,393,000 (para. 03001) for Major Programme III in document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the Joint Meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

V. Programme

(17) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 03001 to 03043 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 300 to 336 of the Technical Annex, and proposed resolution 3.1 as amended, taking into account: (a) draft resolutions approved by the Commission (*cf. paras. 11, 12 and 13 above*); (b) recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 as approved by the Commission (29 C/6, paras. 38 to 46); and (c) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

VI. Reports submitted to the General Conference

(18) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the report by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on its activities (1996-1997) (29 C/REP.10 and Corr. and Add.), the report by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development on its activities (1996-1997) (29 C/REP.11), the report by 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 (1996-1997) (29 C/REP.12) and the report by the Director-General on the activities of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (1996-1997) (29 C/INF.5).

(19) The Commission further recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolutions contained in two of the above reports, without amendment: in document 29 C/REP.10 Add. - Report by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on its activities (1996-1997) (29 C/Resolution 24) and in paragraph 41 of document 29 C/REP.11 - Report by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development on its activities (1996-1997) (29 C/Resolution 25).

Item 6.3 - Report by the Director-General on action taken concerning the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage

(20) The Commission recommended that the General

Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 9 of document 29 C/22 - Report by the Director-General on action taken concerning the advisability of preparing an international instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage - without amendment (29 C/Resolution 21).

DEBATE 2

ITEM 12.2 - UNIVERSAL FORUM OF CULTURES - BARCELONA 2004

(21) At its fifth meeting, the Commission examined Item 12.2 - Universal Forum of Cultures - Barcelona 2004, covered in document 29 C/58.

(22) The representatives of 22 Member States took the floor.

(23) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt 29 C/COM.IV/DR.1 (Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania,

Luxembourg, Morocco, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine; supported by Algeria, Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Rwanda, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia and Uruguay) as amended during the debate, with regard to paragraphs 3 and 9, by its author, Spain, and, with regard to paragraph 9, by Japan (29 C/Resolution 26).

DEBATE 3

ITEM 4.18 - UNESCO CONTRIBUTION TO THE 'CULTURAL OLYMPIAD 2000-2004'

(24) At its fifth meeting, the Commission also examined item 4.18 - UNESCO contribution to the 'Cultural Olympiad 2000-2004', covered in 29 C/COM.IV/DR.2.

(25) The representatives of 11 Member States took the floor.

(26) The Commission decided to recommend that the

General Conference adopt 29 C/COM.IV/DR.2 (Greece; supported by Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Lithuania, Panama, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay and Zimbabwe) without amendment (29 C/Resolution 27).

DEBATE 4

ITEM 4.2 - JERUSALEM AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 28 C/RESOLUTION 3.14

(27) At its fifth meeting, the Commission also examined item 4.2 - Jerusalem and the implementation of 28 C/Resolution 3.14, covered in document 29 C/14 and Add.

(28) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the resolutions proposed by the Executive Board in document 29 C/14 Add. without amendment (29 C/Resolution 22).

DEBATE 5

**ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999
MAJOR PROGRAMME IV - COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND INFORMATICS
ITEM 4.4 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 150 EX/DECISION 3.1,
PART III, CONCERNING THE SANA'A DECLARATION
ITEM 4.17 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 152 EX/DECISION 3.1,
PART I, CONCERNING THE SOFIA DECLARATION
ITEM 6.4 - PRELIMINARY REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE
FEASIBILITY OF AN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
LEGAL FRAMEWORK RELATING TO CYBERSPACE AND OF A RECOMMENDATION ON THE
PRESERVATION OF A BALANCED USE OF LANGUAGES IN CYBERSPACE**

(29) From its seventh to tenth meetings, the Commission examined item 3.3 - Major Programme IV - Communication, information and informatics, Programme IV.1 - Free flow of information and Programme IV.2 - Capacity-building in communication, information and informatics; item 4.4 - Implementation of 150 EX/Decision 3.1, Part III, concerning the Sana'a Declaration; item 4.17 - Implementation of 152 EX/Decision 3.1, Part I, concerning the Sofia Declaration; and item 6.4 - Preliminary report by the Director-General on the feasibility of an international instrument on the establishment of a legal framework relating to cyberspace and of a recommendation on the preservation of a balanced use of languages in cyberspace.

(30) Representatives of 79 Member States took the floor, as did the representative of one intergovernmental organization and the representatives of nine international non-governmental organizations.

Item 3.3 - Major Programme IV - Communication, information and informatics

I. Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso*

(31) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolutions listed below for the Records of the General Conference, Volume 1 (Resolutions): 29 C/DR.68 (Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal and Togo; supported by Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines and Tunisia) without amendment (29 C/Resolution 53); 29 C/DR.120 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Mexico and Uruguay; supported by Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Ukraine and Venezuela) as amended by Uruguay and Canada (29 C/Resolution 29); 29 C/DR.127 (Italy; supported by Monaco and Tunisia) without amendment (29 C/Resolution 30); 29 C/DR.23 Rev. (Egypt) without amendment (29 C/Resolution 31); 29 C/DR.79 (Italy; supported by Israel) without amendment (29 C/Resolution 32); 29 C/DR.34 (Canada, Germany and Morocco; supported by Belarus, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Mali, Netherlands and Tunisia) without amendment (29 C/Resolution 33); 29 C/DR.54 Rev.2 (Australia, Fiji, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa,

Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) without amendment (29 C/Resolution 54).

II. Draft resolutions aimed at modifying proposed resolution 4.1 contained in document 29 C/5

(32) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve proposed resolution 4.1 concerning Major Programme IV as amended by 29 C/DR.93 (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden; supported by Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, France, Guyana, Kenya, Namibia, Panama, Spain, Tonga, Tunisia, Yemen and Zimbabwe) with respect to paragraph 2.A (c) and (d); 29 C/DR.60 (France, Finland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Russian Federation, Spain and Sweden; supported by Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Togo, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates) with respect to paragraph 2.A (c); 29 C/DR.146 (Luxembourg and Netherlands; supported by Czech Republic, Indonesia, Namibia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia) with respect to paragraphs 2.A (e) and 2.C (g); 29 C/DR.38 (Austria, Croatia, Germany, Israel, Kuwait, Morocco, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and Zimbabwe; supported by Belgium, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Netherlands and Oman) with respect to paragraphs 2.B (a), 2.C (e), 2.C (f) with some reservations (Austria, Canada and France) and 2.C (h); 29 C/DR.90 (France, Luxembourg and Russian Federation; supported by Azerbaijan, Brazil, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Greece, Egypt, Honduras, Hungary, India, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Mali, Monaco, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Togo, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates) with respect to paragraph 2.C (h) (29 C/Resolution 28).

III. Draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis in the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5

(33) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions for

implementation within the framework of budget resources foreseen in document 29 C/5: 29 C/DR.100 (Benin, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland; supported by Argentina, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Islamic Republic of Iran and Togo) relating to paragraphs 04044 and 04045 and 13001 to 13006; 29 C/DR.149 (Islamic Republic of Iran; supported by Cuba and Russian Federation) relating to paragraph 04047.

(34) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions to be financed under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions: 29 C/DR.60 (Finland, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Russian Federation, Spain and Sweden; supported by Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates) and 29 C/DR.61 (Austria; supported by Dominican Republic, Netherlands and Tunisia) relating to paragraph 04026: together US \$20,000; 29 C/DR.110 (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Senegal; supported by Angola, Chad, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, Tunisia and United Republic of Tanzania), 29 C/DR.21 (Nigeria; supported by Tunisia) relating to paragraphs 04023 to 04026, and 29 C/DR.118 (Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal and Zimbabwe; supported by Tunisia) relating to paragraphs 04020 to 04026 and 04046: together US \$50,000; 29 C/DR.32 (Indonesia and Malaysia; supported by Philippines) relating to paragraph 04031: US \$25,000; 29 C/DR.80 (Italy; supported by Dominican Republic, Haiti, Israel and Tunisia) relating to paragraph 04038: US \$20,000; 29 C/DR.43 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru; supported by Argentina, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Honduras, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela) relating to paragraph 04044: US \$25,000.

(35) The Commission recommended that the General Conference invite authors of the following draft resolutions to submit a subregional/regional/interregional request under the Participation Programme for 1998-1999, in accordance with the procedures governing this Programme: 29 C/DR.40 Rev. (Greece; supported by Cyprus, France and Togo) relating to paragraph 04047; 29 C/DR.63 (Austria) relating to all paragraphs of Major Programme IV.

(36) The Commission informed the General Conference that the following draft resolutions were not retained for approval: 29 C/DR.101 (Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, India, Norway and Sweden; supported by Dominican Republic and Netherlands) with respect to paragraph 2 of proposed resolution 4.1; 29 C/DR.147 (Islamic Republic of Iran) with respect to paragraph 2.A (c) of proposed resolution 4.1 on the understanding that it would be reflected in the oral

report; 29 C/DR.107 (India; supported by Tunisia) with respect to paragraph 2.B (a) of proposed resolution 4.1; 29 C/DR.108 (India; supported by Tunisia) with respect to paragraph 2.C (i) of proposed resolution 4.1.

IV. Budget

(37) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$29,862,100 for Major Programme IV (29 C/ADM/3, Annex 1), it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of the decisions taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the use of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five programme commissions.

