



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
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Organisation  
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Organización  
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Организация  
Объединенных Наций по  
вопросам образования,  
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、  
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Conseil exécutif  
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Comptes rendus analytiques

Actas resumidas

Краткие отчеты

المحاضر المختصرة

简要记录

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Quels que soient les termes utilisés dans les textes du présent recueil pour désigner les personnes exerçant des charges, mandats ou fonctions, il va de soi que les titulaires de tous les postes ou sièges correspondants peuvent être indifféremment des femmes ou des hommes.

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## ORDRE DU JOUR

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- 2 Approbation des procès-verbaux de la 194<sup>e</sup> session
- 3 Rapport de la Directrice générale sur l'application de l'article 59 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif

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- 4 Exécution du programme adopté par la Conférence générale
  - 4.I Exécution du programme
  - 4.II Situation budgétaire de l'Organisation en 2014-2015 (37 C/5) au 30 juin 2014 (comptes non audités), ajustements budgétaires qui découlent des dons et des contributions spéciales reçus, et Tableau de bord de l'exécution du programme en 2014-2015 (37 C/5 approuvé) Situation au 30 juin 2014 (comptes non audités)
  - 4.III Mise en œuvre du Programme de participation et de l'aide d'urgence
  - 4.IV Rapport biennal consolidé sur la stratégie globale pour les partenariats
  - 4.V Nouvelle présentation des documents EX/4 : rapport du Groupe préparatoire
- 5 Suivi des décisions et résolutions adoptées par le Conseil exécutif et la Conférence générale à leurs sessions antérieures

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<sup>1</sup> Le Conseil exécutif a décidé de reporter l'examen de ce point à sa 196<sup>e</sup> session.  
<sup>2</sup> L'examen de ce point a été reporté à la demande de la Chine.

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## PREMIERE SÉANCE

Lundi, 20 octobre 2014 à 10 h 10

Présidente: M. Amr (Égypte)

### OUVERTURE DE LA 195<sup>e</sup> SESSION

١,١ الرئيس النص الكامل:

السيدات والسادة الحضور، أعلن بدء أعمال الدورة الخامسة والتسعين بعد المائة للمجلس التنفيذي لليونسكو.

(1.1) **Le Président in extenso (traduit de l'arabe) :**  
Mesdames et Messieurs, je déclare ouverts les travaux de la 195<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif de l'UNESCO.

(*Le Président poursuit en anglais*)

1.2 Distinguished Members of the Executive Board, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 195th session of the Executive Board of UNESCO. I would especially like to extend a very warm welcome to our new colleagues, the representatives of Brazil, Gambia, Malawi, Nepal, the Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Thailand and the United States of America.

1.3 Before we begin, I would like to express my sincere congratulations to all the winners of the 2014 Nobel prizes that have recently been awarded. Three Japanese nationals were awarded the Physics Prize; two Americans and a Romanian were awarded the Chemistry Prize; two Norwegians and an American were awarded the Prize in Physiology or Medicine; and French nationals won both the Literature and Economics Prizes. There is one Nobel Prize that is particularly relevant to UNESCO's mission, and that is the Peace Prize. This year's laureates, Ms Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan and Mr Kailash Satyarthi of India, are important symbols and send a powerful message to this assembly. Even more importantly, I dare say, is that the Nobel Committee chose to focus on the role of education in building peace. Such a message is clearly understood by our Organization and validates all our collective efforts to give education the role it rightly deserves in the development of society. Those two inspiring individuals were awarded this year's Peace Prize "for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education". We have worked closely with them both, and we must all have, in our thoughts, the homage we paid only two years ago, in this room, to a then unknown girl who was brave enough to want to go to school and who was shot by radicals for doing so.

1.4 Ladies and gentlemen, all this inspires me to address the Board on the issue of education in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. The dawn of the twenty-first century was a time for ambitious dreams for the future of humanity. We can all recall many learned articles alluding to a bright future, based on the absence of fear of world war and the peaceful coexistence of all. Now that we are firmly into the twenty-first century, reality unfortunately sheds an altogether different light, with hatred and intolerance manifesting themselves in revolting ways. I am reminded of Jacques Delors' wisdom in "Education: the necessary Utopia", his introduction to the *Report to UNESCO of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century*. He said that: "... education [is] an indispensable asset in [attempts] to attain the ideals of peace, freedom and social justice. [It is not seen] as a miracle cure or a magic formula opening the door to a world in which all ideals will be attained, but as

one of the principal means available to foster a deeper and more harmonious form of human development and thereby to reduce poverty, exclusion, ignorance, oppression and war." Thus, I believe that education should be considered as the preventative tool to tackle radical movements and the ills we face today. Those considering the establishment of the United Nations in the aftermath of the Second World War were firmly convinced of the need for an organization that "contribute[d] to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture". I am convinced that if governments used even a small portion of the funding they set aside for waging war, we would certainly be witnessing a better world today. It is mainly through education, which is essentially the acquisition, renewal and use of knowledge, that societies can adapt to change, and we already know the speed with which change is occurring in the twenty-first century. Education is one of the major drivers and enablers of economic and social development. It also helps us to acquire a better understanding and appreciation of other people and the world at large. Education is a social experience through which all individuals learn about themselves and others, and about other cultures, and through which they develop interpersonal skills and become familiar with science and the ethical uses of science, technology and innovation. After all, the basic ingredients needed by all to develop to their fullest capacity and to improve their own quality of life, while fully participating in their own development, include such essential skills as literacy, oral expression, basic mathematics and problem-solving, combined with basic learning content, which includes knowledge, values, attitudes and behaviours – what we here fondly refer to as "education for a culture of peace".

1.5 While education has been accorded a prominent role in the current version of the proposed outcome document submitted to the United Nations General Assembly by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, as we all have wished and worked for, we cannot remain idle. We must continue to work and argue with determination, commitment and conviction to ensure that the education goal and its multiple targets is included in the final post-2015 development agenda when the decision on it is taken by the General Assembly in the autumn of 2015. At the same time, we must ensure that UNESCO, by respecting its mandate, is up to its leading role in implementing the noble tasks coming with such a decision and, above all, that it has sufficient resources to do the job according to these high expectations. In this spirit, I also welcome the Muscat Agreement, adopted at the Global Education for All Meeting held in Oman last May, which was drawn up by education specialists and decision-makers and which stipulates that education must be an explicit, stand-alone goal in the new post-2015 development framework, as well as a cross-cutting theme across the broader development agenda. With this in mind, I will continue to advocate for UNESCO's leadership role in the field of education for sustainable development, and I especially look forward to doing so at the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan, in November this year.

1.6 Also, dear colleagues, we must redouble our efforts to ensure that culture, the sciences and communication and information all find their rightful and prominent place in the post-2015 development agenda, in which building knowledge societies must remain a focused priority. In this regard, I am very pleased with the results of our first meeting convened within the framework of the initiative entitled "UNESCO: future prospects", set out in



194 EX/Decision 31. On that occasion, last July, Ms Amina Mohammed, the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning, shared with representatives the current state of affairs concerning the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda. During our very fruitful discussion, it became clear that education, the sciences, culture, and communication and information all play important roles as formulators, drivers and enablers of sustainable development. The wisdom conveyed and shared during these exchanges will certainly provide great insight and assistance to us during this session of the Board. I am reminded of a statement made during the recent meeting of the Preparatory Group. One member asked what UNESCO could do to ensure that its priorities were included in the final post-2015 development agenda outcome document. I would say that it is the responsibility of each Member State to ensure that UNESCO's priorities are adequately reflected in the final outcome document rather than the sole responsibility of the Secretariat of our Organization. I would go even further and say, as I have already done on many occasions, that it is the responsibility of each and every one of us to ensure that our ministries are informed of the priorities that we are formulating here at UNESCO and around the globe in UNESCO-related meetings, so that our governments may seek their inclusion. Going one step further, I am firmly convinced that it is our individual and collective obligation to ensure that our colleagues, at home in our capitals and in New York, are fully aware of the priorities we wish to see included in the final outcome document. Indeed, it is our moral duty to take appropriate decisions here and to give the Director-General and her senior team the guidance and authority needed to ensure not only that UNESCO's voice is heard, but also that our ambitions for this Organization are clearly understood and positively acted upon by all.

1.7 Excellencies, distinguished colleagues, as in other specialized agencies within the United Nations system, improving the methods of work and functioning of UNESCO's governing bodies, and the need to optimize the governance of its intergovernmental programmes and committees, have been recognized as necessary and immediate priorities by Member States. This reality has been reflected, inter alia, in recent General Conference resolutions, in the findings and recommendations of various relevant competent organs, such as the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), as well as in a number of separate State-led initiatives aimed at achieving partial or targeted reforms in specific areas. In this context, we may all agree that any governance reform process should be based on clear principles, and I believe that this process should be comprehensive, inclusive, time-bound, specific and, most importantly, results-oriented. This applies equally when seeking to achieve more transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and synergy. Fortunately, we have the relevant framework provided by 37 C/Resolution 96. Whether in regard to self-assessment to be conducted by all UNESCO governing bodies established by conventions, or the external review of challenges in relation to governance within the Organization, the Executive Board will be receiving an interim report from the External Auditor at its 196th session and a final report at its 197th session, at which the Board should make final recommendations to the General Conference for consideration at its 38th session. In my view, this should also include any additional governance reform proposals that may be necessary and covered by the review envisaged in 37 C/Resolution 96. It is necessary, then, for

the Executive Board to lead the governance reform process along the lines, and in accordance with the principles, that I have described, in a timely manner. For this to happen, the Board must establish the appropriate modalities at the earliest possible time and consider the various options. I look forward to hearing the views of the Director-General, Member States and observers alike on this matter, and I trust that we will all join hands to bring the governance reform process to a fruitful discussion.

1.8 With this in mind, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to raise another matter that is of the utmost importance and which must be dealt with, with much care. I am referring to the financial aspects of UNESCO's programme. In principle, I agree with the Chair of the Finance and Administrative (FA) Commission that an examination of the budgetary aspects of the Organization is not simply a technical task but a highly strategic one, too, which is part of our responsibility as a governing body of UNESCO. If we do not adequately address the financial situation of our Organization, we may find ourselves in a very challenging situation in regard to the future of UNESCO and its role in the wider United Nations system, because we all know that the United Nations system is very competitive. For me, it is senseless to advocate policy for sustainable development in the fields of education, the sciences and culture if we, as Members of the Board, cannot adequately ensure the financial sustainability of our great Organization. Let us be realistic. The current financial situation seems likely to continue. The Director-General and her senior management team have navigated the rough seas of reform and restructuring. Now it is up to us, as a governing body, to focus above all on the strategic and programmatic objectives that we want for our Organization, and to provide UNESCO with an adequate Secretariat structure, operational framework and budget to ensure a programmatic impact of high quality. I think that it is with this mindset that we must shape our decision-making process. It is in this vein that we should frame our discussion on the Director-General's preliminary proposals for the preparation of the budget for the biennium 2016-2017. I would like you to build on the discussion held during the budget orientation debate last Friday when the programme and budget issues are discussed in the commissions. Finally, ladies and gentlemen, mindful of this mandate, our responsibility includes the organization of the agenda of the General Conference. I know that the Director-General will be kicking off the Secretariat's initiatives observing the 70th anniversary of the Organization on 31 October next with a very special event celebrating the life of Nelson Mandela. I would also very much appreciate your proposals concerning the year-long observation of our anniversary. With these few words, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to thank you very much for your attention.

#### ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

##### **Item 1: Agenda and timetable of work and election of the Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners (195 EX/1 Prov. Rev.)**

##### ***Election of the Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners (NGP)***

2. **The Chair** informed the Board that Mr Narayan Gopal Malego (Nepal), elected at the 193rd session as Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners (NGP), had been replaced as his country's representative on the Board by Mr Bishwo Prakash Pandit. The Vice-Chair for Group IV had informed him of the Group's

support for Nepal's proposal to continue chairing the Committee for the remainder of the current biennium, and at its meeting the previous week, the Bureau had authorized Mr Pandit to serve as interim Chair.

3. **Mr Rachman** (Indonesia), supported by **Ms Faxas** (Dominican Republic), **Mr Doucouré** (Mali) and **Ms Zhang** (China), endorsed the proposal to elect Mr Pandit as Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners (NGP).

4. **The Chair** said that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to suspend Rule 16.3 requiring a formal election, thereby waiving the 24 hours' notice required by Rule 67, and to approve Mr Pandit's election as Chair of the NGP Committee for the remainder of the term of office.

5. *It was so decided.*

#### **Agenda and timetable of work**

6.1 **The Chair** informed the Board that the provisional agenda and timetable of work had been despatched to Members, in accordance with Rule 5.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, on 19 September 2014. The provisional agenda had since been revised, pursuant to Rule 6, to take into account a request from the delegation of China that consideration of item **34** "Proposal for the proclamation of the International Day of University Sport" be postponed until a later session, and to include two new items requested by the Director-General: items **35** "Invitations to the Intergovernmental Meeting (category II) related to a draft recommendation on the protection and promotion of museums and collections", and **36** "Draft Memorandum of Understanding between UNESCO and the Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS)".

6.2 With regard to the revised provisional timetable of work contained in the Annex to document 195 EX/1 Prov. Rev., the meetings of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) and the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA), as well as the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions, would take place as scheduled. Depending on progress in the PX Commission, however, some of its work might have to be shifted to an additional joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions in the afternoon of Monday 27 October. Members would be duly informed about those matters following the Bureau meeting at the end of the week. In addition, the Bureau had recommended the introduction of time limits for interventions at meetings of the commissions. Members would be limited to a speaking time of three minutes for their first intervention and two minutes for the second, as had been the case at the meetings of the Special Committee (SP) and the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners (NGP) the previous week.

#### **Items that do not appear to require debate in commissions**

7. **The Chair** said that the Bureau, pursuant to Rule 14.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, had proposed that there should be no debate in the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) on item **12** "Category 2 institutes and centres", or in the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) on items **7** "United Nations University (UNU): Report by the Council of the UNU and UNESCO-UNU Joint Plan of Activities for 2014-2017", **17** "Statutes of the International Scientific

Committee for the Preparation and Publication of Volume IX of the *General History of Africa*", **18** "Statutes of the International Scientific Committee of the Pedagogical Use of the *General History of Africa*", and **35** "Invitations to the Intergovernmental Meeting (category II) related to a draft recommendation on the protection and promotion of museums and collections".

8. **Ms Zugaib** (Brazil) requested that item **17** be removed from the list of items not appearing to require a debate, as her delegation wished to propose amendments to the corresponding draft decision, contained in paragraph 9 of document 195 EX/17.

#### **Adoption of the agenda and timetable of work**

9. **The Chair** said that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to adopt the proposed agenda and timetable of work contained in document 195 EX/1 Prov. Rev., together with the proposed agendas of the commissions and the committees.

10. **张女士** (中国) 认为, "项目 **33**: 审议任命本组织总干事所遵循的程序" 从长远来看是为了本组织的健康发展, 需要我们认真思考。但本次执行局会议有很多重要议题, 例如 2015 年后发展议程、下一个双年度的预算, 以及庆祝教科文组织成立 70 周年等。因此中国代表团建议暂缓讨论项目 **33**, 将其不列入本次会议议程。

(10) **Mme Zhang** (Chine) considère que le point **33** « Examen de la procédure à suivre pour la nomination du Directeur général de l'Organisation » nécessite une réflexion sérieuse pour contribuer au bon développement de l'Organisation à long terme. Considérant que l'ordre du jour de la session du Conseil exécutif comporte déjà un grand nombre de points importants, parmi lesquels le programme de développement pour l'après-2015, le budget pour le prochain exercice biennal et la célébration du 70<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l'UNESCO, la Chine propose de reporter l'examen du point **33** et de supprimer ce point de l'ordre du jour de la présente session.

11. **Ms Zugaib** (Brazil), endorsing the comments made by the representative of China, said that more information was required before the Board could consider an item as important as item **33**, which should therefore be removed from the agenda and deferred until the 196th session.

12. **Г-жа Митрофанова** (Российская Федерация) отмечает необходимость рассмотрения важных вопросов, связанных с будущей повесткой дня в области развития после 2015 г., с определением соответствующих параметров бюджета и призывает сосредоточить усилия на рассмотрении именно этих вопросов. Оратор поддерживает предложение Китая о неготовности к рассмотрению пункта **33** о процедуре назначения Генерального директора Организации, поскольку рассмотрение этого вопроса требует более детального изучения практики назначения глав других организаций системы ООН и внимательного анализа влияния изменения процедуры назначения Генерального директора на Правила процедуры Исполнительного совета и Генеральной конференции. Оратор предлагает снять данный пункт с повестки дня нынешней сессии, провести широкие консультации в межсессионный период и вернуться к рассмотрению этого вопроса на следующей сессии.

(12) **Mme Mitrofanova** (Fédération de Russie), soulignant la nécessité d'examiner les questions importantes relatives au futur programme de

développement pour l'après-2015 et à la définition des paramètres correspondants du budget, appelle à concentrer les efforts sur ces questions. Elle soutient la proposition de la Chine qui souligne le manque de préparation pour l'examen du point 33 relatif à la procédure de nomination du Directeur général de l'Organisation, examen qui exige une étude approfondie des procédures de nomination des chefs des autres organismes du système des Nations Unies et une analyse attentive de l'incidence d'une modification de la procédure sur le Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif et celui de la Conférence générale. L'oratrice propose donc de supprimer le point 33 de l'ordre du jour de la présente session, de mener de vastes consultations pendant la période d'intersession et de reprendre l'examen de la question à la prochaine session.

١٧ شكر السيد النعيمي (الإمارات العربية المتحدة) نائب الرئيس عن مجموعة الدول العربية) الحاضرين مدكراً بدعم مجموعة الدول العربية لمبادئ الشفافية والكفاءة والمصدقية وتطوير آليات عمل اليونسكو وإدارتها. وأشار إلى أن مجموعة الدول العربية ترى أن مراجعة شروط اختيار المدير العام تحتاج إلى مزيد من التشاور والبحث من أجل وضع ضوابط ومعايير تحظى باتفاق جميع الدول الأعضاء بغية تطوير جودة العمل في اليونسكو. وبالتالي، أفاد بأن مجموعة الدول العربية تساند الاقتراح الصيني المطالب بتأجيل النظر في البند ٣٣.

(13) **M. Alneaimi** (Émirats arabes unis) (Vice-Président pour le Groupe des États arabes) remercie toutes les personnes présentes et rappelle que le Groupe des États arabes est attaché aux principes de transparence, de compétence et de crédibilité, ainsi qu'à l'amélioration des méthodes de travail et de la gestion à l'UNESCO. Le Groupe des États arabes estime que l'examen de la procédure à suivre pour la nomination du Directeur général nécessite une réflexion et des consultations plus approfondies en vue de la mise en place de règles et de critères satisfaisants pour tous les États membres, l'objectif étant d'accroître l'efficacité de l'Organisation. Le Groupe des États arabes soutient donc la proposition de la Chine, qui souhaite reporter l'examen du point 33 de l'ordre du jour.

14. **La Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) disiente de la propuesta de aplazar el examen del punto 33, puesto que el Comité Especial, con mandato de la Mesa al respecto, ya examinó todos los aspectos técnicos relativos a la cuestión y, tras arduas deliberaciones, elaboró un proyecto de decisión. Se trata ahora de que el Consejo defina una fórmula para democratizar en mayor medida el procedimiento de designación y lograr que todos los Estados Miembros de la Organización, y no solo los miembros del Consejo, tengan acceso a información sobre el tema. La UNESCO, que tanto defiende la libertad de expresión y de información, debe predicar con el ejemplo. Además, en su opinión, no tiene sentido postergar un debate que tarde o temprano habrá que abordar.

(14) **Mme Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) n'est pas d'accord avec la proposition de différer l'examen du point 33 étant donné que le Comité spécial, en vertu du mandat que lui a confié le Bureau, a déjà abordé tous les aspects techniques de la question et a abouti, à l'issue de délibérations difficiles, à un projet de décision. Il s'agit maintenant pour le Conseil de définir une formule pour démocratiser davantage la procédure de nomination de sorte que tous les États membres de l'Organisation, et non pas seulement les

membres du Conseil, aient accès aux informations à ce sujet. L'UNESCO, tellement prompte à défendre la liberté d'expression et d'information, doit montrer l'exemple. L'oratrice estime en outre qu'il est absurde de repousser un débat qu'il faudra tôt ou tard engager.

15. **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) recalled that item 33 had been included in the agenda of the Special Committee (SP), as on previous occasions when the procedure for the nomination of the Director-General had come up for discussion. On one such occasion, the representative of the Russian Federation and the Director-General herself, speaking at the time as the representative of Bulgaria, had called for that discussion to take place well in advance of the election. Instead of seeking to amend the agenda, Members wishing to remove item 33 should take the opportunity to amend or reject the related draft decision, contained in paragraph 10 of document 195 EX/33, when it was submitted to the Board for adoption.

16. **Mr Rachman** (Indonesia) said that his delegation wished to keep item 33 on the agenda.

17. **La Sra. Wimpfheimer** (Argentina) se muestra partidaria de retirar el punto 33 del orden del día por los motivos ya expuestos por China.

(17) **Mme Wimpfheimer** (Argentine) penche en faveur de la suppression du point 33 de l'ordre du jour, pour les raisons déjà exposées par la Chine.

18. **Mr Singh** (India) said that his delegation supported the proposal to remove item 33 from the agenda. It was a complex subject, requiring more in-depth consideration, and the priority at the current session was to discuss the post-2015 development agenda.

19. **El Sr. Muñoz Ledo** (México), tras recordar y citar lo dispuesto en el párrafo 4 del Artículo 16 del Reglamento del Consejo Ejecutivo, entiende que el Presidente del Comité Especial no puede obviar el tema en el informe que ha de presentar al Consejo Ejecutivo, teniendo en cuenta que de todas formas el Comité Especial ya lo ha examinado.

(19) **M. Muñoz Ledo** (Mexique), après avoir rappelé et cité les dispositions du paragraphe 4 de l'article 16 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif, estime que le Président du Comité spécial ne peut éluder la question dans le rapport qu'il doit présenter au Conseil, dans la mesure où le Comité l'a de toute façon déjà examinée.

20. **Г-жа Митрофанова** (Российская Федерация) отмечает, что включение данного пункта в повестку дня Специального комитета возможно только после его утверждения Исполнительным советом. В соответствии с Правилами Председатель в особых случаях имеет право рекомендовать включение какого-либо пункта, однако речь не идет об особом случае. Оратор выражает свою готовность согласиться на рассмотрение данного вопроса, однако просит предоставить время на его изучение.

(20) **Mme Mitrofanova** (Fédération de Russie) relève que l'inscription du point en question à l'ordre du jour du Comité spécial n'est possible qu'après son approbation par le Conseil exécutif. Conformément au Règlement, le Président est habilité, dans des cas particuliers, à recommander l'inscription d'un point à l'ordre du jour ; or, en l'espèce, il ne s'agit pas d'un

cas particulier. L'oratrice est disposée à examiner la question, mais demande du temps pour l'étudier.

21. **Mme Ossakedjombo-Ngoua Memiaghe** (Gabon) dit que la question revêt une importance fondamentale du point de vue de l'information des États membres et de la transparence. Elle est d'avis qu'il conviendrait de reporter l'examen de ce point afin de laisser aux représentants le temps de consulter leurs capitales.

22. **Mme Lomonaco** (Italie) souhaite, comme la représentante du Gabon et d'autres orateurs, que la discussion sur ce point soit reportée pour les raisons déjà invoquées.

23. **El Sr. Pozo** (Ecuador) dice que, como ha señalado México, el tema ya ha sido tratado por el Comité Especial, y este es un hecho que no cabe obviar ni eliminar "a posteriori" del informe del Presidente del Comité SP. A su entender, la cuestión reviste gran importancia para mejorar las normas de la Organización y hacerlas más transparentes, y además no hay razón para que se aplique al respecto principio alguno de confidencialidad entre los Estados Miembros. Por todo ello se opone a que se retire el punto **33** del orden del día.

(23) **M. Pozo** (Équateur) dit que, comme l'a signalé le Mexique, le Comité spécial a, de fait, déjà examiné la question, et qu'il est donc impossible de la passer sous silence a posteriori dans le rapport du Président du Comité spécial. Il estime que cette question revêt une grande importance pour l'amélioration des règles de l'Organisation et l'établissement d'une plus grande transparence à cet égard ; il ne voit par ailleurs aucune raison d'appliquer un quelconque principe de confidentialité entre les États membres en la matière. Pour toutes ces raisons, il s'oppose à la suppression du point **33** de l'ordre du jour.

24. **Mr Anthony** (Belize), referring to Rule 8 of the Rules of the Procedure of the Executive Board, suggested that the Board should move to a vote on the question of whether item **33** should remain on the agenda.

25. **The Chair** pointed out that Rule 8 of the Rules of Procedure applied to the amendment of an agenda that had already been adopted. Furthermore, no objections to the decision to include item **33** in the provisional agenda had been made between the time the revised version had been despatched to Members on 19 September 2014 and the first meeting of the Bureau the previous week. The Board should now decide whether to adopt the agenda by consensus, with or without item **33**, or whether to move to a vote.

26. **El Sr. De Barandica y Luxán** (España) dice que la 195ª reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo no es a su juicio la más oportuna para tratar la cuestión.

(26) **M. de Barandica y Luxán** (Espagne) dit qu'il ne lui paraît pas opportun d'examiner cette question à la 195<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif.

27. **Mr Veer** (Netherlands) said that while he would much prefer a consensus, prolonging the current debate would only confirm UNESCO's reputation for time-consuming discussions on matters of bureaucracy and transparency.

28. **Г-жа Митрофанова** (Российская Федерация) предлагает перейти к голосованию по данному вопросу и завершить его обсуждение, поскольку, по ее

мнению, он не требует поиска консенсуса в отличие от других вопросов по существу.

(28) **Mme Mitrofanova** (Fédération de Russie) propose de procéder au vote et de clore le débat, estimant que la question n'exige pas la recherche d'un consensus, contrairement à d'autres questions de fond.

29. **The Chair**, following the request by the representative of the Russian Federation that the Board move to a vote, urged Members to work towards consensus.

30. **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), rising to a point of order, suggested that item **33** should be removed from the agenda and automatically inscribed on that of the 196th session. The draft decision on item **33**, contained in paragraph 10 of document 195 EX/33, could be included in the documentation for the 196th session of the Board and serve as a starting point for debate in the Special Committee. Member States must be allowed to discuss the matter openly without being side-tracked.

31. **The Chair** said that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to endorse the suggestion made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

32. *It was so decided.*

33. **Mme Lomonaco** (Italie) remercie le représentant du Royaume-Uni pour la solution qu'il a proposée et demande que le Secrétariat prépare une étude complète sur les procédures de nomination en vigueur dans les autres institutions du système des Nations Unies afin de pouvoir comparer les approches.

34. **The Chair** assured the representative of Italy that her request had been noted and that the Secretariat, under the guidance of the Director-General, would provide the necessary assistance.

35. **M. Fazelly** (Afghanistan) tient à mettre en garde contre une mauvaise interprétation de ce qu'est le consensus. Loin d'ouvrir le débat, le consensus naît d'un consentement général, d'une approbation tacite des membres d'un organisme. Dès lors que le débat est entamé, le consensus disparaît. En l'occurrence, il ne faudra pas inscrire au procès-verbal que le Conseil est parvenu à un consensus. Le Conseil aurait dû se plier aux règles du droit international et procéder à un vote. La présidence du Conseil devra être attentive à ne pas confondre consensus et vote à l'unanimité.

36. **The Chair** said that, in the absence of any objections, he would take it that the Board wished to adopt the revised provisional agenda and timetable of work contained in document 195 EX/1 Prov. Rev., as amended, together with the proposed agendas of the committees and commissions, amended to reflect the proposals of the Bureau on items not appearing to require a debate, with the exception of item **17**, which would remain on the agenda of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX), as requested by the representative of Brazil.

37. *It was so decided.*

**Items on which the UNESCO Staff Union (STU) and the International Staff Association of UNESCO (AIPU) have requested to speak in the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA)**

38. **The Chair** said that the UNESCO Staff Union (STU) and the International Staff Association of UNESCO (AIPU) had requested permission to take the floor during the debates in the commissions on items **5.V** and **13**. He recalled that the Board had, in the past, authorized the representatives of the staff associations to speak for five minutes each in the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) debates on items concerning the staff, after Members had spoken on the items but before the decision or recommendation was put to the Members for approval. As with all observers, representatives of the staff associations could not take the floor during the approval of decisions. Based on established practice, the Bureau recommended that the representatives of STU and AIPU be invited to take the floor during the discussion in the FA Commission on document 195 EX/5 Part V, and the discussion in the joint meeting of the Programme and External Relations (PX) and FA Commissions on document 195 EX/13.

39. *It was so decided.*

#### **Budget orientation debate**

40. **The Chair** reported that a budget orientation debate had taken place on the morning of Friday 17 October, pursuant to 37 C/resolution 77, paragraph 5, which provided for the organization of such a debate during the consideration of proposals for the forthcoming document 38 C/5. The debate had been chaired jointly by the Chairs of the Programme and External Relations (PX) and the Finance and Administrative (FA) Commissions, with the participation of Members of the Board, the Secretariat and the External Auditor.

#### **Organization of the plenary debate**

41.1 **The Chair** said that the Director-General would introduce the debate on items **4** "Execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference", **5** "Follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous meetings", and **13** "Preliminary proposals by the Director-General on the preparation of the budget for the biennium (38 C/5)". Following the introduction to the plenary debate by the Director-General, the Chair of the Preparatory Group would present a brief summary of the intersessional meeting on the new format for EX/4 documents held the previous month, as well as the meeting that had taken place on 1 to 3 October 2014.

41.2 The general debate would begin that afternoon and continue the following morning. Each Member would be allowed a speaking time of six minutes, the end of which would be indicated by the customary musical signal. Members of an electoral group, or other group of States, would have the right to donate a share of their allotted six minutes to a joint statement delivered on behalf of that group. Observers would be allowed two minutes for each intervention.

41.3 In the question and answer session following the Director-General's reply, in the afternoon of Tuesday 21 October, Members would be invited to limit their statements to three minutes and the number of questions to three at a time. Observers would be allowed one minute for each statement. The Director-General would answer questions put by Member States, three at a time. Mr David Nabarro, Senior United Nations System Coordinator for Ebola Virus Disease, had been invited to address the Board on Tuesday 21 October, immediately after the question and answer session of the plenary debate.

#### **Private meetings**

42. **The Chair** said that the first private meeting would be held in the afternoon of Wednesday 29 October on item **3** "Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board" (195 EX/PRIV.1), to be followed by a public meeting to adopt the reports of the Special Committee (SP), the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners (NGP) and the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA). The second private meeting would be held on Thursday 30 October to adopt the report of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR) on item **14** "Examination of the communications transmitted to the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations in pursuance of 104 EX/Decision 3.3, and report of the Committee thereon". It would be followed by a public meeting to adopt the report of the CR Committee on items **15** "Implementation of standard-setting instruments" and **16** "Report of the working group on the methods of work of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations", together with the reports of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) and the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions.

#### **Item 2: Approval of the summary records of the 194th session (194 EX/SR.1-7)**

43. **The Chair** recalled that the provisional summary records of the public meetings of the 194th session had been prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to Members. Corrections had been incorporated into document 194 EX/SR.1-7, the final record. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to approve document 194 EX/SR.1-7.

44. *It was so decided.*

POINTS DEVANT FAIRE L'OBJET D'UN RAPPORT

**Point 4 : Exécution du programme adopté par la Conférence générale (195 EX/4 Parties I, II et Corr.- Corr.2, III, IV et V ; 195 EX/4.INF et Corr. ; 195 EX/PG.INF)**

#### **Point 4.I : Exécution du programme**

**Point 4.II : Situation budgétaire de l'Organisation en 2014-2015 (37 C/5) au 30 juin 2014 (comptes non audités), ajustements budgétaires qui découlent des dons et des contributions spéciales reçus, et Tableau de bord de l'exécution du programme en 2014-2015 (37 C/5 approuvé) Situation au 30 juin 2014 (comptes non audités)**

**Point 4.III : Mise en œuvre du Programme de participation et de l'aide d'urgence**

**Point 4.IV : Rapport biennal consolidé sur la stratégie globale pour les partenariats**

**Point 4.V : Nouvelle présentation des documents EX/4 : rapport du Groupe préparatoire**

**Point 5 : Suivi des décisions et résolutions adoptées par le Conseil exécutif et la Conférence générale à leurs sessions antérieures (195 EX/5 Parties I, II et Addenda, III, IV et Add., V et Addenda ; 195 EX/5.INF.4)**

**Point 5.I : Questions relatives au programme**

**Point 5.II : Activités intersectorielles**

**Point 5.III : Questions relatives aux évaluations**

**Point 5.IV : Questions relatives à la gestion**

## Point 5.V : Questions relatives aux ressources humaines

PROGRAMMATION ET BUDGÉTISATION

### Point 13 : Propositions préliminaires de la Directrice générale en vue de l'élaboration du budget pour l'exercice biennal (38 C/5) (195 EX/13 et Corr. ; 195 EX/13.INF)

#### Introduction par la Directrice générale au débat plénier

##### 45.1 La Directrice générale *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Conseil exécutif, cette session du Conseil se déroule dans un contexte marqué par l'urgence, ce que vous avez parfaitement bien dit, Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif. Urgence de la crise en Iraq et en Syrie. Urgence de l'épidémie d'Ébola en Afrique de l'Ouest et au-delà. Urgence de l'éducation, quand des écoles sont attaquées ou des écolières empêchées d'exercer leur droit fondamental à l'éducation.

45.2 Il ne peut y avoir de solution de court terme à ce type de crises ; il est urgent d'investir à long terme. À cet égard, le Prix Nobel de la paix remis à Malala Yusufzai et Kaylash Satyarthi, deux militants du droit à l'éducation, deux amis de l'UNESCO, est un appel à se mobiliser. Se mobiliser contre Ebola, et l'une des mesures d'urgence, c'est justement d'investir dans la recherche fondamentale comme l'ont préconisé les chefs d'État africains réunis à Malabo pour la remise du Prix UNESCO-Guinée équatoriale. Se mobiliser contre le nettoyage culturel qui sévit en Iraq, et l'une des mesures d'urgence, c'est justement de protéger le patrimoine et la diversité culturelle. Se mobiliser pour soutenir les populations réfugiées, et l'une des mesures d'urgence, c'est justement de recréer du lien social : c'est l'objectif du programme de radios communautaires lancé par l'UNESCO auprès des jeunes réfugiés syriens en Jordanie, que nous formons aux métiers de la radio. Nous allons distribuer 3 000 appareils de radio portatifs comme vecteur de lien social, de partage d'informations et de programmes éducatifs, que nous avons mis au point avec le précieux soutien du Japon.

45.3 Ceci correspond précisément au mandat de l'UNESCO. Mais la question qui se pose aujourd'hui est de savoir de quels moyens nous disposons pour nous en acquitter. Je tiens à être très claire avec vous ce matin : l'UNESCO a de moins en moins les moyens de mettre en œuvre, avec la qualité que vous êtes en droit d'attendre, les priorités que vous avez fixées, et je suis très inquiète. Nous sommes confrontés à un paradoxe : l'UNESCO est de plus en plus présente et de plus en plus attendue et a de moins en moins de ressources pour répondre correctement aux attentes des États membres. Je souscris pleinement à la volonté de construire une UNESCO qui soit « adaptée à l'objectif », « fit for purpose », ce qui signifie qu'il faut donner à l'Organisation des moyens en adéquation avec les objectifs que les États membres lui fixent.

45.4 Ces objectifs sont importants, et depuis la dernière session du Conseil, nous nous sommes mobilisés pour les atteindre. Pour protéger le patrimoine et la diversité culturelle en Iraq, l'UNESCO a organisé plusieurs réunions d'experts, avec l'ICCROM, l'ICOMOS, l'ICOM, Interpol, et les douanes. Nous avons lancé, le 17 juillet, un plan d'intervention d'urgence, qui doit être considérablement renforcé. Une autre réunion d'experts

s'est tenue le 29 septembre, à l'initiative de la France et de l'Iraq. Le 22 septembre, j'étais au Metropolitan Museum de New York, aux côtés du Secrétaire d'État américain John Kerry, pour appeler à la protection du patrimoine et à la prise en compte de la culture dans les stratégies de construction de la paix. Nous avons partagé les coordonnées des sites du patrimoine culturel avec les pays qui participent aux frappes aériennes. J'ai alerté les ministres des affaires étrangères de tous les États membres de l'UNESCO, ainsi que les douanes, les musées et les maisons d'enchères, sur les risques de trafic illicite de biens culturels. J'ai appelé à ce que le Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU adopte une résolution interdisant le commerce international des objets culturels syriens, à l'image de celle qui existe pour l'Iraq. À plusieurs reprises, j'ai dénoncé ce que je crois être une forme nouvelle de nettoyage culturel, qui cherche à détruire la diversité culturelle, en persécutant les minorités culturelles et religieuses, et je crois que l'UNESCO doit proposer des concepts et des outils pour appréhender cette réalité dans toute son ampleur.

45.5 Ce travail, Mesdames et Messieurs, demande des moyens. En Syrie, avec le soutien de l'Union européenne et du Gouvernement flamand de Belgique, nous travaillons avec tous les partenaires pour évaluer l'état du patrimoine. L'UNESCO a organisé une réunion de ralliement pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel de Syrie, du 26 au 28 mai, qui a rassemblé plus de 120 experts de 22 pays. Au Soudan du Sud, le Président de la République, M. Salva Kiir, a fait de l'éducation un moyen de lutte contre les violences et combat les préjugés envers l'éducation des filles, qui sont parfois considérées comme des marchandises lorsqu'on les donne à marier en échange de bétail. Je suis allée sur place, avec Mme Leila Zerrougui, Représentante spéciale du Secrétaire général pour les enfants et les conflits armés, et M. Forest Whitaker, Envoyé spécial de l'UNESCO, pour comprendre comment mieux assurer l'éducation dans les camps de réfugiés. Ce travail demande des moyens, et je l'ai répété le 26 juin, lors de la deuxième conférence des donateurs du Partenariat mondial pour l'éducation organisée à Bruxelles pour soutenir la scolarisation de 30 millions d'enfants dans les pays les plus pauvres.

45.6 L'urgence éducative, culturelle et scientifique, c'est aussi celle des petits États insulaires en développement, et l'UNESCO s'est pleinement mobilisée lors de la Conférence internationale de Samoa qui s'est tenue du 1<sup>er</sup> au 4 septembre et qui a marqué une étape majeure dans la préparation de l'agenda post-2015. L'UNESCO joue un rôle unique pour construire une base de connaissances scientifiques indispensables à la protection de l'environnement et de l'océan. Elle a pu le démontrer par le travail de la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale, par le Système mondial d'observation de l'océan, et par le Système d'alerte aux tsunamis, dont nous venons d'organiser un exercice de simulation grandeur nature dans tout l'océan Indien, dix ans exactement après le tsunami de Sumatra, ce qui représente une immense avancée. Pendant la Conférence de Samoa, l'UNESCO a démontré son expertise en matière d'éducation pour le développement durable, expertise que les États membres reconnaissent en se tournant vers nous. Le document final de la Conférence reprend, sur de nombreux points, le plaidoyer de l'UNESCO, et c'est une étape importante pour l'après 2015 : rien ne serait pire que d'avoir réussi à convaincre sans avoir les moyens de mettre en œuvre.

45.7 Car nous avons convaincu, nous avons préservé et, dans certains cas, augmenté le leadership de l'UNESCO. Nous l'avons fait encore dernièrement lors de la Conférence internationale sur la science, l'ingénierie et la technologie tenue le 3 juin à Beijing en présence du Président de la Chine, S. E. M. Xi Jinping, ainsi que lors des conférences internationales sur les langues, le multilinguisme et l'éducation organisées respectivement en Chine, avec la Vice-Première Ministre Mme Liu Yandong, et en Islande, avec l'ancienne Présidente Vigdis Finnbogadóttir. Vous connaissez à ce propos mon attachement personnel au multilinguisme. Je pense aussi à la 6<sup>e</sup> Conférence mondiale sur les femmes et le sport, tenue à Helsinki en présence de la Présidente, Mme Tarja Halonen. Je pense à la première réunion du Conseil des ministres de la culture de l'Europe du Sud-Est, tenue à Ohrid sous la présidence de la Ministre de la culture de l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine. Nous avons également fait preuve de notre leadership lors du vingtième anniversaire de la Route de l'esclave, un moment extrêmement fort, très émouvant, à la hauteur de la conscience morale que doit incarner l'UNESCO ; lors du forum de l'Alliance des civilisations, organisé à Bali (Indonésie) conjointement avec le Forum mondial des médias ; lors des célébrations au Bangladesh, au début du mois de septembre, de la Journée mondiale de l'alphabétisation ; lors des multiples expositions et colloques d'une grande vitalité et d'une grande qualité, organisés au cours de ces derniers mois sur le patrimoine culturel, sur 3 500 ans de relations entre le peuple juif et la Terre sainte, sur les fondements de l'islam, sur les langues judéo-espagnoles, sur les Routes de la soie....

45.8 Le moment, Mesdames et Messieurs, est propice pour l'UNESCO. D'autres acteurs reprennent nos idées, ce dont je suis très heureuse. Notre leadership est mieux reconnu au sein du système des Nations Unies, comme j'ai pu le constater lors de la dernière Assemblée générale. Le Secrétaire général a lancé le Sommet sur le climat, avec une participation au plus haut niveau, et l'UNESCO était l'une des rares agences à avoir organisé, avec l'Organisation météorologique mondiale, une séance thématique dédiée aux sciences du climat. L'UNESCO a également marqué des points décisifs dans son plaidoyer pour l'éducation des filles, et le 24 septembre j'ai ouvert, avec le Secrétaire général Ban Ki-moon, la manifestation consacrée à l'initiative mondiale pour l'Éducation avant tout, en présence de la plupart des pays « champions », notamment l'Andorre, le Bangladesh, le Bénin, la Chine, la Croatie, le Danemark, la République dominicaine, l'Éthiopie, la Guyane, la République de Corée, le Mozambique, l'Afrique du Sud, la Tunisie, les États-Unis d'Amérique et la Norvège, qui étaient représentés au plus haut niveau : il s'agit d'un événement majeur en faveur de l'éducation. De même, l'UNESCO a poursuivi son travail dans le domaine des technologies de l'information, avec la réunion annuelle de la Commission sur le haut débit pour le développement numérique, que nous allons accueillir ici l'année prochaine, en lien avec la Semaine de l'apprentissage mobile, et je suis très heureuse de saluer l'accord que nous venons de signer avec Airtel Gabon, premier partenariat privé conclu avec une société d'Afrique subsaharienne, pour former les jeunes aux nouvelles technologies.

45.9 Notre leadership, Mesdames et Messieurs, ne peut être préservé que si nous pouvons mettre en œuvre les programmes qu'on attend de nous. Nous avons jusqu'à présent réussi à le faire, mais je l'ai dit à plusieurs reprises, la situation n'est pas tenable, et il y a un prix à payer. Pendant ces deux années, nous avons réduit,

coupé, redéployé, réformé, et nous avons absorbé un choc d'une ampleur considérable – et dans certains domaines, nous avons rajeuni et transformé des aspects essentiels de notre travail –, nous avons renouvelé de fond en comble notre relation avec les ONG, amélioré la coopération avec les commissions nationales. Vous avez reconnu ce travail. Si l'on veut comparer, cartes sur tables, la réforme de l'UNESCO avec celle d'autres institutions, je suis prête à le faire en toute sérénité. Mais je regarde ce que nous avons déjà dû réduire, et cela m'inquiète et doit nous alerter et nous inciter collectivement à stopper cette tendance. Ces deux dernières années ont été un test de sang-froid et de détermination. Nous avons maintenu le cap, mais rien ne serait pire que de penser que sous prétexte que nous avons réussi à colmater les brèches, l'UNESCO est indemne. Ne nous faisons pas d'illusions : l'UNESCO ne peut continuer ainsi. C'est une voie dangereuse, peut-être sans retour, ce n'est pas l'ambition que nous devons avoir pour une organisation mondiale du calibre de l'UNESCO, et je souscris sans réserve aux paroles très fortes prononcées tout à l'heure par le Président du Conseil exécutif.

*(La Directrice générale poursuit en anglais)*

45.10 Ladies and gentlemen, the circumstances are challenging but UNESCO is acting to shape an ambitious global sustainable development agenda to follow 2015. At the 37th session of the General Conference, Member States adopted a resolution calling for the integration of quality education, the natural and social sciences, culture for development, freedom of expression and access to information into the new agenda. I thank you for taking those messages to New York. I am grateful for the meeting with Ms Amina Mohammed, the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning, on 2 July 2014, and I thank in particular the Chair of the Executive Board, Ambassador Mohamed Sameh Amr, for this initiative. UNESCO is contributing across the board to support Member States. The focus is now on the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, which delivered its report to the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The outcome document, as it is called, contains a set of 17 goals and 169 accompanying targets. These largely reflect the messages of UNESCO Member States – largely, but I add a note of caution.

45.11 With respect to education, UNESCO is advocating for a transformative, balanced and holistic education agenda, reflected in the Muscat Agreement, also building on the Delors report *Learning: The Treasure Within*, and we have the privilege to have with us today one of the main contributors to the report, Dr Karan Singh. In preparation for the World Education Forum 2015 in the Republic of Korea, we are leading consultations through regional preparatory conferences. We must ensure that the outcome of the World Education Forum 2015 and the education-related goal and targets adopted at the United Nations summit in September 2015 are aligned. Science, which was absent from the Millennium Development Goals, features prominently in the outcome document of the Open Working Group, which includes recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Board, hosted by UNESCO, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. However, the science-policy interface is absent. UNESCO's position on water is reflected – as are UNESCO's concerns regarding the ocean. The outcome document includes targets on the eradication of extreme poverty, on social protection systems and on the reduction

of inequalities. UNESCO's advocacy work for culture is only partly reflected. There is a reference to cultural diversity in the chapeau text and culture features in several targets, which is positive, but we need to keep making the case for recognizing the power of culture for poverty eradication and sustainable development. I wish to pay tribute to the Group of Friends of Culture and Development, under the leadership of the delegation of Peru, including some 30 deeply committed Member States. Let me take this opportunity to thank the Government of Italy once again for the Third World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries in Florence, and its strong final declaration. I can say with greatest confidence that we must not relent in placing culture at the heart of the future agenda, building on all our achievements, including the successful Millennium Development Goals Fund experience. The outcome document, as you have seen for yourselves, includes targets on harnessing information and communication technologies but there is no target on Internet connectivity, as such, nor any mention of freedom of expression and media development. The document puts forward an ambitious stand-alone goal on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and we continue our advocacy together with UN Women. It also underlines the importance of quality data to inform decision-making and monitor implementation; the role of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) will be crucial here.

45.12 So, ladies and gentlemen, our messages are largely being heard, but we are not there yet. As governments begin to streamline goals and targets, we must not lose ground. We must ensure that UNESCO's messages do not fall through the cracks. This is why I appeal for your continuing leadership, especially in New York; and I join the appeal just launched by the Chair of the Executive Board. This autumn, the United Nations Secretary-General will issue a synthesis report based on all the deliberations. This will be followed by intergovernmental negotiations until September 2015, culminating in a Heads of State and Government summit. We must use every opportunity to lock in our message for the future agenda, including the forthcoming World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development to be held in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan, for which I wish to thank the Government of Japan, as this will be a milestone moment with some 80 ministers attending, and I appeal to all Member States for their high-level engagement.

45.13 Ladies and gentlemen, all this means that our Organization has to be "fit for purpose". This is why reform is the priority of Member States, and is my absolute determination. Let me be very clear from the start. UNESCO in 2014, compared with UNESCO in 2011, has lost 36% of its budget, in real terms, and 26% of posts. No other United Nations organization has had to tackle the enormity of the financial challenges that we have faced and still be expected to deliver across the full breadth of its mandate. I started the reform well before the financial crisis – I have been determined to sharpen the delivery of the Organization in every way, despite difficult circumstances – guided by document 37 C/5 Approved, the Independent External Evaluation (IEE) of UNESCO, the roadmap agreed by the Executive Board, as well as the internal evaluations and audits of the External Auditor. Prioritization by Member States has resulted in difficult choices, with core priorities maintained. I have undertaken deep cost reductions and efficiency measures, while exerting stringent budgetary discipline. Between document 35 C/5 and document 36 C/5, in two years, I reduced staff mission travel expenditure by 63%. I reduced expenditure

on consultant costs by 70%. I reduced the budgets of corporate services in the current biennium by 25% compared to expenditure two years ago. The impact has rippled throughout the Organization – affecting the scope of activity at country level, the quality of delivery, and the leadership of the Organization. We are making every effort to deliver the mandate and programme defined by the General Conference, but the costs are high.

45.14 Many initiatives have focused on efficiency gains. Now, I believe, efforts must be devoted to enhancing the quality of our action. The Organization must step out of crisis mode. I am determined to focus now on core business, albeit at a lower cost, with the price we are currently paying. We must enhance the quality of delivery to the extent possible, we must strengthen monitoring and evaluation across the board, and we must invest in a stronger Organization. This is not only about numbers. It is about quality. This is about the ability of the Organization to respond to Member States. It is about leadership; it is about capacity to implement the post-2015 development agenda; it is about our presence in the field, where we are most relevant; it is about visibility and it is about the way we work in the United Nations system. This calls for stronger programme monitoring and evaluation. This calls for a review of working methods to support the devolution of greater authority and accountability to field offices. This calls for completing the reform of administrative and executive offices. The design of structures and the implementation modality for this will be finalized this year, to be integrated into the budget proposal for document 38 C/5 and made operational by January 2016. Over the last 14 years, we have seen a 32% reduction in posts – the steepest reduction occurred between the period covered by document 36 C/5 and the \$507 million expenditure plan in document 37 C/5, involving 449 of the Secretariat's regular programme posts. In all this, the professionalism of our staff has been essential and must be commended, and I take this opportunity to thank again all staff, worldwide. During this period, three voluntary mutually-agreed separation initiatives were launched – 177 colleagues left during the last biennium and up to this summer, with separation packages. A total of 113 staff members were reviewed by the Redeployment Group following the abolition of their posts, on the basis of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules criteria – efficiency, competence, integrity and length of service. All this resulted in the softest landing possible, with the great majority being offered and accepting positions, as per the Staff Regulations. Let me underline again the collegial manner in which the review was undertaken by senior management and staff associations.

45.15 We have come a long way and we have much ground still to cover, guided still by the Independent External Evaluation (IEE) and the roadmap. Reform will continue, but I wish to be clear that this cannot be synonymous with cost-cutting. This must be about adaptation, innovation and transformation. This is about the quality of delivery. This is why the preparation of the budget for the biennium 2016-2017 is so important, and I thank Member States for the orientation debate on 17 October 2014. I believe – and this is my very strong message – that UNESCO is today walking on thin ice. The situation is no longer just difficult, it is becoming dangerous. I am convinced that the continuation of a zero-nominal-growth budget for the biennium 2016-2017, should contributions continue to be withheld, would have a severely negative impact on the delivery capacity of this Organization. The estimate of costs to be absorbed additionally under such a scenario would be \$28.8 million



with regard to a \$653 million budget, and \$27.8 million for the \$507 million implementation plan. I believe that the results would be dramatic. A no-recruitment policy, with an impact on geographical representation, gender balance, fresh talent and the abolition of existing posts, would result in a considerable loss of expertise. It would result in a reduced field presence, to which you are all dedicated. It would result in weaker delivery. It would result in shrinking leadership within the United Nations system. It would result in the lowering of the UNESCO flag across the board. UNESCO would enter a downward spiral, precisely at a time when it should be gearing up to implement the post-2015 development agenda. This would relegate UNESCO to the side-lines.

45.16 I am deeply worried about the future of the Organization. We would have to undertake a future examination of all costs, the organizational structure and working methods. Member States would have to conduct a new programme prioritization exercise, which could lead to the termination or abolition of certain programmes. But let me once again say, we should have no illusions. I will pursue further efficiency gains, I pledge this to you, but it will not be enough to release the amount required to retain an effective and dynamic Organization. We have done this relentlessly, but we cannot carry on. It is simply not sustainable, and it is perilous. In this light, I ask for the support of Member States, to shape a framework to give UNESCO the means to implement its programme, to craft a central place in the post-2015 development agenda, to open new horizons in education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. I am convinced that it is in the interest of Member States that the leadership of UNESCO in its core domains be preserved and, in some areas, I would say even reinforced.

45.17 Ladies and gentlemen, I make this appeal guided by a profound sense of responsibility. Responsibility, given the agenda UNESCO is leading over the next six months: taking forward the Africa flagship programmes; celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action; the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development, as I just mentioned; the international conference on the theme "From exclusion to empowerment: The role of information and communication technologies for persons with disabilities", in New Delhi, India from 24 to 26 November 2014; the international conference on the UNESCO-led study on Internet issues, on 3 and 4 March 2015; the 10th anniversary of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, and all our work to support the sciences for sustainable development – the list can go on still further. Responsibility, also, because next year we will celebrate the 70th anniversary of UNESCO. Together with the Chair of the Executive Board and the President of the General Conference, we open the anniversary on 31 October 2014 by paying tribute to a man who embodied the values and aspirations at the heart of UNESCO. Nelson Mandela changed the history of South Africa and transformed the world through his resilience in the face of adversity, through his belief in the dignity of all people, and through his ability to overcome hatred with forgiveness. The greatest tribute that we can pay is to carry forward his message and to continue his fierce struggle for the values we share. Guided by this inspiration, we will launch the 70th anniversary by looking resolutely toward the future, to the challenges of a new century. This, I believe, is our deep responsibility. For this, we must move forward together to craft a UNESCO that is fit for purpose, that can respond to the demands of Member States, and that can help to shape a more just,

more peaceful, more diverse and more sustainable twenty-first century. This aspiration should guide us as we celebrate 70 years of achievements. We start this with a clear message: our mission is far from done; in this fragile and challenging world, it has never been more important. Thank you.

46. **The Chair** thanked the Director-General for her clear, concise and pertinent messages to Members of the Board, which they should bear in mind during their deliberations over the next two weeks.

#### **Rapport oral de la Présidente du Groupe préparatoire (195 EX/PG/INF)**

47.1 **Mme Ossakedjombo-Ngoua Memiaghe**  
(Gabon) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Monsieur le Président du Conseil, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs les ministres, Messieurs les Présidents des Commissions PX et FA, Mesdames et Messieurs les ambassadeurs, délégués permanents, mes chers collègues, Mesdames et Messieurs les ADG et représentants du Secrétariat, tous en vos grades et qualités, distingués représentants, lors de la réunion intersessions des 2, 3 et 9 septembre, le Groupe préparatoire a tenu un débat sur la nouvelle présentation des rapports EX, basé sur le document préparé par le Secrétariat et, également, la note établie par la délégation des Pays-Bas en coopération avec d'autres États membres. L'objectif était de proposer un nouveau type de présentation de ces rapports. Dans ce cadre, nous avons entendu deux nouveaux intervenants indépendants : M. Greg Christofani, de l'OCDE, et Mme Anne Moulin (Suisse). Les débats ont porté sur une simplification des rapports et une réduction de leur nombre, compte tenu de la nature particulière du mandat de l'UNESCO. La distinction entre les activités, les produits et les résultats, et la définition de termes comme le résultat, l'effet ou l'impact, ont fait l'objet de longs débats. La modification de la fréquence des rapports tout au long du cycle quadriennal, la facilitation de la prise de décisions stratégiques sur les orientations futures du programme, la prise en compte des bénéficiaires de l'action de l'UNESCO et des usagers de ses produits, et la nécessité de tenir des débats de fond sur les évolutions dans les domaines de compétence de l'Organisation ont également été abordées. Il a été rappelé que le Secrétariat n'était pas seul à mettre en place le mandat de l'UNESCO, d'où une discussion sur le rôle des États membres eux-mêmes et des différents réseaux de l'Organisation. À l'issue des débats, une fusion des deux modèles a donc été opérée, aboutissant à ce que nous adoptons le document 195 EX/4 Partie V - PG/Rapport avec son annexe. Ce document portait en A sur la périodicité et le calendrier des rapports, en B sur les outils et modalités d'établissement des rapports, en C sur d'autres observations et recommandations tenant compte du mandat particulier de l'UNESCO, dont tous les domaines ne relèvent pas de l'économie, les dimensions qualitatives n'étant pas toujours quantifiables et les effets de long terme devant être pris en compte. Nous recommandons donc au Conseil l'adoption de ce document 195 EX/4 Partie V - PG/Rapport et de la décision qui s'y trouve jointe en annexe.

47.2 Le Groupe préparatoire s'est ensuite réuni du 1<sup>er</sup> au 3 octobre 2014 et a tenu six séances auxquelles ont pris part les 17 États membres désignés par le Conseil, avec la participation renforcée de plus d'une soixantaine d'États membres aux débats. Le Groupe préparatoire, dont le mandat est énoncé dans la décision 193 EX/7, est

chargé de contribuer à la préparation des travaux des deux Commissions plénières du Conseil (PX et FA). Il a pour objectif d'aider le Conseil exécutif à obtenir des éclaircissements de la Directrice générale sur les principales questions soulevées par les États membres. Ainsi, le Groupe préparatoire a examiné huit points, inscrits à son ordre du jour à la suite de consultations entre sa Présidente, le Président du Conseil et les Présidents respectifs de la Commission du Programme et des relations extérieures (PX) et de la Commission financière et administrative (FA). Nous avons donc examiné le point 4 Exécution du programme adopté par la Conférence générale, comprenant les Parties I, II et IV. S'agissant du point 4.1, il a été mentionné que les plans de travail de l'UNESCO reposaient sur les plans de dépenses de 507 millions de dollars et que les indicateurs de performance et les cibles relatifs aux résultats escomptés figurant dans le C/5 avaient été réduits en conséquence. En outre, un certain nombre de questions et de préoccupations très importantes ont été formulées au sujet de l'absence d'analyse et d'évaluation stratégique d'ensemble. Il a été demandé des informations sur les résultats de l'exercice de restructuration et la situation de chaque secteur traité dans le rapport. Il a été également recommandé de faire des efforts pour articuler clairement les informations relatives au programme présentées dans la Partie I du rapport et les informations financières présentées dans la Partie II. Le nouveau système de présentation des documents EX/4 proposé a été cité comme un outil plus approprié qui aiderait les États membres et le Secrétariat à mieux suivre la mise en œuvre des programmes et des activités et permettrait d'évaluer les programmes et les initiatives, à l'échelle mondiale comme au niveau des bureaux hors Siège.

47.3 Des préoccupations ont été exprimées concernant la dispersion des ressources de l'UNESCO et la dilution des priorités. La recommandation de l'Évaluation externe indépendante (EEI) concernant la nécessité de recentrer le programme a été rappelée comme s'imposant aussi en période de raréfaction des ressources. Des éclaircissements ont été demandés concernant les critères utilisés lors de la conception des plans de travail. Le représentant de la Directrice générale a fait observer que les exercices de restructuration et de redéploiement du personnel, en particulier de secteurs tels que CLT et SHS, avaient eu des conséquences sur la mise en œuvre du programme. Reconnaisant que la levée de fonds était une tâche complexe et difficile, un État membre a demandé s'il existait une approche unique appliquée dans l'ensemble de l'Organisation.

47.4 S'agissant de l'action de l'UNESCO face aux situations de conflit, notamment dans le contexte de la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel – particulièrement en Iraq, au Mali et en Syrie –, une question a été posée sur les actions menées en matière de prévention. Le représentant de la Directrice générale a informé le Groupe que celle-ci œuvrait avec les partenaires des Nations Unies, en particulier le Bureau de la coordination des affaires humanitaires, afin que l'UNESCO puisse participer aux exercices de planification et d'anticipation et intervenir davantage dans le domaine de la prévention des situations de conflit.

47.5 Il a d'autre part évoqué, s'agissant des actions menées par l'UNESCO dans le domaine du dialogue interculturel, la participation de la Directrice générale au 6<sup>e</sup> Forum de l'Alliance des civilisations des Nations Unies sur le thème « Unité dans la diversité – célébrer la

diversité pour des valeurs communes et partagées », organisé à Bali du 28 au 30 août 2014.

47.6 Concernant l'éducation, les efforts déployés par le Secteur pour compléter ses activités prioritaires au titre du Programme ordinaire par des financements extrabudgétaires ont été évoqués. On a également appelé l'attention sur la difficulté de s'assurer que les conseils en matière de politiques dispensés par l'UNESCO étaient pleinement appliqués au niveau national. Au sujet de la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie de l'UNESCO relative aux enseignants, des éclaircissements ont été demandés concernant le rôle de l'Équipe spéciale internationale sur les « Enseignants pour l'Éducation pour tous ». On a aussi souhaité avoir des précisions sur les activités extrabudgétaires touchant les enseignants en Afrique qui étaient financées par d'autres sources que celles du Fonds-en-dépôt chinois. Des explications ont également été demandées sur la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie de l'UNESCO relative aux enseignants et ses trois axes : faciliter le dialogue sur les politiques, développer les capacités institutionnelles et améliorer la gouvernance des établissements scolaires en formant des gestionnaires.

47.7 En réponse à une demande d'éclaircissements concernant les difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre de la priorité Afrique, le représentant de la Directrice générale a expliqué que la lenteur avec laquelle les activités étaient menées sur ce continent était due à tout un ensemble de facteurs et ne tenait pas uniquement à des difficultés financières.

47.8 Au sujet des évaluations nationales de l'EPT en vue de l'élaboration de l'agenda pour l'éducation post-2015, des éclaircissements ont été demandés sur l'état d'avancement de cet exercice en Afrique.

47.9 S'agissant des sciences exactes et naturelles, il a été suggéré d'améliorer la communication interne entre les secteurs. Il a également été demandé quelles parties des plans de travail avaient subi des coupes par rapport à l'enveloppe budgétaire initiale adoptée dans le 37 C/5.

47.10 En ce qui concerne la culture, le représentant de la Directrice générale a rappelé dans son introduction que le rapport présentait les six premiers mois de mise en œuvre, marqués par une restructuration importante du Secteur. Il a mentionné les défis auxquels ce dernier avait fait face au cours de cette période, parmi lesquels figuraient le nécessaire ajustement des activités prévues dans le plan de dépenses et les responsabilités statutaires. À cet égard, il a rappelé que la grande majorité des fonds du Programme ordinaire avaient dû être affectés aux activités statutaires, laissant ainsi peu de marge pour le renforcement des capacités. Il a également rappelé l'audit du Commissaire aux comptes sur la gouvernance, ainsi que les conclusions de l'audit et de l'évaluation des conventions culturelles, qui ont clairement souligné l'écart entre les ressources allouées et la charge de travail, et qui sont examinées par chaque organe statutaire des conventions afin d'identifier les réformes nécessaires et des mesures de réduction des coûts. Les conventions culturelles et les difficultés budgétaires ont fait l'objet de débats. Au cours de ces débats, des questions ont été soulevées concernant la capacité des organes statutaires à prendre les décisions nécessaires par rapport aux défis d'ordre budgétaire auxquels font face les conventions. Dans sa réponse, le représentant de la Directrice générale a rappelé que les activités statutaires avaient été ajustées à la lumière du budget alloué dans le cadre du plan de dépenses, tout en soulignant qu'il était difficile de modifier la fréquence des réunions fixée par les

textes des conventions et que chaque organe directeur des conventions était souverain dans le recensement des activités à entreprendre. Il a informé le Groupe de la tenue prochaine d'une réunion d'information au cours de laquelle le Secrétariat et les États membres auraient l'occasion de se pencher sur les conclusions de l'audit et de l'évaluation des conventions et sur les pistes possibles pour répondre aux difficultés.

47.11 En ce qui concerne les sciences sociales et humaines, la représentante de la Directrice générale a fait savoir que le Secteur avait subi une restructuration majeure dans le cadre de l'exercice de redéploiement. Des mesures adaptées ont été mises en place pour garantir une exécution efficace du programme dans l'ensemble des axes d'action.

47.12 Dans le Secteur de la communication et de l'information, des activités de renforcement des capacités ont contribué à accroître l'importance de la liberté d'expression et du développement des médias. Je ne reviendrai pas sur les recommandations ; elles sont contenues dans le document qui vous a été distribué. Je mentionnerai seulement que les États membres ont souhaité que les Parties I et II du document EX/4 soient fusionnées et présentent, entre autres, le budget alloué et les progrès de mise en œuvre par résultat escompté conformément au nouveau format du document EX/4.

47.13 Dans le cadre du point **4.II** relatif à la situation budgétaire de l'Organisation, les questions financières, et principalement le Fonds d'urgence, ont fait l'objet de débats. Les États membres se sont enquis des critères qui prévalaient pour autoriser les dépenses, du fondement juridique de l'autorisation d'utilisation du Fonds d'urgence et de la nature exacte de l'amendement au règlement financier du Fonds. Ils ont demandé comment le Fonds d'urgence avait été utilisé et quels critères avaient été appliqués pour l'allocation des fonds. Les membres ont exprimé des préoccupations au sujet de l'utilisation du Fonds d'urgence et souligné la nécessité de respecter les critères convenus pour l'utilisation des fonds.

47.14 Une autre question a concerné le coût des bureaux hors Siège. Il a été mentionné que ce coût se montait à 82 millions de dollars et que 2 % du budget ordinaire devaient être dégagés pour participer aux mécanismes communs du système des Nations Unies et financer le coordonnateur résident. Des éclaircissements ont été demandés au Secrétariat. Dans ce contexte, la possibilité de partager des bureaux communs avec d'autres entités du système des Nations Unies a été évoquée afin de réduire les coûts de fonctionnement et d'améliorer les stratégies de mise en œuvre conjointe.

47.15 Le Groupe a insisté ensuite sur le respect du budget voté. La Conseillère juridique a été consultée sur la légalité du plan de dépenses. Il a été demandé au Secrétariat, en particulier au Bureau de la planification stratégique (BSP), d'expliquer plus en détail le processus dans le cadre duquel le plan de travail actuel, qui affiche un déficit de 11 millions de dollars, avait été établi. L'absence de référence à l'allocation budgétaire pour les priorités fixées par les États en 2013, lorsque la Conférence générale a approuvé le plan, a été déplorée, de même que l'absence d'un rapport écrit sur la façon dont les priorités ont été traduites dans le plan de travail. Le Groupe a bien compris que la représentante de la Directrice générale attendait la fin de l'année 2014 pour évaluer l'incidence financière exacte de l'exercice de redéploiement. Il a été demandé que soient soumis à l'examen du Conseil, à chacune de ses sessions, des

tableaux sur le taux d'exécution des activités, les fonds décentralisés, la situation des postes et des coûts de personnel, les dépenses et l'exécution des programmes extrabudgétaires par secteur.

47.16 En ce qui concerne les ressources humaines, des éclaircissements ont été demandés concernant les 64 postes supplémentaires indiqués dans le tableau du document donné en référence. Le point sur la restructuration des postes d'encadrement a fait l'objet de questions. Des questions ont été soulevées également concernant l'exercice de redéploiement, le nombre de membres du personnel redéployés et l'impact sur la représentation géographique. La nécessité de disposer d'informations sur le nombre de recrutements par groupe géographique a été également soulignée. La perte d'expertise pour l'Organisation à la suite du plan de restructuration inquiète un grand nombre d'États membres. Je ne reviendrai pas sur l'ensemble des recommandations, qui se trouvent dans le document qui vous a été distribué.

47.17 Je passe au point **4.IV** relatif au Rapport biennal consolidé sur la stratégie globale pour les partenariats. Les débats se sont articulés autour des points suivants : la moyenne d'âge élevée des ambassadeurs de bonne volonté et l'établissement d'une liste officielle de ces ambassadeurs, mise en ligne sur le Portail de transparence de l'UNESCO, assortie d'un avertissement indiquant que toute personne autre que celles figurant sur la liste officielle ne peut se prémunir du titre d'ambassadeur de bonne volonté ; l'usurpation du nom et du logo de l'UNESCO et les contentieux qui en découlent ; le renforcement des partenariats dans certaines régions sous-représentées, particulièrement en Afrique ; les partenariats avec des parlementaires ; les partenariats avec UNITWIN et les chaires UNESCO.

47.18 Le point **25** « Programme révisé concernant l'association de l'UNESCO à la célébration d'anniversaires » a fait l'objet de débats, et ce en vue d'améliorer l'impact du programme, y compris la méthodologie, le financement, l'équilibre géographique et l'équilibre entre les sexes, le suivi et l'évaluation, la périodicité et d'autres critères pertinents.

47.19 Le Groupe a ensuite discuté de la question importante qui fait l'objet du point **6** « L'éducation au-delà de 2015 ». Il faut désormais se concentrer sur les défis et étapes suivants. Rappelons-nous que le Secrétariat a appelé à cette fin à un engagement et un soutien vigoureux de tous les États membres tout au long du processus. À cet égard, il est essentiel que les délégations permanentes auprès de l'UNESCO, leurs capitales et leurs missions permanentes auprès de l'ONU à New York travaillent en étroite liaison. Le Sous-Directeur général pour l'éducation a informé les États membres que la première réunion régionale pour l'Asie-Pacifique s'était tenue à Bangkok en août 2014. Les États membres se sont félicités de l'Accord et de la Déclaration de Mascate. Quant à la réunion régionale pour l'Afrique, elle se déroulera à Kigali en février 2015. Un État membre a fait observer qu'il convenait de maintenir la coordination entre le Secrétariat et les États membres et a souhaité avoir plus d'informations sur les dichotomies entre le programme, le développement durable et les cibles et sur la façon d'intégrer les résultats de ces consultations régionales. En ce qui concerne le Groupe consultatif technique, il a été demandé quelle était la méthodologie et comment travailler avec le Comité de pilotage. Ont été examinés les mécanismes à mettre en œuvre pour aligner les conclusions du Forum mondial sur l'éducation de mai

2015 sur les objectifs de développement internationaux qui seront approuvés par les Nations Unies en septembre 2015, l'élaboration du cadre d'action qui définira les mécanismes de mise en œuvre de l'objectif relatif à l'éducation pour l'après-2015 et la définition d'indicateurs. Les recommandations figurent dans le document qui vous a été distribué.

47.20 En ce qui concerne le point 8 « Participation de l'UNESCO aux préparatifs du programme de développement pour l'après-2015 », les États membres ont exprimé leurs inquiétudes quant à la disparition de la mention de la culture dans le texte. Un État membre, après avoir remercié la Directrice générale et les autres membres du Secrétariat de leur présentation, a relevé que l'UNESCO était le chef de file de la prochaine conférence sur les changements climatiques qui se tiendrait à Paris en décembre 2015. Or, le document mentionné n'indiquait rien sur le rôle que l'UNESCO pourrait jouer dans ce cadre au regard des émissions de gaz à effet de serre. Il est donc demandé à l'UNESCO de définir les missions à entreprendre et de voir comment elle pourrait renforcer ses actions en matière de changements climatiques. C'est d'ailleurs ce qu'a recommandé le Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC). Le Sous-Directeur général pour la planification stratégique (ADG/BSP), répondant à ces préoccupations et aux diverses interventions sur ce sujet, a relevé que l'UNESCO était impliquée aux côtés de la délégation française, notamment par des activités d'éducation au climat. Il a également rappelé que l'importance de la prise en compte des connaissances et savoirs traditionnels autochtones avait été soulignée par le Mexique. Je ne reviens pas sur les recommandations, qui se trouvent consignées dans le document.

47.21 Nous passons aux points 17 et 18, qui portent respectivement sur les statuts du Comité scientifique international pour la rédaction et la publication du Volume IX de l'*Histoire générale de l'Afrique* et sur les statuts du Comité scientifique international pour l'utilisation pédagogique de l'*Histoire générale de l'Afrique*. Ces deux points ont été examinés conjointement et nous avons regardé une vidéo de 3 minutes donnant un aperçu d'une série à venir sur le projet de l'Histoire de l'Afrique. Dans ce film, Madame Lena Badaoui, présentatrice africaine de renom, expliquait que pendant longtemps l'Afrique n'avait pas eu le droit de raconter sa propre histoire, laquelle était écrite et rédigée par d'autres. Le Président de la Commission PX et les membres du Groupe, se félicitant de l'élaboration du Volume IX de l'*Histoire générale de l'Afrique* et de son utilisation pédagogique, ont remercié le Brésil d'avoir mis à disposition des fonds pour en permettre la parution. La Suède a demandé pourquoi deux organes distincts prenaient les décisions dans ce domaine. Un autre État membre a souligné que l'histoire écrite jusque-là était celle des vainqueurs et que le temps était venu pour l'Afrique d'écrire sa propre histoire, ce dont les États membres se réjouissaient.

47.22 Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président du Conseil, à l'issue des discussions, le Groupe préparatoire a décidé de signaler à l'attention du Conseil tous les points qui sont mentionnés dans le document distribué. Les points 30, 31 et 32 ont également été passés en revue par le Groupe préparatoire mais sans faire l'objet de débats. Il s'agit du projet international « La

route des travailleurs engagés sous contrat », introduit par la délégation de Maurice, de la « protection du patrimoine iraquien », introduite par les délégations iraquienne et française, et de l'« établissement d'un Comité international de coordination (CIC) pour le Temple de Preah Vihear inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial », introduit par la délégation du Cambodge. Nous recommandons donc l'adoption du document qui vous a été distribué.

47.23 Monsieur le Président du Conseil, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, la nature du travail qui est confié au Groupe préparatoire nous oblige à nous concentrer sur les problèmes et les défis auxquels l'Organisation doit faire face au cours du présent exercice biennal. Nous avons bon espoir qu'au terme d'une restructuration difficile les bénéfices seront rapidement perceptibles. Le rôle du Groupe préparatoire est de servir d'éclaircisseur au Conseil exécutif et de défricher les sujets épineux, de mettre en exergue les principales problématiques afin que les débats soient fructueux et utiles et la prise de décision aisée. Je voudrais vous remercier, Monsieur le Président du Conseil, d'avoir institutionnalisé le Groupe préparatoire et vous assurer de notre dévouement. Souhaitons que notre sagesse, la sagesse des États membres, continue de croître. Les États membres apprécient particulièrement l'idée proposée d'associer à nos travaux l'ensemble des membres et observateurs, qui sont toujours les bienvenus.

47.24 Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Monsieur le Président du Conseil, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs les ministres, mes chers collègues, avant de conclure, je souhaite remercier encore une fois les 18 États membres du Groupe préparatoire, ainsi que toutes les délégations qui ont pris une part active aux débats avec un sens accru du devoir. C'est vous qui construisez le Groupe, qui déterminez ce qu'il deviendra. Permettez-moi également, Monsieur le Président, de vous remercier pour la confiance que vous m'avez faite. Je remercie également ma complice, l'excellente Madame Liefke Reitsma (Pays-Bas), qui sera remplacée incessamment par Madame Marie-Hélène Ahnborg (Suède), avec laquelle je me réjouis de travailler. Je remercie aussi les Présidents des Commissions PX et FA pour leur confiance, leur camaraderie, leur sens élevé du devoir et leur participation indispensable à nos réunions. Madame la Directrice générale, je tiens à vous remercier et, à travers vous, à remercier le Directeur général adjoint, tous les sous-directeurs généraux et tous les autres représentants du Secrétariat, pour leurs réponses précises et diligentes à nos questions. Nous apprécions toujours nos échanges, même s'ils sont parfois houleux, avec le Secrétariat. Je ne saurais clore mon propos sans avoir remercié les interprètes, sans lesquels notre travail n'aurait pas été possible. Mes remerciements spéciaux vont à la précieuse équipe constituée par Mesdames et Messieurs Magdalena Landry, Sachin Bhatt, Maria del Mar Marcos, Ana Iglesias Morel, Eunice Ong, Young Nwafor et Emily Stirnemann. Enfin, je termine par vous tous, distingués délégués, que je remercie pour vos interventions fines, vos contributions intelligentes et votre dévouement, qui montrent tout l'intérêt que vous portez au travail de notre Groupe préparatoire. Je souhaite à tous une session du Conseil productive et vous remercie de votre aimable attention.

*La séance est levée à 12 h 40.*

## DEUXIÈME SÉANCE

Lundi 20 octobre 2014 à 15 h 00

Président : M. Amr

POINTS DEVANT FAIRE L'OBJET D'UN RAPPORT (*suite*)

**Point 4 : Exécution du programme adopté par la Conférence générale** (*suite*) (195 EX/4 Parties I, II et Corr.-Corr.2, III, IV et V ; 195 EX/4.INF et Corr. ; 195 EX/PG.INF)

**Point 4.I : Exécution du programme** (*suite*)

**Point 4.II : Situation budgétaire de l'Organisation en 2014-2015 (37 C/5) au 30 juin 2014 (comptes non audités), ajustements budgétaires qui découlent des dons et des contributions spéciales reçus, et Tableau de bord de l'exécution du programme en 2014-2015 (37 C/5 approuvé) Situation au 30 juin 2014 (comptes non audités)** (*suite*)

**Point 4.III : Mise en œuvre du Programme de participation et de l'aide d'urgence** (*suite*)

**Point 4.IV : Rapport biennal consolidé sur la stratégie globale pour les partenariats** (*suite*)

**Point 4.V : Nouvelle présentation des documents EX/4 : rapport du Groupe préparatoire** (*suite*)

**Point 5 : Suivi des décisions et résolutions adoptées par le Conseil exécutif et la Conférence générale à leurs sessions antérieures** (*suite*) (195 EX/5 Parties I, II et Addenda, III, IV et Add., V et Addenda ; 195 EX/5.INF.4)

**Point 5.I : Questions relatives au programme** (*suite*)

**Point 5.II : Activités intersectorielles** (*suite*)

**Point 5.III : Questions relatives aux évaluations** (*suite*)

**Point 5.IV : Questions relatives à la gestion** (*suite*)

**Point 5.V : Questions relatives aux ressources humaines** (*suite*)

PROGRAMMATION ET BUDGÉTISATION

**Point 13 : Propositions préliminaires de la Directrice générale en vue de l'élaboration du budget pour l'exercice biennal (38 C/5)** (*suite*) (195 EX/13 et Corr. ; 195 EX/13.INF)

**Débat plénier** (*suite*)

1.1 **Mme Zugaib** (Brésil) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Secrétariat, chers collègues délégués permanents, permettez-moi de prendre la parole en ma qualité de Présidente du Groupe de l'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes (GRULAC). En 70 ans d'existence, l'UNESCO a donné naissance à de nombreuses réalisations dont le GRULAC est très fier. Par ses actions normatives, ses activités de coopération et la promotion soutenue du dialogue et de l'échange d'idées, l'UNESCO a contribué à la construction d'un monde meilleur ; un monde qui a su renaître des cendres de deux guerres mondiales, bien plus soucieux de la préservation du patrimoine matériel et immatériel, plus respectueux de la diversité culturelle et linguistique, plus concerné par la garantie d'une éducation de qualité pour tous et pour toutes ; un monde plus attentif à l'obligation de protéger la biosphère et de mettre le savoir scientifique au service du

développement durable, mais aussi plus sensible aux inégalités sociales et économiques et plus déterminé à défendre l'éthique et la libre circulation des idées. Néanmoins, la réalisation de la plupart de ces objectifs est compromise lorsque la logique de la confrontation attente à nos capacités de dialogue et aux grandes valeurs universelles qui doivent gouverner la communauté des nations. Nous ne pouvons donc répondre concrètement à ces crises qu'en renforçant l'UNESCO ainsi que ses idéaux et les traditions qu'elle incarne. Seuls les instruments propres à son mandat nous permettront d'assurer un avenir meilleur à notre planète et de relever les défis angoissants qui se posent en période de conflit ou de post-conflit.

1.2 Nous, les pays du GRULAC, croyons en l'UNESCO et poursuivrons notre engagement visant à sa consolidation. Dans un monde où les besoins en éducation, en sciences, en culture et en communication et information sont si importants, nous devons faire l'impossible pour empêcher le délitement progressif de l'Organisation résultant de problèmes financiers qui, nous l'espérons, ne seront que temporaires. Le processus de réforme actuel est sans nul doute une nécessité et nous avons pris note des efforts déployés pour perfectionner les rapports EX/4 et leur méthodologie, qui nous permettront de suivre de manière plus efficace la mise en œuvre des programmes et leurs résultats. Cependant, certains aspects de ces efforts sont source de préoccupation. La réduction drastique du nombre de cadres et le redéploiement des fonctionnaires, sans que l'on en connaisse les critères, ont donné lieu à des pertes de compétences qui ont affaibli la capacité d'action de l'UNESCO. Nous pouvons observer ce phénomène dans des secteurs extrêmement visibles de l'Organisation, tels que l'éducation ou le Centre du patrimoine mondial, mais aussi au sein de son réseau de bureaux hors Siège, au niveau régional ou national. Nous devons donc trouver d'urgence les moyens de remédier à ces carences, sans affaiblir pour autant les mandats de l'UNESCO. L'autre aspect délicat du processus de réforme concerne l'augmentation des déséquilibres régionaux dans la composition du Secrétariat. Le GRULAC souhaite attirer l'attention sur ces inégalités afin qu'elles soient corrigées, en particulier au niveau des postes de direction et de haute direction. L'équilibre géographique dans la distribution des postes garantit la pluralité et la diversité, l'ouverture au dialogue et la sensibilisation aux contextes régionaux. Il représente l'un des piliers de l'Organisation et lui confère harmonie et efficacité dans ses réalisations.

1.3 Nous soulignons de nouveau l'importance du Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines, qui s'inscrit dans la lignée de la tradition humaniste de l'UNESCO. Le GRULAC estime que ce dernier doit conserver son autonomie et être dirigé par un professionnel hautement qualifié, doté d'une expertise reconnue dans ce domaine. Dans ce contexte, nous souhaitons soulever ici la question des directives opérationnelles de la Convention de 1972. Le GRULAC insiste sur la nécessité de définir des règles plus équitables concernant l'équilibre régional du Comité du patrimoine mondial. Il s'agit non pas de débattre de la répartition des sièges du Comité, mais d'obtenir une représentation adéquate de l'ensemble des régions et des cultures au sein de cet organe emblématique de l'UNESCO. Nous espérons que les négociations entamées en ce sens par le Groupe de travail ouvert, sous l'égide de sa nouvelle présidence, seront fructueuses.

1.4 Nos préoccupations concernant les questions administratives de l'UNESCO ne doivent cependant pas

accaparer toute l'attention du Conseil. Notre Organisation joue un rôle unique et fondamental en tant que laboratoire d'idées favorisant le dialogue interculturel. Elle crée des concepts et des consensus et suscite de grands débats d'idées au niveau international en faveur de la paix. Le GRULAC croit en l'UNESCO et en son rôle et pense qu'elle sera mieux à même de répondre aux situations de crise en agissant de concert avec d'autres agences et acteurs internationaux, d'où l'importance de sa contribution au programme de développement pour l'après-2015. En effet, dans le domaine des sciences, les progrès ont été considérables, surtout par rapport aux Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement. Les propositions de l'UNESCO sont reflétées dans le rapport final du Groupe de travail ouvert sur les objectifs de développement durable et en particulier dans la partie portant sur les ressources océaniques, la recherche, le développement et la biodiversité. Nous avons donc pour obligation de préserver tous ces acquis afin que l'UNESCO conserve son *leadership* au sein des agences chargées de la mise en œuvre et du suivi des objectifs de développement durable. En ce qui concerne l'éducation, nous félicitons l'UNESCO d'avoir harmonisé le document final du Groupe de travail ouvert avec l'Accord de Mascate. À présent, il est important que la Directrice générale établisse une liste d'indicateurs et détermine un plan d'action en étroite coopération avec les États membres. L'agenda pour l'éducation post-2015 doit également tenir compte des objectifs inachevés de l'EPT et prendre en considération les différents contextes socioéconomiques et culturels de chaque pays ainsi que l'expérience acquise en la matière.

1.5 Par ailleurs, le GRULAC ne peut s'empêcher de manifester son mécontentement quant à la réduction de l'espace réservé à la culture dans le rapport final du Groupe de travail ouvert. Les quelques références du texte aux thématiques culturelles ont été ajoutées à la dernière minute par l'entremise du Secrétariat et de quelques États membres. Cela a été le cas de l'objectif 11.4 sur les efforts visant à « protéger et préserver le patrimoine mondial » et de l'objectif 4.7, qui a été modifié afin qu'on y fasse mention de la « diversité culturelle ». Nous devons donc nous mobiliser activement pour que la culture soit davantage mise à l'honneur dans le document qui sera soumis l'année prochaine à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. Nous savons que le texte ne peut être modifié de façon substantielle, mais nous pouvons y apporter quelques ajustements afin que la culture y soit reconnue comme un moteur du développement durable et comme une source d'identité et de cohésion sociale.

1.6 Telle est la vision du GRULAC pour l'UNESCO. Nous voulons une organisation forte, innovatrice, capable de libérer des énergies et des idées nouvelles sur les thèmes de l'éducation, de la culture, des sciences et de la communication et de l'information ; une organisation chaque fois plus présente et respectée au niveau international, plus solide et déterminée dans la recherche du dialogue et de la paix. Je vous remercie de votre attention.

2.1 **Ms Lomonaco (Italy) in extenso:**

Mr Chair, Madam Director-General, I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union and the five candidate countries: Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Turkey. Norway also aligns itself with this statement. With UNESCO's seventieth anniversary approaching, we not only recall its history, but are also mindful that UNESCO,

despite financial difficulties, remains a forward-looking leader within its core mandate.

2.2 We welcome the outcome of the UNESCO conference in Muscat, which contributed to a strong focus on education in the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. This will be an important contribution to finalizing the education-related sustainable development goals and preparing for the United Nations summit in September 2015. We look forward to further engaging in the World Education Forum in Korea next year, and to continued strong input from UNESCO on how to achieve the objectives. We are proud that the Global Partnership for Education conference in Brussels in June raised an unprecedented amount of \$28.1 billion as an additional commitment for education.

*(The speaker continued in French)*

2.3 La culture est à la fois un facteur et un vecteur du développement durable, comme l'a récemment mis en évidence la Déclaration de Florence adoptée à l'issue du Forum mondial de l'UNESCO sur la culture et les industries culturelles. Ce document met l'accent sur la nécessité de donner à la culture la place qui lui revient dans l'agenda du développement. Nous soutenons les actions de l'UNESCO pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel et la prévention du trafic illicite, notamment au Mali, en Syrie et en Iraq. Nous restons préoccupés par la situation en Crimée (Ukraine) et suivons avec attention la mise en œuvre de la décision de la 194<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif sur cette question.

2.4 L'Union européenne souhaite souligner le rôle essentiel de l'UNESCO dans la promotion et le développement d'une science du climat rigoureusement étayée. Elle soutient l'implication de l'Organisation dans l'agenda préparatoire de la COP-21 qui aura lieu à Paris en novembre 2015. Nous invitons l'UNESCO et le Conseil consultatif scientifique à renforcer le lien entre les avancées scientifiques dans toutes les disciplines et l'élaboration de propositions concrètes en matière de politiques publiques.

2.5 L'Union européenne attache de l'importance au rôle joué par le Comité sur les conventions et recommandations et plaide pour que ce rôle soit préservé et consolidé. La liberté d'opinion et la liberté d'expression sont des droits fondamentaux de tout être humain. Nous sommes fiers que l'UNESCO les défende, tant en ligne que hors ligne. Les violences et les assassinats dont les journalistes sont victimes sont inacceptables. Nous saluons à cet égard la résolution récemment adoptée par le Conseil des droits de l'homme à Genève et soutenons le rôle de chef de file de l'UNESCO pour la coordination du Plan d'action des Nations Unies sur la sécurité des journalistes et la question de l'impunité.

*(L'oratrice poursuit en anglais)*

2.6 Madam Director-General, the European Union welcomes the close collaboration between Member States and the Secretariat which led to the proposal of a new format for results reporting. We hope it will better demonstrate UNESCO's achievements and how it brings about positive change in society. The proposal is an important step in the implementation of results-based management and budgeting. We are also following closely the important reform of the intergovernmental bodies.

2.7 Regarding partnerships and UNESCO prizes, we ask for more vigilance regarding how and when to use the UNESCO name and logo, to ensure full consistency with

the high values of the Organization and its promotion to the public at large. Thank you, Mr Chair.

*(The speaker continued in French)*

2.8 Je m'exprimerai à présent au nom de l'Italie. Je limiterai mon intervention à deux points : premièrement, les propositions préliminaires de la Directrice générale en vue de l'élaboration du 38 C/5 ; deuxièmement, la culture et le développement durable.

2.9 L'Italie a examiné avec la plus grande attention les propositions préliminaires pour l'exercice biennal 2016-2017. Nous remercions la Directrice générale pour le travail accompli jusqu'à présent en ce qui concerne la rationalisation des coûts et l'organisation du programme autour des priorités indiquées par les États membres. Il faut continuer dans cette voie, car c'est la seule qui permettra à l'Organisation de s'acquitter de sa mission et de respecter ses engagements dans la situation financière difficile que nous connaissons. Dans cet esprit, l'Italie veut contribuer au processus de rationalisation par la recherche de stratégies visant à utiliser au mieux les institutions de l'UNESCO présentes sur son territoire. Nous exprimons également notre appréciation pour les efforts visant à mettre en place de manière progressive le processus de budgétisation axée sur les résultats et attendons le nouveau projet de 38 C/5 fondé sur cette nouvelle approche.

2.10 Madame la Directrice générale, l'Italie a fait de la culture et de la promotion de ses valeurs l'un des piliers de sa politique. Le terme « culture » ne se réfère pas seulement au patrimoine et à sa jouissance, mais doit être compris dans un sens dynamique et évolutif, en tant que dimension propre à l'individu englobant les modes de vie, les systèmes de valeurs et les droits fondamentaux de l'être humain ainsi que sa capacité à transformer la nature et à recréer le monde environnant. Le grand écrivain latin Cicéron fut le premier à appliquer le mot « culture » à l'être humain : « un champ si fertile soit-il ne peut être productif sans culture, et c'est la même chose pour l'âme sans enseignement ». C'est bien de ce modèle dynamique de la culture qu'il faut partir pour stimuler la croissance et la reprise économique, comme l'a souligné le troisième Forum mondial de l'UNESCO sur la culture et les industries culturelles qui a eu lieu à Florence du 2 au 4 octobre dernier.

2.11 Un premier message important est ressorti des travaux du Forum : l'industrie culturelle est le seul domaine de production à ne pas être affecté en période de crise. Au contraire, elle aide à favoriser la reprise, comme en témoignent des données concrètes, mesurables et chiffrées figurant dans des études scientifiques réalisées au sein des institutions spécialisées des Nations Unies, ainsi que des recherches effectuées dans plusieurs pays.

2.12 Un autre message de cette réunion, tout aussi substantiel, doit nous faire réfléchir : la culture est un levier de croissance pas seulement économique. D'après le témoignage de plusieurs représentants de pays en développement qui se sont exprimés à Florence, il a été démontré que la culture a contribué au progrès dans différents domaines sociaux, tels que la lutte contre la pauvreté, l'amélioration des parcours éducatifs, l'égalité des genres, la protection de l'environnement, et le renforcement du dialogue et de la réconciliation. Les débats du Forum ont donné naissance à la Déclaration de Florence, qui peut être considérée comme un document complet et exhaustif en matière de culture et de développement. Celle-ci reprend en filigrane – dans la

forme et dans le contenu – tout ce qui a été réalisé auparavant au niveau institutionnel auprès des Nations Unies et au sein de la société civile. Ce document, adopté par tous les États présents et participants à l'issue du Forum, lance un appel fort à tous les gouvernements pour les inciter à investir dans les politiques culturelles et éducatives afin de favoriser la reprise, la croissance et l'emploi, notamment des jeunes.

2.13 Le rôle que joue la culture dans la création d'un avenir durable pour les sociétés, par sa capacité à favoriser l'emploi, la croissance et l'innovation, n'est plus à démontrer. Les chiffres, les données concrètes et les statistiques présentées à Florence permettent désormais de donner la mesure exacte de l'impact que la culture peut avoir sur la croissance économique et sociale. Pour ces raisons, l'Italie soutient avec conviction les efforts menés par l'UNESCO afin que la culture trouve la place qui lui revient dans le programme de développement pour l'après-2015. Je vous remercie.

3.1 **Sr. Pozo** (Ecuador) *in extenso*:

Señor Presidente: mi país se adhiere a lo expresado por Brasil en nombre del GRULAC hace unos momentos. Debo empezar por una nota positiva que revela la efectividad de las acciones de la UNESCO en varios campos. Me refiero al décimo Foro de Ministras y Ministros de Desarrollo Social de América Latina, inscrito en el Programa MOST, que tuvo lugar en Quito del 2 al 4 de octubre. En él los ministros y altos funcionarios tuvieron la oportunidad de discutir y avanzar en la cooperación para la superación de la desigualdad y se intercambiaron buenas prácticas en la materia. Se decidió establecer una red de funcionarios de los ministerios que estarán en contacto permanente con el mandato de poner en práctica las estrategias acordadas. Apreciamos el valioso apoyo del Sector de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas a la realización del evento. En el Foro se respaldaron los planes de la UNESCO para lograr una educación de calidad, equitativa e inclusiva, y el papel de la cultura para el desarrollo inclusivo y sostenible, como mecanismos para superar las desigualdades de la región en el marco de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible para después de 2015.

3.2 El Ecuador estima que la agenda de la educación para después de 2015, bajo el liderazgo de la UNESCO, constituye una agenda técnico-política que debe abarcar todos los niveles de los sistemas educativos, considerando la ejecución de políticas públicas y planes nacionales de trabajo. Debe sustentarse en una metodología respetuosa de las capacidades diferenciadas en los países en desarrollo. Creemos, por ello, que es posible una armonización de esta agenda con la de las Naciones Unidas que se negocia en Nueva York. El Presidente de la Asamblea General ha convocado siete debates temáticos sobre los planes para después de 2015, uno de ellos sobre cultura, en el cual había participado la UNESCO. Ya que hasta el momento los resultados no han sido enteramente satisfactorios, consideramos que se requiere redoblar el empeño de los Estados y de la Organización a fin de lograr que se incluya de manera más definida la cultura en esa agenda, tomando como base las seis convenciones culturales, entre ellas, y sobre todo, la referida a la lucha para la salvaguardia del patrimonio cultural de los pueblos.

3.3 Señor Presidente: se han desplegado esfuerzos, que cuentan con el apoyo de la Organización, para establecer una estructura mínima que permita aplicar de modo efectivo la Convención sobre las Medidas que

deben Adoptarse para Prohibir e Impedir la Importación, la Exportación y la Transferencia de Propiedad Ilícitas de Bienes Culturales, de 1970. Las enriquecedoras discusiones mantenidas en el Comité Subsidiario de la Reunión de los Estados Partes en la Convención deben concretarse para frenar, y en algún momento eliminar, el fenómeno del tráfico, en ocasiones disfrazado de actividades comerciales, con el que se expolia la heredad cultural de muchos países. Es preciso recordar, además, que en julio de 2013, en el proceso de priorización de los temas de cada sector, la Convención fue reconocida como primera prioridad. Ese hecho, sin embargo, no se refleja ni en el presupuesto ni en el personal asignados al área de convenciones. El Auditor Externo reconoce como positiva esa labor de priorización, pero expresa dudas sobre su aplicación en el momento de establecerse el presupuesto, cuyas técnicas no han cambiado desde 2008. Es indispensable que las prioridades establecidas en 2013 por los Estados Miembros se reflejen directamente en el Programa y Presupuesto. El Auditor Externo reclama el cumplimiento de un proceso adecuado, transparente y claro, que debe permitir a cuantos intervienen en él saber cuándo deben presentar sus pedidos, qué aportes se espera de ellos y con qué márgenes de incidencia cuentan.

3.4 La situación financiera de la UNESCO se revela cada vez más difícil. Como buena parte del trabajo sobre el terreno se financia con cargo al Fondo especial de emergencia, surge la preocupación por su financiamiento futuro. La política de evaluar el desempeño de la Organización atendiendo a los resultados requiere una gestión eficiente de la crisis. Debería incluir la reducción efectiva del gasto corriente y prever el funcionamiento con el presupuesto real con el que se cuenta.

3.5 La norma de distribución geográfica del personal, es decir, la plantilla financiada con cargo al Presupuesto Ordinario, es poco equitativa y desequilibrada. Llama además la atención que en los altos cargos de la Organización, varios de los cuales han sido designados en los últimos meses, la presencia de regiones como América Latina y el Caribe sea insignificante o inexistente. La mejor manera de celebrar los setenta años de existencia de esta Organización debería ser su modernización efectiva, su creciente presencia sobre el terreno y la obtención de resultados tangibles en beneficio de los Estados Miembros. Gracias, señor Presidente.

(3.1) **Mr Pozo** (Ecuador) *in extenso*  
(*translation from the Spanish*):

Mr Chair, my country supports the statement made by Brazil on behalf of the Latin America and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) a few moments ago. I must start on a positive note by highlighting the effectiveness of UNESCO's activities in various fields. I am referring to the tenth Forum of Ministers of Social Development for Latin America, held within the framework of the MOST Programme, in Quito, from 2 to 4 October. It provided ministers and senior officials with the opportunity to discuss and strengthen cooperation to reduce inequalities and to exchange best practices in that area. The decision was made to establish a network of Ministry officials who would be in permanent contact and would be responsible for implementing the agreed strategies. We appreciate the invaluable support of the Social and Human Sciences Sector in organizing the event. The Forum supported UNESCO's plans to achieve quality, equal and inclusive education and the role of culture in inclusive and sustainable development as

mechanisms to combat inequalities in the region in the context of the post-2015 sustainable development goals.

(3.2) Ecuador considers that the post-2015 education agenda, under the leadership of UNESCO, is a technical and policy agenda that should embrace education systems at all levels, taking into account the implementation of public policies and national work plans. It should be based on an approach that is respectful of differences in capacity in developing countries. We therefore believe that it is possible to bring this agenda into line with the United Nations agenda currently being discussed in New York. The President of the General Assembly has organized seven thematic debates on the post-2015 plans, including one on culture, in which UNESCO participated. Given that the outcomes have not been entirely satisfactory thus far, we consider that increased efforts are required by States and the Organization to ensure that culture is included more specifically in the agenda, by drawing on the six cultural conventions, particularly the convention promoting the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of peoples.

(3.3) Mr Chair, efforts have been made with the support of the Organization to establish a basic structure for the effective implementation of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Practical expression must be given to the valuable discussions held in the Subsidiary Committee of the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in order to curb and eventually eliminate trafficking, sometimes disguised as business activities, plundering the cultural heritage of many countries. It should also be recalled that, in July 2013, in the process of prioritizing themes in each sector, the Convention was recognized as a top priority. However, that was not reflected either in the budget or in the staff allocated to the area of conventions. The External Auditor recognizes the value of the prioritization exercise but has doubts about its implementation at the time of establishing the budget, as the technical methods of doing so have not changed since 2008. It is essential that the priorities set in 2013 by the Member States be reflected directly in the Programme and Budget. The External Auditor is calling for compliance with an adequate, clear and transparent process, which should enable those involved in it to know when they should submit their requests, what contributions are expected of them and what margins apply.

(3.4) UNESCO's financial situation is increasingly difficult. A significant part of the work in the field is funded by the Emergency Fund, which raises concerns for its future funding. The policy of assessing the Organization's performance on the basis of its results requires effective crisis management. It should involve an effective reduction of current expenditure and ensure that the actual budget is operational.

(3.5) The criteria regarding geographical distribution of staff, namely, staff funded from the regular budget, are inequitable and unbalanced. It is also noteworthy that at the senior managerial levels of the Organization, where some appointments have been made in recent months, the presence of regions



such as Latin America and the Caribbean is insignificant or non-existent. The best way to celebrate the Organization's 70 years of existence should be its effective modernization, stronger presence in the field and positive achievements for Member States. Thank you, Mr Chair.

4.1 **Mr Kokk** (Estonia) *in extenso*:

Madam Director-General, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, distinguished representatives, Estonia would like to align itself with the statement just made by the representative of Italy on behalf of the European Union and make some further comments on the agenda items before us. I would like to start by welcoming the inclusive and participatory process that has resulted in the proposal made by the Preparatory Group regarding the new format of future EX/4 reports. The new reporting calendar is well in line with UNESCO's new cycle of work and rationalizes the work of the Executive Board.

4.2 Let me now move to the proposal by the Director-General on the budget for the next biennium. It was interesting to read it together with the recent External Auditor's report, which raises a number of concerns in relation to the budgetary methods, tools and processes. The External Auditor points to the serious lack of formal internal rules that compromises the budget's transparency and reliability. This is a concern that Estonia fully shares. Nevertheless, Estonia also understands the arguments in favour of the zero nominal growth + scenario so that UNESCO can better deliver on the ambitious post-2015 agenda.

4.3 In preparing the post-2015 development agenda, UNESCO has been particularly successful in positioning education. We are glad to see that in the latest report of the United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, education is a stand-alone goal well aligned with the Muscat Agreement. We believe that the post-2015 education agenda must be universal and concern all countries, irrespective of their development status. All targets must be realistic and measurable. We therefore call for a solid and effective approach to the monitoring and accountability of the post-2015 education agenda, in which the United Nations and UNESCO should make use of their existing mechanisms and processes in order to avoid duplication. Estonia would like to highlight the importance of the principle of national ownership. We therefore feel that target 7 of the Muscat Agreement, which supports the principle of allocating a fixed amount of domestic resources to education in all Member States, should be reflected in the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Each Member State has primary responsibility for assuring the sustainable development of its own country by setting national targets guided by the global level of ambition.

4.4 We note, however, that UNESCO's advocacy for culture is less well reflected in the SDGs, despite the widely acknowledged potential of culture to contribute to social, economic and environmental goals. There is also no specific mention of freedom of expression and the media, although access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms are well reflected in the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without respect for freedom of expression and human rights.

4.5 Estonia would like to commend UNESCO for its excellent cooperation in promoting and protecting human rights online, which is one of Estonia's priorities in human

rights issues, as you well know. Last May, as Chair of the Freedom Online Coalition, Estonia organized the Coalition's fourth high-level conference in Tallinn and we were proud to host, during the conference, UNESCO's successful parallel event held as part of its ongoing comprehensive study on Internet-related issues. Estonia will continue to keep Internet freedom issues very high on its agenda and strongly supports the strengthening of free and open Internet in all countries.

4.6 Dear colleagues, the recent events in Mali, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq have compelled UNESCO to strengthen its action to safeguard cultural heritage under attack. It has also shown the complexity of this task. Estonia welcomes the draft resolution put forward by France and Iraq that aims to mobilize the international community to protect Iraqi heritage and to fight trafficking. With that I would like to conclude. Thank you very much, Mr Chair.

5.1 **Ms Wongsamarn** (Thailand) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General of UNESCO, distinguished Executive Board Members, ladies and gentlemen, for over 65 years Thailand has followed and supported UNESCO's efforts to pursue its mission of building peace in the minds of men and women. Now, the Director-General's report on the budgetary situation of the Organization for 2014-2015 shows again UNESCO's commitment to broadening the range of its activities, and to enhancing its effectiveness in an extremely challenging budgetary situation. We would like to commend UNESCO's efforts to mobilize resources from partners through the sharpened resource mobilization strategy on key programme priorities. This will continue to ensure UNESCO's impact and relevance.

5.2 We are now at the critical stage of shaping the future global agenda. Thailand strongly supports UNESCO in continuing and preserving the themes and programmes that are central to its mission and, particularly, in its leadership role regarding the post-2015 development agenda. We trust that UNESCO will continue to provide technical support for the implementation and monitoring of the post-2015 education agenda.

5.3 Thailand reaffirms its commitment to support the development of a strong future education agenda, which will contribute to peaceful and sustainable development. Last August, Thailand was proud to host, and to work with UNESCO in organizing, the Asia-Pacific Regional Education Conference in Bangkok. Its fruitful outcome was the Asia-Pacific Statement on Education Beyond 2015 (Bangkok Statement), which will shape and guide the region's learning sector over the next 15 years. The Bangkok Statement will be one of the main regional contributions to the World Education Forum in the Republic of Korea next year. However, in pursuing the post-2015 education agenda we must not overlook the unfinished education for all (EFA) agenda. We must bear in mind that the post-2015 education agenda cannot be fully realized unless and until all people can access quality education.

5.4 In parallel with the EFA goals, Thailand continues to work with UNESCO in promoting sustainable development. We expect that the post-2015 education agenda will be based on the successful results of the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development to be held in Japan in November 2014, and the World Education Forum to be held in the Republic of Korea in May 2015.

5.5 In addition to education, we are working with UNESCO in promoting science and technology as a driving force to facilitate sustainable development in countries around the world. We also promote information and communication technologies in education; enhanced social and human sciences to facilitate social transformation and inclusion; intercultural dialogue to protect our heritage; and programmes to foster creativity and sustainable peace.

5.6 Mr Chair, ladies and gentlemen, as Thailand joins, and becomes increasingly involved in, both regional and global communities, it will become increasingly necessary to improve its competitiveness and to develop the capabilities, skills and expertise of its people to ensure that they can comfortably adapt to changing and future roles as global citizens. In light of this, Thai education policy is being focused on raising the level of learner achievement to reach international standards, particularly in science, mathematics and technology, foreign languages and critical analysis. Teacher and teaching reforms are also being undertaken to ensure that personnel and curricula meet and match more closely the country's needs. We instil all Thai learners with strong moral and ethical values that can enable Thai people to live together with others in peace and harmony in this global community, which is a fundamental objective of UNESCO. Thank you very much.

6.1 **Mme Chatardová** (République tchèque)  
*in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, chers collègues, la République tchèque s'associe à la déclaration faite par l'Italie au nom de l'Union européenne et des pays candidats à l'adhésion. Cette année, l'UNESCO a commencé à mettre en œuvre son programme sous la contrainte de graves difficultés financières auxquelles s'est ajoutée une conjoncture dans laquelle les principes et les idéaux fondamentaux de l'UNESCO sont bafoués de façon inédite. Nous condamnons fermement les crimes de guerre et les crimes contre l'humanité commis par Daesh dans le nord de l'Iraq et en Syrie. Des êtres humains sont victimes de souffrances intolérables et les attaques sont également dirigées contre le patrimoine culturel. Le maximum doit être fait pour éviter la destruction de ces richesses. Ayant pris une part active aux efforts de l'UNESCO en faveur de la sauvegarde du patrimoine en Iraq et au Mali, la République tchèque soutient fermement l'action d'urgence menée par l'Organisation en synergie avec d'autres agences des Nations Unies. Dans le même esprit, nous tenons à remercier la Directrice générale pour ses efforts inlassables visant à attirer l'attention de la communauté internationale sur les cas de journalistes cruellement assassinés par des terroristes dans l'exercice de leur mission.

*(L'oratrice poursuit en anglais)*

6.2 One of the most important tasks ahead is the preparation of the post-2015 agenda. We welcome the important role of education highlighted in the draft document of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. The relevant sustainable development goals are fully in line with our national goals formulated in the recently adopted Czech Strategy of Educational Policy until 2020, in particular, increased access to and quality of preschool education, decreased inequality in education and promotion of the quality of

education and teachers. We endorse UNESCO's continued efforts to stress the important role of culture and creative industries for development.

6.3 The Czech Republic strongly supports the proposal to integrate the existing International Geoscience Programme with the Global Geopark Network activities to become an international geoscience and geoparks programme. This would allow for new synergies to be found in UNESCO's work aimed at tackling current global issues, such as climate change, deforestation, economic crises, poverty in less developed countries, political instability in some parts of the world and cultural globalization.

6.4 The Czech Republic is a strong advocate for UNESCO's close cooperation within the United Nations system. UNESCO's active participation in the meeting organized by the World Meteorological Organization in September in Prague was a good example of such cooperation.

6.5 Architecture Week 2014 organized this autumn in Prague under the patronage of the Director-General provided UNESCO and its World Heritage Centre with a good opportunity to demonstrate its unique role in protecting world heritage in cities. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee for approving international assistance for Průhonice Park, part of the Historic Centre of Prague World Heritage Site. Thanks to UNESCO the works in the park are progressing smoothly and the devastating effects of the June 2013 floods have already been almost eliminated.

*(The speaker continued in French)*

6.6 Monsieur le Président, le 70<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l'UNESCO l'année prochaine sera une occasion unique de faire connaître les réalisations de cette Organisation plus que jamais indispensable dans le monde actuel. Les manifestations qui auront lieu à cette occasion au Siège de l'Organisation à Paris mais aussi au niveau national, ce qui est peut-être encore plus important, devraient permettre de présenter les réalisations de l'UNESCO au cours des dernières décennies. La Commission tchèque pour l'UNESCO a déjà commencé les préparatifs des célébrations dans mon pays. Nous sommes encouragés par les réactions très positives à la fois des institutions gouvernementales et de la société civile, qui participent d'une volonté commune de s'investir pleinement dans ces manifestations. Au-delà de la célébration des actions passées, nous devons ne pas négliger les défis considérables qui nous attendent et garder les yeux fixés sur nos objectifs pour l'avenir. Je vous remercie, Monsieur le Président.

7.1 **Mr Worbs** (Germany) *in extenso*:

Mr President of the General Conference, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, distinguished delegates, the seventieth anniversary of UNESCO is an occasion to remember the achievements of this honourable Organization since its creation in 1945. We should use this opportunity to reflect on how we can assure UNESCO's role for the future.

7.2 With regard to the budget, I would like to recall that Germany supports a budget level without recosting as a general principle all over the United Nations system. However, a principle is not a dogma. We do acknowledge that UNESCO is facing a difficult financial situation due to the de facto loss of almost one quarter of regular contributions from Member States. This should be taken

into account in our deliberations on this item, as well as the budgetary priorities identified last year. It may become necessary to repeat this exercise, as Madam Director-General mentioned this morning. Flagship programmes like world heritage or the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) are currently under-budgeted. We recognize the efforts to reform UNESCO and we encourage you, Madam Director-General, to take further steps in this direction, including a review of the field presence of the Organization.

7.3 Professor Maria Böhmer, Minister of State at the Foreign Office and Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, recently chaired the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group in Paris with participants from all regions. Discussions focused on the working and decision-making process of the advisory bodies and the Committee. The group will report to the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in Bonn, Germany.

7.4 Germany is horrified by the continuing destruction and pillaging of cultural heritage in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq. The German Foreign Office will host an expert conference in Berlin on 11 and 12 December 2014 on illicit excavations and trafficking in cultural property with a focus on the situation in Iraq and Syria. We encourage UNESCO and the Director-General to continue efforts to protect cultural heritage worldwide.

7.5 Regarding UNESCO's work on natural sciences, the preservation of natural resources like water and biodiversity is crucial for the future of our planet. We therefore consider the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) as major contributions to the work of UNESCO. We are maintaining our extrabudgetary contributions to IOC and MAB. We appreciate that the next session of the Scientific Advisory Board will be held in December in Paris. International scientific cooperation and the science/policy interface should be strong pillars of the future sustainable development agenda.

7.6 Germany very much welcomes the inclusion of a stand-alone goal on education in the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations General Assembly. We are grateful to UNESCO and UNICEF, which have jointly contributed to this result. We also think that lifelong learning and technical and vocational training must be prominently reflected in the future development agenda. Education must continue to promote understanding for sustainable development. In this respect, we hope that the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development will enhance these goals. We are particularly encouraged about the decision of the World Bank to provide \$27.5 million for UNESCO in the framework of the Global Partnership for Education. UNESCO should do everything possible to re-establish its role in education within the United Nations system.

7.7 Germany firmly believes in UNESCO's work to promote access to information and knowledge, the free flow of ideas as well as the protection of human rights. The Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR), which met last week, is an indispensable instrument in this direction. As a member of the Committee, we support every effort to improve its working methods.