V. Programme

(38) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 04003 to 04052 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5), paragraphs 400 to 434 of the Technical Annex, and proposed resolution 4.1 as amended, taking into account: (a) draft resolutions approved by the Commission (*cf. paras. 31 to 35 above*); (b) recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 as approved by the Commission (paras. 47 to 57 of document 29 C/6); and (c) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

VI. Reports submitted to the General Conference

(39) 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 on its activities (1996-1997), the report by the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme on its activities (1996-1997), and the report by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme on its activities (1996-1997).

Item 4.4 - Implementation of 150 EX/Decision 3.1, Part III, concerning the Sana'a Declaration

(40) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 10 of document 29 C/24, as amended by France (29 C/Resolution 34).

Item 4.17 - Implementation of 152 EX/Decision 3.1, Part I, concerning the Sofia Declaration

(41) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 10 of document 29 C/62 without amendment (29 C/Resolution 35).

Item 6.4 - Preliminary report by the Director-General on the feasibility of an international instrument on the establishment of a legal framework relating to cyberspace and of a recommendation on the preservation of a balanced use of languages in cyberspace

(42) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the preliminary report by the

Director-General on the feasibility of an international instrument on the establishment of a legal framework relating to cyberspace and of a recommendation on the preservation of a balanced use of languages in cyberspace and adopt the resolution in paragraph 38 of document 29 C/23, as amended by the Working Group (Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Russian Federation, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (29 C/Resolution 36).

DEBATE 6

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION OF THE MAIN LINES OF EMPHASIS OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2000-2001 (30 C/5)

(43) At its eleventh and twelfth meetings, the Commission gave its views on the main lines of emphasis of the programme for the following biennium. A total of 42 speakers took the floor, highlighting the broad policy options for Major Programmes III and IV to be taken into account by the Director-General when launching, in 1998, the process of consultations leading to the preparation of document 30 C/5.

Major Programme IV

(44) Several delegates referred to the framework that ought to guide reflection on document 30 C/5, namely the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001, and the recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 contained in document 29 C/6. Several delegates also stressed the need to increase the funding allocated to Major Programme IV in order to meet the new challenges in the field of communication and information. It was suggested that the following proposals should be taken into account in the consultation on the preparation of draft document 30 C/5:

In view of the challenges of globalization and the issues at stake in the information society, the importance of the intellectual and ethical mission of UNESCO was reaffirmed. In that connection, several speakers urged UNESCO to continue to encourage reflection on the sociocultural implications of the information and communication technologies, the aims of the information society, and the impact of the information revolution on society and on the sense of identity and so on. Many speakers stressed that the role of the Organization was to foster understanding of those phenomena and to promote the use of means of communication and information as a factor for progress, peace and rapprochement between various groups and regions of the world.

With regard to the presentation of the C/5 document, the need was stressed for a more precise definition of the main lines of action with regard to the objectives being sought and the resources available. In view of the growing convergence in that field, stress was also laid on the need for greater synergy and increased complementarity between the three intergovernmental programmes, and for closer collaboration with all the partners concerned in order to avoid duplication and to

reap optimum benefit from the resources available. In that connection, the possibility was raised, with respect to document 30 C/5, of devising qualitative and quantitative performance indicators in order to gauge the impact of the actions undertaken.

The possibility of developing partnerships with the private sector in order to remedy the insufficient level of resources was raised by several speakers, who urged UNESCO to engage in serious reflection on that matter. Suggested examples of initiatives to be explored were the development of partnerships with universities, the creation of UNESCO Chairs, and collaboration with intergovernmental organizations and NGOs with a view to reinforcing the capacity of the developing countries.

Given the eminently transdisciplinary nature of the actions undertaken under Major Programme IV, the importance of regular co-operation with the other programme sectors was underscored. One delegate urged the establishment of a co-ordination mechanism for the implementation of joint activities in that field.

(45) As a large number of delegates pointed out, document 29 C/5 contained several new activities which deserved to be continued in document 30 C/5. These included activities aimed at promoting the use of the Internet as a public service accessible to all, the initiative aimed at facilitating access to information coming within the public domain, the proposal to establish UNESCO as a 'virtual cultural centre', and the use of telematic resources for 'on-line governance'.

(46) The initiatives taken by the Organization with respect to the establishment of a legal framework relating to cyberspace and to the preservation of a balanced use of languages in cyberspace (29 C/23) should also be pursued in document 30 C/5. In this connection, emphasis should be placed on the quality of the message, the diversity of contents and continuous and distance training, and allowance should be made for the vulnerability of minority and vernacular languages. As one delegate pointed out, particular attention should be given to digitalization and to the importance of this technique for the conservation of knowledge and for the creation of new jobs.

(47) The objectives and priority activities which should also be taken into account when document 30 C/5 was being prepared included the following:

The promotion of freedom of expression and freedom of the press and of pluralism and independence of the media. In the view of some delegates, the arrival of multimedia and the development of new media - which go beyond the confines of national borders - made it necessary to develop new approaches to self-regulation, which should come from the producers themselves, acting in conjunction with users and the representatives of civil society. Others expressed the hope that UNESCO would look into the question of the concentration of the media. Yet others considered that stress should be laid in document 30 C/5 on activities in support of 'young people and the media'.

The development of infrastructure in the field of communication, information and informatics in the developing countries and the training of personnel were another priority objective for document 30 C/5. Special attention should be given to initiatives aimed at fostering the development and appropriation of the new technologies, to exchanges and co-operation both between North and South and between South and South and, above all, to the training of trainers and users.

The role of public and school libraries as a means of access to information and knowledge was also very widely referred to in the course of the discussion. UNESCO would have to pursue and strengthen its action in support of the development of libraries - both traditional libraries and 'electronic' libraries - and of information and archives services in document 30 C/5. Virtual libraries should also be accorded an important place in document 30 C/5.

Lastly, the *Memory of the World* Programme, whose activities should be more clearly defined, should also have its place in document 30 C/5. While stressing the importance of digitalization, some speakers highlighted the importance of conserving originals, books, documents, etc. One delegate expressed the wish to see the launching of an intersectoral project on the use of the Internet for the promotion of the heritage. Other delegates proposed that the *Memory of the World* Programme should be more particularly directed towards narrowing, in the long run, the gap between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' in the field of information.

Major Programme III

(48) The majority of speakers were in favour of adopting a forward-looking approach based on the interactions between culture and development as initiated in document 29 C/5 and the relevant resolutions adopted or approved by Commission IV. However, the dynamics of this approach should not lead to a dispersion of efforts.

(49) Document 30 C/5 should also take into account the results of the 1997 World Conference on the Implementation of the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist and those of the forthcoming Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural and Media Policies for Development (Stockholm, 1998). Independently of the Stockholm Conference, it was important that UNESCO should engage in an in-depth reflection on the place and definition of culture both

within societies and in the Organization's programmes. This would require, in particular, the elaboration of indicators, for example reliable statistical tools, which should be devised in collaboration with the future UNESCO International Institute for Statistics and with other partners.

(50) Evaluation of the results of the World Decade for Cultural Development should help to define the main lines of thrust of document 30 C/5. That document should also ensure the continuity of flagship projects being implemented under the Decade, in particular information exchange networks and projects being organized jointly with WHO and UNICEF.

(51) Three key ideas that should be highlighted in document 30 C/5 emerged from the various statements: the heritage - protection and rehabilitation of the heritage and increasing awareness of the need to preserve it; a shift of focus in the direction of living cultures; endogenous training of cultural development agents.

(52) In the field of heritage protection, the following lines of action were suggested: (a) elaboration of a strategy for the prevention of illicit traffic in cultural property, in particular through the establishment of inventories and the identification of zones at risk; (b) creation of an international fund of extrabudgetary resources to finance preventive measures against the illicit traffic in cultural property. A feasibility study should be submitted to the forthcoming session of the General Conference after its examination by the Executive Board; (c) a transdisciplinary programme for the identification, protection and enhancement of vernacular architecture as an integral part of the heritage and a repository of traditional craft skills; (d) an integrated approach to the preservation and enhancement of the heritage, taking into account the socio-economic parameters of development; (e) continuation of the programme of cultural volunteers for the preservation of the heritage, in collaboration with the system of United Nations volunteers; (f) action to increase awareness of the heritage by publishing manuals suitable for use in primary education and adapted to local conditions; (g) activities aimed at strengthening local populations' awareness of the value of their cultural and natural heritage and of their role in safeguarding it; (h) a more balanced geographical distribution of sites included in the World Heritage List and adoption of more rigorous follow-up methods; (i) monitoring and co-ordination of activities involving the heritage by the World Heritage Committee, which is composed of experts, in order to enhance efficiency; (j) development of a world network of children's museums.

(53) With regard to the strengthening of activities involving living cultures, the main focuses would be as follows: (a) copyright and neighbouring rights, in particular their ethical and cultural dimensions; (b) the role and status of the artist in society; (c) cyberspace and culture; (d) activities aimed at encouraging contemporary creation; (e) priority to training activities for jobs in cultural industries and to arts and craft activities that help to create jobs; (f) increased attention to the performing arts; (g) training and research in the field of translation,

especially literary translation; (h) strengthening of the programme of sponsored fellowships for artists.

(54) In connection with the endogenous training of cultural development agents, the following points were made: (a) due training should be seen as a distinct feature of Major Programme III; (b) prominence should be given to regional and subregional centres in the implementation of UNESCO's programme; (c) a contribution should be made to the training of researchers and the supervision of endogenous research through ad hoc experts in the

framework of North-South and South-South co-operation.

(55) The speakers also recalled that the priority groups defined by UNESCO, in particular young people and women, should be the main beneficiaries and partners of Major Programme III in document 30 C/5.

(56) A basic distinction should be drawn in the programme between long-term activities, which were a virtually permanent function of UNESCO, and more specific projects that were limited in time.

E. Report of Commission V¹

Introduction

DEBATE 1

- Item 3.3** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Part II.A - Transdisciplinary project: Educating for a sustainable future

DEBATE 2

- Item 3.3** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Part II.A - Transverse activities: Fellowships and equipment services; Programme co-ordination: Priority Africa Department; Other priority groups and specific clusters of countries
- Item 4.1** Implementation of 28 C/Resolution 16 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories: Report by the Director-General

DEBATE 3

- Item 3.3** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Part II.A - Transverse activities: Participation Programme

DEBATE 4

- Item 3.3** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Part II.A - Transverse activities: Statistical programmes and services
- Item 4.13** Strategic plan for the strengthening of UNESCO's statistical programmes and services

DEBATE 5

- Item 4.9** International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition
- Item 4.10** Report by the Director-General on the follow-up to and implementation of 151 EX/Decision 3.1(III) concerning the situation in educational, cultural and scientific institutions in Albania
- Item 4.11** Establishment of an International Institute of Comparative Civilization at Takshaschila (Taxila), Pakistan
- Item 4.16** Report by the Director-General on the situation of the cultural and architectural heritage, on that of educational and cultural institutions, and on progress in executing the action plan for the rehabilitation of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 27th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1997.

DEBATE 6

- Item 3.3** Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999
Part II.A - Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace
- Item 4.7** Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: UNESCO action
- Item 4.12** Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance: Report by the Director-General
- Item 4.14** Report by the Director-General on the human right to peace
- Item 6.6** Draft declaration on the responsibilities of the present generations towards future generations

DEBATE 7

Main lines of emphasis of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5)

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, held on 25 October 1997, Commission V elected Mr Carlos N. Malpica Faustor (Peru) as Chairperson, by acclamation.

(2) At its second meeting, held on 3 November 1997, the Commission approved the proposals of the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and that of Rapporteur, who were elected by acclamation as follows: *Vice-Chairpersons*: Mr Tufail K. Haider (Bangladesh), Mr Abdoul-Amir Al-Anbari (Iraq), Mr Daver Darende (Turkey), Mr Roumen Valtchev (Bulgaria); *Rapporteur*: Mr Christopher J. Chetsanga (Zimbabwe).

(3) The Commission then adopted the timetable set out in document 29 C/COM.V/1. The following items on the agenda of the General Conference had been referred to the Commission for consideration:

DEBATE 1

Item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, Part II.A - Transdisciplinary project: Educating for a sustainable future;

DEBATE 2

Item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, Part II.A - Transverse activities: Fellowships and equipment services; Programme co-ordination: Priority Africa Department; Other priority groups and specific clusters of countries;

Item 4.1 - Implementation of 28 C/Resolution 16 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories: Report by the Director-General;

DEBATE 3

Item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, Part II.A - Transverse activities: Participation Programme;

DEBATE 4

Item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, Part II.A - Transverse activities: Statistical programmes and services;

Item 4.13 - Strategic plan for the strengthening of UNESCO's statistical programmes and services;

DEBATE 5

Item 4.9 - International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition;

Item 4.10 - Report by the Director-General on the follow-up to and implementation of 151 EX/Decision 3.1(III) concerning the situation in educational, cultural and scientific institutions in Albania;

Item 4.11 - Establishment of an International Institute of Comparative Civilization at Takshashila (Taxila), Pakistan;

Item 4.16 - Report by the Director-General on the situation of the cultural and architectural heritage, on that of educational and cultural institutions, and on progress in executing the action plan for the rehabilitation of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

DEBATE 6

Item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, Part II.A - Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace;

Item 4.7 - Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: UNESCO action;

Item 4.12 - Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance: Report by the Director-General;

Item 4.14 - Report by the Director-General on the human right to peace;

Item 6.6 - Draft declaration on the responsibilities of the present generations towards future generations;

DEBATE 7

Main lines of emphasis of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5).

(4) The Commission considered the items on its agenda in the course of 11 meetings, held from Monday, 3 November to Saturday, 8 November 1997.

(5) The Commission adopted its report at its thirteenth meeting, on 11 November 1997. The report included the Commission's recommendations to the General Conference concerning the items on the agenda.

DEBATE 1

ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999 PART II.A - TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT: EDUCATING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

(6) During its second and third meetings, Commission V examined item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, Part II.A - Transdisciplinary project: Educating for a sustainable future, and related documents thereon.

(7) Delegates of 28 Member States and two observers, one from an international non-governmental

organization and one from a United Nations programme, took the floor.

Proposed resolution contained in document 29 C/5

(8) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve proposed resolution 5.1, concerning the Transdisciplinary project: Educating for a sustainable future (29 C/Resolution 37).

Draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis in the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5

(9) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions for implementation within the framework of budget resources foreseen in document 29 C/5: 29 C/DR.2 (Costa Rica; supported by Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama and Suriname) relating to paragraphs 05009 and 06017; 29 C/DR.71 (Panama; supported by Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Venezuela) relating to paragraph 05009.

(10) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolution to be financed under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions: 29 C/DR.71 (Panama; supported by Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Venezuela) relating to paragraph 05009: \$25,000.

Budget

(11) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$4,591,200 (para. 05001) for Part II.A - Transdisciplinary project: Educating for a sustainable future, in document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Programme

(12) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 05002 to 05009 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 500 to 507 of the Technical Annex, taking into account: (a) draft resolutions approved by the Commission (*cf. paras. 9 and 10 above*); (b) recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 as approved by the Commission (29 C/6, paras. 5 and 58); and (c) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

DEBATE 2

ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999

PART II.A - TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES: FELLOWSHIPS AND EQUIPMENT SERVICES; PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION: PRIORITY AFRICA DEPARTMENT; OTHER PRIORITY GROUPS AND SPECIFIC CLUSTERS OF COUNTRIES

ITEM 4.1 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 28 C/RESOLUTION 16 CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES: REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

(13) During its third to fifth meetings and part of the seventh meeting, Commission V examined item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, Part II.A - Transverse activities: Fellowships and equipment services; Programme co-ordination: Priority Africa Department; Other priority groups and specific clusters of countries, and item 4.1 and related documents thereon.

(14) Forty-three delegates and one observer of an international non-governmental organization took the floor.

Draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis in the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5

(15) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions for implementation within the framework of budget resources foreseen in document 29 C/5: 29 C/DR.24 and Rev. (Belarus, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Ukraine; supported by Croatia, Czech Republic, Lithuania and Slovakia) relating to paragraph 10003; 29 C/DR.42 (Bulgaria; supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina and

Greece) relating to paragraph 10003; 29 C/DR.99 (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation and Sweden; supported by Haiti) relating to paragraph 10003; 29 C/DR.145 (Papua New Guinea; supported by Australia, Fiji, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Tonga, Uganda, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu) relating to paragraphs 10002 and 10003.

(16) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolution to be financed under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions: 29 C/DR.42 (Bulgaria; supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina and Greece) relating to paragraph 10003: \$15,000.

Budget

(17) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$4,840,200 (para. 08001) for Part II.A - Transverse activities: Fellowships and equipment services in document 29 C/5, the budget provision of US \$4,915,100 (para. 09001) for Part II.A - Transverse activities:

Programme co-ordination: Priority Africa Department, and the budget provision of US \$3,419,100 (para. 10001) for Part II.A - Transverse activities: Programme co-ordination: Other priority groups and specific clusters of countries, it being understood that these amounts would be subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Programme

(18) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 08002 to 08004 (Fellowships and equipment services) of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 800 to 803 of the Technical Annex, paragraphs 09002 to 09003 (Priority Africa Department) of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 900 to 902 of the Technical Annex, and paragraphs 10002 to 10003 (Other priority groups and specific clusters of countries) of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 1000 to 1006 of the Technical Annex, taking into account: (a) draft resolutions approved by the Commission (*cf. paras. 15 and 16 above*); (b) recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 as approved by the Commission (29 C/6, paras. 71 and 72, as amended orally by Germany); and (c) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

Item 4.1 - Implementation of 28 C/Resolution 16 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories: Report by the Director-General

(19) The Commission recommended that the General

Conference take note of document 29 C/13 and Corr. entitled 'Implementation of 28 C/Resolution 16 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories: Report by the Director-General'.

(20) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 29 C/13 Add. entitled 'Implementation of 28 C/Resolution 16 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories' (29 C/Resolution 55).

(21) The delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic, speaking on behalf of her country, made the following reservation regarding the last part of the second paragraph of the resolution: There can be no co-operation in the Middle East without the introduction of a just and comprehensive peace in the region, which is an essential precondition for any form of co-operation. The delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking on behalf of his country, made a reservation, as follows: I should like to clarify the position of my country with regard to the draft resolution contained in document 29 C/13 Add. We welcome the request for assistance to the Palestinian people contained in the draft resolution, we thank those who have provided and are continuing to provide assistance to that people, and we support the position of Syria as stated by the representative of Syria. At the same time, however, we do not find the draft resolution sufficient to address the difficulties being encountered by the people of Palestine.