7.8 Finally, I would like to recall, as was said by our Chair in the morning, that this year's Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to two persons who have strong links

to UNESCO: the education activists Malala Yousafzai and Kailash Satyarthi. Thank you, dear colleagues.

8.1 **Mr Stranzl (Austria) *in extenso*:**

Madam Director-General, distinguished Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, dear colleagues, Austria would like to align itself with the statement made by the representative of Italy on behalf of the European Union. The past months have shown how fragile the world we are living in is. Since the last session of this Board, it seems no day has passed without further deterioration of violent conflicts. A 24-hour news stream brings information on global conflicts to homes all over the world. When the use of force is so prominently covered by the media, we must more than ever be concerned about the message transmitted to today's youth.

8.2 We are still struggling to understand how young people from many countries, including Europe, turn the conflicts in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq, seemingly so far away from their realities at home, into a personal cause. Young people need to understand the possibility and power of resolving conflicts through non-violent means as well as the dangers that lie in radical political ideologies. Promoting dialogue and the concept of "global citizenship" must therefore be highest on our agenda.

8.3 Austria considers global citizenship and peace education as a major avenue to reach the very aim of UNESCO. We welcome that global citizenship education has become a target in the outcome document of the United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and we support an integral and human rights-based approach in UNESCO's implementation of the post-2015 education agenda. We furthermore propose a Global Coalition for (Global) Citizenship and Peace Education, promoting transversal cooperation between UNESCO and the other organizations of the United Nations family as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

8.4 In Austria, the recently published pedagogical handout "Global Citizenship Education, Civic Education for a Global Society" aims at facilitating the teaching of the topic in the classroom. Learning to live together will also be a priority subject at Austrian UNESCO Associated Schools Project (ASP) schools for the next two years, and examples of good practice will be published in 2016.

8.5 Promoting peace and dialogue is not only at the core of UNESCO's mandate but is one of its strongest tools to guarantee the sustainability of its overall work. We are following closely the implementation of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures entrusted to UNESCO by the United Nations General Assembly. We look forward to seeing concrete action with partner organizations including the Vienna-based King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue and welcome its inclusion in the action plan for the seventieth anniversary of UNESCO in the upcoming year. In light of recent developments we propose a focus on dialogue and youth for our General Conference next year.

8.6 Austria highly values the work done by the Organization in the field of communication and information. We are happy to host in Vienna a UNESCO workshop on gender indicators for media broadcasters in South-East Europe later this year. We appreciate the clear stand UNESCO and you, Madam Director-General, take on the fundamental right to freedom of expression and the

need to end impunity for those who threaten the safety of journalists. The upcoming United Nations inter-agency meeting in Strasbourg will hopefully reinforce cooperation for the implementation of the United Nations action plan on the issue. A Human Rights Council resolution, adopted three weeks ago, again underlined UNESCO's important role and work in this area.

8.7 Convinced of today's urgent need for action within UNESCO's mandate, we are still concerned about its unsustainable budgetary situation and appeal to all Member States to fully assume their budgetary responsibility. In the interim there will be a need to further focus, prioritize and strengthen those programmes where UNESCO has a leading role. We applaud the revised proposal on a new reporting format and cycle, but further work will have to be done in order to establish a mechanism with clear criteria for phasing out programmes that have less impact than others. We welcome all efforts to implement a more transparent budgetary process that complies with the results-based budgeting framework. The management of extrabudgetary resources will also need our further attention.

8.8 Regular feedback on UNESCO's work from partners and stakeholders will not only improve results-based reporting, but help to create ownership. UNESCO's global network is a unique asset and it is of utmost importance to keep on thinking about how to approach partnerships more proactively and strategically.

8.9 Finally, Austria is looking forward to discussions on how we can make the best use of all the important anniversaries, events and developments in the coming year. It is a crucial moment for this House and the entire United Nations – let us engage in a constructive debate on UNESCO's strong role within a relevant and credible United Nations system.

9.1 **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) *in extenso*:

Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, dear colleagues, I am delighted to speak to you today as the Ambassador of four nations in one United Kingdom, joined here at UNESCO by our three Associate Members. We associate ourselves with the European Union speech. Over the past few years, our Organization has lived in challenging times, but now we could perhaps say we are moving into exciting times. Exciting because as the world defines a sustainable development agenda for the next generation, we can see that UNESCO is more relevant than ever before. And if there is one thing that has become clear in that process, it is that UNESCO is able to show policy leadership. We are leading the education agenda, the science agenda, we have secured for culture the clearest ever role in the current sustainable development goals (SDGs). If we look back two to three years, did we ever think that we would be able to say this? I know that some people are still concerned that culture doesn't have a separate goal. I believe this concern is misplaced. Culture is an enabler and a driver of development and it is right to recognize this in the multitude of goals which culture can help us achieve, but equally where sometimes culture can be a barrier to development.

9.2 And whilst those SDGs look to the exciting times of the future, we also need to maximize UNESCO's influence in the dangerous times of the present. Today we see extremists striking directly at the things UNESCO stands for most. Education denied, heritage destroyed, journalists beheaded and lives ruined. Responding to

these situations should be the topics we put our energy into. As the world looks to tackle extremism, never before have we had clearer examples of how wars truly do begin in the minds of men. So how are our programmes going to help us construct the defences of peace in today's context? We need to update our ideas of how wars begin in the minds of men, and our ideas of who these men, and women, are. Yesterday's solutions will not work with today's problems.

9.3 The same is true for the frightening scourge of Ebola. UNESCO may not be the first place one thinks of in responding to Ebola but in fact we have a lot to offer. For instance, our work with community radio broadcasting health messages directly to those who might otherwise be out of reach and our experience of developing curricula for education on health issues. These are skills and knowledge that must be brought to the fore in meeting this challenge head on. As the United Nations and the international community finally gear up to tackle Ebola, have we done everything we can?

9.4 A fundamental issue all governing bodies must deal with is the budget for an organization. We had a debate with the excellent assistance of the External Auditor on Friday. And now it is decision time. Are we willing to pay more? I can certainly see the programmes which could benefit, and the new opportunities and challenges which could be answered with more resources. But before agreeing to any form of increase we need to answer three simple questions.

9.5 First, is the expenditure planned the minimum necessary, fully prioritized? For UNESCO unfortunately the answer is still no. Who can honestly say that we fully prioritize when a board such as this receives a 480-page activity report showing clearly many labour-intensive programmes with low priority, low visibility and low impact. And let us not forget that we saw closing recently adverts for posts which were not even in document 37 C/5, posts which, I would add, deal with paperwork not programmes. We need to be clear that as a result of the sustainable development goals, UNESCO may indeed be asked to do new things. But we must be equally clear that it has to stop doing things where the agenda has moved on.

9.6 Second question – is the income from all other sources maximized? Truth be told, we know the answer is no, but we just don't know by how much. A decade ago we agreed a cost-recovery policy which would release funds for the regular programme, but even today it is not being properly implemented and we are recovering only 1% of the cost of regular programme staff through extrabudgetary funds. If that policy were properly applied, could we not expect the figure to be at least 5%, bringing many millions into the regular programme? We can thank the Headquarters Committee for the excellent work they have done to ensure that we maximize the value from our asset here in Paris, and next biennium we will get nearly \$4 million of income we might not otherwise have had. And what of private sector funding? How much do we raise? How much could we raise? What is the UNESCO label worth to the private sector?

9.7 The third question is: are the numbers in the proposal correct? And here the External Auditor's report is quite alarming. Inflated staff costs, unchecked assumptions and an overgenerous definition of incompressible costs.

9.8 These things add up to millions of dollars of difference and together their financial impact may be far

greater than the additional resources required. An assessed contribution increase must be an absolute last resort, and the bottom line is that we are not there yet and my taxpayers are not willing to pay more until we are.

9.9 Another duty of the governing bodies is to ensure that we have the right checks and balances to make the Organization able to fairly and properly recruit the best people to carry out its mandate. In August this year, in an administrative circular, UNESCO regrettably weakened its recruitment processes, removing the requirement for independent expert panel members, assessment centres and even in some cases face-to-face interviews. Cost is cited as the reason, but in most cases simply delaying the start date of the post by a week would be more than enough to pay for a better process. I hope that this change is reversed before it does serious damage.

9.10 As governing bodies, our duty is to make sure UNESCO is well positioned to bring its skills and experience to the challenges of today and tomorrow, and that includes updating the governance periodically. I hope this morning's discussion on the Canadian proposal is indeed the start of a genuine, broader dialogue. If it is, I will be there to support it with all my energy and I hope to see all of you there.

10.1 **Sr. Muñoz Ledo (México) *in extenso*:**

Señora Directora General, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, señor Presidente del Consejo Ejecutivo, distinguidos miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo: la UNESCO inicia en unos días las celebraciones del septuagésimo aniversario de su establecimiento con un homenaje a Nelson Mandela, incansable luchador a favor de la justicia, la independencia y la igualdad de los seres humanos. Hemos recibido con beneplácito el anuncio del otorgamiento del Premio Nobel de la Paz a dos comprometidos defensores de la educación como derecho humano y del acceso a la educación para todos. Este galardón recuerda la importancia crítica de la educación como condición esencial para alcanzar una paz duradera.

10.2 Nos complace constatar el compromiso asumido por la Directora General de instaurar un nuevo humanismo y una mayor presencia de la UNESCO en el mundo para atender desde las tareas tradicionales de la Organización hasta fenómenos contemporáneos como la prevención de la violencia entre jóvenes, la asistencia educativa a desplazados internos y refugiados o la cooperación con países que emergen de conflictos y rehabilitan sus instituciones educativas y culturales.

10.3 En el Gobierno mexicano apreciamos el compromiso de la UNESCO con la reforma educativa y reconocemos su apoyo a los esfuerzos internos para fortalecer las capacidades institucionales y aprovechar las nuevas tecnologías a favor de la enseñanza. Valoramos su respaldo a la salvaguardia de nuestros sitios del patrimonio y su colaboración en la gestión eficiente de los recursos hídricos nacionales.

10.4 Señora Directora General: desde la creación de la UNESCO, sus Estados Miembros han asumido la obligación de colaborar en la realización de sus nobles propósitos. Rendimos ahora tributo a los esfuerzos para alcanzar tan altos fines y nos aprestamos a participar en un postergado ejercicio de reflexión sobre el futuro de la Organización y a renovar una voluntad política común que permita cumplir con el mandato con el que la Organización fue originalmente creada. A los desafíos del rezago educativo, el analfabetismo, la destrucción, la ruptura del orden internacional y la intolerancia que

llevaron a la comunidad de naciones a fundar la UNESCO se suman los retos de las crecientes disparidades sociales y económicas entre y dentro de los países, las nuevas formas de extremismo y violencia, los riesgos del cambio climático, la brecha digital y tecnológica, y la definición del papel estratégico que debe desempeñar la ciencia en la nueva sociedad de la información. Lo que está claro, estimados colegas, más que nunca, es que ningún problema específico de la UNESCO puede resolverse si no se sitúa en el conjunto de la problemática global. Y hoy en día el reto central es alcanzar una colaboración efectiva de sus Estados Miembros.

10.5 El Consejo Ejecutivo atiende una abultada agenda de trabajo que refleja la complejidad de su mandato y las demandas acumuladas para su intervención. Se ha buscado disminuir los gastos generales, y más aún ahora, en un contexto financiero adverso. De tal manera, la eficiencia de la acción y la concentración del programa han primado sobre la eficacia del desempeño y el cumplimiento cabal de sus mandatos. Los recursos puestos a su disposición han sido ciertamente limitados, y la crisis financiera consiguiente ha puesto en evidencia la difícil encrucijada en que se encuentra actualmente la UNESCO. Es importante restaurar el papel innovador que caracterizó a la Organización desde su fundación, merced a su vocación universal y su visión integral para atender los problemas sociales y económicos. La UNESCO ha visto disminuida su capacidad para atender numerosas tareas por la falta de recursos, y depende cada vez más de la disponibilidad de fondos extrapresupuestarios para la ejecución de su programa. Muchas de las acciones iniciadas por su parte no darán sus frutos sino después de varios años de esfuerzos coordinados. Por ello, la concentración del programa no debe conducirnos a un abandono de responsabilidades, ni tampoco hacernos sacrificar esos resultados que, precisamente por lentos, pero también ambiciosos, son los que permitirán seguir construyendo este edificio de paz y solidaridad que la comunidad internacional nos demanda.

10.6 El Consejo Ejecutivo deberá considerar en esta reunión la propuesta de creación del Premio UNESCO-UNAM "Jaime Torres Bodet" de Ciencias Sociales, Humanidades y Artes con base en la Estrategia global revisada para los premios UNESCO. La Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) es una institución internacionalmente reconocida que comparte plenamente con la UNESCO los fines a los que deben aspirar la educación y el avance de las ciencias. Muchas gracias.

(10.1) **Mr Muñoz Ledo (Mexico) *in extenso***  
(*translation from the Spanish*):

Madam Director-General, Mr President of the General Conference, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, distinguished members of the Executive Board, in a few days' time UNESCO begins the celebrations of the seventieth anniversary of its establishment, with a tribute to Nelson Mandela, tireless advocate for justice, independence and equality for all people. We have welcomed the announcement of the Nobel Peace Prize award to two committed defenders of education as a human right and of access to education for all. This award reminds us of the critical importance of education as a prerequisite to achieving lasting peace.

(10.2) We are pleased to see the Director-General's commitment to establishing a new humanism and increasing UNESCO's presence in the world to fulfil

the Organization's traditional tasks and tackle contemporary phenomena such as preventing youth violence, providing educational assistance to internally displaced persons and refugees and cooperating with countries that are emerging from conflicts and rehabilitating their educational and cultural institutions.

(10.3) The Mexican Government appreciates UNESCO's commitment to education reform and recognizes its support for domestic efforts to build institutional capacity and harness new technologies for teaching. We value its support for the safeguarding of our heritage sites and its collaboration in the efficient management of national water resources.

(10.4) Madam Director-General, since the creation of UNESCO, its Member States have assumed the obligation to contribute to the realization of its noble purpose. We now pay tribute to the efforts to reach that high purpose and we are preparing to participate in a deferred period of reflection on the future of the Organization and to renew a common political will to fulfil the mandate for which the Organization was originally established. In addition to the challenges of the education gap, illiteracy, destruction, the breakdown in international order and intolerance that led the community of nations to establish UNESCO, are the challenges of growing social and economic disparities between and within countries, new forms of extremism and violence, the risks of climate change, the digital and technological divide and defining the strategic role to be played by science in the new information society. What is clear, ladies and gentlemen, more than ever, is that no specific problem at UNESCO may be resolved if it is not addressed holistically. Today, the main challenge is to achieve the effective collaboration of the Organization's Member States.

(10.5) The Executive Board has a heavy agenda that reflects the complexity of its mandate and the cumulative demands for its support. It has sought to reduce its operating costs, even more so now, in an adverse financial environment. Efficiency of action and programme concentration have thus taken precedence over performance effectiveness and complete fulfilment of its mandates. The resources made available have certainly been limited and the ensuing financial crisis has highlighted the difficult crossroads currently facing UNESCO. It is important to restore the innovative role that has characterized the Organization since its inception, through its universal vocation and comprehensive vision in addressing social and economic problems. UNESCO's ability to undertake numerous tasks has diminished, owing to the lack of resources, and the Organization depends increasingly on the availability of extrabudgetary funds for the implementation of its programme. Many of the activities initiated by the Organization will not bear fruit before several years of coordinated efforts. Therefore, programme concentration should not lead to the shirking of responsibilities, nor make us sacrifice results which – precisely because they take time but also are ambitious – will help us continue to construct the defences of peace and solidarity as demanded by the international community.

(10.6) The Executive Board shall consider in this meeting the proposal to establish the UNESCO-UNAM Jaime Torres Bodet Prize in Social Sciences

on the basis of the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes. The National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) is an internationally recognized institution that fully shares UNESCO's purpose through education and scientific progress. Thank you very much.

11.1 **M. Monji** (Japon) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, chers collègues, je souhaite débiter mon discours en faisant référence à l'idéal fondateur de cette Organisation, la paix, un mot qu'il est plus que jamais important de garder présent à l'esprit dans un monde où règnent l'insécurité, l'instabilité et l'incertitude ; un monde où la phrase « La plume est plus forte que l'épée » prononcée par Malala Yousafzai, qui vient de se voir attribuer le prix Nobel de la paix, prend une résonance toute particulière face aux extrémistes qui veulent éradiquer les livres et les stylos. Le Japon est pleinement convaincu de l'importance de l'éducation. Laissez-moi, à cet égard, citer les mots de notre Premier Ministre, Shinzo Abe, qui a déclaré en septembre dernier, devant l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, que « le Japon s'engage à éliminer la culture de la guerre de l'esprit des hommes ». Il est également important de rappeler le rôle primordial joué par l'éducation dans la construction d'une société durable. Nous devons être conscients que c'est grâce à l'éducation que nous montrerons aux générations futures le chemin du développement durable. C'est sur la base de cette forte conviction que le Japon coorganisera en novembre prochain, à Aichi-Nagoya et Okayama, la Conférence mondiale de l'UNESCO sur l'éducation pour le développement durable (EDD). Cette conférence examinera la feuille de route visant à mettre en œuvre le Programme d'action global pour l'EDD et adoptera la Déclaration d'Aichi-Nagoya. Au nom du Gouvernement japonais, je tiens à remercier les États membres qui participeront à cette conférence, au niveau ministériel pour plus de 90 d'entre eux, et à réaffirmer notre volonté d'œuvrer pour la pleine réussite de cet événement.

*(L'orateur poursuit en anglais)*

11.2 Mr Chair, now I would like to touch upon three cross-cutting issues. First, while fully appreciating the active roles played by UNESCO, Japan encourages UNESCO to continue to play a bridging role to ensure consistency between the post-2015 development agenda and the post-2015 education agenda. Japan also acknowledges the important role of culture, as well as education and science, in sustainable development, including in the area of disaster risk reduction.

11.3 Second, Japan attaches great importance to the empowerment of women under Prime Minister Abe's initiative to create "a society in which women shine." In this regard, Japan strongly supports UNESCO's Priority Gender Equality Action Plan.

11.4 Third, Japan strongly supports Global Priority Africa. Japan welcomes UNESCO's further engagement in areas of its comparative advantage, such as education, science and technology, and water management. Japan continues to contribute in these areas through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process.

11.5 Mr Chair, I now turn to the programmes. In the area of science, I would like to draw your attention to the spreading use of LED bulbs which is increasing in a revolutionary way the efficiency of the world's lighting

electricity consumption, not because my fellow countrymen have just won a Nobel Prize for its basic invention, but because it tells us how science can contribute to sustainable development. With this in mind, Japan reiterates its strong support for the concept of "sustainability science". UNESCO should also strengthen programmes in areas of its comparative advantage, including water, oceanology, bioethics and management of social transformations. In this regard, Japan has effectively contributed to UNESCO's programmes, financially and through its institutes or experts, in such areas as flood risk management and the tsunami warning system.

11.6 In the field of culture, Japan welcomes UNESCO's active engagement in implementation of the cultural conventions. Japan will continue its contribution in the area, including extrabudgetary support for the conservation of cultural heritage. Regarding the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the States Parties need to take up such issues as increased transparency in the nomination process, enhanced dialogue between advisory bodies and the submitting States, and the introduction of an evaluation system which accommodates cultural diversity.

11.7 Finally, I would like to comment on finance and administration. As a strong supporter of Ms Bokova's reform efforts, Japan highly commends the Director-General's strong leadership in implementing the staff redeployment plan and cost savings. For document 38 C/5, the introduction of results-based management must be accompanied by substantive improvement of the budget planning process and its techniques. Reforms to further improve its efficiency and structure should also be undertaken by top management. Lastly, Japan urges the Secretariat to develop a resource mobilization strategy with funding targets and priority programmes for each expected result. In this session of the Executive Board, we look forward to fruitful discussions to ensure that each programme will be managed efficiently and effectively, thus enabling UNESCO to fulfil its mandate in the international community. Thank you for your attention.

12.1 **Mr Veer** (Netherlands) *in extenso*:

The Netherlands contributes in many ways to peace, security and democracy in the world. Although growing tensions and violence could turn us easily into pessimists, we still believe in the optimistic message and purpose of UNESCO, to "contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture", because we still believe that "it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed".

12.2 In the coming days, this Executive Board will discuss many important issues, and one of these is the budget orientation debate. The Netherlands and many other Member States believe that the budget does not need to grow and plead for zero nominal growth, or "ZNG", one of the most popular abbreviations these days. The Director-General has presented three scenarios, but the obvious message is that UNESCO needs more money, needs a "plus". The Secretariat has put a lot of effort and creativity into explaining to Member States that without this "plus" UNESCO cannot live up to expectations and will lose its leadership.

12.3 I also sense an underlying message that Member States that refuse to give this extra money are undermining the work of UNESCO. The Netherlands rejects this idea, because we, like many other Member

States that ask for a ZNG budget, are strong supporters of UNESCO and are contributing more on a voluntary basis than through the regular budget. More important, I believe this argument could be dangerous for the credibility of UNESCO, because it can be easily reversed and presented as if the future of UNESCO, its leadership in the global development of education, science, culture and communication, would depend on some \$6 to 7 million more or less a year.

12.4 Maybe too many big words are used in this debate, which to my mind, is in the end about management, strategy maybe, not about purpose. I wish the Secretariat had put the same effort and creativity into presenting a ZNG budget. We do not ask the Secretariat to "do more with less", we ask it to focus, to do maybe less, but to do it well or even better. We think it is possible without asking for a "plus", because we have done the same thing in our own countries where very severe budget cuts forced governments to focus, to scale down, but still do what our citizens expect us to do. To be fair in these matters, I also have to address Member States. Focusing on the core purpose of UNESCO needs a joint effort.

12.5 I would like to point here to one the most successful and important programmes of UNESCO, the cultural conventions. More than 1,000 sites on the World Heritage List is a huge success, but the fact that the Secretariat is overloaded with work puts the whole project at risk. We need to protect and develop sustainable management, in order to preserve heritage for future generations; the List, or getting on the List, is not an end in itself.

12.6 To conclude, I would like to come back to "the defences of peace" UNESCO has been building now for almost 70 years. The first major contribution was UNESCO's decisive input to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Since then human rights have become very prominent within the United Nations, but often seem to have receded into the background within UNESCO. But I ask you, how can you promote education, science, culture and communication as "the defences of peace" without human rights? I do not think we can.

12.7 Everything UNESCO does is about equality, non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, transparency. In the end, in my view, it is always about the empowerment of people so they know their rights and also respect the rights of others. These are "the defences of peace". Maybe we need to revive and update, after 70 years, our original purpose to confront the threats to peace and security in the twenty-first century. This I think will help to restore UNESCO's leadership. Thank you for your attention.

١٣،١ السيد النعيمي (الإمارات العربية المتحدة) *النص الكامل*:  
السيدات والسادة الكرام، السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته. تتعقد هذه الدورة من المجلس التنفيذي عشية استحقاقات كبرى لمنظمتنا تتمثل في دخولنا بعد شهرين في عام جديد هو محطة مفصلية للعديد من البرامج ذات الأولوية والخصوصية، مثل الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية المتفق عليها دولياً، إضافة إلى الخطة الإنمائية لما بعد هذا العام المفصلي، وهي الركيزة التي تستند إليها الاهتمامات والهجوم الكبرى لليونسكو، خصوصاً استراتيجيتها المتوسطة الأجل. وفي صميمها، يتموضع القضاء على الفقر وتحقيق التنمية المستدامة. وتندرج تحت هذا العنوان جدلية "الثقافة والابتكار في الخطة الإنمائية لفترة ما بعد عام ٢٠١٥"، وما تنطوي عليه من مكونات ومقومات العلم، والتعليم والمعلومات، والاتصال، وصولاً إلى الاستدامة وحقوق الإنسان. كما أننا نستعد لمقاربة عصب برامج اليونسكو وصدارة ورشها الحضارية - الإنسانية، أعني معادلة "التعليم من أجل التنمية المستدامة"، في مؤتمر مدينة ناغويا

(NAGOYA) اليابانية، بين ١٠ و ١٢ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر المقبل. وهذه الصيغة الخلاقة تُكسب منظمتنا قيمة مضافة. ولا بدّ من تجنيد طاقات وكفاءات وخبرات من أجل تطبيقها الميداني الناجح والناجع، خصوصاً على مستوى إدخال موضوعات ومقرّرات جديدة في مناهجنا التربوية – التعليمية. وما يدعو إلى التفاؤل باحتمالات إحداث هذه النقلة النوعية في التعليم هو وجود وعي عام وشامل بأهمية هذه الموضوعات التي تُشكّل تحدياً لا يستهان به في صيرورة الارتقاء بمجتمعاتنا إلى مستويات أرقى.

١٣،٢ حضرة السيّدات والسادة، أيها الحضور الكريم، إننا نتهب موضوعات وملقّات هذه الدورة التي أعتبرها بمثابة الحديقة الخلفية المؤدّية مباشرة إلى استحقاقات عام ٢٠١٥، على مستوى منظومة الأمم المتحدة برمتها، وفي طلبتها منظّمة اليونسكو التي سوف نعكف، مرّة جديدة، على إعادة تعريف دورها، في ضوء الثوابت والمتغيّرات، وإقامة رابط انصهاري وليس فاصلاً انشطارياً بينها. وتكثيف الثوابت أعطى اليونسكو هويّتها غير القابلة للاختزال، وجعل دولنا وحكوماتنا تراهن عليها كرافعة للتطوير والتغيير من ضمن خط معرّف صاغه الآباء المؤسّسون، وهو يتواصل حتى الآن وسوف يستمرّ مستقبلاً لأنّه بمثابة الخميرة أو الضمير. وحكومتنا تمتصّك بهذا الدور وبمجه الأُسس وتراهن على تفعيل آليات الأداء والنزول إلى الميدان لبث ديناميّة تفاعليّة تحقّف من غائلة البؤس الإنساني وتُطلق التواصل والتنوّع والتعدّية بين الجماعات وفي المجتمعات كسبيل للخروج إلى مساحة المشترك الثقافي كرافعة أنثروبولوجية للزّقي والارتقاء. فنغادر عندئذ كهوف العصبية، وفلاع الإيديولوجيات الحديدية، والادّعاءات الكونوية الساذجة، وبؤر الخصوصيات المتوتّرة، إلى فضاء الإنسانيّة الواسع، كما جاء في كتاب "القيم إلى أين؟" الذي أصدرته اليونسكو عام ٢٠٠٤. وهذا يقودني بالطبع إلى موضوع "ثقافة السلام" الذي أدرجه في مرتبة متقدّمة من الأولويات البراهجية للمرحلة القادمة.

١٣،٣ وفي منطقتنا العربية حيث نواجه منعطفات وجودية في غاية الصعوبة، كم نحن في حاجة إلى ثقافة التسامح وقبول الاختلاف والانفتاح على التنوّع والتعدّية والحفاظ على الأصول والحدود والهوية. والمثير أنّ ثقافتنا الشرقيّة تختزن هذه القيم والرؤى، فضلاً عن الإرث الإنساني الذي يعود تاريخه إلى آلاف السنين، منذ أن وضع حمورابي شرائعه. ولكن العنف والإرهاب اللذين ليسا من شيم شعوبنا ولا من قيمها، يحجبان مؤقّتاً هذه الإنسانيّة التي تحدّثت عنها مطوّلاً السيّد بوكوفا في مداخلات سابقة. ولا بدّ لمنظّمة اليونسكو من أن تلاقينا في الطريق المؤدّي إلى إعادة الاعتبار إلى حقائق فلسفتنا وحكم العقل والمنطق والرّهان على انتصار القيم المسكوتية ومجتمعات المعرفة، وثقافة الحرّيّة والحوار واحترام الآخر.

١٣،٤ حضرات السيّدات والسادة، لا أغالي إذا قُلّت إن دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة أيقونة اعتدال ووسطية. وفي مدرستها تعلّمنا كيف ننصّد للعنف والتطرّف بالعلم، والتعليم، والتربية، والتنمية، والمعرفة، والاقتصاد. وتحرص حكومتنا على فضّ النزاعات ومدّ يد العون إلى المتضرّرين منها. وتكافح للقضاء على الفقر، وتنصر المظلومين، وتجهّد لصون هويّة الجماعات والمجتمعات كبديل من سياسات الغيب والغيوبية. ولهذا الأسباب الفلسفية العميقة، تتناغم دولتنا مع اليونسكو، وتشاطر اهتماماتها الكونوية. ولذلك نحبّ بما إلى حماية مواقع التراث الديني والثقافي في القدس القديمة ومنع مسخها وتحويلها. ونعوّل عليها لاسترجاع ما تمّ نهبه من آثار العراق وسورية، والحفاظ على ما بقي من متاحف في هذين البلدين. كما أنّنا نراهن على تقديم دعم متواصل إلى المؤسسات التعليميّة في الأراضي المحتلّة وإلى المنظومتين التربويتين في كلّ من سورية والعراق، وتحجيد الإعلاميين الذين سدّد بعضهم ضريبة الحياة بفعل احتدام الظروف وضراوتها.

١٣،٥ وفي النهاية، أجدّد ثقة دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة في اليونسكو ودورها ورسالتها في عالم مضطرب تتحكّم فيه المصالح الضارية أحياناً على حساب حقوق الناس الطيبين. ونذكر أنّ المهتمّات الملقاة على عاتق المنظّمة الدوليّة جسيمة وصعبة. لكننا نؤمن بقدرتها على تجاوز الصعاب بوصفها خزناً للطاقات والكفاءات والإرادات الطيبة. ولذلك نبدي تفاؤلاً لا محدوداً بمجهد الدورة التي نرى فيها منصّة لصوغ القواسم المشتركة. وشكراً على حسن إصغائكم.

(13.1) **Mr Alneaimi** (United Arab Emirates)  
*in extenso (translation from the Arabic):*

Ladies and gentlemen, peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you. This session of the Executive Board is being held on the eve of enormous demands upon our Organization, as we enter upon a new year in a couple of months' time. It is a landmark moment for many priority and special programmes, such the internationally-agreed Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda, which is the foundation upon which UNESCO's main endeavours and concerns are based, particularly the Medium-Term Strategy. Essentially, it is focused on eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development. Included under its heading is "Culture and innovation in the post-2015 development agenda", which embraces the sciences, education, information and communication in the service of sustainability and human rights. Furthermore, we will be ready to address core UNESCO programmes at the civilizational-humanitarian workshop, by which I mean the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development to be held in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan (10-12 November 2014). This creative formulation will bring added value to our Organization. However, energies, capacities and expertise will have to be mobilized to apply it successfully and effectively in the field, especially when it comes to incorporating new subjects and programmes in our educational curricula. What makes us optimistic about being able to bring about this qualitative transformation in education is the existence of widespread public awareness of the importance of these subjects, which represent a not insignificant challenge to the development and advancement of our societies to the highest levels.

(13.2) Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished participants, this session's topics and issues are momentous but merely the prelude to the demands of 2015 across the United Nations system as a whole, at the forefront of which will be UNESCO. Once more, we shall be intent on redefining the Organization's role in the light of constants and variables, and establishing a bond of fusion not fission with other United Nations bodies. The strengthening of constants has given UNESCO an identity that cannot be diminished and made our States and Governments dependent upon it as a lever for development and change within an epistemic framework formulated by the founding fathers which has continued until now and shall continue into the future because it is tantamount to the yeast, or the conscience. My Government upholds this role and these principles. It pledges to promote mechanisms of performance and to enter into the field to foster an interactive dynamic that will mitigate the destructiveness of human despair and give rein to communication, diversity and plurality among groups and in communities as a means of arriving at a common cultural space and act as an anthropological lever for progress and advancement. Then shall we leave behind the caverns of fanaticism, the citadels of inflexible ideology, simplistic universal assumptions and the depths of strained exceptionalism for the wide open space of humanity, as stated in the UNESCO publication, *The Future of Values* (2004). This, of course, leads us on to the subject of the culture of peace, which I would include at the top of the list of programme priorities in the coming phase.



(13.3) We in the Arab region are facing existential turning-points that will be difficult in the extreme. We need a culture of tolerance and acceptance of difference, of openness to diversity and plurality, of safeguarding identity and roots. And yet our eastern culture possesses these values and visions in abundance, quite apart from the common humanist legacy, whose history goes back thousands of years to the Code of Hammurabi. However, violence and terror, which have no place among the character traits or values of our peoples, have temporarily eclipsed this humanism, of which Ms Bokova spoke at length in her earlier statement. UNESCO must meet us on the road to reconsideration of the truths of our philosophy, the rule of reason and logic, and wager on the triumph of ecumenical values, knowledge societies, a culture of freedom and dialogue and respect for others.

(13.4) Ladies and gentlemen, I do not exaggerate when I say that the United Arab Emirates is an icon of moderation and temperance, from which we can learn how to confront violence and extremism with science, education, development, knowledge and economics. Our Government is anxious to solve disputes and extend a helping hand to the victims. It is engaged in the struggle to eradicate poverty and defend the oppressed and is at pains to safeguard the identity of different groups and communities as an alternative to policies of absence and indifference. For these profound philosophical reasons, our country is in harmony with UNESCO and shares its universal concerns. As such, we call upon UNESCO to protect the sites of religious and cultural heritage in the Old City of Jerusalem and prevent them from being transformed and Judaized. We rely upon UNESCO to recover the plundered antiquities of Iraq and Syria and to preserve what is left of the museums in these two countries. We pledge to continue providing support for educational institutions in the Occupied Territories and the educational systems in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq, and to safeguard the neutrality of journalists, some of whom have paid with their lives under conditions of savagery and ferocity.

(13.5) In conclusion, I reaffirm the United Arab Emirates' confidence in the role and mission of UNESCO in an unsettled world, where the interests of savagery sometimes take precedence over the rights of good people. We know that the responsibilities of UNESCO are weighty and difficult but yet we believe in its capacity as a storehouse of energy, ability and goodwill to overcome these difficulties. Accordingly, we express unbounded optimism in its role, which we believe to be a platform for formulating shared commonalities. Thank you for your attention.

14.1 **Sra. Fraxas** (República Dominicana) *in extenso*:

Señor Presidente del Consejo Ejecutivo, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, señora Directora General, excelencias, estimadas y estimados colegas y amigos: ante todo queremos expresar nuestro júbilo por el otorgamiento del Premio Nobel de la Paz a la joven Malala Yousafzai, del Pakistán y Kailash Satyarthi, de la India. En estos momentos de incertidumbre, de conflictos mundiales, de tragedias humanas, este premio nos alienta con optimismo como un símbolo del respeto de los derechos humanos. Educar para la paz es una obra de tal magnitud que la UNESCO no debe verse como un costo superfluo, sino como una inversión en beneficio de toda la humanidad.

14.2 ¿De qué estará hecho el mañana?, se interrogaba Victor Hugo en uno de sus poemas de "Los cantos del crepúsculo". En estos momentos dramáticos, la UNESCO no debe ceder al pesimismo. Nuestro mañana cercano son los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible de la agenda para el desarrollo después de 2015. Durante la pasada reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo decidimos empezar, bajo su liderazgo, señor Presidente, una serie de debates invitando a personalidades que nos orientaran en nuestra toma de decisiones. La señora Amina J. Mohamed, Asesora Especial sobre la Planificación del Desarrollo después de 2015, nos recordó que la agenda para el desarrollo después de 2015 es una ocasión histórica. La UNESCO tiene que aprovechar esta ocasión histórica, y nosotros, Estados Miembros, tenemos una responsabilidad para garantizar que esta Organización sea líder en el campo de la educación, una educación de calidad inclusiva para toda la vida.

14.3 La República Dominicana quiere reafirmar la importancia de la cultura para el desarrollo sostenible, tal como fue subrayado en el Foro mundial de la UNESCO sobre la cultura y las industrias culturales celebrado en Florencia. Pero también está claro que la ciencia, la comunicación y la información juegan un rol importante como "shapers" y "drivers" del desarrollo sostenible. Por eso la República Dominicana saluda los esfuerzos realizados por la Directora General y la Secretaría para defender nuestras temáticas en el seno de las Naciones Unidas, y, como lo expresa el discurso del GRULAC, que suscribimos en su totalidad, como Estados Miembros debemos asumir nuestra responsabilidad defendiendo esos objetivos dentro del sistema de las Naciones Unidas.

14.4 El mañana, queridos colegas, estará hecho de lo que esta Organización sea capaz de lograr cumpliendo su rol de laboratorio de ideas en la búsqueda de respuestas innovadoras. Por ello agradecemos a la Secretaría la calidad del documento 195 EX/5 y constatamos con satisfacción que en él se ha tenido en cuenta el punto 30 del orden del día de la 194ª reunión del Consejo, relativo a la función de la prospectiva. Sin embargo, presentamos ahora un proyecto de decisión con miras a crear mecanismos más concretos para que la evaluación y la prospectiva estén integradas en la programación.

14.5 Deseamos aplaudir el excelente trabajo del Grupo Preparatorio y el informe que integró la propuesta de los Países Bajos y la Secretaría. Abogamos por una implicación activa de la UNESCO en el seguimiento de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional sobre los Pequeños Estados Insulares en Desarrollo celebrada en Samoa y solicitamos que la UNESCO siga apoyando las necesidades de esos Estados en todas sus esferas de competencia. La República Dominicana tiene la voluntad de implicarse activamente en esta temática y está haciendo lo necesario para garantizar una reunión de seguimiento de las decisiones adoptadas en Samoa para las islas del Caribe. Mi país está dando también pasos para organizar durante 2015 una serie de encuentros regionales que nos permitan fortalecer las posiciones de la UNESCO y el debate en su seno sobre el cambio climático, la gobernanza de Internet, la libertad de expresión y el rol normativo de la Organización, así como sobre las ciencias sociales en la preparación del Foro Mundial de Ciencias Sociales de Durban.

14.6 Para concluir, señor Presidente, señora Directora General, estimados amigos: ¿de qué estará hecho el mañana? El mañana estará hecho de nuestra capacidad de trabajar juntos para que la UNESCO siga siendo luz en

favor de la paz y el respeto de la dignidad humana. Muchas gracias.

(14.1) **Ms Fraxas** (Dominican Republic) *in extenso* (translation from the Spanish):

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, dear colleagues and friends: first of all we would like to express our joy at the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the young Malala Yousafzai from Pakistan and Kailash Satyarthi from India. In these times of uncertainty, global conflict and human tragedy, this prize fills us with optimism as a symbol of respect for human rights. Education for peace is such an important undertaking that UNESCO should view it as an investment for humanity as a whole rather than as a superfluous expense.

(14.2) "From what will tomorrow be made?" asked Victor Hugo in one of the poems in his collection "Songs of Twilight". In these eventful times, UNESCO must not succumb to pessimism. Our near future involves the sustainable development goals of the post-2015 development agenda. At the last meeting of the Executive Board we decided to begin, under your leadership, Mr Chair, a series of debates involving persons who could guide us with our decisions. Ms Amina J. Mohammed, Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning, reminded us that the post-2015 development agenda is a historic occasion. UNESCO must take advantage of this historic opportunity, and we, the Member States, are responsible for ensuring that this Organization is a leader in the field of education, namely, high-quality, inclusive education for life.

(14.3) The Dominican Republic wishes to reiterate the importance of culture for sustainable development, as was highlighted at the UNESCO World Forum on Culture and the Cultural Industries which took place in Florence. However, it is also clear that science, communication and information play an important role as shapers and drivers of sustainable development. The Dominican Republic therefore appreciates the efforts of the Director-General and the Secretariat in promoting these topics at the United Nations and, as was expressed in the statement by the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC), which we fully endorse, as Member States we must accept our responsibility to promote these objectives in the wider United Nations system.

(14.4) Dear colleagues, tomorrow will be made from what this Organization is able to achieve, fulfilling its role as a laboratory of ideas in the search for innovative solutions. We therefore thank the Secretariat for the quality of document 195 EX/5 and we are pleased to note that it has addressed item 30 of the agenda of the 194th session of the Board, regarding the role of foresight. However, we are now submitting a draft decision for the creation of more specific mechanisms to integrate foresight and evaluation into the programming.

(14.5) We would like to commend the work of the Preparatory Group and the report, which integrated the proposal of the Netherlands and the Secretariat. We support the active participation of UNESCO in the follow-up to the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, which was held in Samoa, and we call on UNESCO to continue to

support the needs of these States in all its spheres of competence. The Dominican Republic would like to be actively involved in this matter and is doing its utmost to organize a follow-up meeting for the Caribbean islands on the decisions adopted in Samoa. My country is also taking steps to organize a series of regional meetings in 2015 that will strengthen UNESCO's position and its discussions on climate change, Internet governance, freedom of expression and the Organization's standard-setting role, and also the debate on social sciences in preparation for the World Social Science Forum in Durban.

(14.6) In conclusion, Mr Chair, Madam Director-General, dear friends, from what will tomorrow be made? Tomorrow will be made from our capacity to work together so that UNESCO may continue to be a leading light for peace and respect for human dignity. Thank you very much.

15.1 **Mr Lee** (Republic of Korea) *in extenso*:

Thank you, Mr Chair. At the outset, I note with satisfaction that the Secretariat has successfully managed the biggest challenges in this biennium by overcoming substantial budgetary shortfalls with limited resources and securing a leading role in the post-2015 development agenda within the United Nations system. I would also like to express my appreciation for the Secretariat's efforts to strengthen the programmatic focus and ensure UNESCO's competitiveness in the face of financial restraints.

15.2 In particular, I would like to highlight the Secretariat's work to smoothly conduct the restructuring and redeployment process, which was not an easy task, and to implement its programmes in an effective manner. I think this shows that UNESCO is fully capable of turning this crisis into an opportunity to reduce costs and improve its efficiency across the Organization.

15.3 However, despite such efforts, I must say that there still exist areas of improvement such as lack of budget discipline and inefficiency. It is crucial that UNESCO continue to make rigorous efforts to reform itself into a more effective, focused and competent organization. In this respect, the discussions on the preparation for document 38 C/5 should go hand in hand with further reform efforts to enhance efficiency and transparency across all areas of UNESCO. The possibility of reviewing the current practice of having two different budget plans, the official budget (C/5) and the actual expenditure plan, should also be considered.

15.4 Let me now briefly touch upon some of the major programmes. I welcome the fact that the areas of competence of UNESCO, such as education and science, are substantially reflected in the outcome document of the United Nations Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals. I commend the Secretariat for its active engagement in the post-2015 development agenda processes at the international, regional and national level. I would especially like to note that education is set out as a stand-alone goal of the OWG document, and education goals are relatively well aligned with the overarching goals and targets of the Muscat Agreement adopted at the Global Education for All Meeting in Oman last June. In addition, I highly appreciate that the OWG document underlines the importance of content-focused approaches, and reflects global citizenship education as one of the targets. The Korean Government will continue to play an active role in promoting global citizenship education, which is one of the

three major priorities of the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Education First Initiative (GEFI) and also a strategic objective for education in document 37 C/5.

15.5 In this context, I would like to mention that the Republic of Korea joined the Champion Countries for the Global Education First Initiative (GEFI) on the occasion of the GEFI high-level meeting held last September at the United Nations, where Madam President Park Geun-hye of the Republic of Korea attended and reaffirmed her support for this initiative.

15.6 I also would like to take this opportunity to emphasize the importance of the World Education Forum to be held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, in May 2015. The Forum will be instrumental in elaborating the current debate on education, confirming the agreed position among Member States and ensuring the alignment of the Forum's outcome with the post-2015 development agenda to be adopted at the United Nations General Assembly next year. In this regard, I ask for all Member States' participation and support for this event. Moreover, I hope that sufficient consultations between Member States and the Secretariat will take place in order to provide a fruitful outcome to the drafting of the framework for action to be adopted at the Forum.

15.7 As for natural science, I appreciate that the OWG document highlights the areas of competence of UNESCO such as water, oceans and biodiversity. Especially, it is worth noting that the Organization's visions for water security, such as universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation, integrated water resources and quality management, and water risk management are fully reflected in the proposed goal on water and the accompanying targets of the document. In this sense, I hope that UNESCO will fully share its experience and know-how in the fields of water security and water and sustainability at the seventh World Water Forum to be held in the Republic of Korea in April 2015. The Forum will be a platform where the water community and decision-makers from all regions of the world can work together to find joint solutions and address the current challenges in the thematic, political and science-technology processes. In view of this, two ministerial-level preparatory committee meetings (PrepComs) for this Forum will be held at UNESCO in December 2014 and February 2015 to discuss the draft ministerial declaration, which will be the major outcome of the Forum, as well as the overall preparation for the event. I would like to ask for Member States' active participation in these meetings. Thank you.

#### 16.1 **M. Sita-N'sadisi** (Angola) *in extenso* :

Excellences, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les Ambassadeurs, Mesdames et Messieurs, en ce début de la 195<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif, il nous vient d'abord à l'esprit le scénario dramatique qui se joue chaque jour depuis maintenant près de huit mois dans quelques pays ouest-africains confrontés aux effets du virus Ebola, un des virus les plus contagieux et mortels pour les êtres humains. Avec un taux de mortalité approchant les 70 %, il a dès à présent coûté la vie à plus de 4 500 personnes. Les risques de propagation de cette épidémie au-delà des frontières des pays déjà affectés étant très importants et ses conséquences étant susceptibles de perturber gravement les économies nationales, le Groupe Afrique à l'UNESCO tient à relayer les appels des groupes humanitaires sur le terrain et des organisations internationales, parmi lesquelles l'UNESCO,

qui plaident pour une prise de conscience élevée au niveau international quant à la gravité de la situation, ainsi que pour la création d'une chaîne d'interventions de solidarité rapides et efficaces sur le plan médical, logistique et financier. Nous saluons ici le grand geste du Gouvernement de la Guinée équatoriale, qui a annoncé un don de 2 millions de dollars des États-Unis à l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS) en faveur des travaux de recherche scientifique sur Ebola. Par ailleurs, nous soutenons pleinement la Déclaration conjointe relative à l'épidémie du virus Ebola faite par le Comité international de bioéthique (CIB) et le Comité intergouvernemental de bioéthique (CIGB), le 10 septembre dernier au Siège de l'UNESCO.

16.2 Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, la seconde édition du Prix international UNESCO-Guinée équatoriale pour la recherche en sciences de la vie, qui a récompensé à Malabo, le 15 septembre, les travaux de recherche de trois lauréats, à savoir les professeurs Hossein Baharvand (République islamique d'Iran) et André Bationo (Burkina Faso) et l'Institut de médecine tropicale de Humboldt (Université du Pérou), en présence de plusieurs chefs d'État et de gouvernement, de la Directrice générale de l'UNESCO et de bien d'autres personnalités éminentes du monde scientifique, parmi lesquelles le professeur Luc Montagnier qui découvrit le virus du VIH/SIDA, a démontré toute la pertinence de sa contribution au progrès scientifique mondial et au bien-être des populations. Ce prix mérite d'être reconnu et nous plaidons pour qu'il soit décerné régulièrement aux chercheurs et aux organisations scientifiques les plus méritants. Dans un contexte où l'on assiste un peu partout à la montée du terrorisme international, à la recrudescence des extrémismes, notamment ethniques et religieux, et à tant d'autres comportements irrespectueux de la dignité de l'être humain et de la vie, nous souhaiterions évoquer le caractère symbolique de l'acte commémoratif des 25 ans de l'adoption du concept de la culture de la paix, qui s'est tenu à Yamoussoukro (Côte d'Ivoire) du 21 au 23 septembre sous le thème « La paix dans l'esprit des hommes et des femmes », en tant qu'initiative conjointe de l'UNESCO et de la Fondation Félix Houphouët-Boigny pour la recherche de la paix. La manifestation a été l'occasion de réaffirmer le droit des peuples à la paix. On retiendra surtout la « Déclaration de Yamoussoukro + 25 » dans laquelle il est rappelé, entre autres, que « toutes formes d'exclusion sociale ou économique, toutes formes de discriminations fondées sur la race, la religion, le sexe, la culture ou le statut socioéconomique sont l'expression d'une culture de la guerre et de la violence qui doivent être dépassées et canalisées vers des transformations socioéconomiques positives et non violentes ». Pour clore ce paragraphe consacré aux événements ayant marqué l'Afrique depuis la 194<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif, il y a lieu de mentionner que le Groupe Afrique se réjouit de l'octroi du prix Nobel de la paix 2014 à la jeune Malala Yousafzai et à M. Kailash Satyarthi, un hommage rendu à leur engagement exceptionnel pour l'éducation en tant que droit humain fondamental pour tous. Nous tenons à remercier l'UNESCO pour la très belle célébration du 20<sup>e</sup> anniversaire du projet « La route de l'esclave », qui a eu lieu le 20 septembre dernier au Siège et qui a mis en exergue l'importance de ce projet ainsi que de celui de l'Histoire générale de l'Afrique, les deux projets devant jouer un rôle crucial dans la Décennie internationale des personnes d'ascendance africaine (2015-2024) qui sera lancée en janvier 2015 par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. La Directrice générale voudra bien en tenir compte pour que l'UNESCO, les États membres, les

partenaires de l'ONU et les organisations de la société civile y apportent une contribution significative. Par ailleurs, il y a lieu de saluer l'île Maurice pour son projet international « La route des travailleurs engagés », une initiative qui vient compléter le projet « La route de l'esclave » et qui recueillera, nous l'espérons, l'adhésion de tous.

16.3 Le Groupe Afrique est vivement préoccupé par le nombre élevé de pays qui n'atteindront certainement pas les objectifs de l'EPT d'ici l'an prochain, notamment en Afrique, dans les pays les moins avancés (PMA) et les petits États insulaires en développement. Il est conscient de la responsabilité qui lui incombe dans le processus d'analyse des stratégies mises en œuvre pour la réalisation des objectifs de l'EPT et des enjeux pour l'éducation post-2015, en vertu de la résolution 37 C/18 relative à l'auto-évaluation de l'EPT par les États africains eux-mêmes. Nous sollicitons le soutien de tous les États membres et de la Directrice générale dans la démarche visant à approfondir la réflexion sur les raisons de « non succès » et à apporter les contributions les plus pertinentes aux préparatifs du programme de développement pour l'après-2015 touchant à l'éducation, en vue notamment de la Conférence de consultation qui sera organisée à Kigali en février prochain et du Forum qui se tiendra en République de Corée en mai 2015.

16.4 Toutefois, nous nous réjouissons des efforts déjà déployés au sein du Groupe de travail ouvert de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies pour faire figurer les objectifs et les cibles correspondants dans la nouvelle proposition de programme de développement pour l'après-2015, en puisant dans les convictions et les apports des secteurs de l'éducation, des sciences exactes et naturelles et des sciences sociales et humaines. Nous tenons à féliciter la Directrice générale et l'ensemble du Secrétariat à cet égard et nous les encourageons à continuer d'œuvrer sans relâche jusqu'à ce que toutes les options défendues par notre Organisation dans les domaines de la culture et de la communication et de l'information soient prises en compte, notamment la contribution de la culture comme moteur du développement, l'accès aux TIC et leur utilisation dans les PMA ainsi que la liberté d'expression et des médias. Il faudra par ailleurs cibler le besoin d'intensifier la recherche scientifique et la prise en compte de l'interface sciences-politiques.

16.5 Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, lorsqu'on examine l'état d'avancement de la réforme du dispositif hors Siège en Afrique, on constate que malgré la bonne volonté des responsables des organes représentatifs des bureaux sous-régionaux, les résultats obtenus dans l'exécution des programmes demeurent encore très faibles. Compte tenu de l'importance de cet objectif de la priorité Afrique, le Groupe Afrique considère qu'il est essentiel de poursuivre les efforts visant à doter ces organes hors Siège des ressources humaines et financières les plus appropriées conformément à la décision 194 EX/4, d'où le projet de résolution proposé au titre du point 5 de l'ordre du jour. En ce qui concerne la nouvelle présentation du document 195 EX/4 Partie I observant le principe de la budgétisation axée sur les résultats, tout en reconnaissant les améliorations introduites par le Secrétariat, nous recommandons vivement que soit prise en compte la nécessité de simplifier le contenu en privilégiant un format beaucoup plus analytique et moins descriptif. S'agissant des ajustements apportés aux crédits approuvés pour 2014-2015 et des virements opérés entre articles budgétaires à

la suite d'ajustements concernant les activités de programme et des mouvements de personnel, nous aimerions, étant donné que nous nous trouvons déjà à mi-chemin de l'exercice budgétaire, avoir des précisions sur plusieurs points abordés dans la présentation orale de la Présidente du Groupe préparatoire, notamment sur le bilan du programme de restructuration, de cessation de service et de redéploiement du personnel, qui, tout compte fait, n'a pu bénéficier qu'à une seule région, ce qui a aggravé le déséquilibre sur le plan de la répartition géographique au-delà de la perte substantielle d'une certaine expertise au sein des organes du Secrétariat. Le Groupe Afrique craint que l'exercice de redéploiement et de restructuration ne conduise à l'affaiblissement de la présence africaine au sein du Secrétariat de l'UNESCO et à la disparition des cadres africains aux grades élevés dans les secteurs de programme de l'Organisation. Nous invitons la Directrice générale à continuer de veiller au respect des principes de mérite et de répartition géographique. En ce qui concerne l'élaboration du projet de 38 C/5, il y a lieu d'émettre quelques réserves sur certains aspects, à savoir l'absence de prise en compte du taux de change réel entre le dollar et l'euro et son incidence sur le projet de budget ordinaire, et le manque de précisions sur les moyens nécessaires à l'équilibre du budget et leur concordance avec les ambitions de l'agenda post-2015.

16.6 Je voudrais à présent m'exprimer au nom de l'Angola. Mesdames et Messieurs, vous vous souviendrez que l'Angola a connu 26 ans de conflit. Aujourd'hui, depuis l'accord de paix conclu il y a maintenant plus de 12 ans, l'Angola jouit d'une paix réelle et durable qui s'accompagne d'un processus de transformations économiques et sociales positives auquel participent de manière inclusive toutes les compétences professionnelles ainsi que la société civile. L'engagement des autorités et du peuple angolais en faveur de la paix s'exprime à travers plusieurs contributions, tant au niveau régional qu'international. Les participants aux dernières assises du Réseau de fondations et institutions de recherche pour la promotion d'une culture de la paix tenues à Yamoussoukro du 21 au 23 septembre cette année ont vivement salué la décision du Gouvernement angolais de pérenniser la réflexion en faveur de la culture de la paix et de la non-violence en Afrique en institutionnalisant la Biennale de Luanda, dont les préparatifs de l'édition de septembre 2015 viennent de commencer en partenariat avec l'UNESCO et l'Union africaine. L'Angola assume la présidence tournante de la Conférence internationale sur la région des Grands Lacs pour la période 2013-2015, et sa récente élection en tant que membre non permanent du Conseil de sécurité accroît son devoir de solidarité ainsi que sa responsabilité pour ce qui est de participer au règlement des conflits en Afrique et dans le monde par le dialogue et la non-violence. Pour finir, nous nous félicitons de l'hommage qui sera rendu à la personne de Nelson Mandela, illustre homme d'État et, de son vivant, Ambassadeur de bonne volonté de l'UNESCO pour la paix. Je vous remercie.

17.1 **Mr Simataa** (Namibia) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, colleagues, Members of the Executive Board. Namibia aligns itself with the statement made by the distinguished representative of Angola on behalf of the Africa Group. Mr Chair, we are meeting once again to continue our efforts of steering our Organization during these challenging times. The Director-General has provided the Board with sufficient information on programme execution

during the last six months, and secondly, on her proposal for the budget for the period covering 2016–2017.

17.2 Regarding document 195 EX/4 Part I, Namibia appreciates the information from the Secretariat on the implementation of document 37 C/5. Some programme sectors have made more efforts compared to others, and have clearly outlined the activities undertaken and the state of progress regarding implementation. All programme sectors now have work plans in place; that notwithstanding, we urge the Director-General to ensure timely implementation of activities in line with priorities identified by Member States. We have noted with concern that the budget of the work plans is \$11 million above the \$507 million expenditure plan. Although we understand that the Secretariat will find a way to have this deficit absorbed during the rest of the biennium, we are of the view that it is prudent to always remain within one's means.