(22) The delegate of Israel on behalf of his delegation, expressed his deep disappointment at the failure of the General Conference to break away from the old politicized formula which had been incorporated into the proposed resolution. Israel believed that UNESCO could and should make a significant contribution to the advancement of peace in its fields of competence.

DEBATE 3

ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999 PART II.A - TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES: PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

(23) During its fifth and sixth meetings and part of the seventh meeting, Commission V examined item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, Part II.A - Transverse activities: Participation Programme, and related documents thereon.

(24) Delegates of 48 Member States took the floor.

Draft resolutions aimed at modifying the 'proposed resolutions' contained in document 29 C/5

(25) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve proposed resolution 11.1 concerning Part II.A - Transverse activities: Participation Programme (29 C/Resolution 51), as amended by the working group, by merging the following draft

resolutions: 29 C/DR.30 (Argentina; supported by Angola, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Islamic Republic of Iran, Paraguay, Suriname, Tunisia, Uruguay and Venezuela); 29 C/DR.47 (Benin and Nigeria; supported by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mali, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen and Zimbabwe); 29 C/DR.50 (Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Sweden; supported by Angola, Brazil,

Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Hungary, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sudan and Suriname); 29 C/DR.58 (Brazil; supported by Colombia, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Russian Federation and Uruguay).

(26) Proposed resolution 11.1 was also amended orally by Portugal.

Budget

(27) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$24,830,000 (para. 11001) for Part II.A - Transverse activities: Participation Programme in document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount was subject to adjustments in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling

and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Programme

(28) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 11002 to 11004 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 1100 to 1102 of the Technical Annex, taking into account: (a) draft resolutions approved by the Commission (*cf. para. 25 above*); (b) recommendations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 as approved by the Commission (29 C/6, para. 73); and (c) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

DEBATE 4

ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999 PART II.A - TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES: STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES AND SERVICES ITEM 4.13 - STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF UNESCO'S STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES AND SERVICES

(29) During its seventh and eighth meetings, the Commission examined item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, Part II.A - Transverse activities: Statistical programmes and services, and item 4.13 - Strategic plan for the strengthening of UNESCO's statistical programmes and services and related documents thereon.

(30) Delegates of 34 Member States and one observer of an international non-governmental organization took the floor.

Draft resolution aimed at modifying the 'proposed resolution' contained in document 29 C/5

(31) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve proposed resolution 7.1 concerning Part II.A - Transverse activities: Statistical programmes and services (29 C/Resolution 49), as amended by: 29 C/DR.49 (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; supported by China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Tonga, United Arab Emirates and Zambia) with respect to paragraphs 07001 to 07011.

Draft resolution proposing a shift of emphasis in the main lines of action envisaged in document 29 C/5

(32) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolution for implementation within the framework of budget resources foreseen in draft document 29 C/5: 29 C/DR.49 (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden;

supported by China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Tonga, United Arab Emirates and Zambia) relating to paragraphs 07001 to 07011 (29 C/84 Add. and Corr.)

Budget

(33) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$6,643,500 (para. 07001) for Part II.A - Transverse activities: Statistical programmes and services - in document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Programme

(34) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 07002 to 07011 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 700 to 710 of the Technical Annex, taking into account: (a) the draft resolution approved by the Commission (*cf. para. 32 above*); (b) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

Item 4.13 - Strategic plan for the strengthening of UNESCO's statistical programmes and services

(35) The Commission recommended that the General

Conference take note of document 29 C/57 entitled 'Strategic plan for the strengthening of UNESCO's statistical programmes and services' and adopt the

resolution proposed in paragraph 7 of document 29 C/57 as amended orally by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (29 C/Resolution 50).

DEBATE 5

ITEM 4.9 - INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE REMEMBRANCE OF THE SLAVE TRADE AND ITS ABOLITION

ITEM 4.10 - REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE FOLLOW-UP TO AND IMPLEMENTATION OF 151 EX/DECISION 3.1(III) CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS IN ALBANIA

ITEM 4.11 - ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF COMPARATIVE CIVILIZATIONS AT TAKSHASCHILA (TAXILA), PAKISTAN

ITEM 4.16 - REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION OF THE CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE, ON THAT OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS, AND ON PROGRESS IN EXECUTING THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE REHABILITATION OF WOMEN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

(36) During its eighth and ninth meetings, the Commission examined item 4.9, item 4.10, item 4.11 and item 4.16 and related documents thereon.

(37) Thirty-three delegates took the floor.

Item 4.9 - International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition

(38) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 29 C/53 entitled 'International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition'.

(39) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 10 of document 29 C/53 (29 C/Resolution 40).

(40) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 29 C/COM.V/DR.2 (Benin; supported by Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Norway, Spain, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela), it being understood that its financial implications would be taken into account during the implementation of the programme contained in document 29 C/5 Approved (29 C/Resolution 39).

Item 4.10 - Report by the Director-General on the follow-up to and implementation of 151 EX/Decision 3.1(III) concerning the situation in educational, cultural and scientific institutions in Albania

(41) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 29 C/54 entitled 'Report by the Director-General on the follow-up to and implementation of 151 EX/Decision 3.1(III) concerning the situation in educational, cultural and scientific institutions in Albania'.

(42) The Commission recommended that the General

Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 6 of document 29 C/54 (29 C/Resolution 58).

Item 4.11 - Establishment of an International Institute of Comparative Civilizations at Takshaschila (Taxila), Pakistan

(43) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 29 C/55 entitled 'Establishment of an International Institute of Comparative Civilizations at Takshaschila (Taxila), Pakistan'.

(44) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 22 of document 29 C/55 as amended orally by Germany and Pakistan (29 C/Resolution 46).

Item 4.16 - Report by the Director-General on the situation of the cultural and architectural heritage, on that of educational and cultural institutions, and on progress in executing the action plan for the rehabilitation of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina

(45) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 29 C/61 entitled 'Report by the Director-General on the situation of the cultural and architectural heritage, on that of educational and cultural institutions, and on progress in executing the action plan for the rehabilitation of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina'.

(46) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 29 C/61 as amended by draft resolution 29 C/COM.V/DR.4 (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates; supported by Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay) (29 C/Resolution 57).

DEBATE 6

**ITEM 3.3 - CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999**
PART II.A - TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT: TOWARDS A CULTURE OF PEACE
**ITEM 4.7 - FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS: UNESCO ACTION**
**ITEM 4.12 - FOLLOW-UP TO THE UNITED NATIONS YEAR FOR TOLERANCE:
REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL**
ITEM 4.14 - REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE HUMAN RIGHT TO PEACE
**ITEM 6.6 - DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESENT
GENERATIONS TOWARDS FUTURE GENERATIONS**

(47) During its ninth to eleventh meetings, Commission V examined item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, Part II.A - Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace, and item 4.7, item 4.12, item 4.14 and item 6.6 and related documents thereon.

(48) Eighty-six delegates and eight observers of international non-governmental organizations took the floor.

Draft resolutions for adoption *in extenso*

(49) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolutions listed below for the Records of the General Conference, Volume 1 (Resolutions): 29 C/DR.1 (Tajikistan; supported by Togo) (29 C/Resolution 56); 29 C/DR.26 Rev. (Argentina, Poland and Ukraine; supported by Belarus, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Panama, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Uruguay) (29 C/Resolution 48); 29 C/DR.51 (Haiti; supported by Angola, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Guyana, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela) as amended orally by its author (29 C/Resolution 41); 29 C/DR.54 Rev. 2 (Australia, Fiji, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu) (29 C/Resolution 54); 29 C/DR.68 (Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal and Togo; supported by Belarus, Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines and Tunisia), adopted by acclamation (29 C/Resolution 53); 29 C/DR.78 (Italy and Netherlands) as amended by the note by the Director-General in paragraph 8 of 29 C/8 COM.V (29 C/Resolution 47).

**Draft resolutions aimed at modifying the
'proposed resolution' contained in
document 29 C/5**

(50) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve proposed resolution 6.1 concerning the transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace (29 C/Resolution 38), as orally amended by Germany and the Russian Federation and also as amended by: 29 C/DR.57 (New Zealand; supported by Australia, Dominican Republic and Peru), as amended by the note by the Director-General in paragraph 10 of document

29 C/8 COM.V; and 29 C/DR.91, (Czech Republic; supported by Belarus, Latvia, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) as amended by the note by the Director-General in paragraph 12 of document 29 C/8 COM.V.

**Draft resolutions proposing a shift of emphasis
in the main lines of action envisaged in
document 29 C/5**

(51) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions for implementation within the framework of budget resources foreseen in document 29 C/5: 29 C/DR.7 (Cuba; supported by Benin and El Salvador) relating to paragraph 06037, as amended orally by its author; 29 C/DR.26 Rev. (Argentina, Poland and Ukraine; supported by Belarus, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Panama, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Uruguay) relating to paragraph 06019; 29 C/DR.51 (Haiti; supported by Angola, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Guyana, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela) relating to paragraph 06037, as amended orally by its author; 29 C/DR.56 (Benin, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Slovenia and Sweden; supported by Belarus, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Kuwait, Lithuania, Morocco, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen) relating to paragraphs 06025 and 06029; 29 C/DR.77 (Belarus, Belgium, Finland, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania and Russian Federation; supported by Azerbaijan and Luxembourg) relating to paragraph 06024, as amended orally by the Russian Federation; 29 C/DR.78 (Italy and Netherlands) relating to paragraph 06034, as amended by the note by the Director-General in paragraph 8 of document 29 C/8 COM.V; 29 C/DR.86 (Dominican Republic; supported by Belize and Cuba) relating to paragraph 06016; 29 C/COM.I/DR.15 Rev. (Tajikistan; supported by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) relating to paragraph 06035.