17.3 Namibia notes with satisfaction the number of partners who were mobilized through the Comprehensive Partnership Strategy and their contributions to the work of UNESCO. We encourage the Director-General to diversify NGO partners to include NGOs from under-represented regions. It is also important to ensure that parliamentarians are engaged and are encouraged to participate in the work of the Organization.

17.4 Namibia is, however, concerned that the report seems to be Headquarters-focused and lacks synergy with field office initiatives in the context of delegated authorities to field office directors and the Operational Strategy for Priority Africa. My delegation is of the considered view that field offices, in collaboration with National Commissions, are better placed to contribute meaningfully to building credible, representative and diverse partnerships, hence the need to involve field office activities in future reports.

17.5 Regarding document 195 EX/4 Part V, my delegation fully endorses the recommendations that reports to the governing bodies should be results- and outcome-based, and that the views of beneficiary organizations and stakeholders are integral elements of such reports. This would enable the Executive Board to fulfil its function of ensuring the efficient and effective execution of the programme as adopted by the General Conference.

17.6 With regard to document 195 EX/13, Namibia appreciates the presentation of the three options that allows the Board thorough reflections on the preparation of the budget for the next biennium. We understand the Director-General's preoccupation concerning the continuous zero-nominal-growth budget ceiling. The situation is compounded by the non-payment of large amounts of assessed contributions. It has become critical that Member States reflect seriously on the challenging financial situation of the Organization, which is becoming permanent, by taking into account the options in document 195 EX/13. It will be regrettable if programmes that are already getting reduced funding are subjected to further cuts.

17.7 Namibia is hopeful that Member States will heed the appeal of the Director-General. UNESCO cannot continue to function with a "shoe-string" budget in real terms taking into account the responsibilities to be assigned to the Organization beyond 2015. The Executive Board and all Member States have a sacred duty to assist the Director-General in collectively finding solutions to the

budget situation to ensure the efficient and effective functioning of the Organization. I thank you.

18.1 **M. Doucouré** (Mali) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Conseil, notre intervention portera sur le point 4 et sur une partie du point 5 de l'ordre du jour.

18.2 Nous souhaitons tout d'abord adresser nos félicitations au Secrétariat pour la qualité des documents présentés et exprimer notre adhésion aux propos tenus par l'Angola au nom du Groupe Afrique. Le rapport de la Directrice générale sur la situation budgétaire (37 C/5) se caractérise par une grande lisibilité des ajustements budgétaires intégrant les dons et contributions spéciales ainsi que les réaffectations de ressources d'une part, et les transferts autorisés des coûts de personnel entre articles budgétaires d'autre part. Dans ce cadre, l'appui exceptionnel aux situations de post-conflit et de post-catastrophe nous semble pertinent. Nous signifiions donc notre appui au projet de décision figurant au paragraphe 5 du document. La Partie II du même document, le Tableau de bord de l'exécution du programme du premier semestre de l'année, met en évidence une diminution du budget en termes réels ainsi qu'un déficit dans le plan de dépenses dans la double perspective de préserver les programmes et de renforcer les capacités hors Siège grâce au Fonds d'urgence. Manifestement, cette procédure a permis de sauver les meubles puisque, je cite le rapport, « on dispose de fonds suffisants pour absorber le restant des coûts du passage au plan de dépenses pendant le présent exercice biennal ». S'agissant des postes et du taux de vacance de 11 %, nous aimerions savoir si l'objectif du redéploiement pour fin 2014 est validé et comment on en est arrivé à une réduction des coûts de personnel de 7,3 %. En ce qui concerne les ressources extrabudgétaires, la stabilisation du taux d'utilisation et du taux d'engagement de dépenses constitue un progrès encourageant.

18.3 S'agissant de la Partie III du point 4, le rapport de la Directrice générale relatif à la mise en œuvre du Programme de participation et de l'aide d'urgence nous a paru intéressant, rendant compte de manière analytique des résultats atteints concernant les demandes approuvées tout en restant axé sur les priorités adoptées par l'Organisation et les critères d'éligibilité. Compte tenu du fossé numérique, l'attention portée par le Secteur des relations extérieures et de l'information du public (ERI) à certains groupes d'États, parmi lesquels des États africains, et en particulier aux commissions nationales à l'occasion de la soumission des rapports pour la première fois en deux phases et en ligne, mérite d'être saluée et maintenue. Le projet de décision figurant au paragraphe 12 nous semble donc justifié. Cependant, nous regrettons le fait que le rapport de SISTER ne soit disponible qu'en une seule langue et soit difficilement accessible en ligne. En ce qui concerne le suivi des décisions et résolutions antérieures du Conseil exécutif et de la Conférence générale, les questions suivantes ont cristallisé notre attention : premièrement, la mutualisation des démarches intégrant le développement durable dans le domaine des sciences à l'appui de l'Initiative mondiale de l'UNESCO concernant les géoparcs ; deuxièmement, les contributions de l'UNESCO au renforcement du partenariat avec la Plateforme intergouvernementale scientifique et politique sur la biodiversité et les services écosystémiques (IPBES). Cette collaboration étendue à trois autres organismes des Nations Unies (PNUE, FAO et

PNUD) est jalonnée par les sessions de Bonn et d'Antalya ainsi que par les réunions de Paris et de Séoul.

18.4 Pour finir, je souhaiterais profiter de cette tribune pour rappeler à la présente session que notre pays n'est pas sorti de crise et exprimer l'espoir que la troisième phase des négociations d'Alger nous conduira à une situation de post-crise. On notera que la rentrée scolaire s'est faite le 7 octobre partout, sauf à Kidal. Enfin, les autorités expriment le vœu que l'UNESCO les accompagne en matière de formation à distance et de développement durable, tout en remerciant l'Organisation de ses efforts en faveur de la restauration et de la préservation du patrimoine des régions septentrionales.

19.1 **Mr Rachman** (Indonesia) *in extenso*:

*Bismillāh ir-rahmān ir-rahīm. As-salāmu 'alaikum wa-rahmatu llāhi wa-barakātuh* (In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you). Mr Chair, Madam Director-General, Mr President of the General Conference, Excellencies, distinguished representatives, Indonesia would like to congratulate you, Mr Chair, for your leadership of this Executive Board. Indonesia also would like to associate itself with the statement delivered by the Bangladeshi delegation on behalf of the Asia and the Pacific Group. And we welcome the new representatives of Members of the Executive Board.

19.2 I would like to congratulate the Director-General, especially on her endeavours in implementing the reform at a difficult time for the Organization, and also the Secretariat for its efforts in improving the quality of education. Today, as of this morning actually, Indonesia has a new President and Vice-President. Our former President, Mr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, would like to convey his appreciation and gratitude for the constructive collaboration between UNESCO and the Republic of Indonesia during his term. Many UNESCO programmes have become Indonesian national policy as a result. The scientific policy has become a political policy. Indonesia works closely with NGOs, members of Parliament and other civil society groups.

19.3 We support the efforts of UNESCO to make education a central priority for the post-2015 development agenda. UNESCO should become a strong institution to finish the unfinished business of education for all (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agenda related to education, lifelong learning, inclusive education, education for sustainable development, global citizenship education, early childhood care education and vocational education, which should be promoted consistently by UNESCO and its Member States. The quality of higher education and the role of research should become stronger and meaningful. We hope that through moral, science, art and sport education we can combat violence and conflict and build peace.

19.4 Indonesia supports the integration of culture in the post-2015 development agenda. We want to see that a culture of peace and non-violence is duly reflected in the post-2015 development agenda. Culture was missing from the last Millennium Development Goals but we all should do our best to ensure its inclusion in the next agenda. By organizing the World Culture Forum, in cooperation with UNESCO, in November 2013, Indonesia produced the Bali Promise, which emphasizes the importance of culture in shaping not only educated society but also cultural society, not only cultural society, but also civilized society. Culture should provide the opportunity for sustainable development. The diversity of culture will lead to creativity

and cultural peace. In this regard, Indonesia was honoured to be able to share its experience in the third UNESCO World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries in Florence, Italy.

19.5 We are very active in participating in the world heritage programme. Indonesia supports the idea of constructive and responsible freedom of expression as part of the strength of democracy. Indonesia hosted the Global Media Forum in Bali, in August 2014, which was held back-to-back with the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, which was attended by Secretary-General Ban-Ki Moon, and also the Director-General of UNESCO, Madam Irina Bokova. Your presence was very valuable to us. The outcome document of the Forum, the Bali Road Map for Media and Development, called on the Organization and the international community to endorse the inclusion of freedom of expression in the sustainable development goals, including press freedom, journalists' safety and the right to seek and receive information, as part of human rights. Indonesia is also very active in the Memory of the World Programme.

19.6 We support UNESCO's initiatives in natural and social sciences. In November 2014, Indonesia will hold the International Conference on Ecohydrology, hosted by the Asia-Pacific Centre for Ecohydrology (APCE), a category 2 centre, under the Indonesian Funds-in-Trust. In May, Indonesia, in cooperation with UNESCO, also developed an activity entitled "A Sustainable Future: Supporting Indonesia's Strategies to Address the Social Implications of Climate Change". We are very pleased with the development of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) for the ocean, the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) for hydrology, the Programme on Man and Biosphere, the Global Geoparks Initiative and the For Women in Science programme, co-sponsored by L'Oréal.

19.7 Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Mr President of the General Conference, Excellencies, distinguished representatives, finally, let me conclude by conveying our hope to UNESCO. We expect so much from UNESCO, so let us give financial as well as moral support to UNESCO. God bless UNESCO. *Bismillāh ir-rahmān ir-rahīm. As-salāmu 'alaikum wa-rahmatu llāhi wa-barakātuh* (In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you).

20.1 **M. Koko** (Tchad) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale de l'UNESCO, chers collègues membres du Conseil exécutif, l'honneur m'échoit de prendre la parole au nom de la délégation du Tchad à l'occasion de la 195<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif de l'UNESCO. Mais avant tout propos, je voudrais remercier le Bureau du Conseil exécutif et la Direction générale de l'UNESCO pour la qualité de la préparation et de l'organisation de nos travaux. Le Tchad s'associe à la déclaration du Groupe Afrique présentée par l'Angola. Au cours de cette intervention, la délégation tchadienne souhaiterait aborder les points suivants.

20.2 Le premier point a trait à l'éducation post-2015. Le Tchad encourage le Secrétariat à faire en sorte que l'éducation soit un objectif autonome parmi ceux du développement durable. Pour sa part, il mettra l'accent sur l'éducation de qualité grâce à une meilleure formation initiale et continue des enseignants et du personnel d'encadrement, sur des programmes innovants prenant en

compte le développement durable, et l'éducation à la citoyenneté et à la culture de la paix, et la protection du patrimoine culturel, naturel et immatériel ; et sur les manuels pédagogiques nécessaires et le renforcement de ses appuis institutionnels. Afin de combler la fracture numérique et de résoudre le problème de l'insertion des jeunes dans la vie active, le Tchad a élaboré deux documents de référence : il s'agit de la Stratégie intermédiaire 2014-2017 pour l'enseignement et la formation techniques et professionnels, et d'un projet pilote d'introduction des TIC dans l'enseignement de base, secondaire général, technique et professionnel qui tient compte de la situation particulière des femmes et des jeunes non scolarisés. De même qu'il avait reçu de ses partenaires, et en particulier de l'UNESCO et du Partenariat mondial pour l'éducation, un appui technique et financier pour l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie intermédiaire pour l'éducation et l'alphabetisation (SIPEA) sur la période 2013-2015, le Tchad sollicite le concours de l'Organisation et d'autres partenaires techniques et financiers à l'appui des nouveaux projets.

20.3 En ce qui concerne l'Histoire générale de l'Afrique et son utilisation pédagogique, le Tchad soutient cet important projet qui prévoit la rédaction du volume IX incluant les nouvelles découvertes paléontologiques dont celle de Toumaï, l'ancêtre de l'humanité, et encourage les pays à apporter à ce titre un appui substantiel. Notre délégation salue les bonnes relations de coopération qui existent entre le Tchad et l'UNESCO et qui se sont traduites par la visite de la Directrice générale au lac Tchad en avril 2012 et par la participation à la 37<sup>e</sup> session de la Conférence générale, en novembre 2013, de S. E. le Président de la République, qui, à cette occasion, a fait don à l'UNESCO d'une réplique du crâne de Toumaï.

20.4 Enfin, notre pays estime que pour permettre à l'UNESCO d'exécuter normalement ses programmes, les États membres devraient être invités à verser régulièrement leurs contributions statutaires au budget ordinaire de l'Organisation. Pour sa part, le Tchad vient de régler ses arriérés et de payer par anticipation ses annuités jusqu'en 2017, et il contribuera à la restauration de la grande salle historique du Conseil exécutif inaugurée il y a 55 ans. Je vous remercie de votre aimable attention.

٢١,١ السيدة عباس (تونس) النص الكامل:

السيد رئيس المجلس التنفيذي، السيد رئيس المؤتمر العام السيدات والسادة، يطيب لي في مستهل هذه الكلمة التي ينالني شرف إلقائها باسم بلادي تونس أمام هذا الجمع الكريم أن أتوجه بأسمى عبارات الشكر إلى السيدة المديرية العامة وإلى السيد رئيس المجلس التنفيذي وإلى جميع المسؤولين ومختلف أجهزة هذه المنظمة العتيبة على مائة العلاقات القائمة مع تونس وعلى سعيهم المطرد إلى إثرائها وتنويعها. وأود في هذا السياق التأكيد بصفة خاصة على الجهود التي بذلتها المنظمة لمرافقة مسار الانتقال الديمقراطي الذي انطلق بتونس منذ بداية سنة ٢٠١١ ليتوج يوم الأحد المقبل في كنف الديمقراطية بتنظيم أول انتخابات تشريعية تعددية، ستليها انتخابات رئاسية تعددية وهي انتخابات تجري لأول مرة بعد التصديق في شباط/فبراير ٢٠١٤ على الدستور الجديد الذي يتناغم في مضمون العديد من بنوده مع أهداف اليونسكو من خلال تنصيبه على ضمان الحق في التعليم العمومي المجاني وتشجيع الإبداع الثقافي وحماية الموروث الثقافي إلى جانب حماية وتعزيز حقوق المرأة وضمان الحق في الإعلام وضمان حرية الفكر والرأي والتعبير إضافة إلى حرية البحث العلمي.

٢١,٢ حضرات السيدات والسادة، كما تعلمون جميعاً، تحتفل اليونسكو خلال السنة القادمة بمرور سبعين سنة على تأسيسها من أجل العمل على تجسيم هدف كم هو سام، ألا وهو بناء السلام في عقول الرجال والنساء بعد أن تبين إثر حربين عالميتين ضاريتين أن تناول القضايا الدولية من المنظورين

السياسي والاقتصادي فقط لا يكفي للنهوض بالإنسانية ونشر الأمن والسلام. وقد سعت اليونسكو طيلة السنوات الفارطة بكل ثقة وجدية إلى تحقيق هذا الهدف وإلى معاضدة جهود الدول الأعضاء بغية تكوين أجيال متعلمة مثيبتة بأصالتها وفي نفس الوقت منفتحة على الآخرين، أجيال تتمتع بالفضول المعرفي الضروري للاطلاع على التطورات العلمية والتكنولوجية والرقمية قصد تدعيم التقارب بين الشعوب وإثراء حوار الحضارات والثقافات والأديان. ورغم قيمة الإنجازات التي حققتها اليونسكو، فإنها لا تزال أمام تحديات جسيمة تتفاقم مع تزايد عدد سكان العالم وارتفاع نسب الأمية والفقر وتفشي الأمراض وغيرها من معوقات التنمية. ويزيدها صعوبة تسجيل المنظمة لتقلص هام في مواردها المالية سينعكس بصفة سلبية حتماً على قدرتها على العمل الميداني وعلى دعم مكانتها دولياً. ولعل هذه الذكرى السبعين تدعونا جميعاً إلى وقفة تأمل وتقييم واستشراف لمستقبل المنظمة ومسؤولياتها أمام الأجيال اللاحقة.

٢١,٣ حضرات السيدات والسادة، كما لا يخفى عليكم، إن تونس تشهد تحولات جمة وعميقة منذ أربع سنوات حظيت في إطارها برعاية واهتمام المنظمة. وأكتفي على هذا الصعيد باستعراض عاجل لبعض أوجه التعاون بين تونس واليونسكو. فبالنسبة إلى مبادرة التعليم للجميع، تم مؤخراً بتونس اعتماد التقرير الوطني للتربية للجميع الذي يغطي كل مجالات التربية من الطفولة إلى تعليم الكبار. كما أنه، فيما يتعلق بمبادرة التعليم من أجل التنمية المستدامة، فسيتم ترجمة اهتمام تونس بهذه المبادرة من خلال المشاركة التونسية على مستوى وزاري في المؤتمر العالمي للتعليم من أجل التنمية المستدامة الذي سيعقد في آيشي ناغويا في تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر المقبل. وفي نفس المجال، تساند المنظمة تونس قصد تنفيذ برنامج الإصلاح الشامل لقطاع التربية الذي شرعت بلادنا في إعداده. وقد مثل هذا الموضوع أهم محاور المحادثة التي جرت بين السيد رئيس الجمهورية، الدكتور محمد المنصف المرزوقي، والسيدة المديرية العامة عند التقائهما منذ أقل من شهر بنيويورك بمناسبة أعمال الدورة الحالية للجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة. كما تواصل بلادنا تنفيذ برنامج التربية على المواطنة الذي يشرف عليه مكتب الرباط بالتعاون مع وزارة التربية، لزيادة تكريس مبادئ الحرية والديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان. وعلى صعيد آخر، انحدرت تونس إلى جانب دول ضفتي المتوسط في مشروع شبكات شباب حوض المتوسط الذي يندرج في إطار استراتيجية اليونسكو التنفيذية بشأن الشباب للفترة ٢٠١٤-٢٠٢١

٢١,٤ حضرات السيدات والسادة، نأمل ختاماً أن تتوصل اجتماعاتنا في إطار هذا المجلس الموقر إلى قرارات ترتقي إلى مستوى معاناة الشعب الفلسطيني الشقيق من أجل الحصول على حقوقه الوطنية وإقامة دولته المستقلة على أرضه بما يضمن له الحفاظ على حقوق أبنائه في العيش الكريم والتعليم والثقافة. ولا يفوتني في الختام أن أتمنى النجاح لأعمال هذه الدورة للمجلس التنفيذي بنظائر جهود جميع المشاركين، وأن أعرب عن استعداد تونس لزيادة العمل على إشعاع منظمة اليونسكو، وشكراً.

(21.1) Ms Abbes (Tunisia) in extenso  
(translation from the Arabic):

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure at the start of this address, which I have the honour to deliver on behalf of my country, Tunisia, before this distinguished assembly, to thank the Director-General, the Chair of the Executive Board and all the officials and bodies of this august organization for the strong relationship between UNESCO and Tunisia and your continuous efforts to enrich and diversify that relationship. In this context, I would particularly like to emphasize the efforts of UNESCO to keep pace with the progress of the democratic transition launched in Tunisia at the beginning of 2011. This transition will be crowned next Sunday in an atmosphere of democracy with the organization of the first multiparty legislative elections, to be followed by multiparty presidential elections. These will be the first elections held after ratification of the new Constitution in February 2014, the substance

of many articles of which is in harmony with the goals of UNESCO to provide for the guaranteed right to free public education, encourage cultural creativity and protect the cultural heritage, alongside protecting and strengthening women's rights and guaranteeing the right to information, freedom of thought, opinion and expression and freedom of scientific research.

(21.2) Ladies and gentlemen, as you all know, next year UNESCO celebrates the seventieth anniversary of its founding, giving concrete expression to the noble goal of building peace in the minds of men and women, after two terrible world wars showed that dealing with international issues from political and economic perspectives alone is not enough to advance humanity and spread security and peace. Over the years, UNESCO has striven confidently and diligently to achieve this goal and support the efforts of Member States to create generations who are both educated and attached to their roots, while at the same time open to others – generations with the intellectual curiosity needed to become versed in scientific developments and digital technology in order to boost contact between peoples and enrich the dialogue between civilizations, cultures and religions. Despite the value of its achievements, UNESCO still faces major challenges, aggravated by the increase in the world's population and rising levels of illiteracy, poverty, spread of disease and other obstacles to development. A significant reduction in its financial resources has exacerbated UNESCO's difficulties and will have a decidedly adverse effect on its ability to carry out work in the field and boost its position internationally. Perhaps the seventieth anniversary will make us all stop to consider, assess and reflect on the future of the Organization and its responsibilities to coming generations.

(21.3) Ladies and gentlemen, it is no secret that Tunisia has experienced many profound changes over the last four years. During this time, Tunisia has enjoyed the attention and interest of UNESCO. In this regard, I shall content myself with a brief review of certain areas of cooperation between Tunisia and the Organization. As regards the education for all (EFA) initiative, the National Report on Education for All, covering all areas of education from infant to adult education, was recently adopted by Tunisia. As regards education for sustainable development, Tunisia's interest in this initiative will be translated into action through the country's participation at ministerial level in the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development, to be held in Aichi-Nagoya in November 2014. In the same area, UNESCO is assisting Tunisia to implement the programme of comprehensive reform of the education sector which our country has prepared. This subject was the main theme of the discussion between President of the Republic, Mohamed Moncef Marzouki, and the UNESCO Director-General, at their meeting less than a month ago in New York, during the present session of the United Nations General Assembly. Furthermore, Tunisia continues to implement a citizenship education programme, supervised by the UNESCO Office in Rabat, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, to enshrine the principles of freedom, democracy and human rights. Moreover, together with States on both shores of the Mediterranean, Tunisia is involved in the Networks of Mediterranean Youth project, which is

part of UNESCO's Operational Strategy on Youth 2014-2021.

(21.4) In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I hope that our meetings within the framework of this esteemed Board will extend to decisions addressing the suffering of the fraternal Palestinian people, enabling them to achieve their national rights, establish an independent State on their own land and ensure the rights of their children to a decent life, education and culture. Finally, it would be remiss of me not to wish success for the proceedings of this session of the Executive Board through the concerted efforts of all participants and to express Tunisia's readiness to do more to highlight the work of UNESCO. Thank you.

22.1 **Mr Budjaku** (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) *in extenso*:

Thank you, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference. Madam Director-General, the delegation of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia fully supports your report to the Executive Board and the reform implemented in the context of the financial crisis and the need for restructuring our Organization. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a multi-ethnic and multi-religious country, we concentrate our efforts on designing specific development policies, in which culture has a prominent place and functions as cement for social cohesion and sustainable development.

22.2 On this occasion, allow me once again to express our deepest gratitude to UNESCO and to Ms Irina Bokova, the Director-General, for the strong support and understanding given to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and to all the countries of South-East Europe, in their efforts and endeavours aimed at overcoming the consequences of the recent conflicts and at promoting mutual dialogue and cooperation. UNESCO's initiatives, cooperation, and co-sponsorship in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where in the course of the past decade we have organized three World Conferences Dialogue among Religions and Civilizations, could serve as an example for other regions, which have had wars or are suffering wars and conflicts. These conferences were attended by a large number of participants from all over the world, by representatives of all religions. We are particularly honoured that the declarations adopted at these conferences were duly reviewed by the United Nations bodies, UNESCO, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and other relevant organizations.

22.3 Mr Chair, Madam Director-General, UNESCO has been for a long time successfully doing widely acknowledged work in safeguarding world heritage, in preserving biodiversity, water and oceans, in promoting education for all, in facilitating communication and promoting freedom of speech. But my impression is that an important aspect of the idea behind the creation of UNESCO has been neglected. It has been neglected all the more in the context of the contemporary trend of measuring all and everything and of goal-oriented statistical results. However, what has been neglected is at the core of the idea of building the defences of peace in the minds of people. The very spirit of the idea. The work of building a culture of peace.

22.4 In 1947, two years after the horrors of the Second World War, the UNESCO General Conference, held in



Mexico City, adopted a “Solemn appeal against the idea that war is inevitable”. This idea, which linked war to human nature, has been present for a long time. UNESCO, faithful to its *raison d’être*, seeks to reveal the other side of humanity, the one searching for peace and harmony among people and nations. In 2014, in a very conflictual period of the world’s history, in unsettled times of post-cold war perturbations, a resurgence of the idea is threatening the world and work of UNESCO: this is the idea of a clash of civilizations. World peace is in danger if the idea of the inevitable clash of civilizations is being accepted in the same way as Hobbes’ saying about war being inherent to human nature.

22.5 UNESCO must return to its sources, and the coming year should for major reasons be the occasion of such a return to its founding principles. The year 2015 marks the seventieth anniversary of the Organization. It is also a crucial year in the post-2015 development agenda of the United Nations. Our Organization, which has been going through a turbulent period of financial difficulties, must regain credibility and visibility through major ethical statements. I would propose to gather here in UNESCO Nobel Peace Prize winners and eminent personalities to prepare a new appeal, this time against the idea that a clash of civilizations is inevitable. Thank you very much for your attention.

23.1 **Mr Zandamela** (Mozambique) *in extenso*:

Your Excellency, Mr President of the General Conference, Your Excellency, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Your Excellency, Madam Director-General, first and foremost, my delegation associates itself with the statement made by the representative of Angola on behalf of the Africa Group. Mr President, the 195th session of UNESCO’s Executive Board takes place at a very crucial moment for the work of the United Nations as a whole as we are just a year away from the closing of the Millennium Development Goals agenda, an agenda in which Mozambique also invested its utmost, particularly in the area of education and other related areas.

23.2 We are fully confident that these efforts will continue to yield fruit as the international community continues to be seized with matters of critical importance on the international stage, including the readiness to embrace the post-2015 agenda. Mozambique pledges to redouble its efforts, firstly to improve and consolidate the encouraging achievements that we have attained so far, and secondly to work towards the attainment of the unfulfilled goals. In the framework of the Priority Africa Action Plan for the implementation of flagship programmes, we look forward to working in tandem with UNESCO and the international community at large, towards the operationalization of the all-embracing Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 for the achievement of UNESCO’s concerted efforts in support of the basic interests of Africa and its people.

23.3 Mr Chair, ladies and gentlemen, achieving effective education for all (EFA) goals is an imperative guiding our firm commitment to this noble objective, recognizing nonetheless that education for all remains a daunting task for most of the developing countries, especially in the South. We are grateful to UNESCO’s efforts and support in critical areas of science and technology in Africa, a continent well-endowed with abundant natural resources but still lagging behind in ways and means to effectively apply those resources in the service of its peoples. UNESCO is urged therefore to do more in the field of capacity building, particularly to assist

Member States in drafting adequate policies, especially in areas like renewable energies, water, science policy, biotechnology, geoscience, basic science and remote sensing.

23.4 In the cultural domain, we also believe that by protecting and promoting tangible and intangible cultural heritage, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, cultural industries and creation, we are effectively providing an added value to the historical significance of our peoples and nations, our history and identity. We strongly believe that culture is an instrumental factor for the development of humanity. In this context, we believe it deserves its rightful place as a stand-alone goal in the post-2015 agenda.

23.5 With regard to information and communication, Mozambique reiterates its gratitude for the invaluable support and role played by UNESCO with the least developed countries for the provision of capacity-building for the media. We are fully conscious that the media has a critical role to play within society and aware of its contribution to the democratization process and to the development of our countries.

23.6 Last but not least, Mozambique has been following with keen interest the ongoing efforts towards the conclusion of the ninth volume of the *General History of Africa*. We want to seize the opportunity to express our highest appreciation to all the Member States and international organizations that generously offered their financial contributions for the successful accomplishment of this project. Thank you very much for your attention.

24.1 **Mr Islam** (Bangladesh) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair, Madam Director-General, on behalf of the Asia and the Pacific (ASPAC) Group’s Member States on the Executive Board, and the wider ASPAC membership in UNESCO, I take this opportunity to greet all of you present at this 195th session of the Executive Board. Our diverse members have an abiding interest in the purposes and objectives of UNESCO to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations in education, science and culture. We would like to express our solidarity in supporting these overarching goals of UNESCO.

24.2 UNESCO has been playing an active role in helping to shape the post-2015 development agenda, underscoring the importance of education, science, culture and information in achieving sustainable development. We commend the Director-General and encourage her and the Organization to continue in this regard. We also thank the Director-General for her comprehensive report, reflecting progress made in reforming UNESCO. In this connection, we wish to recall 33 C/Resolution 64, entitled “Reflection on the future role of UNESCO”, which highlighted the need to reflect on UNESCO’s underutilized capacities and its core vision, to better equip the international community to address the challenges of the twenty-first century. The Asia and the Pacific Group wishes to encourage its comprehensive implementation by the Executive Board and the Director-General in order to promote the fulfilment of the Organization’s mandate to benefit deprived peoples in all regions that need the services of UNESCO the most.

24.3 Our Group reaffirms the importance of the work being conducted in all sectors of UNESCO. The post-2015 education for all framework for action; intercultural, interreligious and interfaith dialogue, including within the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures;

the culture of peace; and addressing the effects of climate change on the most vulnerable, are but some of the issues to which the ASPAC Group attaches importance. We appreciate the Director-General's participation in the United Nations Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Samoa and recommend UNESCO's continued support for SIDS. We wish to highlight other important meetings that will take place in our region, such as the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development to be held in November in Japan and the World Education Forum to be held in the Republic of Korea in May 2015. Thank you.

25.1 **M. Camara** (Guinée) *in extenso* :

Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, il est entendu que la Guinée s'associe pleinement à la déclaration faite au nom du Groupe Afrique par l'Angola, que nous remercions d'avoir contribué à éclaircir notre position. Mesdames et Messieurs, notre monde est malade. Le sud de la planète, où vit la majeure partie de la population mondiale, voit s'annoncer les problèmes malgré la croissance de certains pays dits émergents : accroissement de la dette, urbanisation incontrôlable, exode rural, sous-emploi, épidémies, etc. Dans mon pays, la Guinée, Ebola est en train de faire régresser le taux de croissance de notre PIB. Il agresse non seulement les corps mais aussi nos écoles, nos chantiers, nos mines ; il éloigne les investisseurs étrangers. Notre monde est étrange : malgré l'uniformisation des modèles scientifiques et culturels, les paradoxes explosent. La révolution des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication cohabite avec la montée des intégrismes de tout bord. Sous toutes les latitudes, des communautés ethniques ou nationales, des collectivités linguistiques ou confessionnelles défendent avec de plus en plus de vigueur les repères qui fondent leur personnalité. L'intensité du retour aux racines, le besoin d'être son propre être sont proportionnels à la standardisation des modes de vie.

25.2 C'est pourquoi les plans de développement qui ne prennent pas en compte les aspirations des hommes et des femmes, leurs besoins mais aussi leurs croyances, en un mot leur identité, échouent. Très tôt déjà, Léopold Sédar Senghor, premier Président du Sénégal, affirmait que le développement serait culturel ou ne serait pas. La culture ne doit pas être le correctif qualitatif du développement quantitatif, mais la finalité du progrès. C'est pourquoi, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, notre Organisation est si importante. Elle est la conscience de l'humanité. Elle est l'institution qui nourrit de ses idéaux, certains disent de ses utopies, la coopération internationale, et pas seulement dans les domaines éducatif, scientifique, et culturel. Elle fonde notre action sur des valeurs et des principes : l'acceptation des différences, le respect des droits – je pense tout particulièrement aux droits bafoués des enfants arrachés des bras de leur mère pour être soldats et des jeunes filles emmenées pour être vendues –, la compréhension mutuelle, le dialogue interculturel, en un mot : la solidarité. Pour nous Africains, dont les nôtres ont été enlevés de force, qui avons connu la colonisation, l'UNESCO est une terre d'accueil et non d'exil, car elle est notre Maison. Sourde aux conflits entre les nations, l'UNESCO est un forum privilégié de rencontre entre nos différentes cultures. C'est notre Organisation qui, par le biais de ses programmes d'Histoires régionales et générales, a revisité les analyses historiques déformées par le prisme du

regard européocentriste. C'est notre Organisation qui a permis aux Africains et aux personnes d'ascendance africaine de faire connaître leur histoire et leur patrimoine. C'est notre Organisation qui, en renouvelant sa priorité à l'Afrique dans le cadre notamment de la future Décennie internationale des personnes d'ascendance africaine : considération, justice et développement (2015-2024), donnera à nos jeunes, filles comme garçons, la confiance en la maîtrise de leur destin. En Afrique, les jeunes représentent 60 % de la population : tous ne bénéficient pas d'une éducation de base, peu sont formés. C'est pourquoi, en Guinée, nous mettons l'accent sur la création de centres de formation professionnelle post-primaire. La tâche est lourde pour nos gouvernements, pour nous, pays en développement. Nous n'éduquerons pas seuls nos enfants. Nous ne vaincrons pas seuls les épidémies. Non, nous ne réussirons pas seuls ! Mais comment répondre aux attentes des États africains si l'on n'accorde pas de ressources suffisantes au Département Afrique, qui n'a pas les moyens de mettre en œuvre ses activités. Ce manque de ressources fera malheureusement l'échec de l'EPT et peut-être même de l'agenda post-2015. En 2030, on se demandera encore ce qu'il convient de faire.

25.3 Une autre de mes préoccupations concerne la répartition géographique, qui est inéquitable. Sur les 14 nominations qui ont eu lieu récemment au niveau D-1 et supérieur, 9 personnes appartiennent au même groupe. Cette situation n'est pas normale et un document sur le plan d'action de 2010 à 2015 devrait nous être présenté afin que nous puissions analyser la répartition des compétences qui, je l'espère, ont été déplacées ailleurs.

25.4 Chers collègues, que nos décisions en tant que représentantes de la communauté du savoir soient porteuses de notre engagement à faire vivre l'UNESCO et aient une valeur symbolique, à savoir la volonté de remplir la mission des pères fondateurs de l'Organisation qui, comme le disait Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Directeur général de l'UNESCO de 1974 à 1987, doit « l'emporter sur les tentations d'un égoïsme qui s'enracine dans nos plus vieilles ignorances ». Ne l'oublions pas : nous sommes les enfants d'un même village, le monde. Investissons dans le savoir, et non dans les armes ! Je vous remercie.

26.1 **Mr Sinivit** (Papua New Guinea) *in extenso*:

Mr President of the General Conference, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General of UNESCO, honourable Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen, may I at the outset commend you, Mr Chair, for your leadership in conducting this meeting. We associate ourselves with the statement made by the distinguished representative of Bangladesh. I would also like to convey an apology from the Minister for Education and Chair of the Papua New Guinea National Commission for UNESCO, the Hon. Nick Kuman, who is not able to attend this session. However, as the Vice-Minister for Education and on his behalf, I take this opportunity to reaffirm Papua New Guinea's commitment to UNESCO and the goals and objectives that the Organization aspires to achieve. The programmes of UNESCO in the areas of education, science, information technology, telecommunications, innovation, and culture and heritage are indeed relevant to Papua New Guinea and the small island States in the South Pacific region.

26.2 Mr Chair, Papua New Guinea appreciates what UNESCO has done as a partner in our development aspirations. Achieving the goals of a knowledgeable society through education is one of the priorities of the Government. In this context, we have introduced universal

free education for every eligible child up to year 12 level. This includes technical and vocational training where education is highly subsidized. The Government is also considering a number of options to extend further subsidized education to higher education which will be introduced in the immediate future as phase two of the national education strategy.

26.3 Mr Chair, since the introduction of free education, enrolment of girls at all levels of the basic education system has increased significantly. Further, the total number of children attending school has increased from 750,000 in 2012 to 1.5 million in 2014. The Government expects more eligible children to be enrolled in the education system in 2015 and beyond. However, providing the schools with teachers and relevant teaching aids is the biggest challenge facing our education system.

26.4 With respect to the post-2015 agenda, my delegation believes that, regarding education, the objectives should be more focused, with clear action plans. In this regard, we would like to see appropriate delivery mechanisms to cater for isolated communities in remote locations to assist in achieving the education for all objectives being developed with programme partners. UNESCO can play a major facilitative role in this respect.

26.5 Mr Chair, given the rough geographical features, rolling out basic education to schools in isolated communities in hilltops, valleys and islands which are scattered throughout the country remains one of the biggest challenges for Papua New Guinea. Applying innovative means using telecommunications, renewable energy and information technology are areas the Government is investigating.

26.6 The areas of biodiversity, culture and heritage are important in their own right with the many challenges we face in today's ever-changing world. The work by UNESCO in preserving biodiversity, culture and heritage is indeed very useful. Papua New Guinea has one cultural heritage site listed and we are working on listing one more site in our biodiversity conservation programme. UNESCO, with its expertise, can support and play an important role in our efforts to this end.

26.7 Mr Chair, some of the challenges facing Papua New Guinea in the areas that UNESCO is addressing are also similar to those faced by the Pacific small island States in the region, including those related to safeguarding our natural resources and environment as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. I wish in this regard to express appreciation to the Director-General who attended the third United Nations Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Samoa in early September. We are hopeful that UNESCO might champion some of the commitments made by world leaders in the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway document, within the areas of its competency.

26.8 Mr Chair, the Pacific small island Developing States have challenges similar to those of their counterparts in other parts of the world. We are vulnerable to a host of issues, including climate change and adaptation and other development challenges. We are doing what we can to address some of these challenges using our limited resources but we will need the support, understanding and resources of the larger and more advanced States in the UNESCO community as well as partners of UNESCO to assist in overcoming these

challenges, some of which are in the SAMOA Pathway document. I thank you, Mr Chair.

27.1 **Mr Chowdhury** (Bangladesh) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, distinguished representatives and delegates, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure and honour for me to speak before you at the 195th session of the Executive Board as the representative of Bangladesh.

27.2 At the very outset, I would like to recall the recent visit to Bangladesh by the Director-General to attend the International Conference on Girls' and Women's Literacy and Education: Foundations for Sustainable Development, held on the occasion of International Literacy Day on 8 September 2014. The Conference adopted the Dhaka Declaration, which stressed the importance of mainstreaming literacy and education for girls into the evolving post-2015 development agenda and of building a robust international partnership for literacy and education. The Dhaka Declaration is expected to reinforce the works of the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development to be held in Japan in November 2014 and the World Education Forum to be held in the Republic of Korea in May 2015.

27.3 Mr Chair, every session of the Executive Board reminds us that we are entrusted with the responsibility of serving the interest of the wider membership of UNESCO by implementing the decisions they make at the General Conference. In doing so, one of our most important jobs is to examine the programme of work for UNESCO and the corresponding budget estimates submitted by the Director-General. But of late we are facing serious difficulty in performing this responsibility. Ever since it faced the withdrawal of a large portion of its assessed contributions, the Organization has been struggling with its programme and budget. The ongoing cost-cutting measures are placing constraints on the service delivery capacity of UNESCO in spreading education, promoting the application of science and technology and preserving cultural heritage, and the developing countries are bearing the brunt.

27.4 Unless we find a permanent solution to the problem of the underfunding of UNESCO, we will not be able to ensure a budget that truly corresponds to the mandate of UNESCO simply by bringing the debate to the plenary and trying to sort through the budget figures that vary from \$653 million to \$518 million to \$507 million. In order to help the Organization get out of this morass, my delegation would urge the United States to resume payment of its assessed contribution as befits the leadership role it has been playing since joining UNESCO as a founding member.

27.5 Mr Chair, in spite of the prolonged financial difficulty faced by UNESCO, the Member States have remained firmly committed to its objectives and relevance. We want UNESCO to play its due role in setting the post-2015 development agenda by emphasizing the role of education, science, culture and information technology in promoting sustainable development. In this regard, we are happy with the efforts of the Director-General and individual Member States that have by and large been successful in reflecting UNESCO's areas of work in the Open Working Group's report on sustainable development goals. We are optimistic and would encourage the Director-General to continue her efforts within the United Nations system-wide negotiation process in the run-up to the final adoption of the post-2015 development agenda.

27.6 Mr Chair, UNESCO has a long history of upholding universal respect for justice. It is the Organization that admitted the newly independent State of Bangladesh in 1972, even before we became a Member of the United Nations. As we celebrate this year the fortieth anniversary of Bangladesh's entry into the United Nations, we thank UNESCO for standing by our side in realizing our vision to ensure inclusive and quality education for all, promote linguistic and cultural diversity for development, build a digitized, knowledge-driven economy and propagate a culture of peace and non-violence. We reiterate our thanks to the Director-General for being

present at the fortieth anniversary commemorative event held at the United Nations on 26 September 2014 in New York.

27.7 Mr Chair, before I conclude, let me reiterate my delegation's full confidence in your sincere efforts to bring vigour and vibrancy to the work of the Executive Board. We assure you of our continued cooperation in discharging the Board's mandate. I thank you.

*The meeting rose at 6 p.m.*

## TROISIÈME SÉANCE

Mardi 10 octobre 2014 à 09 h 40

Président : M. Amr

### Reporting items (continued)

#### Item 4: Execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (continued)

**Item 4.I: Programme execution** (195 EX/4 Part I; 195 EX/PG.INF)

**Item 4.II: Budgetary situation of the Organization for 2014-2015 (37 C/5) as at 30 June 2014 (unaudited), Budget adjustments arising from donations and special contributions received and Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2014-2015 (37 C/5 Approved) Status as at 30 June 2014 (unaudited)** (195 EX/4 Part II and Corr.; 195 EX/4.INF. and Corr.; 195 EX/PG.INF)

**Item 4.III: Implementation of the Participation Programme and emergency assistance** (195 EX/4 Part III)

**Item 4.IV: Consolidated biennial report on the comprehensive partnership strategy** (195 EX/4 Part IV; 195 EX/PG.INF)

**Item 4.V: New format for EX/4 documents: report of the Preparatory Group** (195 EX/4 Part V-PG/Report)

**Item 5: Follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions (continued)**

**Item 5.I: Programme issues** (195 EX/5 Part I; 195 EX/5.INF)

**Item 5.II: Intersectoral activities** (195 EX/5 Part II and Addenda)

**Item 5.III: Evaluation issues** (195 EX/5 Part III)

**Item 5.IV: Management issues** (195 EX/5 Part IV and Add.; 195 EX/5.INF.2)

**Item 5.V: Human resources issues** (195 EX/5 Part V and Add.; 195 EX/5.INF.3, 195 EX/5.INF.4)

### PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETING

**Item 13: Preliminary proposals by the Director-General on the preparation of the budget for the biennium (38 C/5) (continued)** (195 EX/13 and Corr.; 195 EX/13.INF)

#### Plenary debate (continued)

1.1 **Mr Shiferaw** (Ethiopia) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to start by expressing my warmest congratulations to you, Mr Chair, the Chair of the Preparatory Group, the Director-General and the Secretariat as a whole, on your concerted efforts in organizing this session of the Board. I would like also to endorse the statement made by Angola on behalf of the Africa Group.

1.2 Mr Chair, you are assuming this heavy responsibility at one of the most critical periods in the history of our Organization. We are meeting one year after the adoption of a new medium-term strategy, in the middle of negotiations for the post-2015 development agenda and

one year before the formal celebration of UNESCO's 70th anniversary.

1.3 The celebration of the anniversary is being held at a historic period when the international community has embarked upon a major undertaking to shape the post-2015 agenda. What UNESCO has done so far in connection with laying the groundwork for the post-2015 development agenda is encouraging. UNESCO's advocacy efforts and proposals resonate with the draft goals and targets for the post-2015 agenda.

1.4 The report by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) puts education at the forefront, recognizes the importance of science and dedicates an entirely new sustainable development goal to the ocean. All this allows UNESCO to influence the final phase of the negotiations of Member States in the United Nations General Assembly.

1.5 Celebrating the 70th anniversary will provide an opportunity to strengthen UNESCO's advocacy in the final run-up to the General Assembly's resolution on the post-2015 agenda.

1.6 Madam Director-General, six months into the biennium, we must commend the fact that UNESCO is on the right track with good progress on the major programmes. However, it seems that not much has been achieved under Global Priority Africa. Africa is now the rising continent. Notable progress has been made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including in my own country, Ethiopia. There are, nonetheless, many remaining challenges.

1.7 One thing is clear in all this. UNESCO not only has the mandate but also has the capacity and the resources to effectively contribute and respond to the pressing needs of our continent. UNESCO's Global Priority Africa should contribute to the African Union Commission Strategic Plan for 2014-2017. There are only a few months until the target date of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the education for all (EFA) goals, and by the 196th session of the Board, we want to see in your report tangible results on Global Priority Africa and on the last big push towards EFA goals. UNESCO, working hand in hand with Member States, must facilitate progress in the implementation of EFA in the remaining period and lay a solid foundation for the realization of a post-2015 education agenda.

1.8 Mr Chair, distinguished Members of the Board, allow me to make special mention of two major events due to take place in 2015. The first one is the World Education Forum in the Republic of Korea, which will adopt an agreed position on the post-2015 education agenda and review the progress on education for all. It is a crucial conference where we must craft an ambitious agenda to follow 2015. The second one is the third International Conference on Financing for Development that will take place in Addis Ababa in July 2015. Let me affirm our commitment to do our best to ensure that this historic and extremely critical conference succeeds. The effectiveness of the post-2015 agenda depends, among other things, on the success of the Addis Ababa conference. Change happens when political will is combined with resources and effective policies. It is with that conviction that we will be proceeding to discharge our responsibility as the host country. Thank you.

2.1 **Ms Sock** (Gambia) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General,

Excellencies, Ambassadors and Permanent Delegates, distinguished representatives of international organizations, the Gambian delegation extends its best wishes for collaborative discussions and agreeable deliberations throughout the upcoming debate. The Permanent Delegation of Gambia also takes this opportunity to thank the Director-General, the Secretariat and the Preparatory Group for their indefatigable efforts in the preparation of this session.

2.2 It is of great concern that many of the major challenges facing our Organization are still on the table and have yet to be resolved, especially regarding the management of the deflated budget and the implementation of cost-effective measures, the reduction in human resources, the attainment of targets and goals identified within the programme sectors, building the capacity of field offices, and forging ahead with Global Priority Africa and Global Priority Gender Equality. However, in spite of these challenges, the Organization has noted some major achievements in addressing these obstacles.

2.3 The Gambian delegation rejoices with UNESCO and the people of Pakistan on the recent award bestowed upon their daughter, Malala, co-winner of the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize. Let us not forget how Member States prayed for her well-being in this very room and acknowledged her contribution through her advocacy for girls' education and children's rights. The Gambian delegation also congratulates the Director-General for her encouraging and supportive comments in the international media on this achievement, which should put all nations on notice regarding UNESCO's advocacy efforts and determination to be in the forefront for the global right to education within the post-2015 agenda.

2.4 Within the education sector, Gambia has introduced a pilot project for the teaching of three local languages in some rural primary schools; this addresses the issue of the responsiveness of education to the needs and aspirations within our local communities. In addition, our Government has recently introduced a school improvement grant, which enables free access to nine years of basic education for all and targets a 50% transition rate from primary- to secondary-level education. This was as a result of a survey that identified the income of households as one of the discriminating factors in the student transition rate from primary to secondary education.

2.5 The Gambian Government fully supports the recommendations of the Muscat Agreement and commends the Director-General for the ongoing implementation of the recommendations in the interest of all Member States.

2.6 Mr Chair, on the issue of science, UNESCO and the Government of Gambia have worked together in establishing a national science, technology and innovation (STI) policy, and a science and technology park at the University of Gambia. The Gambian delegation is pleased to report that the national STI policy has now been validated and submitted to Gambia's National Assembly for adoption. Gambia thanks UNESCO and the technical experts for supporting this initiative and urges the Director-General to continue with fundraising efforts that aim to reinforce the UNESCO science/policy interface and to move forward in developing countries on these programmes, which are indispensable for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

2.7 Under UNESCO's biennial Participation Programme 2014-2015, the training and certification of solar photovoltaic technicians, including five women, has commenced. And as part of this particular programme, the observation of the 2015 International Year of Light and Light-Based Technologies will be promoted to celebrate the significance of light and its applications.

2.8 Mr Chair, within the same Participation Programme, the National Centre for Arts and Culture (NCAC) is currently training young men and women filmmakers in Gambia to foster creativity and recognize the diversity of our cultural expressions. This project is a priority that supports and promotes development and capacity building in film production on disappearing Gambian cultural practices. The films will be used in the future by researchers and in the promotion of Gambia as a tourist destination.

2.9 Despite generous funding from some Member States to the International Scientific Committee for the Preparation and Publication of Volume IX of the *General History of Africa*, there is still a need to mobilize more financial resources to implement the identified activities successfully.

2.10 Mr Chair, the UNESCO Office in Dakar (BREDA) and the European Union are currently implementing the journalists and media component of the Governance Programme in Gambia. The project has already been validated and approved and we are glad to report that BREDA is in the process of recruiting staff to oversee the implementation of the project. The Government of Gambia commended the European Union and the Director of BREDA for their support.

2.11 In conclusion, Mr Chair, the delegation of Gambia endorses the statement by the Africa Group as presented, and we urge Member States to actively organize, at the national and regional level, UNESCO's 70th anniversary celebration events that edify peace and sustainable development. We extend our best wishes for a successful 195th session of the UNESCO Executive Board. Thank you for your attention.

3.1 **Ms Katagum** (Nigeria) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, dear colleagues, my delegation thanks the Director-General for her comprehensive introduction to the debate and the Secretariat for its achievements so far.

3.2 Our deliberations at this session of the Board are taking place in a continuing climate of reform, review and chronic financial stringency, which has led to the Organization learning to do more with less. All this against a backdrop of increased tension, due to regular threats to peace and security in several regions of the world.

3.3 As Member States, it is our responsibility to ensure that UNESCO is endowed with adequate human and financial resources, so as to be able to perform effectively. If UNESCO's target must remain "excellence in performance", we must all resolve to provide the Organization with the adequate means for it to maintain the level of performance that we expect. That is why Nigeria has always supported a zero-nominal-growth budget (ZNG) scenario as the critical minimum level of funding for the Organization. However, we will continue to be part of the consensus on whatever budgetary scenario the Director-General may propose.

3.4 In education, we cannot overemphasize the issue of access and quality education for all in a safe and secure environment, which was aptly captured in the Muscat Agreement. Furthermore, it has been reported that in 2013, there were over 10,000 violent attacks on children and educational personnel in over 70 countries worldwide. My country therefore fully appreciates the concerns and collaboration of the international community in the efforts to ensure school safety and to rescue the 219 Chibok schoolgirls abducted in April this year as we continue to pray for their safe return.

3.5 The Ebola crisis is again a reminder of not only the UNESCO Constitution stipulating “intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind” but also the importance of strengthening national capacities for the governance of science systems. This is why, in spite of the announcement yesterday by the World Health Organization that Nigeria is now Ebola-free, we know that the battle against the scourge will not be won until everybody is safe and free from its reach. We therefore urge UNESCO to intensify its work in the area of capacity building in research and education, especially in the life sciences, and to invest in activities designed to reinforce the policy management capacities of universities and public science, technology and innovation (STI) institutions.

3.6 In July, even before our index case of Ebola, Nigeria had donated the sum of \$3.5 million to the solidarity fund established by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to fight the scourge in the three affected countries. While acknowledging the assistance and cooperation of the United Nations and its agencies, as well as other Member States, in the fight against this pandemic, we must also thank the Director-General for initiating the Fighting Ebola through Media project, which is to be led by the UNESCO Office in Abuja.

3.7 In culture, we appreciate the spirit of international cooperation in which the Government of Japan, through the UNESCO Japanese Funds-in-Trust, made available to Nigeria the sum of \$300,000 to assist in meeting our national obligations in the implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

3.8 Mention must also be made of the excellent example, worthy of emulation by all, of the Walker family of the United Kingdom who, on 20 June this year, voluntarily returned to the Oba of Benin two invaluable Nigerian bronze statues, which had been taken away during the British expedition to Benin in the nineteenth century.

3.9 Dear colleagues, at the last session of the Board, I reported on the efforts that were underway to ensure the secondment of national staff to the multisectoral UNESCO Office in Abuja to assist the core UNESCO officers in programme implementation. I am happy to report that to date, six national staff have been seconded to the office: one in each of the five programme sectors and an additional staff member to the Education Sector to support the extrabudgetary project on literacy. In the same vein, Nigeria has also commenced the core voluntary contribution to the UNESCO International Bureau of Education in Geneva to the tune of \$100,000 per annum starting in 2014.

3.10 Dear colleagues, we must commend the Director-General, the Chair of the Executive Board and the President of the General Conference, as well as Member

States, for their consistent hard work to ensure that the mandate and concerns of UNESCO were, to a very large extent, included in the proposed post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While we encourage further efforts by all to ensure that culture as an enabler, the science/policy interface and information and communication technologies (ICTs) are accorded higher visibility on the agenda, we will equally recommend that UNESCO carefully guard its present achievements, as reflected in the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

3.11 Finally, Nigeria endorses the statement made on behalf of the Africa Group by the Ambassador of Angola. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

4.1 **Ms Von Zweigbergk** (Sweden) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair, Sweden aligns itself with the European Union statement. The last time the Board met, I spoke about Swedish journalist Nils Horner, who was murdered in broad daylight in Afghanistan while covering the election campaign. Unfortunately, more murders have followed. We have all seen the horrible pictures of the brutal murders of journalists James Foley and Steven Sotloff. These are images that do not go away; they remain in your memory. But they are not the only ones who have been killed. The Director-General has condemned the killings of 33 journalists from 15 different countries since our last Board meeting. It is everyone’s responsibility to ensure that journalists are able to do their job: journalists are part of the lifeblood of democracy. As UNESCO’s report *World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development* shows, impunity sadly remains the predominant trend. The United Nations Human Rights Council adopted a milestone resolution on 26 June which also relates to freedom of expression: The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet. It calls upon States to address the digital divide and to promote digital literacy and access to information on the Internet. UNESCO has an important role to play in this regard.

4.2 At the previous session, the Executive Board expressed concern over the developments within UNESCO’s fields of competence in Crimea. We remain deeply concerned about the situation on the Peninsula and emphasize the importance for UNESCO to follow up on the situation in Crimea and report back to the Executive Board at its next session.

4.3 Our thoughts go to the people who, as we speak, are suffering from the terrible Ebola epidemic, which now has become a global security issue. The Swedish Government is giving high priority to the fight against Ebola, with a total contribution of over \$33 million, most of which will go to United Nations bodies on the ground. We encourage UNESCO to act within its mandate in responding to emergency situations. We welcome with delight the fact that Nigeria is now officially free from Ebola.

4.4 While atrocities are being committed in many places around the world, there are positive developments as well. For example, consider the negotiations that are now underway to create a global framework for sustainable development after 2015. The fact that the next generation’s development goals are to be universal obliges all of us to contribute to their implementation. Sweden will remain a committed and constructive partner in these negotiations.

4.5 Gender equality is essential for sustainable democratic development. Poverty is reduced when women take part in working life. In addition, knowledge is an effective weapon in combating poverty. Together with other United Nations bodies, UNESCO has produced the *International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education* and we wish to express our appreciation for UNESCO's work on it.

4.6 The right to education is a human right. All countries must focus on quality to provide children with better opportunities to learn once they are in the school system. Sweden looks forward to future efforts by UNESCO on education for sustainable development, for example, and to the results of the world conference to be held in Nagoya.

4.7 Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) suffers from universal problems. The world has long neglected to focus on TVET. With rising youth unemployment, including in Europe, interest in how to create sustainable growth has increased. We need to analyse how UNESCO can be an active partner and see what tools we have at our disposal to improve quality education. We need to get TVET to work!

4.8 UNESCO needs to be better at using systematic evaluation for all activities and programmes and having mandatory, clearly stated sunset clauses and exit strategies for all activities. UNESCO needs clear rules for follow-up and finalization, which can lead to a reduction in costs. UNESCO must be sufficiently flexible to respond to the changing needs of Member States.