(52) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the following draft resolutions to be financed under the Reserve for Draft Resolutions: 29 C/DR.20 (Nigeria) relating to paragraph 06029;

\$20,000; 29 C/DR.25 (Belarus, Poland and Ukraine; supported by Estonia and Slovakia) relating to paragraph 06016, as amended by the note by the Director-General in paragraph 9 of document 29 C/8 COM.V: \$15,000; 29 C/DR.65 Rev. (Morocco; supported by France, Lebanon, Mali, Saudi Arabia, Spain and United Arab Emirates) relating to paragraph 06035: \$18,000; 29 C/DR.88 (Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica; supported by Argentina, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela) relating to paragraph 06019 as amended by the note by the Director-General in paragraph 15 of document 29 C/8 COM.V: \$20,000; 29 C/DR.112 (Islamic Republic of Iran) relating to paragraph 06035: \$15,000; 29 C/DR.133 (India) relating to paragraph 06035: \$10,000; 29 C/DR.143 (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Israel and Panama; supported by Bolivia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Norway) relating to paragraph 06020: \$20,000.

(53) The Commission recommended that the General Conference invite authors of the following draft resolutions to submit a subregional/regional/interregional request under the Participation Programme for 1998-1999, in accordance with the procedures governing this Programme: 29 C/DR.14 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; supported by Benin); 29 C/DR.18 (Nigeria; supported by Togo); 29 C/DR.26 Rev. (Argentina, Poland and Ukraine; supported by Belarus, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Panama, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Uruguay); 29 C/DR.48 (Romania and Ukraine); 29 C/DR.74 (Russian Federation); 29 C/DR.86 (Dominican Republic; supported by Belize and Cuba); 29 C/DR.88 (Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica; supported by Argentina, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela); 29 C/DR.98 (Uzbekistan; supported by Kyrgyzstan); 29 C/DR.123 (Kyrgyzstan); 29 C/DR.143 (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Israel and Panama; supported by Bolivia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Norway).

Budget

(54) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of US \$18,535,000 (paras. 06001 and 06002) for Part II.A - Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace, in document 29 C/5, it being understood that this amount would be subject to adjustment in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the provisional budget ceiling and on the distribution of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions, and by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the programme commissions.

Programme

(55) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve paragraphs 06003 to 06037 of the Draft Programme and Budget (29 C/5) and paragraphs 600 to 624 of the Technical Annex, taking into account: (a) draft resolutions approved by the Commission (*cf. paras. 51 to 53 above*); (b) recommen-

dations of the Executive Board on the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 as approved by the Commission (29 C/6, paras. 59 to 70); and (c) the oral report of the Chairperson of the Commission.

Item 4.7 - Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: UNESCO action

(56) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 29 C/17 entitled 'Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: UNESCO action'.

(57) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the proposed resolution contained in paragraph 31 of document 29 C/17 as amended orally by the Russian Federation (29 C/Resolution 42).

(58) The Commission informed the General Conference that draft resolution 29 C/COM.V/DR.1 (Romania; supported by Greece), had been withdrawn by its author during the debate.

Item 4.12 - Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance: Report by the Director-General

(59) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 29 C/56 entitled 'Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance: Report by the Director-General'.

(60) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the proposed resolution contained in paragraph 65 of document 29 C/56 as amended orally by Germany (29 C/Resolution 45).

Item 4.14 - Report by the Director-General on the human right to peace

(61) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of document 29 C/59 entitled 'Report by the Director-General on the human right to peace'.

(62) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve 29 C/COM.V/DR.3 Rev. (the result of the amendments to 29 C/COM.V/DR.3 proposed to Commission V by a working group). The text (submitted by the working group in French), which was adopted by consensus (29 C/Resolution 43) reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the UNESCO Constitution, 'the purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms ...',

Recalling resolution 5.12 adopted at its 28th session by which it recognized the promotion of a culture of peace as the expression of the fundamental mandate of UNESCO and as an essential and guiding objective of UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001,

Acknowledging the intimate link between peace and human rights,

Taking note of Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which proclaims that 'everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person',

Considering that UNESCO's role of contributing to international peace through co-operation between nations in the fields of education, science, culture and communication lies at the very heart of the culture of peace,

Noting the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 1978 (resolution 33/73), which proclaimed that 'every nation and every human being, regardless of race, conscience, language or sex, has the inherent right to life in peace', the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace adopted by the General Assembly on 12 November 1984 (resolution 39/11) as well as other General Assembly resolutions concerning the implementation of the above declarations,

Taking into consideration the United Nations General Assembly resolution 50/173 of 22 December 1995 entitled 'United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education: culture of peace' by which the General Assembly welcomed with appreciation UNESCO's transdisciplinary project 'Towards a culture of peace' and decided to encourage education for peace, human rights, democracy, international understanding and tolerance,

Recognizing that the absence of peace seriously impairs respect for human life and dignity and the full implementation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind the Draft Declaration on the Human Right to Peace elaborated by an international experts' meeting, organized by the Norwegian Institute for Human Rights (Oslo, Norway, 6-8 June 1997),

Bearing in mind also the 'Report by the Director-General on the human right to peace' (29 C/59),

1. *Shares* the motivations and ideas underlying the Draft Declaration;

2. *Invites* the Director-General:

(a) to convene an international consultation of governmental experts to examine the matter in the light of the discussions that took place during the 29th session of the General Conference and of the replies of the Heads of State or Government;

(b) to submit the results of this consultation to the Executive Board for examination at its 154th session within the framework of UNESCO's participation in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in December 1998.

(63) The Commission informed the General Conference that draft resolution 29 C/COM.V/DR.5 had consequently been withdrawn by its authors.

Item 6.6 - Draft declaration on the responsibilities of the present generations towards future generations

(64) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft declaration on the responsibilities of the present generations towards future generations contained in document 29 C/18 Add.1 (29 C/Resolution 44).

(65) The delegate of Argentina stated that for Argentina the term 'responsibilities', employed several times in the declaration, had no legal connotations.

(66) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of documents 29 C/18 and 29 C/18 Add. 2 entitled 'Report by the Director-General on the draft resolution on the safeguarding of future generations'.

DEBATE 7

MAIN LINES OF EMPHASIS OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2000-2001 (30 C/5)

(67) The debate of Commission V took place on Saturday morning, 8 November. Twenty-two speakers from Member States and one from a non-governmental organization took the floor on this item. They expressed the following concerns.

General

(68) The main guidelines for the preparation of document 30 C/5 mentioned by the speakers, and upon which there appeared to be a general consensus, were as follows.

(69) A transdisciplinary approach should be applied in all the fields of competence of the Organization. This does not imply the creation of new transdisciplinary projects in terms of structures; instead intersectoral co-

operation within the framework of the present vertical structures should be reinforced to further this aim. Transdisciplinarity should also be taken into account in the organization of the work of the General Conference itself, in order to allow different commissions the opportunity to debate themes of common interest.

(70) A culture of maintenance project should be launched, on the basis of 151 EX/Decision 10.4. The activities of this project should be carried out by the different sectors, within the framework of close intersectoral co-operation.

(71) Another proposal, concerning the launching of a project on the training of trainers in the use of renewable energies, was also made.

(72) Concerning activities in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies, all the delegates who

addressed themselves to the topic expressed their support for UNESCO's activities in this field and asked for their reinforcement. Several delegates requested that these activities should be transferred, in document 30 C/5, to Part II.A (Transverse activities) because they were essentially programme activities and Part II.B (Dissemination and Information Services) was not the right place for them. One Member State requested the establishment in document 30 C/5 of a new interdisciplinary project entitled 'Anticipation and future-oriented studies'.

(73) A need for greater transparency, both as regards programme presentation and implementation, was noted. Conceptual and linguistic clarity were stressed as prerequisites if the Organization was to successfully reach out to all those who could contribute to further its aims.

(74) Building on the basis of the progress already achieved, document 30 C/5 should be even more concise and transparent, specifying the main lines of action and the budgetary consequences of the priorities identified, and the proposed shifts of emphasis.

(75) Some Member States considered that the social and human sciences should be presented under a separate major programme in document 30 C/5.

TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS

Educating for a sustainable future

(76) Many delegates recommended that the activities of this project be pursued, with special emphasis on integrating a gender-sensitive approach in all fields, and on enhancing participation of women in the development process, particularly in rural areas; three Member States suggested that this transdisciplinary project be discontinued in document 30 C/5 and that its activities be integrated into Major Programme I.

Towards a culture of peace

(77) The project must be continued with enhanced intersectoral and interdisciplinary co-operation as well as with greater involvement of outside partners: it should aim in particular at fostering broader inter-agency collaboration. The project should also foster increased information exchange with other organizations, in particular NGOs which were active in the promotion of peace.

(78) The importance of reinforcing the education component of the project was highlighted in the overall framework of education for citizenship and democracy, with special emphasis on informal education. The importance of disseminating teaching materials and teacher training modules was underlined, in particular UNESCO's human rights manual for primary and secondary education. In this context, the need to further reinforce the Associated Schools Project was underlined, as was the production of teaching materials to be used in conflict and post-conflict situations.