4.9 The Organization needs to be vigilant regarding who can use the UNESCO name and logo in order to ensure consistency with its high values and priorities.

4.10 Sweden is fully aware of the difficulties due to the financial situation and appreciates the efforts made by the Director-General. We also believe in the principle that United Nations organizations must be given the resources needed to fulfil their mandates. Having said this, we are still not convinced that all measures have been taken in order to reduce costs and increase efficiency. The responsibility for making this happen is not only the Secretariat's but must be shared by all Member States.

4.11 We hope that the ongoing governance review produces proposals that will increase the benefit to Member States. It is also important that the reform process continue with regard to the working methods of the Executive Board. At the last Executive Board session, the Director-General emphasized that the reform process must continue in order for our Organization to evolve, and not just in response to financial difficulties. We look forward to this work and we thank the Director-General and the Secretariat for their professionalism. Thank you very much

5.1 **Mr Singh** (India) *in extenso*:

Mr President, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, distinguished Members of the Board, friends and colleagues, it is indeed a pleasure to be among friends again as we review and set the pace for the next six months at UNESCO. The Director-General, in her impressive opening remarks, has set the ball rolling and I congratulate her for the drive and determination that sees UNESCO, despite our severe financial crisis, position itself more strongly than ever before, as the world seeks to formulate a developmental agenda for the post-2015 era.

5.2 UNESCO has been an essential part of the global reflection through its contribution to the discourse on education and, of course, the threads of culture and science that run through the outcome document's 17 goals and 169 targets. However, a greater task lies ahead as we work towards the alignment of the educational agendas of the World Education Forum 2015 and the post-2015 development agenda that will emerge from the United Nations summit next September. We must prepare a framework for action of a future architecture for the implementation of the post-2015 education agenda. The New Delhi-based Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development (MGIEP) reflects our commitment to both education and sustainable development, and I look forward to its growth into a regional hub for research and education. Let me add my personal view that the missing link in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals has been the exclusion of global understanding and interfaith harmony. This should have been added as the ninth goal, for without interfaith harmony, there will never be peace on planet earth, and values of ethics, faith appreciation and tolerance need to be introduced in textbooks around the world. I hope it can be added to the post-2015 development goals, as was in fact mentioned in the Delors Commission report in its fourth pillar of learning, learning to be.

5.3 We should not forget the less advantaged or those with disabilities, important areas of concern in the global discourse on education, and must ensure that they are provided with the conditions necessary to enjoy universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. A key and recurrent struggle faced by the disabled is related to their access to education, information and knowledge. We are looking forward to the UNESCO-backed conference From Exclusion to Empowerment: The Role of Information and Communication Technologies for Persons with Disabilities, which will be held in New Delhi in November this year.

5.4 There is now a consensus that our current models of development place an unsustainable burden on nature and cause irreversible damage, endangering our very existence. India strongly believes that oceans are central to sustainable development and are a part of our common heritage. We are gratified that this thinking is reflected in the outcome document of the post-2015 era through goal 14 on oceans, seas and marine resources. It is also this belief that guides our support for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's plans for the Second International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE-2) to commemorate its 50th anniversary next year.

5.5 We have worked together over the years in our common endeavour to nourish and nurture, protect and promote the cultural heritage of the world. To this end, UNESCO's efforts to link culture and development and to establish culture not only as a corollary but as a driver and catalyst of development deserve plaudits. The outcome document of the post-2015 era bears testimony to this. The World Heritage Convention is the best known of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments in any field and over the years has established for itself a brand name and an image.

5.6 The 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage is above all a joyous celebratory convention, unfortunately mired in process and procedure to the detriment of its initial intent. It is our hope that this Convention will be restored to its original vision, and as a newly-elected member of the Intergovernmental



Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, we look forward to a constructive engagement in the best traditions of this unique convention. We have also followed with interest the progress made in recent months to revive the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. We hope and indeed are confident that the adoption of operational guidelines next year will provide a much-needed mechanism to deal with cases of trafficking of cultural objects, the bane of many a developing country today.

5.7 Friends, in closing, let me reiterate that India's ties with UNESCO are strong and abiding and our contribution will always be purposeful and meaningful. We are at one with its vision and values and believe profoundly in the healing power of the principles of UNESCO. As our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the UNESCO General Conference held in New Delhi in 1956, rightly said: "Man does not live by politics alone, nor indeed wholly by economics. And so UNESCO came to represent something that was vital to human existence and progress. Even as the United Nations General Assembly represents the political will of the world community, UNESCO represents the finer and deeper sides of human life and indeed might be said to represent the conscience of the world community." Let us never forget this core and central message as we seek collectively to usher in a new world order in the post-2015 era. Thank you.

6.1 **Sr. Filmus (Argentina) *in extenso*:**

En primer lugar, deseo saludar a la Directora General y al Presidente y la Mesa del Consejo Ejecutivo, reiterándoles nuestro más pleno apoyo en sus funciones. También deseo expresar que mi país comparte el discurso presentado por la presidencia del Grupo de América Latina y el Caribe (GRULAC). Teniendo en consideración la difícil situación financiera que atraviesa la Organización, apoyamos la reestructuración de la UNESCO, pero observamos con preocupación que los métodos de trabajo basados en la evaluación por resultados no siempre han respetado las prioridades fijadas por sus Estados Miembros. Es así que dicha reestructuración no debería interpretarse únicamente como un mecanismo de gestión presupuestaria, pues tal analogía podría llevar a sustituir por criterios administrativos de "eficacia" los criterios sustantivos que fundamentan la razón de ser de la Organización. En este sentido, destacamos la importancia que reviste el Sector de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas y la necesidad de reforzarlo. En particular queremos destacar también el papel del Programa MOST.

6.2 Señor Presidente: la educación es uno de los pilares de la Organización, y una educación de calidad para todos y todas debería ser, sin lugar a dudas, el eje central de su actividad para los próximos años. En este sentido deseo destacar el cumplimiento pleno de mi país de las metas educativas que forman parte de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio y nuestro compromiso con los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible para después de 2015. A este respecto quiero reiterar una posición que nuestro país ha planteado en numerosas ocasiones en el ámbito del Consejo Ejecutivo. La posibilidad de que se cumplan las metas para después de 2015 en materia de educación dependerá principalmente de la prioridad que se le otorgue a este tema a escala mundial. No se alcanzan los objetivos propuestos por la UNESCO únicamente con buenos discursos. Lo que se necesita para disminuir la desigualdad y alcanzar las metas

educativas, en beneficio de millones de niños, jóvenes y adultos privados de educación, son recursos. Recursos que el mundo, principalmente los países más desarrollados, poseen y dedican a otros objetivos, como lo son la concentración de la riqueza, la carrera armamentista y el apoyo a sus sectores financieros.

6.3 Permítanme mencionar que un factor que condiciona la posibilidad de invertir en educación es la deuda externa de los países en desarrollo. La Argentina fue uno de los países que logró implementar mecanismos que le permitieron negociar y pagar su deuda externa sin necesidad de reducir sus inversiones en educación. Ello posibilitó que en los últimos 10 años la inversión educativa en la Argentina se incrementara del 3% al 6% del PIB, con un PIB que hoy duplica al de 2003. Sin embargo, la inversión educativa en la Argentina se encuentra amenazada hoy por la acción de los que llamamos los "fondos buitres", que desafían al sistema financiero internacional en busca de ganancias extraordinarias en detrimento de las condiciones de vida y de educación de nuestros pueblos. A pesar de que la Argentina ha pagado puntualmente todos los compromisos de su deuda externa, hoy enfrenta una demanda que encontró eco en un juez municipal de Nueva York que podría llegar a significar, para que ustedes tengan una idea, el pago del importe íntegro de cuatro presupuestos anuales de educación. De acceder al reclamo de estos fondos nuestro país debería hipotecar el futuro de las jóvenes generaciones restringiendo la inversión educativa y poniendo así en peligro sus metas cuantitativas y cualitativas de desarrollo educativo. Debo destacar finalmente que la Argentina de ninguna manera va a permitir que la voracidad sin límites de estos especuladores financieros ponga en peligro la educación de nuestro pueblo y trabajará para que se cumpla la reciente resolución de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas en la cual se reclama un nuevo orden financiero para este tipo de situaciones.

6.4 Señor Presidente: del mismo modo, considero que deberíamos continuar nuestros esfuerzos para que el capítulo de cultura ocupe el lugar que en justicia le corresponde en la agenda para el desarrollo después de 2015. A este respecto, mi país quiere destacar el logro alcanzado con la inscripción del Qhapaq Ñan en la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial, claro ejemplo de la importancia de la preservación de valores culturales e identitarios. También queremos destacar la importancia que tiene el programa "La voz de los sin voz". Somos absolutamente conscientes de que tanto la Asamblea General de los Estados Partes en la Convención del Patrimonio Mundial como el Comité del Patrimonio Mundial y sus órganos consultivos deben responder al mandato y los principios de la Convención de 1972. Sin embargo, observamos que existen dificultades para lograr que en el Comité haya una presencia equitativa de las distintas regiones. De la misma forma, el procedimiento de evaluación de los órganos asesores debe ser más transparente e inclusivo.

6.5 Señor Presidente: no querría dejar de mencionar la importancia que mi país atribuye a la Convención sobre las Medidas que deben Adoptarse para Prohibir e Impedir la Importación, la Exportación y la Transferencia de Propiedad Ilícitas de Bienes Culturales, de 1970, que al cabo de más de 40 años ha sido dotada de un Comité Subsidiario. Esperamos que pueda tener éxito.

6.6 Señor Presidente: el año que viene la UNESCO celebrará su septuagésimo aniversario. Tanto el pueblo como el Gobierno argentinos valoran profundamente la

acción que ha llevado adelante desde su creación. Hoy más que nunca el mundo necesita la voz de la UNESCO y la función moral e intelectual que desempeña como portavoz del nuevo humanismo a través de sus principios universales de justicia y derechos humanos en favor de la paz. Muchas gracias.

(6.1) **M. Filmus** (Argentine) *in extenso*  
(traduit de l'espagnol) :

Tout d'abord, j'aimerais saluer la Directrice générale et le Président du Conseil exécutif, ainsi que le Bureau du Conseil exécutif, et leur réaffirmer notre plein soutien dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions. J'aimerais également indiquer que mon pays adhère au discours prononcé par la Présidente du Groupe de l'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes (GRULAC). Compte tenu des difficultés financières que traverse l'Organisation, nous appuyons la restructuration de l'UNESCO, mais nous notons avec préoccupation que les méthodes de travail fondées sur l'évaluation axée sur les résultats ne suivent pas toujours les priorités fixées par les États membres. Ainsi, cette restructuration ne devrait pas être uniquement envisagée comme un mécanisme de gestion budgétaire, car cela pourrait conduire à substituer des critères administratifs d'efficacité aux critères de fond qui constituent la raison d'être de l'Organisation. À cet égard, nous soulignons l'importance que revêt le Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines et la nécessité de le renforcer. Nous souhaitons en particulier insister sur le rôle du Programme Gestion des transformations sociales (MOST).

(6.2) Monsieur le Président, l'éducation représente l'un des piliers de l'Organisation, et il ne fait aucun doute que l'objectif d'une éducation de qualité pour toutes et tous devrait constituer l'axe central de l'activité dans les prochaines années. J'aimerais souligner à cet égard que mon pays a pleinement atteint les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement relatifs à l'éducation, et qu'il s'engage en faveur des objectifs de développement durable pour l'après-2015. Je voudrais rappeler à ce sujet le point de vue que notre pays a fait valoir à de nombreuses reprises dans le cadre du Conseil exécutif. La possibilité de réaliser les objectifs pour l'après-2015 en matière d'éducation dépendra principalement du degré de priorité qui sera accordé à ce thème à l'échelle mondiale. Les beaux discours ne suffisent pas pour atteindre les objectifs proposés par l'UNESCO. Ce qu'il faut pour réduire les inégalités et atteindre les objectifs relatifs à l'éducation, au bénéfice de millions d'enfants, de jeunes et d'adultes privés d'éducation, ce sont des ressources. Des ressources que le monde, principalement les pays les plus développés, possède et emploie à d'autres fins, telles que la concentration des richesses, la course aux armements, et l'appui aux secteurs financiers.

(6.3) Permettez-moi de mentionner que l'un des facteurs qui conditionnent la possibilité d'investir ou non dans l'éducation est la dette extérieure des pays en développement. L'Argentine fait partie des pays qui ont réussi à mettre en place des mécanismes qui leur ont permis de négocier et de rembourser leur dette extérieure sans être contraints de réduire leur investissement dans l'éducation. Elle a ainsi pu faire passer cet investissement de 3 % à 6 % du PIB ces dix dernières années, avec un PIB multiplié par deux depuis 2003. Néanmoins, l'investissement argentin en faveur de l'éducation se trouve aujourd'hui menacé

par l'action de ce que l'on appelle les « fonds vautours », qui défient le système financier international à la recherche de profits extraordinaires, au détriment des conditions de vie et d'éducation de nos peuples. Bien que l'Argentine ait réglé tous les engagements de sa dette extérieure à échéance, elle se retrouve aujourd'hui face à une requête qui a trouvé un écho auprès d'un juge de la ville de New York et qui pourrait signifier pour elle l'obligation de payer, pour vous donner une idée, l'équivalent de quatre fois le montant total du budget annuel consacré à l'éducation. Pour répondre aux réclamations de ces fonds, notre pays serait contraint d'hypothéquer l'avenir des jeunes générations en restreignant l'investissement dans l'éducation, mettant ainsi en péril la réalisation de ses objectifs de développement quantitatifs et qualitatifs dans le domaine de l'éducation. Je me dois de souligner que l'Argentine ne permettra en aucune manière que la voracité sans limite de ces spéculateurs financiers compromette l'éducation de notre peuple, et qu'elle s'efforcera de faire appliquer la récente résolution de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies qui réclame un nouvel ordre financier dans ce type de situations.

(6.4) Monsieur le Président, j'estime de même que nous devrions poursuivre nos efforts pour que le thème de la culture occupe toute la place qu'il mérite dans le programme de développement pour l'après-2015. À cet égard, mon pays voudrait souligner le succès obtenu avec l'inscription du Qhapaq Ñan sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, qui illustre clairement l'importance de la préservation des valeurs culturelles et identitaires. Nous aimerions aussi souligner l'importance du programme « La voix des sans-voix ». Nous sommes parfaitement conscients que tant l'Assemblée générale des États parties à la Convention du patrimoine mondial que le Comité du patrimoine mondial et ses organes consultatifs doivent respecter le mandat et les principes de la Convention de 1972. Nous observons néanmoins qu'il est difficile de parvenir à une représentation équitable des différentes régions au sein du Comité. De même, la procédure d'évaluation appliquée par les organes consultatifs doit être plus transparente et inclusive.

(6.5) Monsieur le Président, je ne voudrais pas omettre de mentionner l'importance qu'accorde mon pays à la Convention concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert de propriété illicites des biens culturels de 1970, qui vient d'être dotée, plus de quarante ans après son adoption, d'un Comité subsidiaire auquel nous souhaitons beaucoup de succès.

(6.6) Monsieur le Président, l'UNESCO célébrera ses 70 ans l'année prochaine. Le peuple et le Gouvernement argentins attachent une grande valeur à l'action qu'elle mène depuis sa création. Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, le monde a besoin de la voix de l'UNESCO et de la fonction morale et intellectuelle qu'elle exerce en tant que porte-parole du nouvel humanisme, à travers ses principes universels de justice et de droits de l'homme en faveur de la paix. Je vous remercie.

7.1 **Sr. Fernández Palacios** (Cuba) *in extenso*:

Señor Presidente, señora Directora General: vivimos una época nueva en un mundo cada vez más globalizado e interconectado, marcado por cambios

acelerados, incertidumbres y una mayor complejidad. Como nunca antes, la especie humana se enfrenta a peligros inmensurables y nuevas amenazas que ponen en riesgo su propia supervivencia. La paz sufre continuos ataques por parte de aquellos que sueñan con un nuevo reparto del mundo y recurren a la guerra, las sanciones y los bloqueos para alcanzar sus propósitos. El desarrollo sostenible parece una quimera inalcanzable bajo el asedio de continuas crisis y la prevalencia del injusto orden económico internacional, que hace a los ricos más ricos, y a los pobres más pobres. La diversidad está siendo socavada por el extremismo fanático de quienes consideran que sus opciones son las únicas y pretenden imponer una monótona e inaceptable uniformidad.

7.2 A las puertas de sus setenta años de existencia, la UNESCO está llamada a realizar una contribución aún mayor a la búsqueda del diálogo y la paz a nivel mundial. En sus valores y mandatos están las mejores herramientas para enfrentar los nuevos desafíos. La educación es la clave para vencer la ignorancia. La ciencia es el mejor antídoto frente al oscurantismo y para combatir las pandemias y los virus mortales como el ébola. La cultura es la clave para comprender la riqueza de la diversidad y apreciar las insustituibles maravillas del patrimonio universal de la humanidad. La información y las comunicaciones facilitan el debate de las ideas.

7.3 Señor Presidente: no hay tarea más urgente y necesaria que concentrar todas nuestras energías y esfuerzos en la contribución que debemos hacer a los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible para después de 2015. Al hacerlo debemos concentrar la mirada en nuestras ventajas comparativas. En educación, es encomiable el trabajo del Sector de Educación, que ha definido con claridad el objetivo de "Lograr para todos por igual una educación de calidad e inclusiva y un aprendizaje durante toda la vida para 2030", que ya se empieza a plasmar en metas concretas. Definir los indicadores y lograr una mayor sinergia y armonización con la agenda elaborada en Nueva York es ahora la tarea que hay que cumplir.

7.4 Por el contrario, no podemos dejar de expresar nuestra frustración por el hecho de que no hayamos logrado colocar en dicha agenda un objetivo específico en materia de cultura, aunque esta aparezca transversalmente en algunas metas concretas. Cabe esperar que el Sector de Cultura, con un nuevo y dinámico liderazgo, sea capaz de realizar una contribución mayor para que la cultura sea reconocida como motor del desarrollo sostenible y fuente de identidad y cohesión social.

7.5 En este contexto, la UNESCO continúa avanzando en su proceso de reformas, aunque a todas luces su ritmo se ha ralentizado. Lamentablemente, la crisis de impago, dada la continuidad del inaceptable chantaje financiero de su principal contribuyente, ha impedido a la Organización cumplir cabalmente sus objetivos y programas. La crisis ha generado tensiones innecesarias y una indeseada desviación del objetivo principal de la reestructuración, que por ello ha resultado más dolorosa y traumática para el personal, principal recurso de la Organización. La UNESCO no tiene más opción que centrarse en sus prioridades programáticas según fueron definidas por los Estados Miembros. Debe mostrar sus capacidades para contribuir a la paz en un mundo inseguro. Debe acercarse más a la gente común, contribuyendo al desarrollo sostenible y a la erradicación de la pobreza en un mundo desigual y de recursos

limitados. Ahora mismo, cuando la terrible epidemia de ébola se expande por el África Occidental y crecen las alertas sobre la insuficiencia de los recursos y las acciones emprendidas, la UNESCO tendría mucho que aportar, en los ámbitos de su mandato, al esfuerzo colectivo y urgente que demandan las actuales circunstancias.

7.6 Como ha dicho claramente el Grupo de América Latina y el Caribe (GRULAC), queremos y deseamos una Organización fuerte y vigorosa, capaz de galvanizar las energías de sus miembros y asociados y promover ideas nuevas e innovadoras en los ámbitos de la educación, la ciencia, la cultura, la información y las comunicaciones. Muchas gracias.

(7.1) **M. Fernández Palacios** (Cuba) *in extenso* (*traduit de l'espagnol*) :

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, nous vivons une époque nouvelle, dans un monde de plus en plus globalisé et interconnecté, marqué par des transformations accélérées, des incertitudes, et une complexité croissante. Comme jamais auparavant, l'humanité est confrontée à des dangers incommensurables et à de nouvelles menaces qui mettent en péril sa survie. La paix subit les assauts continus de ceux qui, rêvant d'un nouvel ordre mondial, recourent à la guerre, aux sanctions et aux blocus pour parvenir à leurs fins. Le développement durable ressemble à une chimère inatteignable, malmenée par des crises à répétition et la prévalence d'un ordre économique international injuste qui rend les riches encore plus riches, et les pauvres encore plus pauvres. La diversité est affaiblie par l'extrémisme fanatique de ceux qui considèrent leurs solutions comme étant les seules valables et qui tentent d'imposer une monotone et inacceptable uniformité.

(7.2) À la veille de son 70<sup>e</sup> anniversaire, l'UNESCO est appelée à jouer un rôle encore plus important dans la quête d'un dialogue et de la paix à l'échelle mondiale. Ses valeurs et mandats sont les meilleurs outils pour relever les nouveaux défis. L'éducation constitue la clé pour vaincre l'ignorance. La science représente le meilleur remède contre l'obscurantisme et la meilleure arme contre les pandémies et les virus mortels comme Ebola. La culture est la clé pour comprendre la richesse de la diversité, et apprécier les merveilles exceptionnelles du patrimoine universel de l'humanité. La communication et l'information facilitent quant à elles les débats d'idées.

(7.3) Monsieur le Président, il n'est pas de tâche plus urgente et nécessaire que de consacrer toute notre énergie et tous nos efforts à la contribution que nous devons apporter aux objectifs de développement durable pour l'après-2015. Nous devons, pour ce faire, mettre l'accent sur nos avantages comparatifs. Dans le domaine de l'éducation, il faut saluer le travail du Secteur de l'éducation, qui a clairement défini comme objectif d'« assurer une éducation et un apprentissage tout au long de la vie équitables, inclusifs et de qualité pour tous d'ici à 2030 », objectif qui commence à trouver sa traduction dans des cibles globales. Reste à présent à définir les indicateurs correspondants, et à parvenir à une plus grande synergie et à une meilleure harmonisation avec le programme qui sera élaboré à New York.

(7.4) En revanche, il nous est difficile de taire notre frustration quant au fait que nous n'avons pas réussi à intégrer dans ce programme un objectif à part entière pour la culture, même si le thème figure de manière transversale dans certaines cibles globales. Il faut espérer que le Secteur de la culture, sous l'impulsion d'une direction nouvelle et dynamique, pourra jouer un rôle important pour faire en sorte que la culture soit reconnue comme un moteur du développement durable et un facteur d'identité et de cohésion sociale.

(7.5) Dans ce contexte, l'UNESCO poursuit son processus de réforme, bien que le rythme se soit manifestement ralenti. Malheureusement, la crise des impayés empêche l'Organisation, compte tenu du chantage financier inacceptable que continue d'exercer son principal contributeur, de mener à bien ses objectifs et programmes. Cette crise a créé des tensions inutiles et a détourné de manière indésirable l'objectif principal de la restructuration, qui s'en est trouvée plus douloureuse et traumatique pour le personnel, principale ressource de l'Organisation. L'UNESCO n'a plus d'autre choix que de se recentrer sur ses priorités de programme, telles qu'elles ont été définies par les États membres. Elle doit démontrer sa capacité à contribuer à la paix dans un monde incertain. Elle doit se rapprocher des gens ordinaires et contribuer au développement durable et à l'élimination de la pauvreté, dans un monde inégalitaire aux ressources limitées. En ce moment même, alors que la terrible épidémie d'Ebola se répand en Afrique de l'Ouest et que l'insuffisance des ressources et des actions menées devient chaque jour plus alarmante, l'UNESCO aurait beaucoup à apporter, dans ses domaines de compétence, à l'effort collectif et urgent qu'exigent les circonstances actuelles.

(7.6) Comme l'a clairement exprimé le Groupe de l'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes (GRULAC), nous voulons une Organisation forte et vigoureuse, qui soit capable de galvaniser les énergies de ses États membres et Membres associés, ainsi que de promouvoir des idées neuves et novatrices dans les domaines de l'éducation, des sciences, de la culture, et de la communication et de l'information. Je vous remercie.

8.1 **Mr Ahsan Raja** (Pakistan) *in extenso*:

Madam Director-General, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I take this opportunity to thank all of you for successfully convening this meeting of the Executive Board and for the active participation of all the Member States along with my delegation. Pakistan believes the processes undertaken in UNESCO carry a great deal of value for us and our coming generations.

8.2 I would like to convey our great pleasure at the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan. We appreciate the efforts made by UNESCO for Malala's cause and gratefully acknowledge the appreciation by our friends and distinguished delegates for our winning of this award.

8.3 UNESCO is the international instrument for the promotion of education and tolerance and the acceptance of cultural diversity, for the preservation of world cultural heritage and keeping alive the collective memory of the world. As such, it is providing an invaluable service to humanity and must continue to operate at its best, despite

its budgetary constraints and the apparently ever-increasing obstacles.

8.4 Ladies and gentlemen, it is also true that despite the best efforts of UNESCO and other forums, humanity is still suffering from a number of issues including poverty, illiteracy and hunger, which could have been cured with our global efforts. While peace remains an illusion for a huge chunk of the global population, over one out of every six children across the globe remains out of school. Sustainable development remains a goal for our future efforts, and poverty haunts the daily lives of billions. Despite being a development multiplier, the education of the girl child remains a lesser priority, as is evident in the fact that 34 million young females are out of school.

8.5 Pakistan believes that the post-2015 agenda should be a continuation of our efforts to improve the global scenario for poverty eradication and sustainable development. Pakistan has made its due contribution to the discussion leading to the adoption of this agenda in New York and will do its best to implement it. We believe in shared, yet differentiated, responsibility.

8.6 Excellencies, let me take this opportunity to re-emphasize that Pakistan regards education as a means to resolve and face the issue of extremism. This is perhaps the best solution not only to the problems of extremism and intolerance but also to a number of other issues facing our country. Pakistan has duly recognized, and appreciates, the advocacy role played by UNESCO for the education agenda. Pakistan has the honour of being the Chair of the next E-9 Ministerial Review Meeting in which education ministers from the E-9 countries will participate.

8.7 The rich cultural heritage of Pakistan is an asset that we would like to preserve for our coming generations. Pakistan has undertaken a number of programmes in collaboration with UNESCO to project its cultural values, including inscribing its invaluable sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

8.8 We hope that the reports of the External Auditor will be duly noted for a better future of the Organization. It is our firm belief that the pointers in the External Auditor's reports and the resulting improvements will help UNESCO to deliver better within its resources.

8.9 We also duly note the work done by the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations and emphasize that there is a need to foster a balanced approach to the issue of freedom of expression and accountability.

8.10 In the end, let me emphasize that the very purpose of this august gathering is to streamline international cooperation. Such cooperation is inherently based on the recognition of possible complementarities, where the developmental issues of a Member State can be helped by the transfer of technology from another. We sit together to resolve the issues of humanity to the best of our capabilities. For this very purpose, we need to be flexible first and foremost, but even more importantly, we need to be committed to the cause of international cooperation over and above our political affiliations. We must believe in a united future of humanity. Continuing to adhere strongly to our old beliefs, as well as our new political ideologies, at the cost of international cooperation and benefit to humanity, will be remembered negatively as we move ahead.

8.11 UNESCO must keep its sights on the eventual prize of having contributed to and led the battle against

illiteracy, intolerance and poverty. All of us must join together as a united force of humanity. This is the only way we can take UNESCO out of the crisis that it is currently facing. Thank you very much.

9.1 **Mme Alaoui (Maroc) *in extenso*** :

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Excellences, chers collègues, le Conseil exécutif s'ouvre aujourd'hui dans un contexte particulier, et son ordre du jour est assez révélateur du degré des préoccupations budgétaires des États membres. De par cette situation budgétaire, le Conseil exécutif se trouve confronté au dilemme suivant : maintenir le *statu quo*, avec pour menaces réelles des programmes de moins en moins exécutés et des conventions culturelles réduites à devenir des « squelettes juridiques », ou revoir à la baisse les ambitions par rapport aux objectifs et aux priorités récemment fixés à la lumière du 37 C/5.

9.2 Dès lors, il est de notre responsabilité de ne pas nous voiler la face, car il s'agit pour nous de répondre à cette question de fond : quelle organisation souhaitons-nous avoir pour le futur ? Est-ce que l'on veut réduire l'UNESCO à une structure qui est appelée à s'éclipser ? Ou bien voulons-nous une organisation efficace pour accompagner les États dans la réalisation de leurs objectifs en matière de développement durable, mais également de lutte contre l'extrémisme et l'obscurantisme ? Aussi, avant de nous pencher sur les programmes, projets et coupes budgétaires, la question fondamentale que l'on ne doit surtout pas occulter est de savoir, en premier lieu, ce que l'on veut faire de cette organisation. Nous devons impérativement garder à l'esprit ces questionnements au moment de discuter de l'orientation budgétaire de l'Organisation, qui nous interpelle non seulement sur la valeur ajoutée de l'UNESCO, sur la survie de l'UNESCO, mais aussi sur notre crédibilité, notre cohérence, notre degré de sincérité quant à notre engagement vis-à-vis de l'UNESCO, enfin, sur notre aptitude à pouvoir travailler ensemble, pour relever ensemble les défis qui se posent à nous.

9.3 Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, si une gestion comptable est actuellement nécessaire dans un souci de transparence et de rationalisation, les États membres ne peuvent cependant avoir pour seuls objectif et satisfecit l'équilibre budgétaire de l'Organisation. Dans notre esprit, l'UNESCO doit non seulement pouvoir accompagner les États membres en matière de développement, mais aussi pouvoir interagir, sur la scène internationale, pour optimiser les chances d'assurer ce même développement. Car il ne peut y avoir interaction sans visibilité de l'Organisation. Ceci nous ramène à une question fondamentale : *quid* de l'impact de l'UNESCO sur la formulation des objectifs de développement durable du programme pour l'après-2015, objectifs qui sont la priorité des priorités pour nous, États en développement ?

9.4 En guise de constat préliminaire, et après étude du rapport final du Groupe de travail ouvert sur les objectifs de développement durable, daté du 19 juillet 2014, nous pouvons estimer à juste titre que les sciences exactes et naturelles sont largement représentées dans le document final et figurent dans plusieurs objectifs. La vision de l'Organisation dans le domaine de l'eau y est nettement reflétée. Pour les océans, le document final prend dûment en compte la préoccupation majeure de l'UNESCO, notamment la question de l'acidification des océans et les critères et principes directeurs de la

Commission océanographique intergouvernementale (COI) en matière de transfert des techniques marines. Enfin, les objectifs fixés en matière de biodiversité sont en parfaite harmonie avec les propositions de l'UNESCO.

9.5 Cependant, nous avons quelques préoccupations à exprimer par rapport à ce document. Pour ce qui concerne l'éducation, si nous nous félicitons des efforts déployés par l'UNESCO et les États membres, qui ont abouti à l'adoption des propositions du Groupe de travail sur la base de l'Accord de Mascate, nous estimons que lesdites propositions manquent de précision et de clarté par rapport aux cibles fixées par l'Accord de Mascate, ce qui risque de poser d'énormes difficultés au niveau de la mise en œuvre. Aussi faut-il multiplier nos efforts et notre plaidoyer en s'assurant que les objectifs de la Conférence mondiale sur l'éducation au développement durable qui se tiendra à Nagoya en novembre 2014, ceux du Forum mondial sur l'éducation prévu en République de Corée en mai 2015, et ceux du programme de développement pour l'après-2015 parviennent à s'articuler de façon harmonieuse.

9.6 En ce qui concerne la culture, mon pays, qui fait partie du Groupe des Amis de la culture et du développement, estime qu'il est absolument nécessaire de lui réserver une place de choix dans le programme pour l'après-2015. Car il ne s'agit pas simplement d'apprendre aux futurs citoyens du monde à maîtriser l'alphabet ou à devenir de potentiels prix Nobel, il s'agit surtout de former des citoyens capables de communiquer entre eux. Et quel que soit le degré de développement scientifique et technologique futur, cette communication, cet échange entre les hommes, ne seront possibles que grâce à la culture, car la culture reste le seul outil à même de développer l'esprit de curiosité, d'ouverture et de tolérance.

9.7 Pour cette même raison, nous nous alarmons du fait que la destruction du patrimoine et les attaques envers les biens culturels soient devenues, malheureusement, un aspect inévitable des guerres contemporaines. Cette destruction interpelle l'UNESCO sur les capacités dont elle dispose et les moyens d'action qu'elle doit mettre en œuvre pour pouvoir assurer la protection de ce patrimoine. Aussi, il nous est demandé de réfléchir sérieusement à cette question, tant la destruction de ce patrimoine culturel devient répétitive, presque banale, et constitue, sans nul doute, un crime culturel contre l'humanité.

9.8 En tant que Président du Comité Al Qods, le Maroc lance un appel aux États membres du Conseil exécutif pour la protection du patrimoine culturel palestinien, en particulier de la ville d'Al Qods, ainsi que pour le droit à l'éducation de tous les enfants palestiniens. Mon pays soutient également les initiatives prises par l'UNESCO en faveur de la protection du patrimoine culturel égyptien, libyen, iraquien, syrien et malien. Mais comment faire prévaloir l'importance des conventions culturelles de l'UNESCO si nous-mêmes, représentants des États membres, acceptons que ces mêmes conventions ne disposent pas des moyens nécessaires à leur mise en œuvre ?

9.9 Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, il est désormais palpable que notre Organisation se trouve aujourd'hui à la croisée des chemins. Certes, notre discours doit être réaliste. Mais ce réalisme ne doit pas pour autant devenir une excuse pour revoir à minima nos ambitions pour notre si chère Organisation. Je vous remercie de votre attention.

10.1 **M. Fazelly** (Afghanistan) *in extenso* :

Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, mes chers collègues, un constat s'impose je crois : l'UNESCO a vieilli. Aux termes de 70 années de bouleversements et de transformations du monde, l'UNESCO continue de reposer sur des structures calquées sur les stratégies politiques des années 1950.

10.2 Au cours de cette réunion, beaucoup de propositions ont été formulées. Il s'agit maintenant de les réunir pour qu'un comité les examine et dégage des plans d'action à soumettre au Conseil exécutif. Je crois qu'il serait dommage de ne pas tenir compte des bonnes propositions que nous avons entendues au cours de cette séance.

10.3 C'est aussi ce qu'on aurait dû faire au moment des élections. Malheureusement, les propositions de bons programmes des candidats malheureux ont été oubliées. Or, les propositions devraient être systématiquement examinées. Il est essentiel de revoir cette caricature d'élection que prévoient actuellement les réglementations de l'UNESCO. Il faudrait réunir toutes les dispositions incluses dans les différents règlements intérieurs et rédiger un texte fondamental établissant les conditions de l'élection du Directeur général, qui est évidemment un personnage central de l'UNESCO. J'ai soumis cette question au Comité spécial, ainsi qu'au Conseiller juridique.

10.4 Une autre tâche consiste à rapprocher le travail du Conseil exécutif de celui du Secrétariat. Je crois qu'il faut rétablir le lien entre ces deux organismes, qui représentent les délégués et l'administration, pour qu'ils travaillent ensemble à des actions communes.

10.5 Je voudrais dire aussi quelques mots au sujet du développement durable. Je constate qu'il existe à l'UNESCO une sorte de slogan, de recette miracle : le développement durable. Poussée à l'extrême, cette démarche est une façon d'idéologiser le développement autour d'un certain nombre de concepts non définis et très abstraits. Je crois qu'il est risqué de tout concentrer autour d'un concept occidental, alors que de grands courants civilisateurs du monde, que ce soit en Chine, au Japon ou dans les pays musulmans, ont d'autres façons de voir : ils parlent de sociétés harmonieuses, de conciliation entre la science et la tradition. Les musulmans parlent aussi de la cité vertueuse. Je crois que négliger tous ces courants de pensée, et se fonder uniquement sur une façon de penser occidentale, est une grosse erreur. C'est pour cela que j'exprime des réserves à l'égard du programme pour l'après-2015.

10.6 Pour confirmer ce que je viens de dire, je citerai un personnage important, qui a participé à la préparation d'une publication UNESCO essentielle sur l'après-2015, M. Shashi Tharoor, Ministre d'État du développement des ressources humaines de l'Inde, qui a dit : « il n'est pas nécessaire de tout concentrer sur le durable, cela devient réducteur, rétrécit la vision et obstrue les ouvertures ». Je crois que c'est là un sage conseil que nous devrions suivre si nous voulons représenter l'ensemble de l'humanité et agir avec précaution. Enfin, craignant que l'UNESCO ne dispose pas des moyens suffisants pour réaliser ce grand programme pour l'après-2015, j'espère qu'elle saura s'équiper à la mesure de la lourde tâche qui lui sera confiée. Je vous remercie.

11.1 **Sr. De Barandica y Luxán** (España) *in extenso* :

Señora Directora General, señores presidentes de la Conferencia General y del Consejo Ejecutivo, señores y señoras delegados permanentes: nos reunimos, en esta 195ª reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo, en circunstancias que continúan siendo difíciles, en que importa destacar no solo los problemas, sino también los esfuerzos para cumplir nuestro mandato. Por ello, sin desatender el debate sobre los medios, es momento de dedicar nuestra mayor atención a lo fundamental, que son los fines. Creo positivo el ejercicio que los Estados Miembros hemos realizado en los últimos meses para la revisión de la manera en que la Secretaría nos informa de la ejecución del programa y confío en que las recomendaciones, a partir de un fructífero trabajo conjunto con la Secretaría, redunden en informes de calidad, útiles para la toma de decisiones y la elaboración de nuevos programas y presupuestos.

11.2 Igualmente relevante es otro proceso actualmente en marcha: la evaluación de los órganos rectores. Quiero agradecer al Presidente, Excmo. Sr. Amr, su empeño en que este proceso desemboque en un resultado de mejora de nuestro funcionamiento, para que uno y otro ejercicio nos lleven a una agilización de las prácticas operativas que haga más eficaz el trabajo. Cumpliremos mejor nuestro mandato en la medida en que sepamos evaluar lo que hacemos, extraer las consecuencias y aplicarlas a los programas, fomentando lo que hacemos bien, modificando lo necesario y poniendo fin a lo inservible. En todo caso, es hora de que lo hagamos con espíritu positivo, pues son más las virtudes de nuestra Organización que sus carencias, evitando así caer en una aproximación hipercrítica que, lejos de ayudarnos a alcanzar nuestros objetivos, nos aleje de ellos. No debemos nunca olvidar la singularidad del caso de la UNESCO entre todas las organizaciones del sistema de las Naciones Unidas: la UNESCO es la única que desde hace tres años debe hacer frente a su mandato con su presupuesto mermado en un cuarto, lo que hace más meritorio el mantenimiento de su operatividad, siendo de justicia felicitar a la Directora General y a la Secretaría por tan encomiable labor. Es por tanto desde la conciencia del momento crítico que atravesamos, pero con espíritu positivo, como debemos orientar nuestros esfuerzos para hacer de la necesidad virtud y salir reforzados de este periodo crucial.

11.3 España valora de manera positiva los esfuerzos de la UNESCO para conseguir la Educación para Todos. Aunque se ha avanzado, queda un largo camino aún por recorrer. Por eso deseamos que más allá de 2015 se siga prestando la debida atención a la agenda de la educación. El acceso a la educación, la calidad de la enseñanza, la formación de los docentes, la igualdad de género y el aprendizaje a lo largo de toda la vida han de ser siempre objetivos que alcanzar. Habrá que saber utilizar mejor las nuevas tecnologías, ya que permiten el acceso a más usuarios. En estas áreas, España apoyará siempre cuantas iniciativas se pongan en marcha. También seguiremos cooperando con la Oficina Regional de Educación de la UNESCO para América Latina y el Caribe.

11.4 Nuestra activa y comprometida acción en la UNESCO es reflejo de la apuesta española por el multilateralismo, plasmada en nuestra dedicación en todo el sistema de las Naciones Unidas y, como corolario, nuestra presencia en el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas en el bienio 2015-2016 y nuestra presencia en este Consejo Ejecutivo, del que España

desea seguir siendo miembro en el periodo 2015-2019, para lo cual ya ha presentado su candidatura.

11.5 En el periodo transcurrido desde la 194ª reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo, querría recordar la conferencia internacional sobre “Las lenguas judeo-españolas: una expresión de identidad y apertura” que tuvo lugar el pasado 10 de junio, inaugurada por la Directora General y con asistencia de distinguidos ponentes del mundo académico y cultural. El pasado 7 del corriente tuvo lugar en la Sede de la UNESCO una sesión de información sobre el Centro Internacional de categoría 2 sobre Reservas de Biosfera Mediterráneas, que nuestra Directora General inauguró el pasado 5 de abril en Castellet i la Gornal. La sesión del día 7 fue honrada también con su participación, señora Directora General, y la del Presidente del grupo Abertis, que junto al Gobierno español, en ejemplo pionero de colaboración entre los sectores público y privado, ha puesto en marcha este primer centro dedicado al Programa MAB. El próximo noviembre tendrá lugar en Barcelona la 2ª Conferencia Internacional sobre Investigación Oceánica. A fines de marzo de 2015 Valencia albergará una reunión internacional dedicada a los desafíos a los que se enfrenta el patrimonio cultural inmaterial, en cuya inauguración tendremos el honor de contar con su presencia, señora Directora General.

11.6 España, comprometida con los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, participa activamente involucrada en la definición de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible de cara a la agenda para el desarrollo después de 2015. Para España es preciso que se reconozca el papel de la cultura como motor del desarrollo sostenible, y por ello consideramos de extraordinaria importancia la Declaración de Florencia aprobada en el tercer Foro mundial de la UNESCO sobre la cultura y las industrias culturales, por cuya organización justo es felicitar a las autoridades italianas y a la señora Lomonaco. Especial mención debo a la iniciativa francoiraquí de presentar en esta 195ª reunión del Consejo un proyecto de decisión de capital importancia sobre la protección del patrimonio iraquí, que España decidió inmediatamente copatrocinar y confía ver aprobado por el Consejo Ejecutivo.

11.7 Señora Directora General, señoras y señores delegados permanentes: concluyo reiterando la nota positiva con que España valora la situación de la UNESCO y nuestro compromiso de contribuir a cuantos esfuerzos faciliten el cumplimiento de su mandato. Finalmente, quiero hacer constar que España, como miembro de la Unión Europea, suscribe la intervención de la Representante de Italia que, en su nombre, hizo. Muchas gracias.

(11.1) **M. De Barandica y Luxán** (España)  
*in extenso (traduit de l'espagnol) :*

Madame la Directrice générale, Messieurs les présidents de la Conférence générale et du Conseil exécutif, Mesdames et Messieurs les délégués permanents, nous sommes réunis en cette 195<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif dans une conjoncture qui demeure difficile et dans laquelle il importe de mettre en relief les problèmes auxquels nous nous heurtons, mais aussi les efforts que nous déployons pour accomplir notre mandat. C'est pour cela que, sans négliger le débat sur les moyens, nous devons à présent concentrer toute notre attention sur l'essentiel, à savoir les fins. Ces derniers mois, les États membres se sont employés à revoir les modalités selon lesquelles le Secrétariat nous rend

compte de l'exécution du programme, ce qui me semble positif, et j'espère que les recommandations formulées, sur la base d'un travail fructueux mené conjointement avec le Secrétariat, conduiront à l'élaboration de rapports de qualité, utiles pour la prise de décisions et l'élaboration de nouveaux programmes et budgets.

(11.2) Il est également important de mentionner une autre initiative en cours : l'évaluation des organes directeurs. Je tiens à remercier le Président, S. E. M. Amr, qui s'efforce d'obtenir qu'elle conduise à une amélioration de notre fonctionnement, de sorte que l'un et l'autre exercices nous permettent de rationaliser les pratiques opérationnelles et de renforcer l'efficacité de notre travail. Nous accomplirons mieux notre mission si nous savons évaluer nos actions, en tirer les conséquences et les appliquer aux programmes, en misant sur ce que nous faisons bien, en modifiant ce qui est nécessaire et en mettant fin aux activités inutiles. Dans tous les cas, il est temps de le faire dans un état d'esprit positif, en soulignant davantage les forces de notre Organisation que ses lacunes et en évitant ainsi de tomber dans la critique excessive et approximative qui, loin de nous aider à atteindre nos objectifs, nous en éloigne. Nous ne devons jamais oublier la singularité de l'UNESCO parmi toutes les organisations du système des Nations Unies : l'UNESCO est la seule qui, depuis trois ans, doit exécuter son mandat avec un budget réduit d'un quart, ce qui rend d'autant plus méritoire qu'elle continue de fonctionner. Nous devons féliciter la Directrice générale et le Secrétariat pour leur travail remarquable. Nous devons être conscient que nous traversons une période critique, mais en conservant un état d'esprit positif. Nous pourrions ainsi faire de nécessité vertu et sortir renforcés de cette crise.

(11.3) L'Espagne loue les efforts déployés par l'UNESCO pour atteindre les objectifs de l'Éducation pour tous. Bien que des progrès aient été réalisés, il reste un long chemin à parcourir. C'est pour cette raison que nous souhaitons que l'agenda pour l'éducation continue de recevoir l'attention qu'il mérite au-delà de 2015. L'accès à l'éducation, la qualité de l'enseignement, la formation des enseignants, l'égalité des sexes et l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie doivent encore et toujours être considérés comme des objectifs à poursuivre. Il faudra exploiter au mieux les nouvelles technologies, car elles permettent à davantage d'utilisateurs d'accéder au savoir. Dans ces domaines, l'Espagne apportera un appui constant à toutes les initiatives qui seront mises en œuvre. Par ailleurs, nous continuerons de collaborer avec le Bureau régional de l'UNESCO pour l'éducation en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes.

(11.4) Notre participation active et déterminée au sein de l'UNESCO est le reflet de la mobilisation de l'Espagne en faveur du multilatéralisme, comme en témoigne notre engagement à tous les niveaux du système des Nations Unies, notamment au Conseil de sécurité de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, où l'Espagne siégera en 2015 et 2016, et au Conseil exécutif, dont elle espère rester membre durant la période 2015-2019. Notre pays a déjà présenté sa candidature à cet effet.

(11.5) Durant la période écoulée depuis la 194<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif, rappelons que la

Conférence internationale sur le thème « Les langues judéo-espagnoles : Une expression d'identité et d'ouverture » s'est tenue le 10 juin dernier. Elle a été ouverte par la Directrice générale, et des personnalités éminentes du monde universitaire et culturel y ont participé. Le 7 octobre, s'est tenue au Siège de l'UNESCO une réunion d'information consacrée au Centre international de catégorie 2 sur les réserves de biosphère méditerranéennes, que notre Directrice générale a inauguré le 5 avril dernier à Castellet i la Gornal. Cette réunion a été honorée de votre présence, Madame la Directrice générale, ainsi que de celle du Président du groupe Abertis qui, en association avec le Gouvernement espagnol, a lancé ce premier centre dédié au Programme MAB, initiative pionnière de collaboration entre les secteurs public et privé. En novembre prochain, la deuxième Conférence internationale sur la recherche océanographique se tiendra à Barcelone. Fin mars 2015, Valence accueillera une réunion internationale consacrée aux défis qui menacent le patrimoine culturel immatériel, et nous espérons avoir l'honneur de votre présence lors de son ouverture, Madame la Directrice générale.

(11.6) L'Espagne, engagée en faveur de la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, participe activement à la définition des objectifs de développement durable en vue de l'élaboration du programme de développement pour l'après-2015. L'Espagne considère que le rôle de la culture en tant que moteur du développement durable doit être reconnu. C'est pourquoi nous attachons une importance primordiale à la Déclaration de Florence approuvée lors du troisième Forum mondial de l'UNESCO sur la culture et les industries culturelles, pour l'organisation duquel il y a lieu de féliciter les autorités italiennes et Mme Lomonaco. Je dois également mentionner tout spécialement l'initiative conjointe de la France et de l'Iraq, qui ont présenté, à cette 195<sup>e</sup> session, un projet de décision d'une importance cruciale concernant la protection du patrimoine iraquien, que l'Espagne a immédiatement décidé de coparrainer et qu'elle espère voir approuvé par le Conseil exécutif.

(11.7) Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les délégués permanents, je voudrais conclure en réaffirmant l'état d'esprit positif avec lequel l'Espagne évalue la situation de l'UNESCO, ainsi que notre engagement à contribuer à tous les efforts qui lui permettront de s'acquitter au mieux de son mandat. Enfin, je tiens à préciser que l'Espagne, en tant que membre de l'Union européenne, souscrit à l'intervention faite par la représentante de l'Italie au nom de cette dernière. Je vous remercie.

12.1 **M. Lalliot** (France) *in extenso* :

Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Mesdames et Messieurs les ambassadeurs, Mesdames et Messieurs, je relisais récemment certains textes de Léon Blum sur l'UNESCO, cette « conscience des Nations Unies », selon ses propres mots. J'ai été très frappé par la grande modernité de ses propos. Je le cite : « la libre circulation de la pensée, le progrès de l'éducation des peuples, le développement de la culture, l'avancement des sciences dans tous les domaines sont essentiels au progrès du bien-être humain ainsi qu'au maintien de la sécurité et de la paix ». Cette

conception de l'homme, de sa dignité et de ses droits inaliénables me paraît être plus pertinente que jamais, alors que nous sommes confrontés à toujours plus de violences, toujours plus d'intolérance et d'obscurantisme. Ce sont ces valeurs consacrées par l'Acte constitutif de notre Organisation, le lien fait entre culture, éducation, paix et sécurité, la primauté du droit, le respect des libertés fondamentales et de la démocratie qui restent au cœur de nos préoccupations et fondent notre attachement indéfectible à l'UNESCO.

12.2 Mesdames et Messieurs, prenons garde de ne pas considérer ces valeurs comme définitivement acquises. Ce serait une erreur, pour ne pas dire une faute. Ces valeurs sont la raison d'être de l'UNESCO et ce sont elles qui nous permettront de relever les trois grands défis du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle : la paix, le développement et la protection de l'environnement. Nous nous félicitons à cet égard que l'UNESCO ait su conforter son rôle de chef de file dans les discussions sur la place de l'éducation dans les politiques de développement pour l'après-2015. Nous nous réjouissons qu'elle se soit portée à l'avant-garde de la protection des patrimoines au Mali, en Syrie et en Iraq car, sans le respect de toutes les cultures, dans leur diversité, il ne peut pas y avoir de paix durable. Nous nous félicitons également que l'UNESCO fasse entendre sa voix en faveur de la liberté d'expression et sur la difficile, mais essentielle, question de la sécurité des journalistes, et qu'elle soit, de manière générale, plus présente et visible dans les domaines de sa compétence.

12.3 Madame la Directrice générale, depuis plus de cinq ans maintenant, sous votre conduite, l'UNESCO s'est ainsi efforcée de continuer à porter haut ses couleurs et, dans le même temps, de conduire d'importantes réformes. C'est d'autant plus remarquable que cela a été fait dans les pires circonstances, alors que le budget de l'Organisation était, et reste toujours aujourd'hui, amputé du quart de ses ressources. Parfois douloureuses, ces réformes étaient courageuses et nécessaires. Elles doivent être poursuivies, comme vous l'avez dit vous-même hier, dans l'intérêt de l'UNESCO, dont les actions, comme celles de toute organisation internationale, ne sont aujourd'hui légitimes que si elles sont efficaces. La présente session du Conseil exécutif aura à débattre des propositions que vous lui avez faites pour le budget du prochain exercice biennal. Vous avez souligné hier aussi, et avec éloquence, le paradoxe auquel est confrontée l'UNESCO, toujours plus sollicitée mais avec des moyens toujours plus contraints. Certains États membres, dont la France, doivent faire face à une difficulté de même ordre, non moins redoutable, qui oppose, d'une part, leur attachement viscéral à cette Organisation qu'ils ont contribué à créer et, d'autre part, la situation elle aussi contrainte de leurs finances publiques qui leur laisse de fait peu, voire aucune marge de manœuvre. C'est de ce double paradoxe, et de cette double contrainte, dont nous allons parler. Nous le ferons avec la volonté de part et d'autre, j'en suis sûr, de trouver les meilleures solutions, y compris par une plus grande diversification des ressources et des partenariats, dans l'intérêt supérieur de l'Organisation et de chacun de ses États membres.

12.4 Mesdames et Messieurs, c'est dans cet esprit de confiance et de responsabilité que la France entend participer à la réflexion commune et être une force de proposition et d'action au service de l'UNESCO. Nous l'avons fait le mois dernier en proposant l'adoption par les comités de bioéthique de l'UNESCO d'une résolution sur l'épidémie d'Ebola. Nous l'avons fait avec la délégation iraquienne en organisant, le 29 septembre dernier, un



colloque sur la protection du patrimoine iraquien que nous souhaitons prolonger par l'adoption d'une résolution du Conseil exécutif. Je remercie la soixantaine de délégations qui ont accepté de cosigner ce texte dont j'espère qu'il rassemblera le plus large consensus. Nous le ferons également pour préparer la conférence sur le climat qui se tiendra en décembre 2015 à Paris. Je peux d'ores et déjà vous dire qu'en étroite coordination avec le Secrétariat, nous prévoyons d'organiser quelques grands événements au Siège-même de l'UNESCO, notamment un sommet des entreprises en mai, des manifestations à l'occasion de la Journée mondiale de l'océan en juin avec la délégation de Monaco, une conférence internationale qui rassemblera plus de 1 000 scientifiques en juillet, et un Forum des jeunes principalement consacré à la lutte contre le dérèglement climatique en novembre.

12.5 Nous ferons aussi des propositions en matière de diversité culturelle, en prévision du 10<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la Convention sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles de 2005. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous avons demandé, avec la délégation canadienne, l'inscription d'un point sur la diversité culturelle à l'heure du numérique, à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine réunion de décembre sur ce sujet. Nous le ferons enfin, pour ne prendre que quelques exemples concernant des thèmes qui sont pour nous prioritaires, sur l'éducation, plus particulièrement l'éducation des filles. Dans la foulée de la conférence que nous avons récemment organisée sur les violences faites aux filles en milieu scolaire, à laquelle vous avez participé Madame la Directrice générale, nous souhaitons notamment présenter une résolution à la session de printemps du Conseil exécutif sur ce sujet. Nous pensons en outre que nous devrions inviter les deux nouveaux prix Nobel de la paix à venir s'exprimer à l'UNESCO sur le thème général de l'éducation, des droits de l'homme, du développement et de la paix.

12.6 J'ai déjà dit, en conclusion, et je répète ici que l'UNESCO n'est pas pour nous une organisation technique cantonnée à des sujets périphériques, mais bien une organisation politique dédiée à des missions stratégiques. À l'approche de son 70<sup>e</sup> anniversaire, vous voyez que nous avons, pour cette Organisation qui nous est chère, des ambitions aussi fortes que réalistes. Je vous remercie.

13.1 **Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) *in extenso*:

Señor Presidente del Consejo Ejecutivo, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, señora Directora General, distinguidos delegados: reciban un saludo de nuestro Presidente, el profesor Salvador Sánchez Cerén, firmante de los Acuerdos de Paz, quien ha demostrado interés personal por la promoción en nuestro país de los temas de competencia de la UNESCO. En un entorno mundial complejo, donde la cultura de paz cada día se ve amenazada por conflictos armados, la UNESCO debe conservar su carácter de referente moral del sistema de Naciones Unidas y organismo líder en materia de educación.

13.2 Los derechos humanos son un área de crucial prioridad para El Salvador. Dentro de unas horas se llevará a cabo la elección de los miembros del Consejo de Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas, y por primera vez El Salvador ha presentado su candidatura. Expresamos nuestro agradecimiento a todos los países que nos han dado su apoyo.

13.3 En los últimos años El Salvador ha registrado un desarrollo humano significativo: se ha destinado a gasto

social el 14,8% del PIB; se ha llegado a un 93,7% de cobertura de la educación primaria; y se ha reducido el índice de analfabetismo en un poco más de cinco puntos porcentuales.