(79) The project should focus on confidence-building measures centred on concrete situations, placing emphasis on the dissemination of best practices, especially at the local level, in post-conflict situations, which could lead to model strategies.

(80) New dimensions should be included, in particular environmental questions, bioethical issues and philosophical and ethical questions of a more general nature relating to peace.

(81) A strong case was made for the greater participation of youth and women in culture of peace programmes, and various modalities were proposed in this regard, notably the need for a UNESCO summer school.

(82) Certain Member States also called for more visibility to be given to UNESCO's action, including in conflict areas, and for a specific budget to be set aside under each programme for communication and public information activities. Certain Member States also wished to see the contents of the culture of peace more precisely defined.

TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES

Fellowships, equipment and maintenance

(83) Member States underlined the importance of the UNESCO Fellowship Bank and requested that National Commissions play a more active role in the process of implementation. Attention should be paid to advisory services and the training of fellowship advisers, in co-operation with major donor agencies. The clearing-house function of the Organization should be strengthened in this field, which should cover the Fellowships Bank, the fellowships administered by the different programme sectors and the 'Study Abroad' publication.

Statistical programmes and services

(84) Apart from efforts to ensure a more professional design of questionnaires, particular attention should be given to the elaboration of indicators and of analytical studies, in close co-operation with the programme sectors. The statistical programme should also focus on in-house functions and be more strongly linked with the clearing-house function of the Organization.

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

Priority Africa Department

(85) Activities in favour of Africa should be reoriented and organized around major themes and co-operation with major donor institutions should be reinforced.

Other priority groups and specific clusters of countries

(86) The promotion of women and work on gender issues should continue to be one of the Organization's

priorities. The need to integrating gender sensitivity into all of UNESCO's programmes and activities was particularly underscored. This should require the elaboration, in co-operation with other United Nations bodies and OECD, of a set of indicators on the basis of gender-sensitive data and statistics. Women's potential should be highlighted more in the coming years, notably by involving them in UNESCO's prospective and future-oriented reflection, debates on the impact of globalization, activities in favour of a culture of peace, etc. This would allow the development of a holistic approach to some of the major issues concerning women and gender equality. In order to achieve this aim, the co-ordination unit concerning women should be strengthened. On a more specific level, education of women, particularly in rural areas, should continue to be a top priority, in the quest to eradicate poverty.

(87) Youth should continue to be given top priority and particular attention should be paid in the next C/4 document to strategic planning in favour of youth. Furthermore, a forum for youth should be organized in the framework of the next General Conference, with a view to making an initial contribution, in the form of forward-looking reflection, to the above-mentioned strategic planning.

(88) Activities for the benefit of the least developed countries should be reinforced and particular attention should be paid to the co-ordination of these activities in the Secretariat and in the United Nations system as a whole: a programme-action plan should be put in place which will respond to the development needs of these countries within the competence of UNESCO.

Participation Programme

(89) Particular attention should be given to innovative projects that could pave the way for new activities, which could be subsequently included under the regular programme.

Regional consultations of National Commissions on the preparation of document 31 C/5

(90) There was consensus on the need to provide the Division of National Commissions, UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations with additional funds for the regional consultation meetings of National Commissions concerning the preparation of document 31 C/5 as a specific budget allocation of document 30 C/5.

II. Report of the Administrative Commission¹

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 3 Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999

Item 3.1 Methods of preparing the budget and budget estimates for 1998-1999 and budgeting techniques

Item 3.2 Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 1998-1999

Item 3.3 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999

Item 9 Administrative and Financial Questions

Item 9.1 Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Information Resources Development Plan

Item 9.2 Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 1995, and report by the External Auditor

Item 9.3 Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme at 31 December 1995, and report by the External Auditor

Item 9.4 Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO as at 31 December 1996 for the financial period ending 31 December 1997

Item 9.5 Scale of assessments and currency of Member States' contributions

Item 9.6 Collection of Member States' contributions

Item 9.7 Working Capital Fund: level and administration

Item 9.8 UNESCO Coupons Programme (Facility to assist Member States to acquire the educational and scientific material necessary for technological development)

Item 9.9 Staff Regulations and Staff Rules

Item 9.10 Staff salaries, allowances and benefits

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 17th, 20th (item 1.3), 8th (items 3.2 and 9.19) and 25th (all the other items) plenary meetings, on 24 and 30 October and 3 and 11 November 1997 respectively.

- Item 9.11** Implementation of personnel policy
- Item 9.12** Geographical distribution of staff
- Item 9.13** Administrative Tribunal: Extension of its period of jurisdiction
- Item 9.14** United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: Report by the Director-General
- Item 9.15** UNESCO Staff Pension Committee: Election of Member States' representatives for 1998-1999
- Item 9.16** 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 1998-1999
- Item 9.17** Mandate and Report of the Headquarters Committee
- Item 9.18** Upkeep and renovation of Headquarters buildings: Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Renovation Plan
- Item 9.19** Recommendations of the Executive Board concerning the use of the contribution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for the period 1 July to 31 December 1997

INTRODUCTION

(1) The Administrative Commission elected its Chairperson unanimously at its first meeting and its four Vice-Chairpersons and its Rapporteur, also unanimously, at its second meeting. The Commission's officers were as follows: *Chairperson*: Mr Baba Akhib Haidara (Mali); *Vice-Chairpersons*: Ms Faouzia Boumaiza (Algeria), Mr Finn Ovesen (Denmark), Mr Russell Marshall (New Zealand), Ms Maria Teresa de Laterza (Paraguay); *Rapporteur*: Mr Vladimir Kovalenko (Russian Federation).

(2) The Commission adopted its timetable of work and list of reference documents as set out in documents 29 C/2 and 29 C/ADM/1. In accordance with the decision of the General Conference, the present report includes only the recommendations of the Commission which the Chairperson of the Commission presented orally 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 (29 C/30 and Add. and Add.2)

(3) The Administrative Commission recommended

that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution that it submitted to it in document 29 C/87, the amended text of which is reproduced in Volume 1 of the Records of the General Conference (29 C/Resolution 0.2).

ITEM 3 - DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999

Item 3.1 - Methods of preparing the budget and budget estimates for 1998-1999 and budgeting techniques (29 C/5 and Rev.1; 29 C/6 and Add.)

(4) The Administrative Commission examined item 3.1 at its third meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 14 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt a resolution on this question (29 C/Resolution 86).

Item 3.2 - Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 1998-1999 (29 C/ADM/3; 29 C/DR.6; 29 C/8 COM.ADM.)

(5) The Administrative Commission decided to submit to the General Conference the draft resolution proposed in document 29 C/65 Rev., which was adopted in plenary, at the eighth meeting, on 24 October 1997.

Item 3.3 - Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999 (29 C/5 and Rev.1; 29 C/6 and Add; 29 C/7; 29 C/8 and Corr.; 29 C/ADM/3)

(6) At its third, fourth, fifth, seventh and ninth meetings, the Administrative Commission examined Part I and Parts IV to VII of the budget. In all, 29 delegates took the floor.

Part I - General Policy and Direction

(7) With regard to Chapter 1 - General Conference - of Part I.A - Governing Bodies, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the allocation of US \$7,596,800 provided for this chapter, on the understanding that this total might be adjusted in the

light of the decisions that would be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions.

(8) With regard to Chapter 2 - Executive Board - of Part I.A, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budgetary allocation of US \$8,403,000 provided for this chapter, on the understanding that supplementary expenditure relating to the exercise of the office of Chairperson of the Executive Board would be absorbed in this chapter. It was understood that the budgetary allocation for the chapter might be adjusted in the light of the decisions that would be taken at the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions.

(9) In the case of Chapter 3 - Directorate - of Part I.B, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budgetary allocation of US \$1,728,200 provided for this chapter, on the understanding that this total might be adjusted in the light of the decisions that would be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions.

(10) With regard to Chapter 4 - Services of the Directorate - of Part I.B, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budgetary allocation of US \$19,462,700 provided for this chapter, on the understanding that this total might be adjusted in the light of the decisions that would be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions.

(11) In the case of Part I.C - Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System - the Administrative Commission reiterated the corresponding decisions of the Executive Board and underlined the importance for UNESCO of participating fully in all activities of the United Nations joint machinery and of

abiding by the arrangements entered into, including the financial obligations. In the light of this, the Administrative Commission proposed increasing the estimates foreseen under Part I.C for ICSC and for JIU on the basis of the draft budgets presented by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and retransferring the amounts for participation in the ILO Tribunal. For these reasons, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budgetary allocation of US \$1,170,700 provided for this chapter, on the understanding that this total might be adjusted in the light of the decisions that would be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions bearing in mind the Director-General's comments on the subject in his reply to the General Policy Debate.

Part IV - Management and Administrative Services

(12) For the whole of Part IV of the budget - Management and Administrative Services, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve a budgetary allocation of US \$47,896,200, it being understood that this amount might be adjusted in the light of the decisions that would be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions.

Part V - Maintenance and Security

(13) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve a budgetary allocation of US \$33,863,400, it being understood that this amount might be adjusted in the light of the decisions that would be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions.

Part VI - Capital Expenditure

(14) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve an allocation of US \$1,711,900, it being understood that this amount might be adjusted in the light of the decisions which would be taken by the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions.

Part VII - Anticipated Cost Increases

(15) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve for Part VII - Anticipated Cost Increases - an allocation of US \$12,897,600.

Appropriation Resolution for 1998-1999

(16) The Administrative Commission also examined at its fourteenth meeting the item on the Appropriation Resolution for 1998-1999. Twenty-two delegates took the floor during the debate on this question. The discussion centred basically on the section relating to 'staff' and, at its conclusion, amendments were made to paragraph (j).

(17) It was decided that the draft resolution, as amended by the Administrative Commission, would be submitted to the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions for its consideration, and would be transmitted, with the joint meeting's recommendations, to the General Conference. It was adopted at the 28th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1997 (29 C/Resolution 65).

ITEM 9 - ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Item 9.1 - Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Information Resources Development Plan (29 C/29)

(18) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.1 at its fifth and sixth meetings. At the end of the debate, in which 27 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 29 C/29 as amended (29 C/Resolution 90).

Item 9.2 - Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 1995, and report by the External Auditor (29 C/31 and Add.)

(19) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.2 at its sixth and seventh meetings. At the end of the debate, in which nine delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution proposed in document 29 C/31 as amended (29 C/Resolution 66).

Item 9.3 - Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme at 31 December 1995, and report by the External Auditor (29 C/32)

(20) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.3 at its seventh meeting and, without a debate, recommended that the General Conference approve the proposed resolution in document 29 C/32 (29 C/Resolution 67).

Item 9.4 - Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of UNESCO as at 31 December 1996 for the financial period ending 31 December 1997 (29 C/33 and Add.)

(21) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.4 at its seventh meeting. Five delegates took the floor. The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 29 C/33 as amended (29 C/Resolution 68).

Item 9.5 - Scale of assessments and currency of Member States' contributions (29 C/34 and Add.)

(22) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.5 at its seventh, eighth and ninth meetings. At the end of the debate, in which 41 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolutions proposed in paragraph 8 of document 29 C/34, as amended (29 C/Resolution 69), and in paragraph 22 of that document (29 C/Resolution 70).

Item 9.6 - Collection of Member States' contributions (29 C/35 and Add. and Add.2)

(23) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.6 at its tenth meeting. At the conclusion of the debate, during which 15 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended to the General Conference the adoption of the resolutions proposed in documents 29 C/35 and 29 C/35 Add.2, which were amended on the basis of the discussions concerning 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. Nevertheless, one delegate, supported by two others, made a formal statement that he had accepted the resolution for the sake of consensus, but would have voted against the authorization for external borrowing if a vote had been taken (29 C/Resolution 71).

Item 9.7 - Working Capital Fund: level and administration (29 C/36)

(24) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.7 at its tenth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 12 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 29 C/36 as amended (29 C/Resolution 72).

Item 9.8 - UNESCO Coupons Programme (Facility to assist Member States to acquire the educational and scientific material necessary for technological development) (29 C/37)

(25) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.8 at its tenth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which six delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 29 C/37 as amended (29 C/Resolution 73).

Item 9.9 - Staff Regulations and Staff Rules (29 C/38)

(26) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.9 at its tenth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which two delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the resolution proposed in document 29 C/38 (29 C/Resolution 75).

Item 9.10 - Staff salaries, allowances and benefits (29 C/39 and Add.)

(27) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.10 at its tenth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which 14 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 29 C/39 as amended (29 C/Resolution 76).

Item 9.11 - Implementation of personnel policy (29 C/40 and Add. and Corr.)

(28) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.11 at its eleventh and twelfth meetings. At the end of the debate, in which 23 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 29 C/40 Add. as amended (29 C/Resolution 77).

Item 9.12 - Geographical distribution of staff (29 C/41)

(29) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.12 at its twelfth meeting. At the end of the debate, in which six delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 29 C/41 as amended (29 C/Resolution 78).

Item 9.13 - Administrative Tribunal: Extension of its period of jurisdiction (29 C/42 and Add.)

(30) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.13 at its twelfth meeting. Six delegates took the floor. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve the resolution proposed in document 29 C/42 as amended (29 C/Resolution 79).

Item 9.14 - United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: Report by the Director-General (29 C/43)

(31) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.14 at its twelfth meeting. After one delegate had taken the floor, the Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of document 29 C/43.

Item 9.15 - UNESCO Staff Pension Committee: Election of Member States' representatives for 1998-1999 (29 C/44)

(32) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.15 at its thirteenth meeting. At the end of the discussion, during which six delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt a resolution on this question (29 C/Resolution 80).

Item 9.16 - 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 1998-1999 (29 C/45)

(33) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.16 at its thirteenth meeting. At the end of the discussion, during which six delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt a resolution on this question (29 C/Resolution 81).

Item 9.17 - Mandate and Report of the Headquarters Committee (29 C/46)

(34) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.17 at its thirteenth meeting. Following the debate, in which 24 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in document 29 C/46, as amended (29 C/Resolution 82).

Item 9.18 - Upkeep and renovation of Headquarters buildings: Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Renovation Plan (29 C/47 and Add.)

(35) The Administrative Commission examined item 9.18 at its eighth and ninth meetings. Following a discussion in which 17 delegates took the floor, the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in document 29 C/47 as amended (29 C/Resolution 83).

Item 9.19 - Recommendations of the Executive Board concerning the use of the contribution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for the period 1 July to 31 December 1997 (29 C/64)

(36) The Administrative Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution that it submitted to it in document 29 C/64 Add. (29 C/Resolution 74).

III. Report of the joint meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions¹

ITEM 3.4 - ADOPTION OF THE APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 1998-1999

(1) The joint meeting of the five programme commissions and the Administrative Commission took place at 3 p.m. on 11 November 1997 and was chaired by Mr B.A. Haidara (Mali), Chairperson of the Administrative Commission, on behalf of the Chairpersons of the five programme commissions and the Administrative Commission.

(2) The Chairperson opened the meeting and

introduced item 3.4 - Adoption of the Appropriation Resolution for 1998-1999.

Recommendation

(3) The joint meeting took note of document 29 C/PRG/ADM.1, and recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the draft Appropriation Resolution contained in Annex III (29 C/Resolution 65).

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 28th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1997.

IV. Reports of the Legal Committee

The Legal Committee elected by acclamation: Ms Estelle Appiah (Ghana) as Chairperson, Mr Ariel Gonzalez

(Argentina) as Vice-Chairperson; and Mr Wolfgang Reuther (Germany) as Rapporteur.

FIRST REPORT¹

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Item 8.1 of the agenda

(29 C/27 and Add.1, Add.1 Corr., Add.2 and Add.3)

(1) The Working Group on the Structure and Function of the General Conference, established in pursuance of 28 C/Resolution 37.2, made several proposals and recommendations (29 C/27 and Add. 1 and Add.2). A certain number of these related to changes to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. These were submitted in document 29 C/27 Add.1. The Executive Board had taken note of them and recommended to the General Conference several amendments on these proposals and changes (29 C/27 Add.3).

(2) The Legal Committee examined the changes proposed by the Working Group in document 29 C/27 Add.1. The recommendations for amendments or changes proposed by the Working Group and by the Executive Board which were endorsed by the Legal Committee and those on which it felt it should recommend amendments or changes are found in Annex A and Annex B respectively of the draft resolution which the Legal Committee recommended that the General Conference adopt.²

(3) The reservations and observations made concern Articles 22, 49 and 78.

(4) With regard to the proposal of the Executive

Board to introduce into section VII on committees of the Conference provisions concerning the Headquarters Committee (29 C/27 Add.3, para. 3), the Legal Committee was of the view that, given that it was not of a legal nature, that question was not within its area of responsibility, but rather in that of Commission I.

(5) The Committee took note of the proposal of the representative of the Director-General to entrust a working group, to be composed of individuals qualified in the six working languages of the General Conference, with the task of revising the final text not only from the point of view of harmonizing the various language versions, but also of ensuring consistency between the various provisions, the results of its work to be submitted to the General Conference at its 30th session. In addition, the Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Working Group on the structure and function of the General Conference with regard to voting procedures, and Appendices 1 and 2 would be reviewed on that occasion.

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 25th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1997.

2. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (29 C/Resolution 87).

SECOND REPORT¹

EXAMINATION OF COMMUNICATIONS ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999

Item 3.3 of the agenda

(29 C/8/LEG and Add.1, Add.2, Add.3 and Add.4)

(1) The General Conference, at its 28th session (October-November 1995), decided to modify Rule 78A, paragraph 3, of its Rules of Procedure.

(2) Taking as a basis the provisions of this Rule and the recommendations of the ad hoc Working Group on the structure and function of the General Conference, established in accordance with 28 C/Resolution 37.2, the Executive Board approved a procedure for the preliminary screening of draft resolutions seeking to amend the Draft Programme and Budget for 1998-1999, and decided on the form, criteria and deadlines for admissibility that are outlined in Part X of document 29 C/2 entitled 'Organization of the work of the 29th session of the General Conference' (paras. 36-44). The General Conference endorsed these provisions by adopting the document.

(3) The procedure established gives the sponsors of draft resolutions which at first sight appear to be inadmissible the possibility of appeal to the General Conference to rule on their admissibility in the last resort. The General Committee of the General Conference requested the Legal Committee to examine these draft resolutions.

(4) The Legal Committee carried out its work using the following methods:

(a) It was agreed that the Member States directly concerned or with an interest in any of these resolutions should not take part in the debates and discussions of the Committee when the given draft resolution was being examined.

(b) The Legal Committee based its decisions strictly on the formal legal criteria for admissibility set out in document 29 C/2, paragraphs 40 and 41, considering that this was a true interpretation of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, adopted by the Conference.