13.4 No podemos seguir cayendo en los errores del pasado. Por consiguiente, para El Salvador es importante la participación de todos, conjuntamente con la UNESCO, en el proceso de elaboración de la agenda de la educación para después de 2015, basado en la resolución 37 C/11, para lograr una agenda integral, fundamentada en los logros de la EPT y con métodos e indicadores que tomen en cuenta las distintas capacidades y ritmos de implementación de los países en desarrollo. El Salvador apuesta por la calidad educativa, la erradicación del analfabetismo y las TIC como herramienta para el desarrollo que acelere el aprendizaje en todas sus fases. Esta es la manera más integral de reducir la pobreza y la desigualdad y promover la inclusión y la paz social.

13.5 Nuestro compromiso siempre ha sido con la paz. Hemos contribuido a la misión de estabilización de las Naciones Unidas en Malí, país que, como Libia, el Iraq, el Afganistán y Siria, sufre una devastadora destrucción de su patrimonio cultural que amenaza, entre otras cosas, la identidad de su gente. Por ello invitamos a la Directora General a promover más enérgicamente la Convención de 1954 relativa a la protección de los bienes culturales en caso de conflicto armado y sus dos protocolos.

13.6 Centroamérica es una importante región emergente en vías de integración, con alrededor de 32 millones de habitantes, rica en patrimonio cultural y natural y cuna de la civilización maya. Por eso pedimos a la Directora General que nos siga prestando atención para que se continúen fortaleciendo las acciones programáticas de la UNESCO en nuestros países.

13.7 Dada la enorme importancia que El Salvador otorga al Programa MAB, nos preocupa mucho su drástica reducción de presupuesto, por lo que exhortamos a la Directora General a fortalecerlo. El Salvador es uno de los países que más sufren los estragos del cambio climático. Por ello nos asociamos al llamamiento de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo (PEID), nuestros amigos y aliados del Caribe, el Pacífico Sur y el Océano Índico, para apoyar acciones a nivel de la UNESCO que, entre otras cosas, permitan implementar actividades de educación para el desarrollo sostenible y adaptación al cambio climático que mitiguen los efectos destructivos que amenazan la subsistencia de sus pueblos, la salud de sus océanos y la conservación de su biodiversidad.

13.8 En cuanto a las propuestas preliminares de la Directora General sobre la preparación del presupuesto para el ejercicio bienal (38 C/5), mi país considera que será muy difícil aprobar un presupuesto que eleve el monto de las contribuciones al Presupuesto Ordinario, cuando existen maneras de ahorrar en otros rubros sin que ello afecte las actividades programáticas.

13.9 Para concluir, apoyamos el nuevo formato del documento EX/4, pero con respecto a su Parte I reiteramos la pertinencia de contar con un resumen analítico estratégico de cada sector, con información real de lo que cada uno está ejecutando en función de la reestructuración, los desafíos y el presupuesto. Muchas gracias.

(13.1) **Mme Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) *in extenso* (*traduit de l'espagnol*) :

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, distingués délégués, permettez-moi de vous transmettre les salutations de notre Président, le professeur Salvador Sánchez Cerén, signataire des Accords de paix, qui porte un intérêt personnel à la promotion des domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO dans notre pays. Dans un contexte mondial complexe, où la culture de la paix se voit quotidiennement menacée par les conflits armés, l'UNESCO doit demeurer une référence morale au sein du système des Nations Unies et conserver son rôle de chef de file en matière d'éducation.

(13.2) Les droits de l'homme représentent une priorité absolue pour El Salvador. Dans quelques heures aura lieu l'élection des membres du Conseil des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies, pour laquelle El Salvador présente pour la première fois sa candidature. Nous remercions tous les pays qui nous ont apporté leur soutien.

(13.3) Ces dernières années, El Salvador a enregistré une importante progression en termes de développement humain : 14,8 % du PIB ont été consacrés aux dépenses sociales, le taux de scolarisation dans l'enseignement primaire a atteint 93,7 %, et le taux d'analphabétisme a été réduit d'un peu plus de cinq points de pourcentage.

(13.4) Nous ne pouvons continuer à reproduire les erreurs du passé. C'est pourquoi El Salvador considère qu'il est important que chacun participe, de concert avec l'UNESCO, au processus d'élaboration de l'agenda pour l'éducation post-2015, sur la base de la résolution 37 C/11, afin de définir un agenda complet, fondé sur les réalisations de l'EPT et assorti de méthodes et d'indicateurs qui prennent en compte les différents rythmes et capacités de mise en œuvre des pays en développement. El Salvador mise sur la qualité de l'éducation, l'élimination de l'analphabétisme et le recours aux TIC comme outils de développement permettant d'accélérer toutes les phases de l'apprentissage. Il s'agit de la manière la plus complète de réduire la pauvreté et les inégalités et de promouvoir l'inclusion et la paix sociale.

(13.5) Nous nous sommes toujours engagés en faveur de la paix. Nous avons contribué à la Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation au Mali, pays qui, comme la Libye, l'Iraq, l'Afghanistan et la Syrie, subit des destructions catastrophiques de son patrimoine culturel qui menacent, entre autres, l'identité de la population. Aussi, nous invitons la Directrice générale à promouvoir avec plus de vigueur la Convention de 1954 pour la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit armé et ses deux Protocoles.

(13.6) L'Amérique centrale est une grande région émergente en voie d'intégration, qui compte près de 32 millions d'habitants, ainsi qu'un riche patrimoine culturel et naturel, et qui est le berceau de la civilisation maya. Nous prions donc la Directrice générale de continuer à nous accorder son attention afin de poursuivre la consolidation des activités de programme de l'UNESCO dans nos pays.

(13.7) Compte tenu de l'immense importance qu'El Salvador attache au Programme MAB, la réduction drastique de son budget nous préoccupe

beaucoup, et nous prions la Directrice générale de le renforcer. El Salvador fait partie des pays qui souffrent le plus des ravages du changement climatique. C'est pourquoi nous nous joignons à l'appel des petits États insulaires en développement (PEID), nos amis et alliés des Caraïbes, du Pacifique Sud et de l'océan Indien, qui demandent que l'on appuie les efforts de l'UNESCO qui permettent notamment de mettre en œuvre des activités d'éducation en vue du développement durable et d'adaptation au changement climatique, afin d'en atténuer les effets destructeurs et menaçants pour la subsistance des populations, la santé des océans et la biodiversité.

(13.8) En ce qui concerne les propositions préliminaires de la Directrice générale relatives à la préparation du budget pour le prochain exercice biennal (38 C/5), mon pays considère qu'il sera très difficile d'approuver une enveloppe budgétaire qui relève le montant des contributions au budget ordinaire, alors qu'il existe des moyens de réaliser des économies dans d'autres domaines, sans que cela affecte les activités de programme.

(13.9) Pour conclure, nous approuvons la nouvelle présentation du document EX/4, mais en ce qui concerne sa Partie I, nous réaffirmons qu'il serait pertinent de disposer d'un résumé analytique stratégique de chaque secteur, contenant des informations concrètes sur les activités que chacun d'entre eux met en œuvre en fonction de la restructuration, des défis et du budget. Je vous remercie.

14.1 **Ms Radovic** (Montenegro) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, distinguished delegates, Montenegro aligns itself with the statement made by Italy on behalf of the European Union.

14.2 Mr Chair of the Executive Board, this session of the Board is taking place in a specific context plagued by the crisis in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, and the severe consequences of the outbreak of Ebola in West Africa. I should first and foremost like to praise the initiative and contribution of UNESCO in domains where it has a role to play in mobilizing all available resources despite the difficulties facing the Organization. The circumstances are challenging, but UNESCO must continue to shape an ambitious post-2015 agenda in view of pursuing the guidance of Member States in the quest to integrate into the new agenda quality education, natural and social sciences, culture for development, freedom of expression and access to information.

14.3 In a time of great challenges, the question of defining priorities for the Organization to reach the Millennium Development Goals cannot be extricated from the enormity of the financial challenges and expectations to deliver across the full breadth of our mandate, and in this regard, Montenegro commends the efforts undertaken thus far to manage the Organization and ensure its relevance.

14.4 Quality and delivery must remain utmost priorities in ensuring our leadership, our presence in the field, where we are most relevant, and our visibility in the United Nations system. As both the Chair of the Executive Board and the Director-General underlined yesterday, there is a need to strengthen programme monitoring and evaluation, review working methods and speed up the reform process.

14.5 We all agree that we should focus on ensuring that UNESCO continues to deliver within the ambitious post-2015 agenda. Within our fields of competence, we must also bear in mind that an ambitious agenda should also be a rational one, by determining efficient mechanisms of implementation with a balanced integration of all dimensions of sustainable development.

14.6 Montenegro remains committed to implementing the vision and objectives of UNESCO by promoting cooperation among different cultures, languages, religions, traditions and values and building a culture of peace and intercultural dialogue, as emphasized during the recent visit of the Director-General to Montenegro. Successful cooperation between Montenegro and UNESCO is reflected in the implementation of numerous programmes and activities through the Participation Programme, the International Fund for Cultural Diversity and regional projects, including the very active and prominent contribution of the World Heritage Centre.

14.7 Moreover, Montenegro is asserting its active presence in the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), including the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). In Montenegro, this year's World Science Day for Peace and Development was marked by a panoply of regional and national experts, and only a few weeks ago, Montenegro hosted the second South-East European Science Journalism Workshop in cooperation with the UNESCO Office in Venice.

14.8 The special domain to which Montenegro remains strongly devoted is the strengthening of its Centre for Sustainable Development in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme with the ambition of gaining regional scope and becoming part of a global network of centres of sustainable development. To this end, and as part of our wider effort to contribute to key issues concerning climate change in the broader context of global change, I am pleased to announce the forthcoming regional ministerial conference on sustainable development and climate change, to be held in Montenegro on 7 and 8 November of this year.

14.9 Mr Chair, in striving for the ambitious and transformative, yet implementable, post-2015 agenda, we believe that the final outcome of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals captured successfully the multidimensional nature of sustainable development, including a strong focus on education. Quality education is a key challenge for sustainable development, where the emphasis in the future development agenda must be shifted from mere knowledge accumulation to stimulating the development of competencies, attitudes and transferable skills. In this sense, the forthcoming UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development, on the occasion of the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, remains very important, particularly in stressing the importance for women and girls of exercising their right to education.

14.10 Excellencies, distinguished colleagues, faced with a myriad of challenges in an ever more complex global framework, we do need a strong UNESCO, empowered to continue strengthening its capacity, impact and visibility, and our mission is far from done. Thank you for your attention.

15.1 **Mr Kyslytsya (Ukraine) *in extenso*:**

Mr Chair, Madam Director-General, dear colleagues, Members of the Executive Board, current world trends are prompting substantial changes to the new development agenda. The post-2015 agenda must address such challenges as urbanization; environmental degradation; climate change; conflict, post-conflict and post-disaster situations; increasing inequalities; persistent poverty and illiteracy. The number of threats is rising constantly. The Ebola virus epidemic is one such recent manifestation. We insist that the methods of work of this Organization should be coherent with these challenges and the new possibilities that the twenty-first century offers us, especially information and communication technologies. The methods of work of the last century, despite possible sentimental attachment to them, should be reviewed and some abandoned. They are not only unaffordable but obsolete.

15.2 To be able to respond to these challenges and ensure the proper functioning of the Organization, addressing budget issues is of crucial importance. However, we have to be very careful when increasing financing and expenditures, which may be feasible only when all optimization and better management measures are exhausted. In this regard, we see a lot of sense in what the delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands have suggested on the issue of the budget.

15.3 Ladies and gentlemen, gender equality and empowerment of women is one of UNESCO's two global priorities. It is time to address it by practical action. By no means should we economize on this particular priority, as many of us recognize that it is not only our duty in terms of human rights, but also a key precondition for sustainable development.

15.4 Ladies and gentlemen, education is a top priority and one of the Millennium Development Goals to be dealt with in the first instance. It is important not only to eradicate illiteracy and ensure universal access to primary education, but also to provide quality education. We are convinced that UNESCO could lead the process of elaboration of a comprehensive vision of a twenty-first century educational paradigm. With many unaddressed problems in this important area, Ukraine suggests examining its proposal entitled "Development of lifelong learning systems for all, based on qualitatively new models of education and alternative electronic systems for lifelong learning".

15.5 A lot has been done by UNESCO, together with many governments and donors, to support cultural and educational institutions in Iraq. These efforts, as well as those aimed at preserving Iraqi cultural heritage, should be further upheld and continued. Many delegations, including ours, have already welcomed and supported the proposal made by France and Iraq.

15.6 On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Organization, we still face many conflicts. As you well know, my country is suffering from one of them. Over seven months ago, the Russian Federation occupied and annexed Crimea. The United Nations General Assembly did not recognize any change in the status of Crimea, which remains an integral part of Ukraine. This was clearly stated in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/262 "Territorial integrity of Ukraine" of March 2014. It is also an unwavering position of the European Union and it has been upheld by the Council of Europe on several

occasions. I am glad that the Executive Board of UNESCO also took a relevant decision at its previous session.

15.7 In light of the situation in Crimea after the annexation, the Board invited the Director-General to follow up on it in UNESCO's fields of competence and report back at this session. In this regard, I shall name only a few of the many glaring pieces of evidence of massive violations of human rights on the Peninsula, particularly in the humanitarian sphere. Minorities in Crimea, notably Crimean Tatars, are subjected to intimidation and persecution and do not have opportunities to study in their mother tongue. There is, to date, not a single school with the Ukrainian language as the medium of instruction. Parents and students were intimidated in order to make them switch from their native Ukrainian language to Russian. The Faculty of Ukrainian Philology of the Vemadsky Tauride University in Simferopol was shut down. All media in Crimea are controlled by the Russian authorities; free journalists are being threatened; and any voice in support of Ukraine is suppressed. Oleh Sentsov, an abducted Ukrainian film director, is now being held in Moscow for his active pro-Ukrainian views. We wish to protest against the orders given recently by the President of the Russian Federation to its Government to include the Ukrainian Tauric Chersonese site in the State register of valuable cultural heritage sites belonging to the peoples of the Russian Federation.

*(The speaker continued in French)*

15.8 Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, permettez-moi de saisir cette occasion pour remercier les représentants des pays membres de l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie pour le soutien manifesté par cette organisation lors de l'adoption par le Conseil permanent de la Francophonie, à sa 92<sup>e</sup> session fin juin dernier, d'une résolution sur la situation en Ukraine. L'Ukraine a soumis à l'examen de l'actuelle session du Conseil exécutif un projet de décision. Nous vous serions très reconnaissants de l'appuyer. Je remercie vivement toutes les délégations qui l'ont déjà fait en cosignant le texte. Merci de votre attention.

16.1 **Ms Rampersad** (Trinidad and Tobago) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair, Madam Director-General, colleagues, I bring greetings from Trinidad and Tobago, our Government and people, to this 195th session of the Executive Board.

16.2 Mr Chair, Trinidad and Tobago congratulates you on your successful piloting of this Board to date, and the Director-General and the staff of UNESCO for steering the Organization through trying times.

16.3 We endorse the statements of the Latin America and Caribbean group (GRULAC) that UNESCO remains relevant as a global laboratory of ideas and of colleagues who recognize the pivotal role of education, and in many cases re-education, in understanding the place of diversity and culture-centred development in re-engineering our world. I say re-engineering – because synergies with science and communication technologies have become crucial in redressing the imbalances of skewed development that have long separated the humanities from the sciences both within and outside our education systems, depriving us of the full benefits arising from the ferment and fusion of these two areas, in order to better position us to more adequately meet the targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

16.4 In this context, UNESCO, with its core areas of education, culture and heritage, science, communication and information, becomes the ideal platform from which to inject the world with new ideas and revise and re-engineer actions driven by such synergies that can offer new solutions to today's challenges.

16.5 And it is in this respect, Mr Chair, Madam Director-General, colleagues, I believe, that our work is significant in making an impact: after the SIDS conference in Samoa and the United Nations summit, and in the post-2015 development agenda. I would like to recommend that we move immediately to review, revise and effectively impact what is currently presented to us as the new sustainable development goals, which could easily become a somewhat convoluted shopping list that replicates rather than advances the Millennium Development Goal methods, and could easily render culture and heritage virtually invisible in the re-engineering process. That requires the benefit of the greater focus on targets that UNESCO has experience with. Furthermore, at no other time have we been so well equipped with the ideas, knowledge and technologies to make the changes that are necessary, as the Director-General and Chair so rightly acknowledged at the opening session. We cannot expect different results by continuing along the same paths and without revising our perspectives, approaches, outlooks and actions.

16.6 We have heard much about the resource challenges faced by UNESCO as an Organization, but the knowledge and experience of small island developing States like ours, which have emerged from great adversities and challenges, could be used to help build resilience – we who have built our resilience from hardships and adversity, from the stripping away of our self through slavery, from the discourtesy of forced dislocation, from indentureship and from forced migration, and we are still swimming with the big sharks in the big oceans of economic hegemonies.

16.7 As you said, Madam Director-General, at no time has UNESCO been more relevant as a think tank in a world hungry for new knowledge and ready to overturn conventional modes of thinking, doing and effecting the balance so required in the sustainable development blueprint that we are attempting to create.

16.8 In this light, may I suggest that the pitch made by our small island developing States colleagues at the last United Nations General Assembly for rebranding, from small island developing States to big ocean sustainable States (BOSS) – from SIDS to BOSS –, be given some serious consideration. In a brand-driven world, surely we understand and appreciate the kind of impact an image makeover can have, not only on us, but on the way others perceive us? We are not needy dependencies of the first or any other worlds as the term SIDS suggests, but rather BOSS, big ocean sustainable States with resilient communities, whose successful experience of stretching small dollars to feed our multitudes and making much of little defies our size and perceptions of what we can and cannot do. As resilient societies, our only vulnerabilities are the large oceans in which we are located and the large sharks making huge economic and political waves. In saying that, I am not denying that, under the conditions of vulnerability in which we have been placed in these large oceans with some large, and indeed mean, sharks, we do not also need the protection and assistance of our more robust colleagues.

16.9 It is with those perceptions that I call for revision, Mr Chair, Madam Director-General, and revising approaches to recognize that with greater equity and sharing of the wealth of technologies, we can also add our own wealth of ideas and experiences to become the truly resilient folk that we can be.

١٧,١ السيدة عمر (مصر) النص الكامل:

السيد رئيس المجلس التنفيذي، السيدة المدير العام، السيدة المدير العام، أصحاب السعادة، السيدات والسادة الحضور، في البداية أتوجه بالشكر إلى المدير العام على العرض الذي قدمته خلال الجلسة الافتتاحية للدورة، توضيحاً للصورة والحقائق المتصلة بتنفيذ برامج اليونسكو والوضع المالي للمنظمة، في وقت لا تزال فيه المنظمة تواجه تحديات في وضع الرؤية الإصلاحية التي تم اعتمادها خلال المؤتمر العام السابق موضع التنفيذ. ونشيد بالإيجابيات التي تحققت، كما نأخذ علماً بالصعوبات الماثلة، وكلنا ثقة، انطلاقاً من رؤية شاملة، في إمكانية بلورة رؤية وأرضية مشتركة يتعاون الجميع في ظلها من أجل تمكين اليونسكو من تنفيذ رسالتها النبيلة، والاضطلاع بدورها كاملاً استجابة لتطلعات شعوب العالم.

١٧,٢ إن مصر تتطلع إلى مواصلة التعاون الممتاز القائم مع اليونسكو بقيادة السيدة المدير العام، إيرينا بوكوفا، على مختلف الأصعدة. وفي هذا الإطار، أود التعبير عن خالص شكر وتقدير الحكومة المصرية ليونسكو لما قامت به من جهود في الفترة الماضية لدعم الجهود الوطنية المتواصلة للحفاظ على التراث الثقافي المصري الثري والمتنوع، وللارتقاء بالمنظومة التعليمية في البلاد، ضمن مهام ومجالات أخرى. فقد شهدت زيارة بعثة اليونسكو المشتركة مع الإيكوم والإيكروم والمركز الإقليمي العربي للتراث العالمي للقاهرة في مطلع شهر أيلول/سبتمبر الماضي نقاشات مثمرة، واستعراضاً للأنشطة الجارية الرامية إلى وضع خريطة طريق مشتركة من الإجراءات ذات الأولوية في مجال المتاحف وحماية التراث. كذلك تمكنت البعثة الفنية الرفيعة المستوى لليونسكو في مجال التعليم خلال زيارتها للقاهرة في الفترة من ٩ إلى ١٦ أيلول/سبتمبر، برئاسة مساعد المدير العام لشؤون التربية، من بحث عدد من الموضوعات ذات الأولوية بهدف المساعدة في تنفيذ خطة التنمية في مصر، وعلى رأسها التعليم الفني وسحو الأمية وتعليم الكبار، بالإضافة إلى مواجهة ظاهرة أطفال الشوارع.

١٧,٣ السيد رئيس المجلس التنفيذي، السيدة المدير العام، لقد اطلعنا على التقرير الذي تقدمت به السيدة المدير العام إلى الدورة الحالية للمجلس التنفيذي، كما تابعتها باهتمام العرض التفصيلي الذي أجرته في مستهل أعمال الدورة. وإذ أعيد التأكيد على إشاراتنا بما تحققت من خطوات إيجابية سعيًا إلى التنفيذ الفعال لبرنامج المنظمة، أود الإشارة إلى عدد من النقاط الجديدة بالتأمل والمتابعة. ففي حين أن تنفيذ عملية الإصلاح بدأ يتخذ ملامح أوضح من ذي قبل، فلا زال هناك الكثير مما ينبغي تدقيقه أو تعديله في هذا المضمار، بما في ذلك عمل المكاتب الميدانية لليونسكو بأنواعها، سواء ما يتعلق بأسلوب أو تكلفة إدارتها، أو الموارد البشرية المتاحة لها. وتمتد هذه الإشكالية إلى عدة مناطق، ومنها أفريقيا، التي هي في أمس الحاجة إلى دعم هذه المكاتب، ولا بد من إيلائها الاهتمام الواجب، من خلال إجراءات تنفيذية محددة. ويساورنا أيضاً القلق إزاء استمرار فقدان عناصر الخبرة التي طالما ميزت اليونسكو عن سواها ومنحتها قيمة مضافة، وذلك نتيجة لعملية إعادة الهيكلة الجارية في المنظمة. وبدت مشكلة التوازن الجغرافي في التعيينات في مناصب الإدارة العليا الشاغرة وكأنها تتعمق بدلاً من أن تتجه إلى الحل، ولم نعد نفهم للغياب التام لأي شخصية عربية في مناصب مساعد المدير العام سبباً، والأمر يحتاج إلى توضيح. وفي سياق متصل، فإن التحجيم الملاحظ لقطاع العلوم الاجتماعية يصعب استيعابه، خاصة في وقت كانت تحدث فيه خطة الإصلاح السابقة عن إعطاء هذا البرنامج الرئيسي الحيوي دفعة بإنشاء ما أطلق عليه اسم "مركز التحولات الاجتماعية والحوار بين الثقافات"، فهل عدم إنشاء المركز معناه إضعاف هذا القطاع الحيوي إلى هذا الحد؟ وإذا كنا نتحدث عن عمليتي الإصلاح وإعادة الهيكلة وآثارها على عمل اليونسكو، فإن استمرار الأزمة المالية للمنظمة، وأسبابها معروفة، وكذلك بعض أوجه تعامل الأمانة مع هذه الأزمة فيما يتعلق بخطة الإنفاق المعتمدة، يحتاجان بدورهما إلى إعادة نظر وتوضيح. وأخيراً وليس آخراً، فإن مصر ستستمر في دعم جهود المدير العام لضمان إدراج عدد من الأولويات في خطة التنمية لما بعد عام ٢٠١٥، حيث

يتعين أن تحتل الثقافة والعلوم موقعاً مناسباً في هذا الإطار، علاوة على التعليم والعلوم الاجتماعية، وتمكين المرأة والشباب.

١٧,٤ السيد رئيس المجلس التنفيذي، السيدة المدير العام، تبقى القضية الفلسطينية على رأس اهتمامات الدولة المصرية، فما زال الفلسطينيون يطمحون إلى إقامة دولتهم وفقاً لمبادئ لا تخضع للمساومة، وإلا تأكلت أسس السلام الشامل في المنطقة، وضاعت قيم العدالة والإنسانية. ولليونسكو مسؤولية ودور لا يمكن أن تتخلى عنهما أو تتنصل منهما في حماية التراث الثقافي والمؤسسات التعليمية والثقافية الفلسطينية. والعالم كله يتابع ويدرك الحقيقة، فلم تشهد الأشهر الأخيرة سوى الدمار واستمرار الإجراءات الإسرائيلية غير القانونية في القدس ومساعي تغيير معالم القدس وإرثها الحضاري والإنساني، وينبغي لنا جميعاً اتخاذ ما يلزم من خطوات من أجل وقف هذه الاعتداءات المستمرة.

١٧,٥ السيد رئيس المجلس التنفيذي، السيدة المدير العام، أختتم هذه الكلمة بالإعراب عن إيماننا العميق بدور منظمة اليونسكو، وتطلعنا إلى مناقشات مثمرة خلال أعمال هذه الدورة. والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

(17.1) Mme Omar (Égypte) in extenso  
(traduit de l'arabe) :

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, je voudrais d'abord remercier la Directrice générale pour l'exposé qu'elle a fait à la séance d'ouverture afin de nous présenter la situation générale, notamment les faits liés à l'exécution des programmes de l'UNESCO et la situation financière de l'Organisation, alors que cette dernière demeure confrontée à des défis pour la mise en œuvre de la vision de la réforme adoptée à la dernière session de la Conférence générale. Nous nous félicitons des progrès accomplis, prenons note des difficultés rencontrées, et sommes persuadés qu'il est possible de définir une vision et des bases communes dans le cadre desquelles tout le monde coopérerait pour donner à l'UNESCO les moyens de remplir sa noble mission et de jouer pleinement son rôle, afin de répondre aux attentes de tous les peuples.

(17.2) L'Égypte aspire à poursuivre son exceptionnelle coopération à tous les niveaux avec l'UNESCO et sa Directrice générale, Mme Irina Bokova. À ce sujet, le Gouvernement égyptien tient à exprimer toute sa gratitude et ses plus vifs remerciements à l'Organisation pour tout ce qu'elle a mis en œuvre durant la période écoulée afin d'appuyer les inlassables efforts du Gouvernement visant, entre autres, à préserver le patrimoine culturel – riche et varié – de l'Égypte et à promouvoir le système éducatif du pays. La visite que la mission conjointe UNESCO/ICOM/ICCROM/Centre régional arabe du patrimoine mondial a effectuée au Caire au début du mois de septembre dernier a été l'occasion de tenir des discussions fructueuses et de passer en revue les activités en cours visant à élaborer une feuille de route commune axée sur des mesures prioritaires dans les domaines des musées et de la protection du patrimoine. Par ailleurs, durant sa visite au Caire du 9 au 16 septembre, la mission technique de haut niveau de l'UNESCO relative à l'éducation, dirigée par le Sous-Directeur général pour l'éducation, a pu examiner un certain nombre de questions prioritaires en vue de faciliter la mise en œuvre du plan de développement de l'Égypte, notamment l'enseignement technique, l'alphabetisation,

l'éducation des adultes et les moyens de lutter contre le phénomène des enfants des rues.

(17.3) Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, nous avons examiné le rapport que la Directrice générale a adressé à la présente session du Conseil exécutif, et avons suivi avec intérêt l'exposé détaillé qu'elle a fait pour lancer les travaux du Conseil. Nous nous félicitons, encore une fois, des mesures positives qui ont été prises pour assurer une mise en œuvre efficace du programme de l'Organisation, mais je tiens à appeler l'attention sur un certain nombre de points qui devraient faire l'objet d'une réflexion et d'un suivi. Certes, la réforme commence à prendre forme, mais de nombreuses questions appellent encore des précisions et des ajustements, notamment le mode de gestion, les coûts de fonctionnement et les ressources humaines des différentes catégories de bureaux hors Siège de l'Organisation. Ces interrogations concernent plusieurs régions, dont l'Afrique, où les bureaux de l'UNESCO ont vraiment besoin d'être soutenus, d'où la nécessité de leur accorder toute l'attention voulue grâce à des mesures concrètes et précises. Il est également préoccupant que des personnes expérimentées, qui ont toujours fait la spécificité de l'UNESCO par rapport aux autres institutions et qui lui donnent une valeur ajoutée, continuent de quitter l'Organisation en raison de la restructuration en cours. Par ailleurs, le problème de l'équilibre géographique au niveau des nominations des hauts responsables semble plutôt s'aggraver, et nous ne comprenons toujours pas pourquoi aucune personnalité arabe n'occupe un des postes de sous-directeur général. Cette question appelle des éclaircissements. Nous ne comprenons pas non plus pourquoi le Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines est nettement en perte de vitesse, d'autant que le précédent plan de réforme prévoyait de donner une impulsion à ce secteur crucial avec la création d'un centre pour les transformations sociales et le dialogue interculturel. Le fait que ce centre n'ait pas été créé illustre-t-il l'affaiblissement de ce secteur ? Nous débattons de la réforme et de la restructuration, ainsi que de leurs incidences sur les activités de l'Organisation, mais la persistance de la crise financière, dont nous connaissons les causes, et certains aspects de la réponse du Secrétariat face à cette crise, notamment en ce qui concerne le plan de dépenses approuvé, appellent un réexamen de la situation, ainsi que des précisions. Enfin, et ce n'est pas le moins important, l'Égypte continuera à soutenir les efforts de la Directrice générale visant à faire figurer un certain nombre de thèmes prioritaires en bonne place dans le programme de développement pour l'après-2015, notamment la culture, les sciences exactes et naturelles, l'éducation et les sciences sociales et humaines, ainsi que l'autonomisation des femmes et des jeunes.

(17.4) Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, la cause palestinienne demeure au premier rang des préoccupations de l'Égypte. Les Palestiniens aspirent toujours à créer un État fondé sur certains principes qui ne sauraient faire l'objet d'un marchandage. Toute autre option compromettrait l'instauration d'une paix globale dans la région et porterait atteinte aux valeurs que sont la justice et l'humanité. L'UNESCO ne peut ni renoncer ni se soustraire à son rôle et à sa responsabilité s'agissant de la protection du patrimoine culturel et

des institutions éducatives et culturelles palestiniens. Le monde entier suit la situation et connaît la vérité, d'autant que ces derniers mois ont été particulièrement marqués par des actes de destruction ainsi que par la persistance des mesures israéliennes illégales à Jérusalem et des tentatives visant à altérer la physionomie de Jérusalem ainsi que son patrimoine civilisationnel et humain. C'est pourquoi il nous incombe à tous de prendre les mesures appropriées pour mettre un terme à ces atteintes incessantes.

(17.5) Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, pour conclure, nous croyons profondément au rôle de l'UNESCO et espérons que les débats de la présente session seront fructueux. Que la paix et la miséricorde et la bénédiction de Dieu soient sur vous.

18.1 **M. Bendjama (Algérie) in extenso :**

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, la délégation algérienne salue la présidence de cette 195<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif, dont l'ordre du jour comporte des questions importantes pour l'évolution de notre Organisation. La Directrice générale, que nous avons attentivement écoutée, nous en a fait part dans son excellente déclaration liminaire.

18.2 Alors que l'UNESCO célébrera l'année prochaine le 70<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de sa création, le retour à ses valeurs fondatrices de contribution à la construction de la paix et la recherche de réponses à la culture de la haine et de l'intolérance s'impose plus que jamais. Cette année anniversaire devrait être pour nous tous l'occasion de rappeler la pertinence des programmes de l'Organisation et surtout des idées novatrices qu'elle véhicule en faveur de la culture de la paix et de la tolérance.

18.3 S'agissant de l'exécution du programme et du budget et des résultats obtenus au cours des six premiers mois de l'année 2014, ma délégation apprécie les recommandations du Groupe préparatoire présidé par Madame l'Ambassadeur du Gabon. Ces recommandations vont dans le sens de l'amélioration des futures sessions du Conseil en faveur de laquelle ma délégation avait plaidé lors de la précédente session. Nous encourageons également la production de documents plus ciblés et espacés dans le temps, faisant clairement ressortir les objectifs visés et les ressources financières utilisées par secteur, ainsi que les réalisations accomplies et les enseignements tirés.

18.4 Monsieur le Président, la délégation algérienne appuie la participation active de l'UNESCO aux discussions sur le programme de développement pour l'après-2015 et se félicite de son engagement dans ce processus. Dans ce contexte, nous appuyons fortement la poursuite du plaidoyer en faveur de l'intégration de la culture comme objectif de développement durable, pour rendre enfin possible la protection effective des droits et la participation inclusive de tous, en particulier dans les régions déshéritées, où vit plus de 40 % de la population mondiale.

18.5 Par ailleurs, les progrès enregistrés jusque-là dans le domaine des sciences sont notables et consacrent l'importance de l'enseignement des sciences exactes et technologiques. Celles-ci occupent désormais une place privilégiée dans les programmes de nombreux pays, dont l'Algérie. Ainsi, un projet « Campus virtuel Avicenne relatif

à l'enseignement supérieur » est en voie de finalisation entre l'Algérie et l'UNESCO avec comme objectif l'amélioration de la qualité de l'enseignement par la formation à grande échelle d'enseignants, particulièrement à travers la création d'un centre principal de coordination de toutes les activités du réseau et la mise en place, dans les grandes universités et écoles normales supérieures, de 20 centres répartis à travers le territoire national.

18.6 Monsieur le Président, la présente session se tient au moment où de nombreuses attaques sont perpétrées contre le riche et prestigieux patrimoine culturel iraquien par des groupes terroristes. Pour en avoir souffert elle-même pendant de trop nombreuses années et avoir payé un lourd tribut en vies humaines, l'Algérie condamne le terrorisme sous toutes ses formes, y compris les atteintes au patrimoine culturel. Elle réitère sa détermination à poursuivre la lutte contre ce phénomène transnational qui appelle, je le souligne, une coopération internationale globale.

18.7 L'attachement de mon pays à la sauvegarde et à la préservation du patrimoine culturel se traduira cette année par l'accueil, en décembre prochain à Alger, d'une réunion du Conseil d'administration du Fonds africain du patrimoine mondial. Ce sera une occasion renouvelée pour les États membres d'œuvrer en faveur du soutien à ce Fonds et à la préservation du riche patrimoine culturel de notre continent.

18.8 Enfin, ma délégation saisit cette occasion pour rappeler que la paix et la sécurité internationales, auxquelles l'UNESCO contribue depuis sa création, demeurent également tributaires du respect des règles de droit international acceptées par tous. Dans ce contexte, l'Algérie réaffirme son appui aux décisions que le Conseil exécutif est appelé à examiner sur le patrimoine culturel de la Palestine. Elle renouvelle son soutien au droit du peuple palestinien à la promotion et à la préservation de ses sites culturels et historiques, et exhorte l'UNESCO et ses États membres à participer activement à la réalisation de cet objectif. Je vous remercie.

19.1 **Mr Anthony** (Belize) *in extenso*:

His Excellency, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, His Excellency, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, distinguished Members and colleagues of the Executive Board, and other honourable men and women, I want to say how honoured and humbled I am to be addressing the 195th session of the Executive Board of UNESCO. This is my third time doing this, and it is said that three times are a charm. So let me thank you for this opportunity. Mr Chair, there was a time in Trinidad and Tobago when the Government transitioned from Prime Minister Williams to a new Prime Minister named Chambers. A great calypsonian named Gypsy created a calypso song and in his song, which was based on the state of the economy, he sent out an SOS call saying, "The ship is sinking, the seas are rough, the ship hit rock bottom water, the oil tank almost empty, the oil pressure reading low, and shall we abandon ship or shall we stay on it?" Mr Chair, I want to emphatically and categorically declare that Belize will not abandon this UNESCO ship, because this ship is sailing and will continue to sail.

19.2 Yes, we have heard of the plight and fiasco and the shortcomings that have befallen us. We are aware of the exceptional and severe financial constraints that are affecting UNESCO. We are all feeling the effect. The regular programme in education has been reduced to a minimum and in some cases to zero. In natural science,

UNESCO will not be able to deliver expected result 3 of document 37 C/5; in the field of engineering, the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and the thematic activities are seriously affected. Ecology, earth sciences, global earth observation, the International Drought Initiative (IDI), and Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) have all taken a beating. Under social and human sciences, bioethics, and UNESCO's Operational Strategy on Youth 2014-2021 are on a slow pace. The social and human sciences post in the UNESCO Office in Kingston could not be maintained. And yes, this one hits hard because this is in my region, Mr Chair. We were told initially that the occupant of this post had been transferred, so obviously we were awaiting his replacement. We have just heard that this post could not be maintained. The number of posts in the Culture Sector has been reduced from 159 to 143. Since 2009, the current field offices programme funds for operational activities have been cut from over \$7.5 million to approximately \$2.5 million. World heritage centres, museum functions and conventions are all negatively affected. The staff in communication and information has been drastically cut, which affects the coordination and plan of action for the safety of journalists across the globe. Africa has taken a beating. Gender equality initiatives cannot move forward due to the shortfalls we are experiencing. Yes, we have heard, read and seen the report of the External Auditor. Personally, I believe that the report is a critical one for UNESCO. In many instances, it brings out the gloom and doom and some inefficiencies of UNESCO. However, I find the External Auditor's report to be frank, true, honest, sincere and direct. So I want to say "kudos" to the External Auditor. As for the Organization, you must provide the External Auditor with what is requested so we can have transparency and accuracy in reporting the finances of this honourable institution. I support the External Auditor's efforts to continue providing due diligence for UNESCO and I oppose the idea of a group of us taking on the role of auditor. He is the expert, so let him do his duty. We may just make worse what is already bad. Too many hands in the pot will not make the food nicer. All we may come up with is too many chiefs and no Indians.

19.3 Mr Chair, UNESCO must move on in delivering quality programmes in a more effective manner within the context of the post-2015 development agenda. UNESCO must and will continue to restore its leadership capabilities. UNESCO must continue to move from control to accountability in managing its programmes and also be sensitive to the effect of results-based budgeting and use the bottom-up method in delivering. But we can only achieve this, Mr Chair, if we have trust in our captain. Our captain was given a mandate by the General Conference in November 2013 to lead us, and not one nation opposed her. So give her the support that she needs to lead. Give her the encouragement that she needs and do not try to burden her with a million and one questions, especially when you already have the answers to your questions. This honourable lady could not have arrived where she is if she didn't have what it takes. You know, Albert Einstein once said, "Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted." So I urge you, Madam Director-General, to captain this 70-year-old ship through murky waters, and I know you can do it.

19.4 I will support the budget for document 38 C/5 (2016-2017) situated between zero nominal growth (ZNG) and zero real growth (ZRG), which is called ZNG+. The ZNG budget cannot be accepted because it will only derail us. I support fully the ZNG+ budget. Mr Chair, I would like

also to see more Caribbean citizens working for UNESCO at Paris Headquarters since our representation is below range. I would also like to see more non-governmental organizations in our area being supported by UNESCO.

19.5 Lastly Mr Chair, we have been singing one song for three years, which is too long. We have to stop and sing another tune. No one can dance to the same tune forever. We cannot allow one State to stop us from moving forward. We need to develop new strategies that will propel us forward and solve this nagging problem. Rome was not built in a day, but with one unified voice, one goal and one direction. We can overcome this. I want to say to this State and to all of us today, "When a bird is alive, it eats ants. When the bird is dead, ants eat the bird". Time and circumstances can change at any time. Do not devalue or hurt anyone in life. You may be powerful today. But remember, time is more powerful than you. So be good and do good to others. Mr Chair, this ship will not sink and we will not abandon ship. We will stay on it, for deep in my heart, I do believe we shall overcome someday. Thank you and God bless.

20. **The Chair** thanked the representative of Belize for always inspiring the Board with his speeches, and promised that Members would work together to ensure that the UNESCO "ship" would not sink but be steered safely to port.

21.1 **Mr Maynard** (Saint Kitts and Nevis) *in extenso*:

Indeed Mr Chair, my Caribbean colleague from Belize is very hard to follow. Madam Director-General, distinguished Members of the Executive Board, I commence my speech by offering greetings from the Government and people of Saint Kitts and Nevis as we pursue our efforts here to participate actively and constructively in this 195th session of the Executive Board.

21.2 My delegation remains resolutely committed to UNESCO's ability and capacity to further thrive as it enters the 70th year of its pivotal existence. It is hoped, however, that in spite of the very real challenges outlined by the Director-General yesterday, the Organization can still contribute to improving the livelihoods of people in small island developing States (SIDS) like ours, and also at a broader level, to re-energizing our collective battle against poverty, war and human ignorance.

21.3 Clearly, Mr Chair, much is at stake as we embark on our journey through these turbulent times. Despite limited resources, we at UNESCO must unquestionably continue to play a crucial role in developing policies in its areas of competence, thereby improving the lives of millions of people around the world. Our gratitude goes to the Secretariat and the staff, and especially the Director-General herself, for championing our cause during this double crisis over the past five years and keeping the ship afloat, while making the necessary structural adjustments.

21.4 Mr Chair, within the framework of several UNESCO-led international conferences leading up to the United Nations General Assembly next year, UNESCO must forge a distinct and relevant agenda on behalf of its Member States within the post-2015 global development programme. This must include a unique and critical role for UNESCO, especially on behalf of SIDS, which represent some 20% of United Nations membership.

21.5 To this end, Mr Chair, we must also call on all Member States not to forget their commitments to sustain their financial obligations to UNESCO to ensure that limited budgetary resources do not immobilize the

implementation of the Organization's core mandate. Critically, we would also call for an overhaul of the extrabudgetary programme, and especially a more targeted mobilization of resources, based on interactive exchanges between UNESCO Headquarters, the field offices, and the National Commissions.

21.6 Mr Chair, the first Interregional Meeting of National Commissions for UNESCO held recently in Kazakhstan was deemed a tremendous success. Mr Eric Falt and his staff are to be commended for this innovative initiative. The overriding conclusion from this meeting was the need for a robust relationship, linking the National Commissions and the field offices. All parties reiterated the need for the Secretariat to promptly upgrade the present guidelines, thereby creating a new mechanism and *modus operandi* governing the relationship between National Commissions and cluster offices. These guidelines should then be formalized through a decision by the Executive Board, rendering these guidelines binding. Mr Chair, my delegation counts on the field offices to assertively lead the way in building this relationship with the National Commissions.

21.7 Mr Chair, the recent Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, in Samoa, has vested in UNESCO a renewed and fresh mandate for SIDS. My delegation commends the Director-General for her particular focus on oceans at that meeting, coming on the heels of existing compelling work by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) in the Caribbean region and in SIDS in general. The IOC, of course, is successfully fulfilling its core role of helping Member States to anticipate, adapt to and mitigate the effects of storms, hurricanes and tsunamis in the Caribbean big ocean, with its far-reaching ICT-based early warning systems.

21.8 Recent expert research in the field indicates that the Caribbean region faces imminent risk from a megatsunami, which scientists predict could devastate coastlines across our region. If this happens, we simply are not yet fully prepared. However, an effective IOC-installed monitoring and advanced warning system would not only save lives, but also safeguard our educational infrastructure and increase the capacity of our citizens to respond in a timely fashion to these natural disasters, within a coordinated network of Caribbean national early-warning systems. In relation to this, we offer our support to the Director-General in developing an action plan arising from the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway), including elements of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, climate change and education for sustainable development.

21.9 Mr Chair, I turn my attention to ethical issues associated with modern technology. In spite of its significant contribution to social and economic development, and given the proliferation of such technologies, there is an urgent need to examine the complex ethical challenges that this phenomenon presents. Unchecked, there is a risk of erosion of the many benefits ICTs have delivered to society over the years in terms of ethical principles, especially among our youth. We therefore call on UNESCO to use its expertise and comparative advantage in this area to fast-track its efforts to provide a policy framework and assist Member States in upgrading their legislation.

21.10 In conclusion, while we applaud UNESCO for its technical expertise and interventions, we urge the



Secretariat to deploy greater focus in programme and activity planning, based on a more sharply defined field of its core competencies. Mr Chair, Director-General, Members of the Executive Board, these are times for inspirational leadership, as UNESCO still has a pivotal role to play in the development of our peoples. Thank you.

22.1 **M. Seddoh (Togo) in extenso :**

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants au Conseil exécutif, Mesdames et Messieurs les délégués permanents, permettez-moi de commencer mon propos en félicitant le Président du Conseil pour les conditions parfaites dans lesquelles il conduit nos travaux et en disant que le Togo s'associe à la contribution faite hier par la délégation angolaise au nom du Groupe Afrique.

22.2 Madame la Directrice générale, nous voici à quelques semaines de la fin de la première année de l'exercice biennal 2014-2015 dans le cadre du Programme et budget quadriennal 2014-2017 et de la Stratégie à moyen terme 2014-2021. Dès le début de votre mandat, vous vous êtes trouvée confrontée à un immense défi, celui de présenter un plan d'exécution sur la base d'une trésorerie attendue de 507 millions de dollars au lieu des 653 millions initialement prévus, qui représentaient déjà un budget de croissance nominale zéro. Comment procéder à des coupures sans dénaturer le programme que vous avez proposé après une large consultation de l'ensemble des partenaires au niveau mondial ? Fallait-il se séparer du personnel ou réduire les activités ? Comment maintenir la crédibilité de l'Organisation et sa place dans le concert des agences du système des Nations Unies en cette période de réforme du système ?

22.3 Malgré ces conditions difficiles, les résultats qui nous sont présentés au cours de la présente session peuvent être considérés comme globalement encourageants. En optant pour un dialogue constructif avec les représentants du personnel dans le cadre du Groupe sur le redéploiement, vous avez contribué à apaiser le climat de travail et à relever le niveau de confiance qui, seul, peut permettre de mettre en place dans la durée une gestion axée sur les résultats. Cent treize membres du personnel ont été redéployés. Ces décisions ont été prises parallèlement à un programme de cessation volontaire de service par accord mutuel. Le tout semble avoir rassuré, même si des déséquilibres entre les régions peuvent être observés ici et là.

22.4 Nous saluons également les efforts que le Secrétariat déploie pour améliorer la répartition géographique et l'équité dans le domaine du genre, tout en rappelant que les nominations doivent s'opérer d'abord et avant tout sur la base des compétences et du mérite. Car les ressources humaines sont la principale richesse de notre Organisation. C'est par un dosage combinant la compétence, la répartition géographique, le genre et le mérite que vous parviendrez, Madame la Directrice générale, à un résultat qui permettra à chacun de se sentir correctement représenté à tous les niveaux, aussi bien au Siège qu'au hors Siège.

22.5 Dans le domaine du programme, plusieurs avancées peuvent être signalées : l'Initiative mondiale de l'UNESCO concernant les géoparcs est en bonne voie. Nous espérons que des projets africains pourront bientôt s'inscrire dans ce cadre. Un rapport complet est en train d'être préparé par la Commission mondiale d'éthique sur les questions relatives au changement climatique. Il est

prévu pour 2015. Dans les domaines de l'éducation, de la culture, de l'éducation au développement durable, de l'eau, des océans, des sciences exactes et naturelles, de l'éthique des sciences, l'Organisation a continué à se battre pour conserver une place de leader. Le monde a besoin de ce leadership. Nous nous félicitons de l'appui apporté aux financements extrabudgétaires, notamment pour les institutions culturelles et éducatives en Iraq.

22.6 Ma délégation voudrait également profiter du débat général pour souligner la pertinence d'un certain nombre d'activités initiées par l'UNESCO en faveur de notre pays, notamment, dans le cadre du renforcement des capacités en faveur de l'Éducation pour tous, des activités de l'Initiative spéciale pour les enseignants et de la promotion des Ressources éducatives libres. Elle se réjouit de la bonne poursuite du projet initié par le Secteur des sciences exactes et naturelles pour l'électrification solaire des écoles dans les zones rurales du Togo. Ce projet s'inscrit bien dans le cadre de la Décennie des Nations Unies relative à l'énergie durable pour tous. Aussi voudrions-nous, au nom des pays bénéficiaires, remercier le Secteur et les partenaires tels que Panasonic et le Japon, grâce auxquels la mise en œuvre du projet a débuté et se poursuit à la satisfaction de tous.

22.7 Nous espérons que les efforts déployés par la Directrice générale pour faire de l'éducation un objectif unique à la suite de l'Accord de Mascate connaîtront un aboutissement heureux, et que le cadre d'action qui sera adopté prendra en compte les situations particulières des agendas nationaux. Même si les soutiens extrabudgétaires sont importants pour appuyer des activités au niveau des États membres, le budget ordinaire constitue le socle sur lequel l'Organisation doit reposer. Nous espérons de tout cœur que les États membres sauront faire des choix responsables afin de doter l'UNESCO d'un budget ordinaire à la mesure des défis et des enjeux qui s'imposent à nous, sur la base d'une enveloppe budgétaire entre croissance nominale zéro et croissance réelle zéro (croissance nominale zéro +), comme l'a suggéré la Directrice générale. Je vous remercie.

23.1 **张女士 (中国) 发言全文：**

执行局主席先生、总干事女士、大会主席先生、各位执委同事，首先，我对孟加拉大使昨天代表亚太地区选举组所做的发言表示赞同和支持。在昨天的全会上，总干事就大会通过的计划的执行情况做了全面详实的报告，并向执行局提出了编制下一个双年度预算的初步建议。自第三十七届大会以来，总干事带领其团队继续推动本组织改革，对秘书处进行了结构调整，使本组织在面临严峻财政困难的情况下，基本保证了各项重大计划的顺利实施。我们对此表示充分的肯定和高度的赞赏。

23.2 今年是联合国系统拟定 2015 年后世界发展议程的关键一年。我们高兴地看到，本组织参与并主导了关于 2015 年后教育议程的多轮磋商，吸收了国际伙伴机构和各利益攸关方的智慧，很好地反映了成员国的期许。《马斯喀特协定》的整体内容成为国际社会进一步就教育议程进行磋商的重要基础。这一成果的取得进一步彰显了教科文组织在世界教育领域的领导地位。为此，我们向总干事表示祝贺。中国代表团支持本组织今年 11 月在日本召开的可持续发展教育世界大会和明年 5 月在韩国举办的世界教育论坛。

23.3 科学是本组织的重要工作领域。本组织对科技创新、淡水、海洋、生物多样性等领域的展望和据此所设计的预期成果与可持续发展目标在多个层面上比较契合。我们支

持并期待联合国秘书长科学咨询委员会这一机制继续主动影响 2015 年后可持续发展目标设定的国际进程，进一步强化科学与政策间的联系，使发展议程的设定和实施真正建立在科学的基础上，并为科学自身的发展设定可行的目标。

23.4 女士们、先生们，文化是本组织发挥其影响力的独具特色的领域。我们满意地注意到，国际社会对文化在人类发展中作用的认识在不断加强。联合国大会曾就文化对人类发展的重要作用专门作出过决议。2013 年，《杭州宣言》明确宣示了文化是可持续发展的关键。但是，在目前开放工作组的提案中，文化发展的目标还没有得到充分的体现。我们将继续支持总干事在未来发展议程中为体现文化的重要性和确立更明晰的目标而进行的努力。

23.5 主席先生，总干事向本届执行局会议提出了拟定下一个双年度预算的初步建议，其中对本组织所面临的困难和挑战进行了深入的分析，并提出了备选方案。FA 和 PX 委员会主席也专门就此主持了辩论会。这些都充分体现了秘书处和各会员国对本组织未来发展的重视。我们希望从两个方面来思考解决这一问题的办法：从秘书处角度来讲，仍需要通过改革来更合理地使用资源；从会员国角度来说，也应当把对教科文组织支持的承诺落实到更具体的建设性的行动中。我们相信，各会员国通过集思广益，一定能够探索出更为可行的途径。最后，我预祝本届执行局会议圆满成功。谢谢。

(23.1) **Mme Zhang** (Chine) *in extenso* (traduit du chinois):

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, chers collègues, tout d'abord, je voudrais féliciter et soutenir l'Ambassadeur du Bangladesh pour son intervention d'hier en tant que représentant du groupe électoral de la région Asie et Pacifique. La Directrice générale a présenté hier, en séance plénière, un rapport complet et détaillé sur l'exécution du programme adopté par la Conférence générale et ses propositions préliminaires en vue de l'élaboration du budget pour le prochain biennium. Depuis la 37<sup>e</sup> session de la Conférence générale, la Directrice générale a continué de promouvoir la réforme de l'Organisation en restructurant le Secrétariat, ce qui permet à l'Organisation, confrontée à de graves difficultés financières, de garantir la bonne exécution des grands programmes. Nous saluons son travail et nous l'en remercions.

(23.2) Cette année est décisive pour le système des Nations Unies en ce qui concerne l'élaboration du programme de développement pour l'après-2015. Nous nous félicitons de la participation et du leadership de l'Organisation dans de nombreuses consultations sur l'agenda pour l'éducation post-2015 qui prennent appui sur les idées des instituts partenaires internationaux et des acteurs concernés, conformément aux attentes des États membres. Le contenu de l'Accord de Mascate dans son ensemble offre à la communauté internationale une base pour de plus amples consultations sur l'agenda pour l'éducation post-2015. Ce résultat a renforcé le rôle de chef de file de l'UNESCO pour l'éducation dans le monde, et nous en félicitons la Directrice générale. La délégation chinoise soutient l'UNESCO dans l'organisation de la Conférence mondiale sur l'éducation au développement durable (novembre 2014, Japon) et du Forum mondial sur l'éducation (mai 2015, République de Corée).

(23.3) La science est un domaine de compétence important de l'Organisation. Le point de vue de l'Organisation sur la science, la technologie et l'innovation, l'eau douce, l'océan et la biodiversité, de même que les résultats escomptés définis à partir de ceux-ci, sont pleinement conformes aux objectifs de développement durable à plusieurs titres. Nous soutenons le Conseil consultatif scientifique du Secrétaire général de l'ONU et espérons qu'il aura un effet proactif sur le processus international de définition des objectifs de développement durable pour l'après-2015 et qu'il renforcera l'interface entre sciences et politiques afin que l'élaboration et l'exécution du programme de développement s'appuie sur un réel fondement scientifique et que des objectifs réalisables pour le développement de la science elle-même soient définis.

(23.4) Mesdames et Messieurs, la culture est le domaine dans lequel l'Organisation joue un rôle sans équivalent. Nous notons avec satisfaction que la communauté internationale ne cesse d'approfondir sa connaissance de la part jouée par la culture dans le développement humain. L'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a adopté des résolutions sur le rôle de la culture dans le développement humain. La Déclaration de Hangzhou de 2013 a défini la place essentielle qu'occupe la culture dans le développement durable. Pourtant, l'objectif de développement de la culture n'apparaît pas pleinement dans la proposition du Groupe de travail ouvert. Nous continuerons de soutenir la Directrice générale dans ses efforts pour que l'importance de la culture soit mieux prise en compte dans le futur programme de développement et pour que soient définis des objectifs plus clairs et précis.

(23.5) Monsieur le Président, la Directrice générale a soumis à la présente session du Conseil exécutif des propositions préliminaires de budget pour le prochain biennium, qui contiennent une analyse approfondie des difficultés et des défis auxquels l'Organisation est confrontée ainsi que des options alternatives. Les Présidents des Commissions PX et FA ont organisé des débats sur ce sujet, ce qui montre que le Secrétariat et les États membres sont très attachés au développement futur de l'Organisation. Nous espérons qu'une solution à ce problème sera recherchée dans deux directions : au niveau du Secrétariat, l'usage des ressources doit être optimisé par le biais de la réforme ; au niveau des États membres, l'engagement de soutenir l'UNESCO doit se traduire par des actions constructives plus concrètes. Nous sommes convaincus que des moyens plus performants seront trouvés au moyen d'une vaste consultation des États membres. En conclusion, je souhaite plein succès à la présente session du Conseil exécutif. Merci.