(c) The entire draft resolution, including its explanatory note, was taken into account.

(d) It was agreed to accept amendments submitted by sponsors with their appeals, on the basis of the explanations given by the Secretariat when informing them of the *prima facie* inadmissibility of their draft resolution, within the deadline for appeals set by the General Committee of the General Conference.

(e) It was also agreed, in accordance with the conditions outlined in paragraph 40 of document 29 C/2,

to declare inadmissible all draft resolutions relating to the Draft Programme and Budget received by the Secretariat after the 15 September 1997 deadline.

(f) It was pointed out that any decision made as to admissibility in no way prejudged the basic evaluation of the acceptability of the draft resolutions in question.

(5) The Legal Committee was anxious to draw the attention of the General Conference to the need to adhere strictly to the procedures laid down for amending or suspending a provision of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(6) Regarding the agenda item under consideration, a member of the Committee made the following statement: 'As a State Member of the Legal Committee, my country expresses its entire disagreement with the mechanical and restrictive interpretation which has prevailed within this Committee regarding the criterion of admissibility relating to the deadline for submission of draft resolutions. This interpretation reduces the role of the Legal Committee to that of merely verifying decisions taken by other organs of UNESCO and, moreover, does not concur with the meaning and purpose of the Preamble and Article I of the Constitution of the Organization.'

(7) The Committee recommended that the following two draft resolutions should be declared admissible: MS/DR.4 and MS/DR.80.

(8) The following 50 draft resolutions were declared inadmissible by the Committee: MS/DR.3, MS/DR.25, MS/DR.26, MS/DR.27, MS/DR.30, MS/DR.32, MS/DR.34, MS/DR.36, MS/DR.37, MS/DR.129, MS/DR.394, MS/DR.161, MS/DR.396, MS/DR.271, MS/DR.370, MS/DR.387, MS/DR.397, MS/DR.365, MS/DR.395, MS/DR.373, MS/DR.374, MS/DR.375, MS/DR.376, MS/DR.377, MS/DR.378, MS/DR.256, MS/DR.257, MS/DR.258, MS/DR.259, MS/DR.260, MS/DR.415, MS/DR.409, MS/DR.412, MS/DR.63, MS/DR.418, MS/DR.130, MS/DR.132, MS/DR.135, MS/DR.136, MS/DR.172, MS/DR.192, MS/DR.393, MS/DR.413, MS/DR.419, MS/DR.388, MS/DR.389, MS/DR.390, MS/DR.391, MS/DR.420 and MS/DR.421.

1. The General Conference took note of this report and adopted the recommendations contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 at its 20th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1997.

THIRD REPORT¹

REVISION OF THE STATUTES OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT (CIGEPS) AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT (FIDEPS)

Item 5.1 of the agenda (29 C/19 Rev.)

(1) The Legal Committee examined document 29 C/19 Rev. on item 5.1 of the agenda, concerning a proposed revision of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) and of the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport (FIDEPS).

(2) The representative of the Director-General explained the reasons for this proposal.

(3) The Committee took the view that CIGEPS should retain its intergovernmental character while associating in its work other major actors involved in

physical education, maintain adequate geographical representativity, increase its viability and seek greater coherence in its activities.

(4) After examining article by article the draft text of the new Statutes, the Committee introduced various amendments and finally decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution on this item.²

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1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 20th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1997.
 2. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (29 C/Resolution 19).

FOURTH REPORT¹

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Item 5.2 of the agenda (29 C/11)

(1) The Legal Committee considered document 29 C/11 concerning a draft amendment to the Statutes of the International Bureau of Education.

(2) The Committee recommended that the General

Conference adopt a draft resolution on this item.²

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1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 25th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1997.
 2. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (29 C/Resolution 3).

FIFTH REPORT¹

STUDY CONCERNING PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS REGARDING THE CONCILIATION AND GOOD OFFICES COMMISSION TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SEEKING THE SETTLEMENT OF ANY DISPUTES WHICH MAY ARISE BETWEEN STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

Item 5.4 of the agenda (29 C/52 and Add.)

(1) The Legal Committee examined document 29 C/52 dealing with the study concerning problems and possible solutions regarding the Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education of 14 December 1960 (entry into force 22 May 1962).

(2) The Director-General observed that since its establishment in 1968 the Commission, instituted by the Protocol of 10 December 1962 to the above-mentioned Convention (entry into force 24 October 1968), had had no dispute laid before it. It had met twice, in 1970 and 1974, to elect its officers and to adopt and amend its Rules of Procedure. Proceeding from this observation, the Director-General proposed either the termination of the above-mentioned Protocol or the suspension of this normative instrument, and submitted two decision options arising therefrom (29 C/52, Part III).

(3) The Committee was of the opinion that, from a legal point of view, the first of the alternatives proposed by the Director-General was inadmissible, since the fate of a convention can be settled only by a direct decision by the relevant Contracting States.

(4) As for the second alternative submitted in document 29 C/52, although applicable from the strictly legal point of view, the Committee doubted that

it could lead to the result desired by its author.

(5) The Committee was also of the opinion that the termination of a procedure whose purpose was to protect a human right would constitute a regrettable precedent, and that furthermore the absence of any disputes to settle did not justify the termination of the Commission, especially since its existence had an undoubted deterrent effect.

(6) For this reason it preferred to suggest to the Contracting States that means of revitalizing and developing that procedure should be sought.

(7) The Committee thus confirmed the general opinion expressed during the Executive Board's 152nd session, as reflected in document 29 C/52 Add.

(8) It reiterated its position on the question, which had previously been confirmed by the General Conference at its 26th session. In that connection, various members of the Committee expressed their displeasure with the considerations set forth in the last part of paragraph 18 in document 29 C/52 concerning the Legal Committee's work on that occasion.

(9) It decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt a draft resolution on this item.²

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 25th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1997.

2. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (29 C/Resolution 85).

SIXTH REPORT¹

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE V, PARAGRAPH 4(a), OF THE CONSTITUTION

Item 5.3 of the agenda (29 C/51)

(1) The Legal Committee considered document 29 C/51, concerning a draft amendment to Article V, paragraph 4(a), of the Constitution.

(2) This draft amendment submitted by India aimed to correct what it considered to be an imbalance which had arisen at the 28th session of the General Conference with regard to the number of vacancies on

the Executive Board to be filled by the General Conference from one session to the next. Previously, the number of vacancies had been almost the same. However, when the membership of the Executive Board had been increased from 51 to 58, 32 seats

1. The General Conference took note of this report at its 25th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1997.

had had to be filled in comparison with 26 at the 27th session of the General Conference. The same situation would arise at the 29th session, with 26 vacancies, whereas at the 30th session 32 seats would again become vacant. To correct that imbalance the amendment submitted by India proposed that at the 30th session of the General Conference one of the Member States elected from Electoral Group II and two Member States elected from Group IV whose names would be drawn by lot should serve for only two years, i.e. until the close of the 31st session of the General Conference. In that way there would be an equal number of vacancies for the Executive Board at two consecutive sessions of the General Conference.

(3) The Committee considered that, from the legal standpoint, there was no obstacle to approving the draft amendment submitted by India.

(4) However, without prejudging the substance of India's proposal, the Committee considered that it would be appropriate to explore alternative ways of implementing the proposal other than by amending the Constitution of UNESCO. In particular, account should be taken of the need to respect the status of the Constitution by limiting the applicability of the procedure for its amendment to situations in which there was no legal way of proceeding otherwise.

(5) In that context, the Committee noted that India's proposal could be implemented through the suspension by consensus of the General Conference of Article V, paragraph 4(a), of the Constitution of UNESCO, which would apply only to the election to the Executive Board to take place during the 30th session of the General Conference of the Organization. Indeed, according to the provisions of Article 57, subparagraph (b), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969), the suspension could be implemented 'at any time by consent of all the parties'.

(6) The phrase 'all the parties' of the above-mentioned Article 57(b) gave rise to differing interpretations.

(7) The representative of the Director-General, also the Legal Adviser, was of the opinion that if it was

decided to opt for suspension, the consent of all the Member States, that is the 186 Member States of UNESCO which had accepted the Constitution of the Organization, should be obtained and not merely that of the 182 Member States present at the 29th session of the General Conference, which would not be an easy task. Furthermore, the suspension procedure might set a dangerous precedent, because once it had been used it would undoubtedly be tempting to use it again on other occasions.

(8) It was pointed out in that connection that to amend the Constitution by minor adjustments was no less dangerous a precedent. It was also pointed out that the consent of Member States for the suspension of the application of Article V, paragraph 4(a), of the Constitution for the 30th session of the General Conference could be obtained in various ways and did not necessarily have to be given formally. It would then be up to the General Conference to judge whether there was a consensus.

(9) Two members of the Committee considered it necessary to maintain their objection to the proposed alternative, since the Constitution of UNESCO was a multilateral treaty which did not allow for the suspension of any of its provisions, and consequently the suspension of any one of its provisions would require the consent of the 186 Member States of UNESCO, in accordance with Article 58 of the Vienna Convention.

(10) One member of the Committee was of the opinion that by providing for terms of office on the Executive Board of varying duration for the different electoral groups, the draft amendment proposed by India ran counter to the principle of the equality of Member States.

(11) The Legal Committee decided to leave the choice of procedure to be followed to the General Conference by suggesting to it two alternative draft resolutions on this item.¹

1. A draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (29 C/Resolution 84).