24.1 **Mme Ossakedjombo-Ngoua Memiaghe** (Gabon) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres, Mesdames et Messieurs les ADG et représentants des secteurs, tous en vos grades et qualités, distingués invités, notre 195<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif se tient une année avant la 38<sup>e</sup> session de la Conférence générale. Nous souhaiterions d'abord faire nôtre, dans toutes ses composantes, l'allocution prononcée au nom de l'Afrique par le Vice-Président du Groupe électoral V(a),

l'Ambassadeur délégué permanent de l'Angola. Permettez-moi ensuite d'adresser à Madame Irina Bokova, Directrice générale de l'UNESCO, et à tous les membres du Secrétariat, au nom de mon pays le Gabon, nos sincères félicitations pour la qualité des documents établis et mis à notre disposition, pour l'importance des points inscrits à notre ordre du jour adopté hier, à propos desquels la Directrice générale a fait une présentation liminaire importante, et pour la pertinence constante des efforts engagés en vue de permettre un bon fonctionnement de notre Organisation soumise aux aléas des crises financières et budgétaires, sécuritaires et conflictuelles, environnementales du fait des changements climatiques, et enfin sanitaires avec l'épidémie d'Ebola venue dernièrement s'ajouter aux autres pandémies.

24.2 C'est dans cet esprit que nous appuyons les objectifs définis à la réunion du vendredi 17 octobre sur les orientations budgétaires, à savoir établir des cibles budgétaires précises et préparer un document modèle de bonne gouvernance, de transparence et d'éthique avec trois options. À toutes les crises déjà évoquées vient se superposer une crise des valeurs.

24.3 Excellences, Madame la Directrice générale, le décor ainsi planté n'encouragerait pas même les plus optimistes. Mais votre vision et votre opiniâtreté, soutenues par le mandat unique de notre Organisation, qui repose sur la satisfaction des besoins de l'humanité, vous ont permis de tenir le cap et de réduire l'état de difficulté dans lequel le personnel de cette Maison se trouvait. Veuillez trouver ici, Madame la Directrice générale, toutes les félicitations et tous les encouragements de la République gabonaise, que j'ai l'honneur de représenter.

24.4 Madame la Directrice générale, votre appréciation concernant les nouveaux partenariats engagés par l'UNESCO depuis votre élection à la tête de notre Organisation a démontré sa justesse avec la conclusion, le 16 octobre dernier, d'un accord de fonds-en-dépôt avec Airtel Gabon pour la formation de 5 000 jeunes Gabonais dans les domaines des TIC et de l'entrepreneuriat. Vous avez donc signé un premier accord de partenariat entre une entreprise privée d'un pays africain du sud du Sahara et l'UNESCO, et le Gabon s'en félicite. Nous saluons par ailleurs la tenue prochaine à Libreville, en décembre 2014, d'un Forum « Jeunesse et culture de la paix » coorganisé par l'UNESCO et le Gabon.

24.5 Madame la Directrice générale, la prise en charge de la jeunesse gabonaise en particulier, et africaine en générale, s'avère impérieuse au regard de l'évolution de cette catégorie de la population sur le continent. L'UNESCO, notre Organisation à tous, se doit d'être à nouveau cette plate-forme, ce creuset de compétences uniques en matière d'éducation, de sciences, de culture et de communication reconnu dans tout le système des Nations Unies. Mais pour cela nous devons lui donner les moyens et faire en sorte qu'elle soit présente et que ses programmes soient actifs et jouent le rôle qui est le leur, pour que l'Organisation soit un laboratoire d'idées au service de l'humanité entière.

24.6 Nous profitons de cet instant qui nous est donné pour féliciter le Secteur des sciences exactes et naturelles et son Programme international relatif aux sciences fondamentales (PISF), qui œuvre sans relâche au renforcement des capacités humaines et institutionnelles en sciences sur le continent. Nous nous félicitons des activités menées pendant l'Année internationale de la

cristallographie et espérons que l'Année internationale de la lumière en 2015 sera aussi un succès.

24.7 Madame la Directrice générale, l'Afrique et l'Égalité des genres constituent les deux principales priorités de notre Organisation. Si, pour l'Égalité des genres, un programme d'action a été mis en place, il n'en va pas de même pour la priorité Afrique, dont les retombées tardent à être perçues. C'est pourquoi nous en appelons solennellement à un engagement renouvelé en faveur de ce beau et grand continent en souhaitant que l'enseignement des sciences et le renforcement des capacités en sciences fondamentales soient considérés comme la priorité des priorités.

24.8 Madame la Directrice générale, dans le rapport que nous avons présenté hier en notre qualité de Présidente du Groupe préparatoire, nous rendions compte du point concernant les ressources humaines, la restructuration et le redéploiement, la perte d'expertise pour notre Organisation et la nécessité pour la « représentante de la Directrice générale [d'attendre] la fin de l'année 2014 pour évaluer l'incidence financière exacte de [cet] exercice de redéploiement ». Nous notons que cet impact sera malheureusement négatif pour le Groupe V(a) qui ne sera plus représenté, d'abord au sein du Comité du patrimoine mondial, et ensuite au sein de la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale, tous les postes étant entre les mains d'un seul et même groupe.

24.9 Madame la Directrice générale, le Gabon et le Groupe V(a) en appellent à votre sagesse en vous priant d'assurer une représentativité géographique équitable, sachant que les activités du Comité du patrimoine mondial et de la COI concernent toutes les parties du monde. Vous pourrez compter sur le soutien constant et la disponibilité du Gabon tout au long de votre mandat. Nous vous remercions de votre aimable attention.

25.1 **Ms Magreta (Malawi) in extenso:**

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, distinguished Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen, once again, we are in this august house digesting the realities of the reduced budgetary situation of our Organization. Under the circumstances, my delegation would like to commend Member States, organizations and individuals who have made donations and special contributions, because that is the only way to assure UNESCO's visibility in the short term and, I dare say, relevance in the long term.

25.2 Mr Chair, there can be no UNESCO without its programme activities and there can be no programme activities without the requisite personnel and resources. This equation needs to be balanced sooner rather than later; otherwise, there is a definite risk of UNESCO losing its comparative advantage, particularly when it is called upon to implement joint United Nations country programming activities.

25.3 My delegation realizes the importance of UNESCO dancing in step with the rest of the United Nations family in order to influence the outcome of the post-2015 development agenda. We therefore commend the Director-General for the remarkable progress made thus far. However, we agree with those who believe that more lobbying is necessary to ensure that UNESCO's agenda in education, the sciences, information and communication, and culture is properly integrated into the targets and outcomes.

25.4 Mr Chair, on the unfinished education for all (EFA) programme, my delegation would like to acknowledge the technical assistance it is receiving from UNESCO in the area of technical and vocational education and training. Consequently, Malawi has made youth skills development one of its top priorities. To start with, 28 community skills development centres, one per district, will be inaugurated in January 2015 to enable our youth to acquire gainful, employable skills. We therefore look forward to UNESCO's continued leadership in this regard.

25.5 Mr Chair, science and technology hold the key for Member States to address the effects of climate change. In this regard, UNESCO should continue to contribute to the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014-2024) through its assistance to Member States in developing policies on renewable energy and programmes, such as summer schools to train technicians and policymakers in renewable energy for sustainable development.

25.6 We also wish to thank UNESCO for Africa Engineering Week and the crystallography activities conducted this year. We request the Director-General to continue her efforts in supporting engineering and other scientific activities in Africa.

25.7 Mr Chair, culture should be the centrepiece of any development agenda. My delegation would therefore urge UNESCO and its Member States to effectively lobby to have culture reflected more deeply in the post 2015-development agenda.

25.8 My delegation would like to associate itself with the statement made by the Chairperson of the Africa Group regarding the *General History of Africa* project. This is a very important project for both Africa and the diaspora, because it will put into perspective new knowledge about Africa's rich contribution to world civilization.

25.9 Lastly, Madam Director-General, I bring fraternal greetings from my President, Professor Peter Mutharika. Malawi looks forward to UNESCO's active participation in the January 2015 education donor meeting, which was agreed recently on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly. Mr Chair, I thank you for your kind attention.

26.1 **Г-жа Митрофанова** (Российская Федерация)  
*полный текст:*

Уважаемый Председатель Исполнительного совета, уважаемый Председатель Генеральной конференции, уважаемая госпожа Генеральный директор, дамы и господа, совершенно очевидно, что сегодняшний мир переживает весьма сложный период, который характеризуется нестабильностью в политике, экономике и международных отношениях. Проявления этой нестабильности у всех на виду – стагнация и спад в экономике, политические конфликты, переходящие в разрушительное вооруженное противостояние, масштабные природные и техногенные катастрофы. В этих условиях формирования новой полицентричной системы мироустройства необходим объективный, неангажированный анализ динамичных процессов в мировой политике, культурно-гуманитарной сфере.

26.2 Серьезную озабоченность вызывает положение на Ближнем Востоке и в Африке, где гибнут и страдают невинные люди, вынужденные покидать землю предков. Вызовом для международного сообщества стал кризис на Украине, который из политического противостояния определенных слоев общества перерос в братоубийственный конфликт. В этих усло-

виях как никогда ранее вырастает роль многосторонней дипломатии. Россия не только готова, но и стремится к серьезному всестороннему диалогу со всеми заинтересованными сторонами.

26.3 Уважаемые коллеги, повестка дня предстоящей сессии Исполнительного совета весьма насыщена как по количеству обсуждаемых вопросов, так и по их значимости. Нам предстоит детальные и, я уверена, плодотворные дискуссии, поэтому, не вдаваясь в глубокие детали, хочу высказать ряд общих замечаний. Присоединяюсь к уже прозвучавшим положительным оценкам, высказанным в отношении проделанной Генеральным директором и Секретариатом работы, в том числе и по преодолению серьезных финансовых трудностей, с которыми столкнулась наша Организация, лишившись в силу известных обстоятельств почти одной пятой части от ожидаемых поступлений. Вместе с тем с сожалением приходится констатировать, что шансы на улучшение в ближайшее время финансового положения Организации не просматриваются. Задолженность основных должников растет, и не видно, чтобы они давали сколько-нибудь обнадеживающие сигналы. Полагаем оправданным предложение Генерального директора о формировании следующего бюджета Организации на основе принципа «нулевого номинального роста плюс».

26.4 ЮНЕСКО за время своего существования всегда выступала в качестве ведущего интеллектуального форума, определяющего стратегические направления международного сотрудничества и содействия государствам-членам в области науки, культуры и образования. В последние год-два мы все больше уделяем внимания вопросам технического характера, увлекаясь микроменеджментом, вторгаясь в функции Генерального директора и Секретариата. Надо избегать такой формы управления со стороны Исполнительного совета. Многие вопросы, обсуждаемые на сессиях Исполнительного совета, нуждаются в тщательной проработке и согласовании. С этой точки зрения весьма оправдано создание рабочих групп. Однако стала намечаться тенденция, когда заседания рабочей группы, например, по подготовке Исполнительного совета, куда входят далеко не все государства-члены, подменяют собой собственно дискуссии и решения на сессии.

26.5 Важным направлением наших усилий, бесспорно, является сфера культуры. Во многом именно благодаря ЮНЕСКО культура признана сегодня в ООН в качестве одного из компонентов развития человека. Выражаем уверенность, что тема «Культура и развитие» найдет достойное отражение в Повестке дня в области развития после 2015 г. Нам представляется своевременным и полезным обращение Исполнительного совета ЮНЕСКО к проблеме сохранения от уничтожения культурно-исторического наследия, в том числе в Ираке. Приветствуем усилия, предпринимаемые в этой связи соответствующими государствами-членами. Вместе с тем, считаем, что меры на этом важном и весьма чувствительном направлении должны быть максимально продуманными, строго ограничиваться мандатом ЮНЕСКО и не пересекать линий, за которыми начинается чистая политика. Убеждены, что ЮНЕСКО должна уделять большое внимания проблемам, с которыми сталкиваются страны, оказавшиеся в конфликтном и постконфликтном состоянии. Необходимо активнее заниматься вопросами образования, восстановления культурного наследия и бо-

ротья с проявлениями религиозной и иной нетерпимости.

26.6 Относительно пункта повестки дня по Крыму. Не буду отвечать на откровенную неправду, прозвучавшую в выступлении украинской делегации. Мы распространили подробную информацию по ситуации в Крыму в областях компетенции ЮНЕСКО всем государствам – членам ЮНЕСКО. Вы можете внимательно ознакомиться с этой информацией. Хочу отметить, что, несмотря на нынешний сложный этап в российско-украинских отношениях, мы заинтересованы в поступательном равноправном сотрудничестве с украинскими партнерами и соответственно с ЮНЕСКО. Уважаемые коллеги, ЮНЕСКО, созданная на пепелище Второй мировой войны, вступает в год своего 70-летия. На наш взгляд, это повод задуматься о страшных уроках, которые мы должны вынести, чтобы не повторились ужасы Холокоста, Хатыни, Бабьего Яра. 50 миллионов погибших взывают к нашей памяти. Благодарю за внимание.

(26.1) **Mme Mitrofanova** (Fédération de Russie)  
*in extenso (traduit du russe) :*

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs, il est évident que le monde actuel traverse une période extrêmement difficile, marquée par l'instabilité, dans la sphère politique et économique et dans les relations internationales. Chacun peut constater les effets de cette instabilité – le marasme et la récession économiques, des conflits politiques qui dégénèrent en confrontations armées dévastatrices, des catastrophes naturelles et technologiques majeures. Dans ce contexte, l'élaboration d'un nouvel ordre mondial polycentrique nécessite une analyse objective et apolitique des dynamiques à l'œuvre dans la politique internationale, dans la sphère culturelle et humanitaire.

(26.2) La situation au Moyen-Orient et en Afrique, où des gens innocents meurent et souffrent et sont contraints de fuir la terre de leurs ancêtres, est des plus préoccupantes. La crise en Ukraine, qui de dissensions politiques entre certaines franges de la société a dégénéré en un conflit fratricide, pose un défi majeur à la communauté internationale. Dans ces circonstances, le rôle de la diplomatie multilatérale n'a jamais été aussi grand. La Russie est non seulement prête à engager un dialogue multilatéral sérieux entre toutes les parties concernées, mais elle y aspire.

(26.3) Chers collègues, l'ordre du jour de la session du Conseil exécutif est très chargé, tant par le nombre que par l'importance des questions examinées. Des discussions approfondies et je suis sûre fructueuses nous attendent ; aussi, sans trop entrer dans les détails, je souhaiterais vous faire part de quelques observations générales. Je me joins aux appréciations positives qui ont déjà été exprimées quant au travail accompli par la Directrice générale et le Secrétariat, notamment pour surmonter les graves difficultés financières auxquelles notre Organisation a été confrontée après avoir été privée, pour des raisons qui sont connues, de près d'un cinquième de ses recettes escomptées. Hélas, force est de constater qu'il y a très peu de chances que la situation financière de l'Organisation s'améliore dans un avenir proche. Les principaux débiteurs accumulent les arriérés et ne donnent aucun signe encourageant.

Nous jugeons justifiée la proposition de la Directrice générale d'établir le prochain budget de l'Organisation sur le principe d'une « croissance nominale zéro + ».

(26.4) Depuis qu'elle existe, l'UNESCO a toujours joué le rôle d'un forum intellectuel de premier plan, définissant les orientations stratégiques de la coopération internationale et de l'assistance aux États membres dans le domaine de la science, de la culture et de l'éducation. Depuis deux ans environ, nous prêtons de plus en plus d'attention aux questions techniques, nous nous occupons de micro-management en empiétant sur les fonctions de la Directrice générale et du Secrétariat. Le Conseil exécutif doit se garder d'une telle forme de gouvernance. De nombreuses questions examinées lors des sessions du Conseil exécutif nécessitent un examen préliminaire et une coordination rigoureuse. De ce point de vue, la création de groupes de travail est parfaitement justifiée. Cependant, on observe une tendance à ce que les réunions d'un groupe de travail, par exemple en vue de la préparation du Conseil exécutif – auxquelles ne participent pas, loin s'en faut, l'ensemble des États membres –, se substituent aux discussions et aux décisions en session.

(26.5) Incontestablement, la culture est un pan important de notre action. Dans une large mesure, c'est grâce à l'UNESCO que l'ONU reconnaît aujourd'hui la culture comme un pilier du développement humain. Nous sommes convaincus que le thème de la culture et du développement trouvera la place qu'il mérite dans le programme de développement pour l'après-2015. Il nous semble opportun et utile que le Conseil exécutif de l'UNESCO s'intéresse au problème de la protection du patrimoine culturel et historique, notamment en Iraq. Nous saluons les efforts accomplis à cet égard par les États membres concernés. Cependant, nous considérons que les mesures à prendre sur ce point important et éminemment sensible doivent être bien réfléchies, et se limiter strictement au mandat de l'UNESCO sans franchir la ligne au-delà de laquelle commence la pure politique. Nous sommes convaincus que l'UNESCO doit accorder une grande attention aux problèmes auxquels se heurtent les pays en situation de conflit et de post-conflit. Il faut s'atteler plus activement aux questions d'éducation et de restauration du patrimoine et lutter contre l'intolérance, religieuse et autre.

(26.6) Concernant le point de l'ordre du jour sur la Crimée, je ne répondrai pas aux contrevérités flagrantes énoncées par la délégation ukrainienne. Nous avons communiqué à tous les États membres de l'UNESCO des informations détaillées sur la situation en Crimée concernant les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO. Je vous invite à en prendre connaissance. Je voudrais souligner qu'en dépit de l'étape délicate que traversent actuellement les relations entre la Russie et l'Ukraine, nous souhaitons instaurer une coopération sur un pied d'égalité avec nos partenaires ukrainiens et par conséquent avec l'UNESCO. Chers collègues, l'UNESCO, créée sur les cendres de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, entre dans sa 70<sup>e</sup> année. À nos yeux, c'est l'occasion de méditer les terribles événements de cette période et d'en tirer des enseignements pour que jamais ne se reproduisent les horreurs de l'Holocauste, de Katyn et de Babi Yar. Cinquante millions de morts en appellent à notre mémoire. Je vous remercie de votre attention.

**27.1 M. Bissoondoyal (Maurice) in extenso :**

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les ambassadeurs, Mesdames et Messieurs, c'est un grand honneur pour moi de m'adresser à cette assemblée à l'occasion de la 195<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif. Au moment où les préparatifs s'accélèrent en vue de la célébration des 70 ans de l'UNESCO, Maurice se réjouit de constater que la première des nombreuses manifestations prévues sera consacrée à Nelson Mandela, homme d'État providentiel dont l'engagement et les qualités humaines et morales marqueront à jamais l'histoire du monde. Le fait d'avoir accepté, en juillet 2005, d'être un ambassadeur de bonne volonté de l'UNESCO, fut tout à son honneur.

27.2 Élu membre du Conseil exécutif pour la période 2013-2017, mon pays s'associe pleinement au discours prononcé par l'Ambassadeur de l'Angola en sa qualité de Président du Groupe Afrique. Maurice souhaite contribuer de manière constructive aux travaux du Conseil exécutif en faisant entendre sa voix sur les divers sujets à l'examen. Nous remercions aussi la Directrice générale pour les efforts qu'elle déploie afin de maintenir le cap de nos actions prioritaires dans des circonstances extrêmement difficiles.

27.3 Pays dépourvu de ressources naturelles, Maurice a dès le départ misé sur l'éducation pour tous et a assuré la gratuité de l'éducation à tous les niveaux, notamment primaire et secondaire, afin d'offrir des chances égales à tous les enfants. L'enseignement est obligatoire pour tous jusqu'à l'âge de 16 ans. Par ailleurs, depuis bientôt dix ans, afin d'alléger la charge incombant aux parents et de faciliter l'accès aux écoles pour le plus grand nombre, un système de transport gratuit a été mis en place pour les élèves du primaire, du secondaire et du tertiaire.

27.4 Le Gouvernement mauricien soutient la promotion des technologies de l'information et de la communication pour l'éducation, notamment à travers de nombreux projets numériques, tels l'éveil informatique au niveau du préprimaire, le projet Sankoré, initiative anglo-française visant à créer des classes numériques au niveau primaire, et la distribution de tablettes tactiles à tous les élèves au niveau secondaire. Sur ce chapitre, permettez-moi d'ajouter que, outre l'anglais et le français, le créole mauricien a été introduit dans les écoles primaires depuis deux ans et s'est rajouté sans aucune difficulté aux nombreuses langues ancestrales venant de l'Inde et de la Chine qui figurent dans le programme scolaire à titre optionnel. Comme vous pouvez le constater, le multilinguisme fait partie intégrante de la vie quotidienne de tous les Mauriciens.

27.5 Maurice est un pays qui trouve sa richesse dans la diversité de sa population, venue d'Afrique, de Chine, de France et d'Inde. Ce mélange de femmes et d'hommes d'horizons divers coexiste dans une toute petite île, ne faisant pas plus de 2 000 km<sup>2</sup>, dans la multiplicité de ses croyances religieuses, de ses langues et de ses coutumes. C'est au 5<sup>e</sup> Sommet de la francophonie réuni à Maurice en 1993, dont le thème était « L'unité dans la diversité », que fut adoptée la résolution portant sur l'exception culturelle au GATT, en réaction à la généralisation d'un modèle culturel unique. Et c'est animé par ce même esprit que Maurice a été le deuxième pays, après le Canada, à ratifier la Convention sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles.

27.6 Comme vous le savez, deux sites culturels de Maurice font partie du patrimoine mondial de l'humanité de l'UNESCO. Ces deux sites, l'Aapravasi Ghat et le Paysage culturel du Morne, constituent des biens culturels d'une valeur inestimable pour notre pays. Le premier site est l'endroit où débuta l'histoire des travailleurs engagés, tandis que le second abrite des grottes au sommet du Morne jadis utilisées comme refuge par des esclaves en fuite. Notre île ayant été inhabitée jusqu'à l'arrivée des Hollandais en 1610, toute notre histoire trouve ses origines dans ces deux événements.

27.7 Monsieur le Président, on a tous une histoire à découvrir, un événement à commémorer, une expérience ou une pratique culturelle ou linguistique à partager. C'est pour cette raison que le Gouvernement mauricien a proposé le projet inscrit au point 30 de l'ordre du jour et intitulé « La route des travailleurs engagés ». Je ne vais pas aborder le sujet ici mais me contenterai de déclarer que, conscient de la situation particulière de l'UNESCO quant aux ressources financières disponibles, Maurice sollicite uniquement le patronage de l'UNESCO et son expertise pour démarrer le projet, à charge pour les autorités compétentes mauriciennes de rechercher le concours des pays concernés ou d'organisations internationales pour le financement. Maurice estime que ce projet, qui concerne la portée et l'impact des travailleurs migrants, pourrait présenter des similarités avec certains aspects de La route de l'esclave ou des Routes de la soie et laisse le soin aux chercheurs de trouver les dénominateurs communs.

27.8 Par ailleurs, concernant l'organisation de la Conférence sur la commémoration de l'arrivée des travailleurs engagés à Maurice, qui doit se tenir du 3 au 5 novembre 2014, Maurice confirme que son gouvernement fournira l'appui nécessaire et sollicite le patronage de l'UNESCO à ce sujet. Je profite de cette opportunité pour demander la présence d'un représentant du Siège de l'UNESCO à cette importante manifestation, dont le coût sera pris en charge par Maurice.

27.9 Maurice a participé à la Conférence internationale sur les petits États insulaires en développement (PEID) qui s'est tenue à Samoa en septembre dernier. Nous avons voulu partager l'expérience acquise en matière de développement durable à travers la mise en route du projet « Maurice, Île durable ».

27.10 Alors que l'avenir constitue une préoccupation majeure, nous ne pouvons rester insensibles à un événement marquant de notre histoire. En effet, notre pays a d'une certaine manière fait son entrée dans l'histoire du monde par le dodo, espèce endémique de l'île, qui y vivait bien avant l'arrivée des premiers occupants. Le dodo s'est éteint moins de 100 ans après l'arrivée du premier homme sur l'île. Il est resté pour le monde scientifique l'archétype de l'espèce éteinte. L'appartenance du dodo à notre espace étant indéniable, c'est avec regret que nous avons appris la vente d'un fragment d'os de dodo à Londres en avril 2013. Nous estimons que ce fragment relève de la définition du bien culturel figurant à l'article premier de la Convention concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert de propriété illicites des biens culturels. Nous sollicitons à nouveau le concours de l'UNESCO dans la lutte contre cette nouvelle forme d'expropriation. Je vous remercie.

**28.1 Mr Prakash Pandit (Nepal) in extenso:**

Mr Chair, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies,

distinguished delegates. It is my pleasure and privilege to represent Nepal at the Executive Board of UNESCO. As I am taking the floor for the first time, kindly allow me, at the outset, to express my sincere gratitude to all Members of the Board for their endorsement of my chairmanship of the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners yesterday. I would like to thank the Asia and the Pacific Group members for their support and cooperation.

28.2 We are currently in the implementation phase of the reform programme adopted by the General Conference at its 37th session last year. My delegation thanks Director-General Madam Irina Bokova for her leadership, vision and commitment to making UNESCO more visible and relevant to the needs of its targeted communities. In order to overcome the financial crisis faced by UNESCO in recent years and to deliver more results in the field, we hope our development partners will provide additional resources to UNESCO.

28.3 I would like to reiterate Nepal's commitment to the principles and goals enshrined in the UNESCO Constitution. The teachings of the Apostle of Peace, Lord Buddha, for promoting peace and coexistence are more relevant today than ever before. This year's Nobel Peace Prize, awarded to our two fellow South Asians, signifies increased relevance for education and development in our region and for the work of UNESCO.

28.4 We strongly underline the need for the enhanced UNESCO Participation Programme to further strengthen national human and institutional capacities, especially of the least developed countries, in the areas of education for all, education for sustainable development, technical and vocational education and training, information and communication technology, science and technology, human and social sciences, as well as the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage.

28.5 We request additional technical and financial assistance for least developed countries that are in transition, facing multiple challenges such as climate change, natural disasters, poverty, food insecurity, illiteracy, gender inequality and loss of cultural and human heritage.

28.6 Building local capacity, transferring best practices and strengthening networking to promote collaborative efforts with non-governmental partners needs to be strengthened. The Government of Nepal encourages enhanced participation of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of its development programmes.

28.7 We also acknowledge the support of UNESCO for educational development in Nepal and the technical support of the UNESCO Office in Kathmandu in harmonizing efforts with our bilateral and multilateral development partners, especially in the area of education.

28.8 Mr Chair, we consider that the core areas of UNESCO need to be integrated with information and communication technology (ICT) in a more holistic manner. In the ICT field, some positive results have been achieved in Nepal in rural areas and disadvantaged communities, particularly in the area of literacy for women and education for girls.

28.9 My delegation believes that UNESCO can play a central role in the field of education and culture, in the course of developing strategies for the post-2015 development agenda. Achieving education for all remains a key priority of the Government of Nepal and other least developed countries. We need to sustain the

achievements made so far in improving children's access to education, and in strengthening enrolment and gender parity in schools. We lay emphasis on lifelong learning and gainful employment, using ICT in formal and non-formal channels of education. Nepal is aiming to eliminate illiteracy by 2015 and has initiated a special campaign to do so. However, due to an unexpected drop in development partners' contributions to the education sector, we are facing financial constraints in our efforts to sustain gains and achieve the remaining goals.

28.10 Our tangible and intangible cultural heritage is not only the present generation's identity and property; it also belongs to our future generations as well. We therefore underline the need to adopt strategies to link the natural and cultural heritage with income generation and poverty reduction programmes.

28.11 Ladies and gentlemen, young people are the most promising human resource for social and economic transformation to promote inclusive democracy, socio-economic development and peace. National Commissions, in our view, can play a significant role in empowering youths at national level through programmes related to climate change, education, poverty reduction, skills development, and so forth. Commissions with adequate resources should be strengthened.

28.12 UNESCO should further enhance its work to promote South-South cooperation in collaboration with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the headquarters of which is located in Kathmandu, Nepal. The 18th SAARC Summit will be held next month. I am pleased to share with the Board that under the UNESCO/United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal, Nepal has been working to increase the safety of journalists.

28.13 Mr Chair, as UNESCO is a multidisciplinary organization, it may be pertinent to share with you that the Government of Nepal is making its best efforts to prevent natural disasters. Despite that, the recent occurrence of an unprecedented snowstorm and avalanche in the Annapurna Himalayan Circuit has unfortunately caused the loss of the lives of Nepalese and foreign trekkers. We offer tributes to those who lost their lives and wish to express our sympathies to the families who lost their loved ones. More than 400 trekkers were rescued and are recovering now.

28.14 Last but not least, Mr Chair, the Constitution of UNESCO provides us with a common goal for peace, prosperity, and harmony among Member States with meaningful engagements. Nepal is pleased to be part of this global networking since becoming a Member in 1953. On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of UNESCO, let us reaffirm our commitment to working together to promote humanity and enrich spirituality, recognize our diversities and strengthen mutual cooperation for a safer and better future in the twenty-first century. Thank you for your kind attention.

29.1 **Ms Nix-Hines** (United States of America)  
*in extenso:*

Mr Chair, Madam Director-General, Mr President and distinguished colleagues, I am so honoured to be here with you for my first Executive Board session. After President Obama announced my nomination, friends asked me one of three questions: "What exactly is UNESCO?", "Isn't UNESCO that controversial political group?" and for those familiar with UNESCO, "How are

you going to do anything when the United States isn't paying its dues?"

29.2 On the first question, UNESCO is doing tremendous work, from literacy to climate change, press freedom to preservation of cultural heritage. But in my country and maybe in some others, few people know enough about it. To expand public awareness, one of my top priorities will be to find ways to highlight UNESCO's many accomplishments to key American constituencies, including our Congress. But that's just the beginning. Although we are encouraged that UNESCO has increased media exposure and private-sector engagement, we can further heighten UNESCO's visibility by attracting additional prominent and active Goodwill Ambassadors.

29.3 We should also focus on improving UNESCO's results in the field so that over time, UNESCO can become known definitively as the premier international organization for the advancement of education for all, the protector of the environment, the champion of tolerance and anti-extremism, and the organization that is raising up the next generation of transformational young leaders.

29.4 Take education for starters. Last month, First Lady Michelle Obama called on United Nations Member States to "fight even harder" for educational quality and parity for women and girls. And UNESCO has done just that in promoting literacy and educational quality as important post-2015 development goals.

29.5 Yet the task ahead requires turning those goals into tangible accomplishments where it counts, with those hungry to learn. Of the 781 million illiterate adults worldwide, two thirds are female. Over 58 million children are out of school. And 77 million girls can't read or write. While these numbers are daunting, the highest rates of illiteracy are concentrated in 15 countries. And this is a definable group on which to focus our resources. With the aid of Member States, the private sector and non-governmental organizations, UNESCO can target expanded educational opportunities for millions of women and children, and galvanize public support in the process.

29.6 Another important focus is genocide prevention. As religious intolerance and ethnic tensions rise, UNESCO has a crucial role to play, as the Director-General recognized in continuing the genocide prevention programme amid budget shortfalls. But we should do more. In my prior government work on ethnic conflict, I travelled extensively to the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and saw first-hand – at the mass graves in Srebrenica, the cadaver-filled church in eastern Rwanda, and the overcrowded refugee camps in Goma – just what ethnic and religious hatred breeds. To help deter future conflicts, UNESCO should develop an interactive, mobile curriculum to teach government leaders, educators and young people about the lessons of past atrocities, from the Holocaust to Cambodia to Rwanda and Bosnia, and the techniques to prevent them. And I bet we can entice some of the best storytellers, educators and conflict-resolution specialists to help us. This proactive approach can be used for other initiatives, including entrepreneurial training, environmental safety and repairing world heritage sites, and it should guide our response to the Ebola crisis.

29.7 On Ebola, while we commend UNESCO on conducting a community radio campaign, we join other delegations in urging a more robust response, which could include distributing UNESCO flyers in major airport hubs, and delivering mobile education to kids who may lose an entire year of school. Donors to a United Nations trust

fund, including the United States, are financing Ebola-related services, and UNESCO should be an active participant.

29.8 Now turning to the second question about UNESCO's image, we encourage Member States to keep a laser focus on improving UNESCO's results in the core areas of education, science and culture. In evaluating proposed political resolutions, we will look carefully to determine if they advance or hinder UNESCO's mission. We were pleased to co-sponsor the Iraqi draft decision because protection of cultural heritage lies at the heart of UNESCO's mandate. But we will reject other, largely symbolic, resolutions that divert our attention and undermine our cohesion and effectiveness. Finally, on the third question of United States engagement, some of you may be wondering how we can propose new initiatives, given the state of our arrears. We understand that sentiment, but we are committed to continued engagement, including President Obama's ongoing request for a congressional waiver. At the same time, our Government can and must leverage strategic "out-of-the-box" thinking to develop robust initiatives and reforms that will move UNESCO forward.

29.9 I have had the privilege of knowing many successful business and philanthropic leaders, and seen how much competition there is for their engagement and resources. If UNESCO is going to be able to expand public-private partnerships, and we want to work with UNESCO to do that, it needs to be able to make the most compelling case possible, from having a lean operation to using innovative techniques to achieving quantifiable results. President John F. Kennedy once said, "The Chinese language uses two characters to write the word 'crisis.' One character stands for danger; the other for opportunity. In a crisis, be aware of the danger, but also recognize the opportunity." Despite the challenges, I am filled with an enormous sense of possibility. There is so much we can do together. Let's aim high.

٣٠،١ السيد الإبراهيم (الكويت) النص الكامل:

السيد رئيس المجلس التنفيذي، السيدة المديرية العامة، السيد رئيس الدورة السابعة والثلاثين للمؤتمر العام، زميلاتي وزملائي أعضاء المجلس الموقر، يطيب لي أن أستهل كلمتي هذه بالتعبير عن خالص التقدير للمديرية العامة والأعضاء الأمانة لما يبذلونه من جهود دؤوبة ومتواصلة لجعل اليونسكو دوماً وفيه لرسالتها السامية في عالم تعصف به الكوارث وتنتابه الأزمات والحروب حيث يمثل الأطفال أولى ضحاياها الأكثر هشاشة وعرضة لآثارها الجسدية والنفسية على حد سواء. ومن أجل حماية الأطفال من آثار الحروب والنزاعات، فإننا ندعو إلى استئصال بذور الحروب التي تشكل في الواقع أعلى صور العنف، وذلك من خلال ترسيخ مفهوم تربية السلام في سبيل إرساء ثقافة سلام تصون قيمة الإنسان وتحافظ على كرامته وتدين كل ما يمس هذه القيمة من ظلم وعنف.

٣٠،٢ السيد رئيس المجلس، إن للتعليم دوراً في تعزيز وحماية حقوق الطفل. ويشكل المعلمون، على سبيل المثال، مثلاً يحتذى به في احترام كرامة وقدر الأطفال، لذا فإننا ندعو إلى دمج مبادئ حقوق الأطفال في المناهج التعليمية وإلى أن تتولى منظمتنا اليونسكو واليونسيف الدور الإشرافي في هذا الشأن. وإن رعاية الطفولة المبكرة من خلال التعليم الجيد تشكل التزاماً أخلاقياً قبل أن يكون قانونياً، وعلينا التقيد به. ذلك أن اتفاقية حقوق الطفل كما ندرکہا تقوم على مبادئ رئيسية أربعة هي: الحق في الحياة والصحة والنمو؛ وعدم التمييز بين الأطفال؛ وحق الأطفال في الاستماع إلى آرائهم بشأن حاجاتهم؛ وأخذ أفضل المصالح للأطفال بعين الاعتبار عند وضع برامج لرعاية الطفولة المبكرة. وانطلاقاً من هذه المبادئ الأربعة لهذه الاتفاقية التي صدقت عليها دولنا، فإن مسؤوليتنا تفرض علينا جميعاً دون استثناء الالتزام بقوة بلوغ الأهداف المنشودة والعمل بإرادة صلبة للقضاء على مسببات



الحرمان من التعليم نتيجة الحروب والفقر والتمييز على أساس الجنس والعرق واللغة فضلاً عن العزل الجغرافي.

٣٠,٣ زميلاتي زملائي أعضاء المجلس، تحتفي الكثير من الأنشطة الإنسانية والحضارية وتعرض جميع فئات المجتمع للمخاطر من جراء الحروب والنزاعات، إلا أن النساء يشكلن في الحقيقة الفريسة الأولى للتهديم والفقر والمعاناة الناجمة عن النزاعات المسلحة. بل إن تفشي أي نوع من أنواع العنف سواء في البلدان النامية أو البلدان المتقدمة، يمثل أمراً مروعاً لنا جميعاً. فالعنف أيها الزميلات والزملاء، أو مجرد التهديد باستخدامه، يمثل في حالات كثيرة عقبة من أهم العقبات التي تحول دون تحقيق المساواة التامة للمرأة. وعليه فإننا نؤكد أن حق المرأة في العيش في مناخ يخلو من العنف هو حق أساسي غير قابل للتصرف كما ينص عليه القانون الدولي لحقوق الإنسان. وفي سبيل إعطاء زخم أكبر للجهود الدولية لإنهاء العنف ضد المرأة في العالم، فإن دولة الكويت تدعو إلى مواصلة حملة الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة "اتحدوا لإنهاء العنف ضد المرأة"، التي أطلقتها سنة ٢٠٠٨، لمرحلة ما بعد عام ٢٠١٥، وذلك من أجل القضاء نهائياً على هذه الآفة العالمية. وهنا دعوني أؤكد وأكرر رؤية بلادي الكويت في هذا الشأن وهي: يجب أن تكون المرأة في قلب العملية الرامية إلى إحلال ثقافة السلام محل ثقافة العنف.

٣٠,٤ السيد الرئيس، تُعرب دولة الكويت عن ترحيبها بنتائج وتوصيات الاجتماع الدولي الثاني للخبراء في مجال التراث الثقافي بشأن حماية التراث السوري الذي عقد خلال الفترة من ٢٦ إلى ٢٨ أيار/مايو الماضي. وقد جاء هذا اللقاء في إطار الجهد الذي تبذره اليونسكو من أجل حماية التراث الثقافي وصونه خلال مرحلة إعادة الإعمار، فضلاً عن مكافحة التهريب والاتجار بالممتلكات الثقافية السورية، وحفز الرأي العام السياسي في العالم حول ضرورة إنهاء النزاع ووقف كل أشكال العنف وبناء السلام في سورية.

٣٠,٥ زميلاتي زملائي، إن دولة الكويت، وهي عضو بصفة مراقب في منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية، منذ ثلاث سنوات، لتعرب عن تقديرها لجهود المديرية العامة التي أفضت إلى بدء تنفيذ استراتيجية اليونسكو التنفيذية الخاصة بالأولوية لأفريقيا للفترة من ٢٠١٤ إلى ٢٠٢١ لتسهم في بناء أفريقيا متماسكة ومزدهرة تعيش بسلام مع ذاتها ومع بقية العالم. وهنا، لا بد أن نشير إلى أن البلدان الأفريقية تواجه الآثار المباشرة للتغيرات المناخية كالتصحّر والفيضانات وتدهور نوعية التربة وفقدان التنوع البيئي، فهذه الدول هي الأكثر عرضة لآثار التغيرات المناخية والأقل استعداداً للتصدي لها من دون أن تكون هي السبب فيها. وعليه، فإننا نأمل في أن يكرس البرنامج الرابع من هذه الاستراتيجية، من خلال آليات واضحة ومحددة، للمساهمة في الحد من آثار التغيرات المناخية في أفريقيا وجعلها أولوية عاجلة. مع تمنياتنا للدورة بالنجاح، وشكراً لكم على حسن الاستماع.

(30.1) **M. Al-Ebraheem (Koweït) in extenso**  
(traduit de l'arabe) :

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la 37<sup>e</sup> session de la Conférence générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Conseil exécutif, je voudrais d'abord adresser mes plus vifs remerciements à la Directrice générale et aux membres du Secrétariat pour les efforts qu'ils ne cessent de déployer afin que l'UNESCO reste fidèle à sa noble mission dans un monde en proie à des catastrophes, à des crises et à des guerres dont les enfants, particulièrement vulnérables sur les plans physique et psychologique, sont les principales victimes. La protection des enfants face aux conséquences des guerres et des conflits passe par la destruction des graines de la guerre, laquelle représente le paroxysme de la violence. Pour ce faire, il est nécessaire d'implanter le concept d'éducation pour la paix afin de promouvoir une culture de la paix qui protège l'être humain et sa dignité, et qui dénonce toutes les formes d'injustice et de violence qui les menacent.

(30.2) Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, l'éducation a un rôle à jouer dans le renforcement et la protection des droits de l'enfant. À cet égard, les enseignants sont un exemple à suivre s'agissant du respect de la dignité et du statut de l'enfant. Nous souhaitons donc que les principes qui sous-tendent les droits de l'enfant soient intégrés dans les programmes d'étude et que l'UNESCO et l'UNICEF supervisent ce processus. La protection de la petite enfance au moyen d'une éducation de qualité est une obligation morale avant d'être une obligation juridique, et nous devons nous y conformer. À ce sujet, la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant repose sur les quatre principes suivants : le droit à la vie, à la santé et au développement ; l'absence de discriminations entre les enfants ; la prise en compte de l'avis des enfants en ce qui concerne leurs besoins ; et la prise en compte de l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant lors de l'élaboration des programmes de protection de la petite enfance. Ces principes étant consacrés par une convention ratifiée par nos pays, il nous incombe à tous, sans exception, d'œuvrer sans relâche à la réalisation des objectifs fixés et de nous employer résolument à éliminer tous les obstacles qui entravent l'accès à l'éducation, notamment la guerre, la pauvreté, la discrimination fondée sur le sexe, l'origine ethnique ou la langue, ou encore l'isolement géographique.

(30.3) Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Conseil, nombre d'activités humaines et civilisationnelles disparaissent, et tous les groupes de la société sont menacés en raison des guerres et des conflits. Les femmes demeurent toutefois les principales victimes de la marginalisation, de la pauvreté et des souffrances qu'engendrent les conflits armés. La propagation de toute forme de violence, tant dans les pays développés que dans les pays en développement, est une chose terrifiante pour nous tous. La violence, ou la simple menace d'y recourir, constitue souvent l'un des principaux obstacles à la parfaite égalité entre hommes et femmes. C'est pourquoi nous réaffirmons que le droit des femmes de vivre dans un climat exempt de violence est un droit fondamental inaliénable, consacré par le droit international des droits de l'homme. Afin de donner une plus grande impulsion aux efforts internationaux visant à mettre fin à la violence dirigée contre les femmes dans le monde entier, le Koweït invite à poursuivre, après 2015, la campagne « Tous unis pour mettre fin à la violence à l'égard des femmes », lancée par le Secrétaire général de l'ONU en 2008, afin de mettre définitivement un terme à ce fléau mondial. Je réaffirme donc ici, encore une fois, le point de vue du Koweït en la matière, à savoir que la femme doit être au cœur du processus tendant à remplacer la culture de la violence par une culture de la paix.

(30.4) Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, le Koweït se félicite des résultats et des recommandations de la deuxième Réunion internationale des experts du patrimoine culturel concernant la protection du patrimoine syrien, tenue du 26 au 28 mai 2014. Cette réunion s'inscrit dans le cadre des efforts de l'UNESCO visant à sauvegarder le patrimoine culturel durant la période de reconstruction, à lutter contre le trafic et le commerce d'objets culturels syriens, et à mobiliser le monde politique à l'échelle mondiale autour de la nécessité

de mettre fin au conflit et à toutes les formes de violence en Syrie afin d'y instaurer la paix.

(30.5) Mesdames et Messieurs, le Koweït, en tant qu'observateur auprès de l'Union africaine depuis trois ans, salue les efforts de la Directrice générale qui ont permis de lancer la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie opérationnelle de l'UNESCO pour la priorité Afrique (2014-2021) en vue de contribuer à l'édification d'une Afrique solidaire et prospère, vivant en paix avec elle-même et avec le reste de la planète. Il convient de souligner que les pays africains subissent les conséquences directes du changement climatique telles que la désertification, les inondations, la dégradation de la qualité des sols et l'appauvrissement de la diversité biologique. Ces pays sont à la fois les plus exposés aux incidences du changement climatique et les moins prêts à y faire face, alors qu'ils n'en sont pas la cause. Nous espérons que le quatrième volet de la Stratégie opérationnelle fera une priorité de la lutte contre les effets du changement climatique en Afrique et y contribuera par des mécanismes ciblés et clairement définis. Nous souhaitons plein succès au Conseil dans ses travaux. Merci.

31.1 **Mr Edroma** (Uganda) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, the delegation of Uganda brings greetings and warm wishes to the 195th session of the Executive Board. We thank you, Mr Chair, for your stewardship of the meeting. We thank the Director-General for her very concise remarks yesterday about the state of our Organization and the direction we would like to see it taking. We also applaud UNESCO staff who have worked hard under very difficult circumstances to keep our Organization on course.

31.2 UNESCO will be 70 years old next year. This is a ripe age indeed, in which one would engage in self-evaluation in order to leap forward. Uganda is very happy to associate itself with this event, having recently celebrated its 50 years of independence and 50 years of its National Commission for UNESCO.

31.3 Mr Chair, we appreciate the hardships confronting our Organization occasioned by the global economic slump a few years ago. However, we regret the additional stress and burden on the Organization caused by the non-payment of dues by some Member States. This has made strategic planning and delivering on promises a nightmare in UNESCO. We appeal to all Member States with unpaid contributions to pay them as soon as possible.

31.4 Mr Chair, Uganda associates itself with the statement made yesterday by the distinguished delegate of Angola on behalf of the Africa Group. We believe that if, indeed, sustainable development is to be achieved for all humankind through UNESCO's fields of competence, that commitment must begin in this house. Therefore, the decisions we make or indeed support must lead to the achievement and not the denial of education, or exclusion from participation in scientific and cultural life, denial of rights or of access to information and self-expression.

31.5 Chair, in her statement, the Director-General was very concise about the path she wants to follow in taking UNESCO forward. We need to support her in this endeavour. Her vision in education, especially in the post-2015 agenda, aims at continuity. Uganda supports the continuation of the education for all (EFA) agenda but with

emphasis on technical and vocational education and training (TVET), the use of information technology in education, as well as education for sustainable development (ESD) and global citizenship education (GCE). Uganda attaches importance to education for sustainable development and will be sending a delegation led by our Minister, including participants in the Associated School Project Network (ASPNet), to the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in Japan.

31.6 In our bid to promote technical education, Uganda has put in place a national programme, known as Skilling Uganda, whose main goal is vocationalizing education by equipping learners with skills to enable them to employ themselves and create jobs for others. This process is being supported through curriculum review, beginning with lower secondary education, to accommodate these changes, including ESD and GCE.

31.7 In the Natural Sciences Sector, we support the work of UNESCO through its intergovernmental programmes, particularly Man and the Biosphere (MAB), the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), and the initiatives regarding biodiversity and water resources management, and the Global Geoparks Network. In the Social and Human Sciences Sector, in addition to efforts in the areas of management of social transformation, gender, youth, sports, and human rights and peace, we would like to see more support for philosophy, to enable society to visualize the future of humanity in a peaceful and sustainable manner.

31.8 The place of communication and development cannot be overemphasized. The use of community multimedia centres has contributed to the enhancement of agricultural development and other sectors.

31.9 Mr Chair, in conclusion, if UNESCO's programmes are to be achieved, it is inevitable that the reform process must continue. Reform is necessary to reposition the Organization to meet its current and future challenges. In Africa, the multifunctional field offices need to be empowered with competent staff and financial resources to help with the delivery of services to Member States. This way, Priority Africa, youth and gender initiatives may become a reality. The reforms should also take into account actions for positioning National Commissions. I conclude by saying that in spite of the financial challenges, we would like to thank the Director-General for UNESCO's support to Uganda through the Participation Programme, regular budget and extrabudgetary funds, particularly for teacher development. The times are tough for UNESCO but with the support of Member States, we believe the Organization can achieve more, in spite of fewer resources.

32. **The Chair**, pursuant to Rule 30.3 of the Rules of Procedure, invited the two observers who had asked to address the Board to take the floor.

33.1 **M. Chabi Orou** (Délégué permanent du Bénin auprès de l'UNESCO) (Président du Groupe V(a)) *in extenso* :

Mesdames et Messieurs, le Groupe Afrique félicite les éminents représentants présents à cet auguste Conseil exécutif et se réjouit des dernières actions entreprises par la Direction générale de l'UNESCO et divers pays face au défi que constitue la fièvre à virus Ebola qui a pris, hélas, une forte dimension internationale. Ce défi confirme la nécessité d'atteindre au plus tôt les

objectifs fondamentaux de développement dans nos pays, dont les économies se veulent émergentes au cours de ce siècle. Ceci exige, vous vous en doutez, une politique éducative performante qui permette d'éradiquer ces grands fléaux que constituent, entre autres, l'illettrisme, l'ignorance, les mésententes récurrentes, l'absence de moyens techniques et tous leurs corollaires aussi néfastes les uns que les autres. Le Groupe Afrique pense que la victoire sur ces fléaux ne saurait être lointaine si la communauté internationale s'attèle plus activement à encourager les politiques locales et globales d'instauration d'une culture de la paix basée sur l'éducation de qualité et l'exploitation judicieuse des richesses naturelles ou créées par le génie humain.

33.2 Monsieur le Président, Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Conseil exécutif, le Groupe Afrique vous assure qu'il est disposé et déterminé à œuvrer pour contribuer à trouver, dans les meilleurs délais, une solution en vue de l'éradication de la fièvre à virus Ebola. C'est pourquoi nous saluons toutes les actions menées pour enrayer cette catastrophe et encourageons les tentatives d'étude du comportement des vecteurs des maladies tropicales. Nous sommes convaincus que nous aboutirons rapidement à des résultats si nous mutualisons nos idées et nos moyens. Je vous remercie.

34.1 **Mme Gueye** (Déléguée permanente du Sénégal auprès de l'UNESCO) (Présidente du Groupe francophone) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président, Madame la Directrice générale, chers collègues, comme vous le savez, le Groupe francophone, qui compte 77 États membres, est particulièrement attaché au respect et à la promotion de la diversité linguistique au sein de notre Organisation. Dans ce cadre, vous aviez appuyé l'an dernier notre projet de directive demandant à IOS d'inclure dans ses audits et évaluations une vérification du respect des deux langues de travail par les organes œuvrant au sein de notre institution. S'il est vrai que le contexte financier est difficile, il ne doit pas pour autant justifier ou excuser les manquements qui se poursuivent, en s'accroissant.

34.2 Aussi le Groupe francophone a-t-il décidé d'aborder la question positivement, pour contribuer au respect des deux langues de travail et de la diversité linguistique, par une mention spéciale, que nous avons appelée « coup de cœur ». Sous cet aspect, il s'est prononcé sur 17 entités de notre Organisation : la Direction générale, le Groupe préparatoire, les cinq grands secteurs, les relations extérieures, les sept conventions, le Comité du Siège, et la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale. Monsieur le Président, cette distinction, qui sera désormais annuelle, désigne l'entité qui aura le mieux respecté l'usage des deux langues de travail au sein de l'UNESCO au cours de l'année. L'initiative dépasse donc largement notre groupe et l'usage seul de la langue française : elle touche aux fondamentaux de l'Organisation.

34.3 Après de longues discussions, qui ont montré à quel point l'exercice est complexe, le Groupe francophone a décidé d'attribuer, par consensus, son « coup de cœur » pour l'année 2014 à la Directrice générale de l'UNESCO, Madame Irina Bokova, pour son respect des deux langues de travail de l'UNESCO et son engagement à promouvoir le multilinguisme. Puisse cette distinction inciter les autres organes et entités de la Maison à faire de même, et les sensibiliser à l'importance de la question. Madame Bokova, par ma voix, le Groupe francophone vous

adresse ses « compliments, félicitations et encouragements ».

*(L'oratrice conclut en remerciant l'assemblée dans 13 langues différentes)*

35.1 **The President of the General Conference**  
*in extenso*:

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General of UNESCO, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased today to join our autumn gathering under the leadership of our Chair, Dr Mohamed Amr. I wish also to extend my congratulations and appreciation to the Director General for her extensive and inspiring report. Since the last session of the Board, which was followed in July by the information meeting, I have had the opportunity to participate in a number of other important global actions. These include the Global Education First Initiative high-level event on "Quality education for the world we want", and the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Slave Route Project, among others. In each case, I wish to express my thanks to the hosting Member States for their warm hospitality and their continued commitment to and support for the work of UNESCO.

35.2 Mr Chair, ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to see that this session of the Executive Board will witness the official launch of the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Organization. This offers us an excellent opportunity to review achievements and look to the future. When we look back at the history of UNESCO, I believe we can take pride that our predecessors have always been mindful of the fundamental spirit of the Organization: wars begin in the minds of people. To maintain the sustainable peace of the world, we must remain relentless in seeking to build peace in the minds of men and women. This is our common value, which is engraved not only on the walls in the garden of this House but also, and more importantly, in our hearts. In pursuing this objective, UNESCO has helped to reconcile peoples who were once warring enemies; it has significantly helped the independence movement of developing countries; and it has facilitated countless networks across the world for exchange, cooperation and action, covering all fields of intellectual life. These seven decades have witnessed numerous innovative concepts and ideas, nurtured and invented by UNESCO, which have helped to drive global intellectual developments. Today, in the twenty-first century, UNESCO has entered this new era, putting forward sharply relevant concepts, such as education for all (EFA), the world heritage, cultural diversity and new humanism, as well as its leading ideas and flagship projects, among which we note Priority Africa, Gender Equality, the Global Education First Initiative, culture for sustainable development, and the Creative Cities Network. As in the past, UNESCO is leading from the front in the action today to shape a better future for all, a more peaceful, just and sustainable twenty-first century. This role has been, and remains, irreplaceable. These are the unique strengths of UNESCO, which have earned the Organization international respect; which have established its leadership position in education, culture, the sciences, communication and information; and which have made it worthy of its reputation as the "world's think tank". Today, UNESCO is increasingly known and understood by more and more people, especially young women and men, which we see in their enthusiasm to take part in UNESCO activities and to work as interns. In addition, more and more governments consider the Organization an essential platform for learning, exchange and dialogue. As we see, the number of heads of State or government visiting

UNESCO each year keeps increasing. These are signs of confidence and trust and we must build on them to build a stronger Organization.

35.3 Ladies and gentlemen, as we cross into the 70th year of our existence, we find ourselves standing at a new starting line, facing both persistent and unprecedented challenges, such as chronic poverty, life-threatening epidemics like Ebola, extremist terrorist groups, and others. In this era, which is labelled as one of an “information explosion”, a “big data society”, a “third industrial revolution”, and a “digital economy” or “Internet economy”, and in the actual situation where “UNESCO is walking on thin ice [and] it is no longer difficult [but] dangerous” for the Organization, can we just stand with our arms crossed? Rather, must we not adjust ourselves to the emerging needs brought about by such changes and developments? UNESCO has always played the leading role in human and social development. This is our goal and our expectation. Today, and in the future, we cannot expect, we cannot tolerate, anything less. We cannot, we must not, let our Organization lag behind the times. Ladies and gentlemen, to maintain and carry forward our traditional role requires that all the Member States join hands in encouraging and organizing domestic and international experts and researchers to study the emerging global challenges, the characteristics of the new

times. Their contributions will be crucial assets for UNESCO to further elaborate the concepts, theories and standards that meet the need for future development and that continue to guide human development. In my eyes, this could be the right way for Member States to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Organization, which would be the best start for planning the next 70 years of UNESCO. To achieve this, the solidarity of all Member States is absolutely indispensable. Our partners need to be further mobilized, our network needs to be further enlarged, and our concern needs to be more focused. We need always to remember what is the soul of the Organization, always to remember that which is our responsibility.

35.4 Ladies and gentlemen, looking back must allow us to better position and adapt for the future. On the eve of 2015, every Member State is urged to further mobilize the resources in different ways with a view to rekindling the vitality, dynamism and value of UNESCO; and this mission, I agree, has never been more important. I wish you a successful session. Thank you very much!

*The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.*

## QUATRIÈME SÉANCE

Mardi 21 octobre 2014 à 15 h 10

Président : M. Amr

### REPORTING ITEMS (*continued*)

#### **Item 4: Execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference** (*continued*)

**Item 4.I: Programme execution** (195 EX/4 Part I; 195 EX/PG.INF)

**Item 4.II: Budgetary situation of the Organization for 2014-2015 (37 C/5) as at 30 June 2014 (unaudited), Budget adjustments arising from donations and special contributions received and Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2014-2015 (37 C/5 Approved) Status as at 30 June 2014 (unaudited)** (195 EX/4 Part II and Corr.; 195 EX/4.INF and Corr.; 195 EX/PG.INF)

**Item 4.III: Implementation of the Participation Programme and emergency assistance** (195 EX/4 Part III)

**Item 4.IV: Consolidated biennial report on the comprehensive partnership strategy** (195 EX/4 Part IV; 195 EX/PG.INF)

**Item 4.V: New format for EX/4 documents: report of the Preparatory Group** (195 EX/4 Part V-PG/Report)

**Item 5: Follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions** (*continued*)

**Item 5.I: Programme issues** (195 EX/5 Part I; 195 EX/5.INF)

**Item 5.II: Intersectoral activities** (195 EX/5 Part II and Addenda)

**Item 5.III: Evaluation issues** (195 EX/5 Part III)

**Item 5.IV: Management issues** (195 EX/5 Part IV and Add.; 195 EX/5.INF.2)

**Item 5.V: Human resources issues** (195 EX/5 Part V and Add.; 195 EX/5.INF.3; 195 EX/5.INF.4)

### PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETING

**Item 13: Preliminary proposals by the Director-General on the preparation of the budget for the biennium (38 C/5)** (*continued*) (195 EX/13 and Corr.; 195 EX/13.INF)

#### **Plenary debate** (*continued*)

1. **The Chair** invited the Director-General to make her reply to the statements made during the plenary debate.

#### **Réponse de la Directrice générale sur le débat plénier**

2.1 **La Directrice générale** *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Conseil exécutif, je voudrais commencer par souligner l'esprit de responsabilité, de sérieux et de concision qui a marqué, encore une fois, les interventions du Conseil exécutif. Je pense à beaucoup d'interventions, et en particulier à celle de l'Indonésie, qui est revenue sur 10 ans de présidence de M. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, en rappelant que de nombreux programmes et recommandations de l'UNESCO sont devenus des politiques nationales dans ce pays. C'est le genre de témoignage qu'on ne trouve pas forcément dans les bilans chiffrés et dans les études d'impact, et pourtant

c'est la plus belle démonstration de la pertinence de l'UNESCO. Je pense à l'intervention de la Tunisie, qui s'apprête à organiser les premières élections présidentielles pluralistes de son histoire, et dont la toute nouvelle Constitution a été rédigée, elle aussi, avec le soutien de l'UNESCO, sur les questions du droit des femmes, de la liberté de la recherche, de la citoyenneté et de la réforme de l'éducation, autant de questions que j'ai évoquées tout récemment à New York avec le Président M. Marzouki.

2.2 Voilà des choses qui restent, qui marquent des sociétés sur le long terme, et qui nous élèvent à la hauteur de ce que sont les vrais enjeux de l'UNESCO. Je ressens très clairement, dans cette assemblée, la conscience des enjeux et de notre responsabilité commune. De la part de ceux qui ont évoqué la destruction du patrimoine culturel, aujourd'hui en Iraq ou en République arabe syrienne. De la part de ceux qui ont évoqué le besoin de renforcer la qualité de l'éducation, et l'enjeu de l'éducation des filles. De la part de ceux qui ont appelé à renforcer notre plaidoyer pour le développement durable après 2015. De la part de ceux qui appellent à renforcer le dialogue interculturel, contre le fanatisme, contre l'extrémisme et contre la violence. Vous avez tous souligné la profonde pertinence de l'UNESCO dans le contexte actuel : « le travail de l'UNESCO est de plus en plus indispensable dans le monde actuel », a dit la distinguée représentante de la République tchèque. Vous avez tous appelé à « renforcer le rôle de l'UNESCO » (l'Autriche, l'Allemagne), à construire une UNESCO « plus forte, plus présente, plus solide » (le Brésil, au nom du GRULAC), à « renforcer, préserver et consolider » (l'Italie, au nom de l'Union européenne), à « renforcer » (l'Équateur), à « élargir » (la Thaïlande). Il faut en effet adapter l'UNESCO, ses programmes, son fonctionnement, aux défis d'aujourd'hui, et ce travail ne peut se limiter à un exercice comptable – c'est un travail sur le fond, sur la substance, sur le projet que l'UNESCO doit porter pour l'avenir. C'est ainsi que je comprends l'appel de nombreuses délégations, notamment de la France, de l'Inde, de l'Éthiopie et du Mexique, à « renouveler la volonté politique qui a vu naître l'UNESCO ». Je salue l'esprit commun qui imprègne l'ensemble des interventions. C'est un esprit positif, exprimé avec force, notamment par l'Ambassadeur de Belize et par l'Espagne, un appel à croire en l'UNESCO et en son avenir.

2.3 C'est aussi un esprit de responsabilité. Faire preuve de responsabilité, c'est espérer au mieux mais rester prudent, surtout quand il s'agit de budget. Je sais parfaitement que l'UNESCO peut compter sur le soutien du secteur privé, sur des fonds extrabudgétaires. Je suis bien placée pour en parler, ayant personnellement investi un temps et une énergie considérables pour signer de nouveaux partenariats et développer ces ressources, qui ont augmenté de plus de 50 % par rapport à 2012, et de plus de 150 % par rapport à 2010, avec plus de 50 millions de dollars de financements privés en 2013, ce qui constitue, je crois, un record. Mais on ne propose pas un budget solide en s'appuyant sur des ressources incertaines : il faut des ressources prévisibles. C'est aussi une question de nature de l'Organisation, et de tension actuelle entre le budget ordinaire, de plus en plus modeste et examiné à la loupe, et l'extrabudgétaire, qui fait peser le risque d'une UNESCO à la carte. Faire preuve de responsabilité, c'est aussi garder le sens des proportions. Imaginer que l'UNESCO, en cherchant dans les recoins de son administration, pourra trouver les fonds nécessaires pour reconstruire tous les mausolées du Mali, pour accompagner plus d'États membres dans la protection et la formation des journalistes, pour recruter des experts en com-

munication et information dans nos bureaux, ou pour soutenir les efforts d'alphabétisation dans de nombreux pays, ce n'est pas sérieux ni crédible.

2.4 Je constate avec satisfaction que la majorité d'entre vous partagent cette analyse et ont pleinement conscience de l'ampleur des coupes effectuées, avec un budget réduit de 36 % et une suppression de 26 % des postes. En améliorant ses procédés, l'UNESCO a déjà réduit ses coûts administratifs de 26 %, et nous allons continuer de traquer les gaspillages et de compresser l'incompressible : il y a à ce sujet un débat, qui est très sain, et le Secrétariat produit à chaque session, à la demande des États membres, des pages et des pages de rapports qui représentent un lourd travail et qui sont méticuleusement disséquées dans un souci d'optimisation, par exemple pour le fonctionnement des conventions. Cela rejoint la question de la gouvernance, dont l'amélioration doit permettre notamment de réduire les coûts, et je suis avec grand intérêt le processus d'audit de la gouvernance de notre Organisation. Renforcer la gouvernance constitue le cinquième pilier de l'Évaluation externe indépendante et l'une des finalités de l'immense travail entrepris. Je soutiens ce processus, avec l'ensemble du Secrétariat, pour accompagner les États membres dans cet exercice très important.

2.5 Mais il est difficile d'imaginer comment l'UNESCO pourrait économiser près de 25 millions de dollars supplémentaires uniquement par des gains de rentabilité. Ce montant dépasse à lui seul celui des plans de travail de secteurs comme les sciences humaines et sociales ou la communication et l'information. Je prendrai un seul exemple, sur un sujet qui me tient à cœur et qui a été évoqué par l'Équateur, à savoir la mise en œuvre de la Convention concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert de propriété illicites des biens culturels, de 1970. L'UNESCO a respecté les priorités fixées par les États membres en allouant à cette convention 85 % du montant des ressources et en renforçant ses moyens, qui étaient quasiment nuls. Mais derrière les chiffres, il faut considérer les hommes et les femmes qui travaillent, car l'UNESCO, ce sont d'abord des experts, « *un creuset de compétences uniques* » comme l'a souligné le Gabon. Or le fait est qu'aujourd'hui un seul membre permanent du personnel de l'UNESCO est affecté à la mise en œuvre de la Convention de 1970. Sur une équipe de quatre personnes, deux collaboratrices, que l'UNESCO a formées, ont annoncé leur départ, faute de perspectives. Il y a des détachements, nous mutualisons les moyens, mais il ne faut pas se voiler la face, ce sont vos priorités qui sont directement affectées. Voilà la réalité, et je ne peux me résoudre, comme l'a dit le Maroc, à voir les « *conventions culturelles réduites à des squelettes juridiques* ».

2.6 Le problème budgétaire de l'UNESCO n'est pas de l'ordre de 7 à 8 millions de dollars : ce sont bien 150 millions de dollars qui nous manquent. Ce problème se traduit par la réduction du nombre de candidatures de sites et d'autres dossiers devant être examinés par les conventions, ce qui affecte directement les États membres. Il se traduit, et nul ne peut s'en étonner, par le choix de garder optionnelles certaines consultations externes dans le recrutement, surtout lorsqu'elles sont très coûteuses. Il se traduit surtout, et c'est le plus dangereux, par le risque d'un enfermement mental sur les aspects comptables, alors que l'essentiel n'est pas là, ce que beaucoup ont souligné en rappelant l'urgence de la lutte contre l'illettrisme, du dialogue interculturel, et de la prévention de la haine ou des génocides.

2.7 Faire preuve de responsabilité, c'est voir qu'il est difficile de renforcer l'UNESCO en réduisant sa présence sur le terrain, d'autant que le rapprochement des réalités du terrain était une recommandation phare de la réforme demandée par les États membres. Si l'UNESCO n'est pas présente sur le terrain, elle sera marginalisée, ce que nous commençons parfois à voir. S'il faut parler de ressources humaines, je rappellerai que l'UNESCO n'a pas 52 directeurs hors Siège : la plupart de nos bureaux sont dirigés par des fonctionnaires P-5, et même parfois P-4, qui font un travail essentiel avec des moyens modestes et à moindre coût. Je constate d'ailleurs les retours positifs du réseau hors Siège en Afrique, où les nouveaux bureaux sont en place. Il n'y a ni chantage, ni marchandage de notre part : le Secrétariat n'est pas en train de mendier un budget ou de demander une faveur. L'UNESCO étant notre bien commun, c'est aussi à vous, États membres, de dire quel avenir vous voulez pour cette Organisation, et plus directement, si vous voulez un avenir pour cette Organisation. Ma responsabilité est de conduire l'Organisation et de présenter les faits simplement, en toute transparence. Nous avons un dialogue très constructif avec vous et avec le Commissaire aux comptes, qui est d'accord avec l'essentiel de nos estimations, et nous travaillons sereinement sur le reste, animés par la volonté de servir honnêtement les États membres. Être responsable, c'est être réaliste, en sachant, comme l'a souligné le Maroc, que le réalisme ne peut être une excuse pour revoir à minima nos ambitions, mais qu'il doit au contraire nous pousser à ouvrir les yeux sur les enjeux du monde, pour y faire valoir le rôle moral et intellectuel de l'UNESCO, et je rejoins les déclarations très fortes de l'Argentine et de la France à ce sujet.

*(La Directrice générale poursuit en anglais)*

2.8 Ladies and gentlemen, let me turn now to the post-2105 agenda, where I take great encouragement from the unanimous support of Member States. The distinguished representative of Indonesia and many others underlined the need to accelerate momentum until 2015 before looking forward -- to "finish the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals and education for all". I fully agree with this position. Our tasks are crystal clear today - we must focus where needs are greatest and help countries accelerate towards 2015. There has been remarkable progress across the world since 2000 -- but this has been insufficient and uneven. Many delegates pointed to the essential services provided by UNESCO in advancing national goals in education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. UNESCO will continue to provide all the support required by Member States to meet national development goals and internationally agreed objectives. On this basis, UNESCO is working across the board to help shape an ambitious global sustainable development agenda to follow 2015. This message was echoed by almost every Member State during this plenary discussion, drawing on the decision taken by the General Conference at its 37th session -- this is the starting point for all our work. As I said yesterday, we have made headway in shaping the future agenda -- and many of you share this assessment -- but we are not there yet. The distinguished representative of India said, indeed, "The greatest tasks lie ahead." I fully agree, as the process will become even more difficult as it accelerates towards September 2015, with the summit of Heads of State and Government.

2.9 I am pleased we share the same assessment. UNESCO's position is being recognized, but as governments negotiate to streamline the proposed goals and

targets, we must ensure our messages do not fall between the cracks. As the list of proposals is simplified – as it rightly should be – we must ensure that UNESCO does not lose ground on achievements made already, our goals and targets must not become “simplified” out of the process. This is why your engagement is so essential – because I believe nothing can be taken for granted at this stage. This is our responsibility, I would say our joint responsibility, to carry the messages voiced here in Paris to New York, to advocate for them in the intergovernmental negotiation process, to ensure they are echoed at the highest level by Member States – and let me once again thank the Chair of the Executive Board for his strong introductory statement to the plenary session, and equally, the President of the General Conference for his very convincing, very committed and extremely strong statement at the end of this morning’s plenary debate.

2.10 I fully agree with the position expressed by all delegates on the need for an ambitious, holistic and comprehensive stand-alone goal on education. This is the spirit of UNESCO’s leadership of the education for all campaign and the United Nations Global Education First Initiative, and these are the lines set by the Muscat Agreement. And let me say here also, we were heard in the Muscat Agreement because UNESCO was on the ground, leading the six national consultations, so we cannot dissociate our role in the field and our advocacy at the global level – we achieved the Muscat Agreement precisely because we were strong in the field, together with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), in leading the debate. As I said yesterday, we must ensure that the outcome of the World Education Forum 2015 and the education-related goal and targets adopted at the United Nations summit in September 2015 are aligned. This requires our fullest engagement.

2.11 I am also very grateful for the very high degree of support voiced by many delegates on the importance of the sciences in the post-2015 agenda. I am determined to build on where we stand now, namely, to secure acknowledgement of the importance of the science/policy interface for poverty eradication and sustainable development, as voiced strongly by Italy on behalf of the European Union. I am pleased that the outcome document of the Open Working Group has taken into account recommendations of the United Nations Secretary-General’s Scientific Advisory Board (SAB), hosted by UNESCO. We can build on this, namely at the global and regional levels. Let me underline the importance of advancing science, technology and innovation frameworks in Africa, as highlighted by the distinguished representative of Mozambique. This is also why the African Union will be represented at the second meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board that I am convening on 10 and 11 December 2014, at UNESCO Headquarters.

2.12 Member States highlighted the need for stronger recognition of issues related to communication and information. The outcome document of the Open Working Group does not include a target on Internet connectivity – this is a glaring absence given the revolution that has occurred since 2000 in the way we communicate, create and share knowledge. While there is a target on access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, there is no mention, as such, of freedom of expression and media in the outcome document. Given the importance of freedom of expression for human rights and dignity and for the rule of law and good governance, we must not relent in advocating for its recognition. These goals will continue to guide UNESCO’s work in the World Summit on the Infor-

mation Society process and our leadership of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development.

2.13 Member States voiced their determination to ensure recognition of culture as an enabler and a driver for sustainable development – in the words of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: “it is right to recognize this in the multitude of goals which culture can help achieve.” I am committed to securing stronger recognition of this power, as called for by many Member States – notably Brazil, speaking on behalf of the Latin America and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) – and let me thank once again the Group of Friends of Culture and Development under the leadership of Peru, Italy and the European Union, which are also strong supporters, and, first and foremost, the Group of 77 and China for their very substantial arguments in pushing for the outcome document to include culture, streamlined across the development issues.

2.14 We have made headway in many crucial areas – on women’s empowerment, on water, on safeguarding the ocean, on the eradication of extreme poverty, on the importance of precise data. None of this can be taken for granted. We must accelerate the pace and power of our advocacy. We must show what we can do by acting in concrete ways on the ground. Our case is most persuasive when we can point to UNESCO in action, supporting societies and countries where needs are most acute. Our work with small island developing States (SIDS) is a powerful case in point – and I wish to thank all Member States for underlining the importance of UNESCO’s contribution to the success of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Samoa at the beginning of September. As the distinguished representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis said, “the Samoa SIDS Conference has vested UNESCO with a renewed and fresh mandate” – and I am determined to take this forward in every respect, from education for sustainable development to safeguarding the ocean and protecting the tangible and intangible heritage of SIDS.

2.15 As you have all said, UNESCO must be at the heart of the post-2015 agenda. The United Arab Emirates spoke yesterday of a “crossroads” – I agree, and this is why we need an Organization that is effective and efficient, that delivers quality services, that leads from the front. This is why reform is not over. I agree with the distinguished representative of Sweden when she said reform must be led by the needs of the world and not only by financial difficulties. I am determined to forge onwards, to sharpen the delivery of this Organization in every way, at every level, so that UNESCO can help shape a stronger multilateral order, stronger foundations for peace and development. This is why reform will continue, at all levels – including in terms of improving cost recovery. Let me just recall that our cost recovery system consists of three elements, as also mentioned by our External Auditor: 13%, or in certain cases lower, overhead charges, which fuel the Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account (FITOCA); direct costs of the implementation of a project, which typically include posts (one or two depending on the project) and operational costs of the Secretariat; and cost recovery for the services provided by staff under the regular programme budget. So, we are looking into all elements of cost recovery.

2.16 The year 2015 will, indeed, be a crossroads – the deadline for EFA and the Millennium Development Goals, marked by conferences and processes of strategic importance – the World Education Forum in the Republic of Korea, the third International Conference on Financing for

Development in Addis Ababa, the United Nations summit of Heads of State and Government in September, the Twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) in December, the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in Aichi-Nagoya, in Japan, as well as the important World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, in Sendai, in Japan. All these are venues for coordination of UNESCO as part of a wider United Nations family. This will set the global course for the next 15 years. UNESCO must support all these processes in every way; we must ensure UNESCO's messages are heard clearly. This is strategically important for the next decades.

2.17 I agree with the distinguished representative of France, when he said UNESCO is not “a technical organization but a political organization taking forward a mission of strategic importance”. This is why the tasks and purpose of UNESCO today cannot be dissociated from the management of the Organization – the two must advance together. You, Member States, have highlighted this as a shared responsibility throughout this plenary session. The distinguished representative of Namibia spoke of a “sacred duty” of Member States to the Organization. The distinguished representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia spoke of the responsibility all share to the idea at the heart of UNESCO – “building peace in the minds of people – the very spirit of a culture for peace”. And he came with a strong recommendation to link UNESCO's work with the voices of Nobel Prize laureates. UNESCO belongs to Member States, and every Member State is absolutely clear about the great responsibility this entails for the future of the Organization.

2.18 The world has changed dramatically since 1945, but our humanist message has not aged a day. This is the message we must invest in the human rights and dignity of every woman and man, to build a more just, sustainable and peaceful world. This message is that cooperation in education, culture, the sciences, communication and information is the strongest defence of peace, the strongest response to extremism, the strongest response to violence, and I would say the strongest instrument to eradicate poverty and foster sustainable development. It is that the future global agenda must build on this “soft power”. This is what UNESCO is doing by strengthening education in South Sudan. This is what UNESCO is doing by providing radios and training to young Syrian refugees in Jordan, by supporting Ebola prevention in Sierra Leone and Liberia. This is what UNESCO is doing by rebuilding the mosques of fabled Timbuktu, and advancing intercultural dialogue. This is what UNESCO is doing by working for social cohesion and civic engagement for young people. This is urgent work, to lay lasting foundations for peace and development. This is urgent work, to strengthen humanity as a single community, sharing the same values, the same aspirations. This is why we need a strengthened UNESCO – to implement the post-2015 agenda, to meet the expectations of societies across the world. Thank you.

3. **The Chair** thanked the Director-General for her reply to the plenary debate and opened the floor to Board Members for the question-and-answer session.

#### **Questions and answers with the Director-General**

4. **Mr Rachman** (Indonesia) said that he was pleased by the Director-General's optimism. He had three questions. First, how effective was UNESCO's work with parliamentary and other national policymakers in ensuring that scientific policy translated into political policy, and in

making UNESCO a real laboratory of thought? Secondly, with so many meetings and conferences, was there a way of measuring actual commitment to instruments such as the Muscat Agreement in terms of their implementation in the field? Thirdly, he was concerned about marginalization, especially of the field offices. How effective were they at working with other networks, the private sector and non-governmental organizations? His impression was that some were effective, but others needed to improve.

5. **M. Budjaku** (ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine), regrettant parfois que la conjoncture mobilise autant les discussions autour du budget, se félicite que la Directrice générale ait évoqué l'importance de la célébration du 70<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l'UNESCO, qui sera l'occasion de réaffirmer la mission éthique de l'Organisation en répétant que les conflits entre civilisations ne sont pas inhérents à la nature humaine. Se référant plus précisément au document 195 EX/27, paragraphe 18, qui précise que des forums de haut niveau pourraient se tenir dans le cadre de la célébration, il demande selon quelles modalités et quel calendrier un gouvernement ou une organisation pourrait organiser de tels événements, qui pourraient, par exemple, se dérouler avec la participation de lauréats du prix Nobel de la paix et être financés par des sources extrabudgétaires.

6.1 **The Director-General** said that all three questions raised by the representative of Indonesia were relevant. She explained that in their 2013 report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Prime Minister David Cameron and President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf had called for more science, and also an interface between science and policy, in order to ensure sustainable development. The Secretary-General had asked UNESCO to host the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) to provide that interface. Launched in January 2014, SAB, with the participation of Executive Board Members including France and Germany, had already produced a paper on science for sustainable development. Another important science policy initiative was the launch by UNESCO, together with the New York Academy of Sciences and the International Telecommunication Union, of the Global STEM Alliance, bringing together associations and institutions in science, technology, engineering and mathematics in order to build capacity within countries. She considered the Muscat Agreement to be the product of a very substantial, comprehensive consultation process at both inter-agency and intergovernmental level, which had identified the needs and orientations of many of the Member States. The process of drawing up the post-2015 agenda was essentially “bottom-up”, unlike the Millennium Development Goals, and the Muscat Agreement set different targets for different countries. As for fear of marginalization, that was nothing new: it had been present from the beginning of the financial crisis. Vigilance was still needed to ensure that UNESCO maximized the implementation of its various activities, and it was important for the Organization to work with other agencies on joint projects. However, there had been cases where UNESCO had lost ground in the field of education and had been unable to deliver across the full spectrum of its mandate. The Organization must guard against marginalization by leveraging its huge network of partners, UNESCO Chairs, category 2 centres and category 1 institutes. The National Commissions, too, could play a critical role. She thanked the Kazakhstan National Commission for UNESCO, in particular, for its initiative in organizing a global meeting of National Commissions to encourage joint projects and the exchange of best practices.



6.2 In reply to the question from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Director-General said that the main lines of the proposed celebrations of UNESCO's 70th anniversary had been presented to the Board, but she did not envisage those celebrations as consisting merely of two or three big conferences. The commemoration of Nelson Mandela would mark the start. In a way, the process had already begun with the Slave Route Project, which had served to demonstrate the values and ethics of UNESCO. Most important was to encourage countries to celebrate at the national level. She had just heard that the President of Costa Rica was setting up a committee to celebrate UNESCO's 70th anniversary. The high-visibility events that would be taking place over the coming year would provide an opportunity for mobilization, as well as revisiting UNESCO's mandate and keeping it relevant.

7. **Ms Zugaib** (Brazil) thanked the Director-General for her comprehensive explanations. Referring to the Director-General's commitment to securing stronger recognition of the power of culture to drive sustainable development, she asked whether it was still possible to include the intangible cultural heritage in the proposal for sustainable development goals that would be submitted for consideration to the United Nations General Assembly at its 68th session. If so, what, in the Director-General's view, would be the most effective way to attain that goal?

8. **Mr Chowdhury** (Bangladesh) thanked the Director-General for her comprehensive statement at the start of the general debate covering all the aspects of critical importance to UNESCO, her candour in describing the budget situation and her concern for the future of the Organization. In the course of efforts to streamline the Organization, it had been proposed to reduce the budget for expert support in certain sectors. Yet, without adequate support from experts, how would programme delivery be monitored and improved? Were there any plans for dealing with that situation in the future? Since all Member States shared a collective responsibility to fulfil the Organization's mandate, initiatives might perhaps be devised to enable the many countries with substantial reserves of expertise to place them at the disposal of other countries in real need.

9. **M. Seddoh** (Togo) soulève la question d'un nouveau rapport mondial sur l'éducation, très attendu depuis plusieurs années, en rappelant que depuis la publication des rapports d'E. Faure et de J. Delors à l'initiative de l'UNESCO, aucune réflexion de fond n'a été menée au niveau mondial sur ce thème, qui relève du mandat de l'Organisation. L'élan suscité par l'élaboration de l'agenda post-2015 (Accord de Mascate, Conférence mondiale de l'UNESCO au Japon sur l'éducation en vue du développement durable, Forum mondial sur l'éducation en Corée, etc.) lui semble être l'occasion d'entamer une telle étude, avec l'aide notamment du Groupe de haut niveau sur l'Éducation pour tous, pour contribuer à faire le point sur les nombreux changements intervenus dans ce domaine depuis le rapport Delors et à imposer l'éducation comme composante essentielle du développement durable.

10.1 **The Director-General**, in reply to the representative of Brazil, said that the outcome document of the Open Working Group included a reference to traditional knowledge which, as she understood it, encompassed intangible heritage. The outcome document was comprehensive, and, although not referring explicitly to them, contained ideas that might provide a springboard for UNESCO to identify other ways in which culture contribut-

ed to sustainable development. It was, however, vital to preserve what UNESCO had already accomplished in terms of integrating its fields of action into the document which, compared to the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, represented a major achievement for the Organization. Other ideas like social inclusion, fighting extreme poverty and job creation could be introduced later.

10.2 She endorsed the appeal made by the representative of Bangladesh for countries rich in expertise to provide it to countries in need. The reforms undertaken in the field offices did not just concern numbers; efforts had been made to improve the quality of services by streamlining procedures, providing support and ensuring accountability. In the end, more expertise had been transferred to the field and it was Headquarters that had borne the brunt of the cuts.

10.3 Poursuivant en français, la Directrice générale invite le Sous-Directeur général pour l'éducation (ADG/ED) à répondre à la question du représentant du Togo concernant le rapport mondial sur l'éducation.

11. **Mr Tang** (Assistant Director-General for Education – ADG/ED) said that the Senior Experts Group set up by the Director-General to review the relevance of the 1996 Delors Report had held consultations with National Commissions and the academic community and had drawn up a draft report. The Group would hold its fourth and final meeting in December 2014, and its final report was scheduled to be published by the end of the year or early in 2015. The report was intended to serve as UNESCO's intellectual input to the debate on the post-2015 education agenda.

12. **Ms Von Zweigbergk** (Sweden) said that, despite the positive announcement made by the representative of Nigeria at the previous meeting, the situation with regard to the Ebola virus remained extremely critical. Was there any further action UNESCO could take within its mandate?

13. **M. Camara** (Guinée), constatant que les bureaux hors Siège ont été multipliés, ce qu'il approuve sur le principe car il faut agir en priorité sur le terrain, regrette néanmoins que certains bureaux ne disposent pas des moyens suffisants pour exécuter un programme de plus en plus réduit. Il s'interroge, dans ces conditions, sur leur contribution réelle à l'action de l'Organisation dans les pays concernés. Par ailleurs, s'agissant de la diversité des talents, qui fait la richesse de l'UNESCO, il note un important déséquilibre entre les régions. Ainsi, parmi les récents recrutements et avancements du personnel, 9 sur 14 concernaient une seule et même région. Il propose donc qu'un tableau comparatif de la répartition géographique des postes de direction (de P-5 aux ADG) depuis le lancement du Plan d'action de 2010 soit présenté à la prochaine session.

14. **La Sra. Faxas** (República Dominicana) pide información sobre el tenor general de los debates y compromisos por lo que respecta a la financiación de la agenda para el desarrollo después de 2015, aspecto este fundamental, pues, como se ha demostrado con los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, de nada sirve elaborar planes perfectos si no se acompañan de recursos suficientes para ponerlos en práctica.

(14) **Ms Faxas** (Dominican Republic) requested information about the general content of the debates and the commitments concerning the funding of the post-2015 development agenda. As had been shown with the Millennium Development Goals, this was a

fundamental aspect as the development of perfect plans was useless if they were not accompanied by sufficient resources to put them into practice.

15.1 **The Director-General** said that with regard to the Organization's role in combating the Ebola outbreak, discussions had been held over the last few months at Headquarters, in consultation with the field offices, to identify the contribution UNESCO could make to the United Nations system-wide response, initiated by Security Council Resolution 2177 (2014) of 18 September 2014 and operationalized by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in the form of five strategic objectives. During the discussions, particular emphasis had been placed on how the Organization could use its broad experience with HIV and AIDS to ensure full alignment with the system-wide response. UNESCO was not the lead agency for the response but would be working closely with the World Health Organization and other partners. It had just pledged to contribute to the United Nations Ebola Multi-Partner Trust Fund and, in terms of action in the field, it would be focusing mainly on the first, fourth and fifth strategic objectives. With regard to objective 1 "Stop the outbreak", UNESCO could offer its expertise in the field of culture, in particular by advocating for culturally sensitive approaches to treatment and burial. With regard to objective 4 "Preserve stability", the Organization was prepared to provide formal and non-formal education, mobilize community radio, television, the press and social media, and train journalists to transmit accurate, coherent and fact-based information to the community. To that end, it had launched a project to fight Ebola through the media in Sierra Leone and Liberia, the aim of which was to bolster governmental efforts, in particular those of the ministries of health, to prevent the spread of the disease through dissemination of information in local languages about risk factors, prevention methods and safe intervention strategies. With regard to objective 5 "Prevent outbreaks in countries currently unaffected", the Organization was prepared to support efforts to strengthen countries' response-preparedness, especially those sharing borders with affected countries. In addition, the Education Sector would be stepping up its collaboration with national bodies in affected countries by providing training and support through teaching briefs and materials in local languages. Dr David Nabarro, United Nations System Senior Coordinator for the Ebola Virus Disease, would give further details about the United Nations response in his presentation to the Executive Board later that afternoon.

15.2 Poursuivant en français à l'adresse de la Guinée, la Directrice générale indique que la présence de l'Organisation sur le terrain est en train d'évoluer. Tout en reconnaissant que les ressources humaines sont insuffisantes, elle rappelle cependant que le dispositif hors Siège prévoit aussi la présence d'antennes dotées d'un spécialiste travaillant à des projets spécifiques, comme l'antenne de Zambie, qui œuvre avec succès dans le domaine de la prévention du VIH/SIDA. Bien implantées dans les équipes de pays des Nations Unies, les diverses représentations de l'Organisation peuvent beaucoup apporter. Il appartient aux États membres de décider du maintien ou de la fermeture d'un bureau national. La Directrice générale tient néanmoins à rappeler que les responsables de ces bureaux n'occupent souvent que des postes P-4 ou P-5. Elle cite l'exemple du Bureau du Myanmar, dirigé par un fonctionnaire de grade P-4 mais disposant de ressources extrabudgétaires d'un montant de 20 millions de dollars, ce qui a permis à ce bureau de recruter des spécialistes (15 personnes), d'être à la pointe dans le domaine de l'éducation (création de l'école de

journalisme à l'Université de Rangoon) et de coopérer dans le domaine du patrimoine (inscription du 1<sup>er</sup> site du Myanmar sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial). Ce travail est mené avec le soutien du Gouvernement italien et des secteurs public et privé (partenariat avec PepsiCo au profit de la formation technique et professionnelle). Il convient donc de rester prudent et d'évaluer au cas par cas l'utilité des bureaux, en examinant leurs coûts, leur impact, les économies possibles et les éventuels moyens de les renforcer, sans s'interdire de les supprimer si nécessaire. S'agissant de la répartition géographique, la Directrice générale reconnaît que les suppressions de postes, les retraites anticipées et le redéploiement du personnel imposés par les coupes budgétaires n'ont pas permis d'éviter un certain déséquilibre de la représentation, mais assure que cette situation anormale sera progressivement assainie dans le cadre des prochains recrutements et avancements.

15.3 En réponse à la République dominicaine, la Directrice générale confirme qu'un groupe de travail au sein duquel siègent des États membres est chargé d'étudier le financement du programme de développement, mais qu'elle n'en connaît pas encore les conclusions. Le Secrétaire général de l'ONU a par ailleurs convoqué les chefs de secrétariat des organismes des Nations Unies pour la coordination à la Banque mondiale, en novembre, afin d'examiner comment articuler la réflexion sur le fond et la question du financement du programme, problématique d'autant plus complexe qu'il s'agit d'un programme universel et global, qui mobiliserait à la fois des ressources nationales et l'aide internationale au développement.

16. **Mr Stranzl** (Austria) said that the worldwide rise in extremism and nationalism made it all the more important for UNESCO to lead the dialogue on the rapprochement of cultures, and asked how the Director-General planned to carry out that task in view of current budgetary constraints. Could it be made a theme of the next session of the General Conference? It was in the Organization's interests to look beyond 2015 when considering the matter.

17. **Mr Anthony** (Belize) recalled that at the 194th session of the Board, the representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis had recommended that a suitably qualified person from a Member State should be seconded to fill the post that had been abolished at the UNESCO Office in Kingston. The Director-General had seemed to think that was a good compromise. Had any consideration been given to the feasibility of such a move?

18.1 **The Director-General** said that she agreed with the assessment of the representative of Austria: the rise of extremism represented a danger to humanity. UNESCO had a very strong message to promote, namely, respect and rapprochement. Its work on protecting the cultural heritage, combating trafficking and adapting the General Histories as textbook material, for example, were all important in building peace. The *Foundations of Islam*, the sixth volume in the UNESCO series on Islamic culture, published in 2014, was another important contribution since it endeavoured to present a picture of Islam free of misconceptions and misinterpretations. The International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022) was yet another sphere in which the Organization was providing its expertise, and she invited the Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning (ADG/BSP) to describe some of the work being done in that regard. She thanked the Government of Kazakhstan, in particular, for its active involvement in the International Decade. None of those

efforts, despite their close link to the Organization's core mandate, was funded under the regular budget; instead, extrabudgetary funds had to be found for them and that sometimes proved difficult. She urged Member States to support such projects: they might be modest in financial terms but they had a major impact on the ground

18.2 Turning to the question raised by the representative of Belize, she said that, in general, it would be very difficult for the Organization to fulfil its mandate without relying on secondment. She was grateful to the many countries that had made experts available for secondment, in the field and at Headquarters, and encouraged others to do so. Benefits flowed in the other direction as well since the experts were being trained in skills relating to the implementation of UNESCO's mandate.

19. **Mr d'Orville** (Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning – ADG/BSP) said that UNESCO's activities within the framework of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022) overlapped to some degree with the celebration of its 70th anniversary. The Organization was taking various steps to promote rapprochement. At the international level, it would be convening a high-level panel to reflect on the new humanism and the challenge of intercultural dialogue; it was planning events promoting rapprochement for the International Day of Peace, celebrated on 21 September of each year; it had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICIID); and it had undertaken activities for the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), in particular, helping to bring partners to the table in crisis situations. In addition, through its work with the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, the Organization was endeavouring to ensure that the media was perceived as a tool to promote rapprochement. UNESCO was also participating in the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Programme for a Culture of Peace and Dialogue, the activities of which included peace education, media programmes and Internet-based exchange of best practices. At the regional level, the European Union had provided support to the Organization for its activities under the Networks of Mediterranean Youth project (NET-MED Youth). At the country level, rapprochement was being actively promoted through the efforts of the UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador, Forest Whitaker, in South Sudan. In addition, Member States were being encouraged to integrate the rapprochement of cultures theme into their next United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in order to get other United Nations agencies involved. He acknowledged the leadership of the Government of Kazakhstan in promoting rapprochement as well as its generous financial contributions to the cause, and would welcome extrabudgetary contributions from other Member States as well.

20. **M. Fazelly** (Afghanistan), rappelant que les États membres attachent une grande importance aux travaux du Conseil exécutif, dont ils attendent beaucoup, souhaite respectueusement exprimer quelques réserves quant aux réponses de la Directrice générale, qui semble ne reprendre que les commentaires allant dans son sens et ignorer les critiques et les avis contraires, au risque de provoquer un clivage. Une analyse complète de ce qui a été dit lors des débats est attendue de sa part. Il suggère donc d'établir un comité qui serait chargé de recueillir et d'examiner attentivement l'ensemble des propositions émises pendant les travaux du Conseil, y compris celles qui soulèvent des points négatifs, afin d'en dresser la liste,

de façon à faire fructifier les réunions et à ne pas se répéter d'une fois sur l'autre, tout en se gardant d'interpréter les remarques à titre trop personnel. Croyant déceler en outre chez les représentants une certaine réticence au moment d'adresser leurs questions à la Directrice générale, il les encourage à s'exprimer afin qu'un véritable débat ait lieu dans l'intérêt même de l'Organisation. La véritable réforme passe davantage par une amélioration de la qualité des travaux et des échanges que par la réduction du personnel.

21. **El Sr. Fernández Palacios** (Cuba) emplaza a los presentes a respetar la organización de las sesiones del Consejo y, en este sentido, a abstenerse de aprovechar la ronda de preguntas y respuestas para entrar en valoraciones y declaraciones de carácter político del todo improcedentes, máxime cuando son tan prolongadas como la del Afganistán, cuyo contenido, por lo demás, no suscribe en modo alguno.

(21) **Mr Fernández Palacios** (Cuba) called upon those present to respect the rules that governed the sessions of the Board and, in that respect, to refrain from using the question and answer period to make totally inappropriate political statements and judgments, especially when they were as long as the statement by Afghanistan which, furthermore, he did not endorse in any way.

22. **Mr Anthony** (Belize) said he hoped that the representative of Afghanistan was speaking for himself when he suggested that other countries had been reluctant to speak. He, for one, was not afraid to do so. The Director-General's presentation had been very direct, and in harmony with what the Board should be discussing. He agreed with the representative of Cuba that the present meeting was intended for questions and answers.

23. **The Director-General** said that she appreciated the sincerity of the representative of Afghanistan and wished to reassure him that her team, which represented all the Organization's sectors, had taken note of everything that had been said during the general debate, and would be analysing all the ideas and proposals put forward, as it did after every meeting of the Board. All views would be taken into consideration and would later serve as the basis on which the General Conference documents were prepared. For her own part, she had not been able to give a full answer to every question raised in the plenary debate owing to time constraints. UNESCO was at the beginning of a very important dialogue about its policy and priorities in a period of budgetary constraint. Not everyone was in agreement, but she appreciated the atmosphere of vibrant debate.

24. **Mr Rachman** (Indonesia) expressed regret that there was no media expert in the Jakarta Office, the activities of which were mainly focused on science. Help from UNESCO, in particular guidelines from the Communication and Information Sector, was needed to combat negativity and imbalance in the articles of the local Indonesian media, which sometimes lacked fairness and objectivity. Instead, the media should be a positive and powerful force for shaping national character and opinion.

25. **The Director-General** said that she had just been informed that a P-3 specialist from the Communication and Information Sector would be posted to Jakarta in the near future.

*The meeting rose at 5.05 p.m.*

## CINQUIÈME SÉANCE

Mercredi 29 octobre 2014 à 15 h 10

Président : M. Amr

### PRIVATE MEETINGS

#### Announcement concerning the private meeting held on Wednesday 29 October 2014

1. **The Secretary *in extenso*:**

At the private meeting held this morning, the Executive Board considered item 3 of its agenda.

#### **Item 3: Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board (195 EX/PRIV.1)**

In accordance with Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the Director-General *informed* the Board about the general situation regarding staff at D-1 level and above and the decisions she has taken regarding appointments and extensions of contract of staff members at grade D-1 and above whose posts come under the regular programme of the Organization.

### ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS (*continued*)

#### **Item 3: Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board: major changes to the organizational structure (195 EX/3.INF)**

#### **Bureau for the Management of Support Services (MSS)**

2.1 **The Director-General *in extenso*:**

Thank you very much, Mr Chair. I have submitted document 195 EX/3.INF in order to consult the Executive Board on the realigned structure of the organizational chart of the Bureau for the Management of Support Services (MSS). I believe that the proposed change that I am making is in line with our current efforts towards effectiveness and efficiency gains. I hope you are familiar with this document. The new Division of Headquarters Management (MSS/HQD), as I suggest it be called, will be responsible for the maintenance of the Organization's premises, property and facilities in line with the host country agreement, as well as the management of the services related to security and safety at Headquarters and in the field. The Division will also ensure the planning, management and coordination of conferences, meetings and cultural events at Headquarters, and in the field in the case of statutory meetings. Henceforth, the respective sections for the management of buildings, safety and security and conferences and cultural events will report directly to the Director of this Division. The language services will continue to be responsible for providing, to UNESCO programmes and to the governing bodies, translation services into the six official languages of the Organization, and the Documents Management Section will be responsible for the planning, production and distribution of documents, publications and communication materials, in paper copy or electronic format. It will also be responsible for the mail services. The Operations Section will be responsible for the coordination and follow-up of the budgetary activities of the Bureau, for the procurement of common goods, works and services for UNESCO Headquarters and for the provision of corporate support services in the areas of travel, shipment, transportation and auxiliary services management.

2.2 In light of the above, which I have also put in the document, the structure of the Bureau for the Management of Support Services (MSS) will comprise one division headed by a Director at D-1 level, and three sections with a direct reporting line to DIR/MSS at the D-1 level. I have also attached an organizational chart for your convenience, to show more specifically how this looks. Let me say that all these adjustments are, of course, within the \$507 million expenditure plan for 2014-2015, as approved by the General Conference. I have launched recruitment to this post, pending the consultation process under Rule 59, and if, after that, the Board concurs with what I have proposed, I will finalize the recruitment process and appoint a Director.

3. **La Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) da las gracias a la Directora General por su colaboración en la gestión de los edificios de la Sede y por la nueva estructura de servicios de la Oficina de Gestión de los Servicios de Apoyo (MSS), cuya Directora y equipo han realizado un excelente trabajo para aplicar las últimas decisiones del Comité de la Sede, del que El Salvador es miembro. Se trata de un paso adelante en la gestión de los edificios de la Sede, que son patrimonio de todos los Estados Miembros de la UNESCO y deben ser administrados adecuadamente, conservados y reparados.

(3) **Mme Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) remercie la Directrice générale pour sa collaboration dans la gestion des bâtiments du Siège, ainsi que pour la nouvelle structure du Bureau de la gestion des services de soutien (MSS), dont la Directrice et le personnel ont accompli un excellent travail pour mettre en œuvre les toutes dernières décisions du Comité du Siège, auquel appartient El Salvador. Il s'agit d'une avancée dans la gestion des bâtiments du Siège, qui sont le patrimoine de tous les États membres de l'UNESCO et qui doivent être administrés, conservés et restaurés de manière adéquate.

4. **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), endorsing the statement by the representative of El Salvador, said that the changes just outlined by the Director-General to increase the effectiveness of the Bureau for the Management of Support Services were a step in the right direction. The Bureau had during the past year already been getting to grips with many of the outstanding issues, including the restaurant, the renting of vacant office space and maintenance, all of which would help the Organization in the long run. The Bureau's work in implementing tough decisions taken by the Headquarters Committee was particularly noteworthy since it contributed to the Organization's current effort to put its assets to the best possible use. Consideration should be given to bringing in outside expertise to fill posts, should it become necessary.

5. **M. Poncet** (France), évoquant les deux services linguistiques auparavant distincts – l'un consacré à la traduction, l'autre à l'interprétation – et désormais regroupés dans la nouvelle organisation du Bureau de la gestion des services de soutien (MSS), demande comment la supervision des services d'interprétation, qui fait appel selon lui à des compétences spécifiques, sera prise en compte dans le nouvel organigramme.

6. **La Directora General**, en nombre propio y en el de la Directora de MSS, agradece las palabras de felicitación de El Salvador y el Reino Unido, en reconocimiento de los logros alcanzados y de la estrecha colaboración con el Comité de la Sede, porque en algunos

casos ha habido que adoptar decisiones difíciles. Está de acuerdo en que es importante conservar, proteger y mantener el patrimonio de la UNESCO, y con el nombramiento del nuevo Director se responderá a la necesidad de mejorar la organización de conferencias, los servicios, los eventos culturales y la producción de documentos. Se estrechará también la colaboración con el país anfitrión. En respuesta a la pregunta de Francia, señala que la responsabilidad incumbe a la Directora de MSS.

(6) **La Directrice générale** remercie, en son nom et en celui de la Directrice de MSS, les représentants d'El Salvador et du Royaume-Uni pour les félicitations qu'ils lui ont adressées concernant les succès obtenus et la collaboration étroite avec le Comité du Siège, car il a parfois fallu prendre des décisions difficiles. Elle reconnaît qu'il est important de conserver, protéger et entretenir le patrimoine de l'UNESCO. À cet égard, la nomination d'un nouveau Directeur permettra de répondre à la nécessité d'améliorer l'organisation des conférences et des manifestations culturelles, la prestation de certains services, ainsi que la production de documents. Cela permettra également de resserrer la collaboration avec le pays hôte. En réponse à la question posée par la France, elle indique que la responsabilité incombe à la Directrice de MSS.

7. **M. Poncet** (France) précise que sa question avait trait à la fonction de l'interprétation, distincte de celle de la traduction, et qui avait autrefois une place à part dans l'organigramme. Qu'en sera-t-il désormais de la gestion des interprètes ?

8. **La Directrice générale** confirme que les services d'interprétation relèvent directement de la responsabilité de la Directrice du Bureau de la gestion des services de soutien (MSS).

#### **Tributes to the memory of eminent personalities deceased since the previous session of the Board**

9. **The Chair** *in extenso*:

Dear colleagues, it is my sad duty to announce the passing of the Honourable Edward Gough Whitlam of Australia, on 21 October last. Mr Whitlam was a statesman and a giant of Australian politics. Prime Minister of Australia from 1972 to 1975, he served as Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Australia to UNESCO from 1983 to 1986. He was elected a Member of the Executive Board in 1985, a position he held until 1989. During his tenure on the Board, he was elected Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) for the 1987-1989 biennium. Throughout his time at UNESCO, he was a fervent defender of the ideals of our Organization and a very active Member of the Board, especially with regard to the elaboration of the medium-term plan and the corresponding programme and budget. Mr Whitlam will be remembered as a lively and eloquent person who was a consensus builder and constantly called for the reinforcement of the impact of UNESCO's programme in Member States, often requesting greater concentration of the programme. Certainly for those who knew him, he was dedicated to – and firmly believed in – the universal values of UNESCO. It is encouraging to note that the life and work of one of Australia's most respected Prime Ministers will live on through the activities of the Whitlam Institute, a public policy learning centre within the University of Western Sydney, dedicated to the promotion of applied policy research. On behalf of all the Members of the Executive Board, I should like to pay tribute to his

memory. I should now like to call upon the Director-General to pay tribute, on behalf of the Organization. Madam Director-General, you have the floor.

10.1 **The Director-General** *in extenso*:

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to echo the solemn words of the Chair of the Executive Board, in commemorating the passing of the Honourable Edward Gough Whitlam, former Prime Minister of Australia, on 21 October. Mr Whitlam will be long remembered as a distinguished statesman, who served his country and people with great devotion and conviction, and whose reforms transformed Australia. He brought the same vision and determination to UNESCO, when he was appointed Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Australia in 1983. In many ways, Mr Whitlam contributed to shaping UNESCO as it stands today. I would highlight especially his attachment to strengthening the universality of the Organization. Indeed, it was thanks to his strong advocacy that the number of UNESCO Member States from the Pacific region increased from six in 1983 to 16 today. He was instrumental in ensuring that small island developing States hold the priority they have today across all of UNESCO's work.

*(The Director-General continued in French)*

10.2 M. Whitlam incarnait la figure même des Ambassadeurs de l'UNESCO, qui saisissent la profonde unité du mandat de cette organisation dans la diversité de ses programmes – de la Commission indépendante sur les questions humanitaires internationales jusqu'au Comité du patrimoine mondial, de l'éducation à la coopération scientifique. Il a été durant toute sa vie et sa carrière, bien après l'UNESCO, un fervent défenseur du patrimoine mondial et, plus largement, des droits de l'homme et de l'environnement. M. Whitlam nous a quittés, nous laissant en héritage la voix d'un homme d'une grande intelligence, d'une grande passion. Cette passion doit nous permettre de continuer à faire briller la flamme des valeurs qui animent cette Maison qu'il aimait tant.

11. **Mr Mina** (Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Australia) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair, Director-General, distinguished Members of the Board, it is a great honour for me to be able to say a few words about Mr Edward Gough Whitlam – Gough Whitlam or, more simply, as we know him in Australia, "Gough". Only two Prime Ministers of Australia were ever appointed as Ambassadors after they left the Prime Ministership. One of these two was Gough, who was sent here, to UNESCO in Paris, from 1983 to 1986. As a Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam was, perhaps, our most famous reformer. This was true in all the policy areas we care about here at UNESCO – such as education, where he gave all Australians opportunity, and the environment, where he ratified the World Heritage Convention and banned all mining in the Great Barrier Reef. As an Ambassador to UNESCO, Gough brought his legendary energy, commitment and reformist ideals to this Organization. He succeeded in his bid, as the Director-General has already noted, to improve the universality of this Organization and extend it to the countries of the Pacific. He succeeded in his bid to move Australia to Group IV (Asian and Pacific States), where we are proud to be serving today. His speeches here were renowned for the clarity of his vision on all manner of issues including education, world heritage and, as has been noted before, the particular place of the Pacific island countries. During his time here as Ambassador, a bright young officer named Anne Siwicki, whom most of you will know, proudly

served with Mr Whitlam. Anne will tell you that after leaving UNESCO, Mr Whitlam and his wife Margaret were two of a rare group of people who had, throughout their lifetime, visited most – that's right, the majority – of the sites on the World Heritage List. So I encourage you to stop and ask Anne for some stories about Gough. Gough Whitlam believed in UNESCO's mission – that is, the role that ideas can and must play in promoting peace in human affairs, and the importance of preserving and protecting our common heritage. It is in this mission that Australia is proud to continue to invest strongly today at UNESCO. Australia will remember Gough Whitlam fondly and with a sense of great pride. I am certain this House will remember him in the same way.

12. *The Board observed one minute's silence in tribute to the memory of the Honourable Edward Gough Whitlam.*

#### **ADOPTION DES PROJETS DE DÉCISION RECOMMANDÉS AU CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF**

**Comité spécial : rapport et projet de décision recommandé au Conseil exécutif (195 EX/39)**

**Point 5.IV (E) : Questions relatives à la gestion – Plan et charge de travail des sessions du Conseil exécutif**

**Projet de décision figurant au paragraphe 7 du document 195 EX/39**

13.1 **M. Camara** (Guinée) (Président du Comité spécial – SP) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le représentant de la Directrice générale, Excellences, chers collègues, Mesdames et Messieurs, l'honneur m'échoit de présenter aux membres du Conseil exécutif le rapport du Comité spécial. Notre Comité s'est réuni le 16 octobre, de 10 heures à 13 heures et de 15 heures à 16 h 30, environ un an après sa précédente réunion, conformément à la décision 192 EX/16 (VII), qui stipule que le Comité spécial se réunira désormais seulement une fois par an. Peut-être est-ce pour cela que le débat a été si riche. Bien entendu, même s'il se réunit relativement peu, la mission du Comité spécial est essentielle au bon fonctionnement de l'UNESCO. C'est pour cela que ses membres ont travaillé de manière intense. Le débat en salle, bien préparé en amont grâce à la bonne prise de connaissance des documents et aux multiples consultations, a été riche, passionné et productif.

13.2 Avant d'entrer dans le vif de ses travaux, le Comité spécial a élu, conformément à l'article 16 (2) du Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif, un président temporaire en la personne du Professeur Komlavi Francisco Seddoh, représentant du Togo au Conseil exécutif de l'UNESCO. L'ordre du jour provisoire, approuvé sans amendement, contenait deux points : (1) Plan et charge de travail des sessions du Conseil exécutif (document 195 EX/5 Partie IV (E)), avec un addendum très riche sur le fonctionnement des services d'interprétation ; (2) Examen de la procédure à suivre pour la nomination du Directeur général de l'Organisation (document 195 EX/33), un point ajouté à l'ordre du jour provisoire du Conseil exécutif à l'initiative du Canada.

13.3 Le premier point a pu être traité assez rapidement grâce à l'excellente préparation et au travail préliminaire effectué par les amis du Comité spécial, à l'initiative de la délégation suédoise, que je me permets de remercier à cet égard. Nous avons également pu bénéficier des conseils d'anciens représentants du Comité spécial, qui ont présenté par écrit des amendements déjà largement

consensuels au projet de décision proposé. Ces amendements ont fait l'objet d'un réaménagement ultérieur purement formel auquel s'est consacré un groupe de rédaction, qui a travaillé pendant une partie de la pause du déjeuner et qui a mené à bien sa tâche de manière très rapide, grâce au réel consensus dégagé sur l'essentiel. Qu'ils en soient remerciés.

13.4 Concernant le deuxième point, j'ai bien entendu pris note du fait que le Conseil exécutif a décidé par consensus, le 20 octobre dernier, après un riche débat, d'inscrire l'examen de ce point à l'ordre du jour de sa 196<sup>e</sup> session sur proposition du Royaume-Uni. Malgré ma surprise initiale, je limiterai à l'essentiel, étant donné les circonstances, mon exposé sur le document 33. Bien entendu, le Comité spécial se tient prêt à poursuivre le débat tout le temps nécessaire, à la session du printemps, en s'appuyant sur la discussion qui a déjà eu lieu pour ses prochains travaux. Je puis dire que nous sommes parvenus à mener à bien les débats sans grandes difficultés, avec une adoption assez rapide, malgré des amendements, de la décision proposée dans le document 195 EX/33. Le Canada n'est pas membre du Comité spécial, mais j'ai autorisé son représentant, M. l'Ambassadeur Blackburn, à prendre la parole pour présenter ce document, après avoir consulté les membres du Comité spécial et conformément à l'article 30 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif. D'autres États non membres du Comité ont souhaité prendre la parole. Elle leur a été accordée, à raison de deux minutes par intervention. Cela n'a pas privé les membres du Comité spécial de jouir de l'intégralité de leur temps de parole, et nos travaux ont pris fin bien avant le temps imparti.

13.5 L'ensemble des membres du Comité spécial s'est exprimé de manière plutôt positive à l'égard de cette initiative du Canada, mais des réserves, tantôt générales, tantôt portant sur des détails, ont toutefois été émises par certains membres. Des réserves générales sur la décision ont été exprimées par la Tunisie et le Maroc. Au moment de l'adoption de la décision, alors que nous en avions déjà adopté les premiers paragraphes, le Maroc, appuyé par la Tunisie, a souhaité faire une déclaration « au nom du groupe des États arabes », dont le contenu ne pouvait toutefois pas figurer dans le projet de décision. Tout en informant le Maroc du fait que les groupes électoraux ne sont pas membres du Comité spécial, qui se compose exclusivement de ses 18 États membres – ce que le Conseiller juridique pourra confirmer, je me suis engagé à intégrer dans ce rapport cette déclaration en tant que Déclaration du Maroc appuyée par la Tunisie. J'en profite ici pour dire que par souci d'efficacité, j'ai dû frustrer notre collègue du Maroc de façon bien involontaire, et que je lui présente mes excuses, ainsi qu'à tous ceux qui se sont sentis offensés.

13.6 Je me permets de vous citer *in extenso* la déclaration qui nous a été transmise par le groupe des États arabes : « Le Groupe arabe tient à exprimer sa bonne volonté ainsi que son attachement au principe du dialogue et de l'échange de vues au sein de l'Organisation. Il tient également à saluer l'initiative du Canada concernant l'examen de la procédure à suivre pour la nomination du Directeur général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture. Soucieux d'enrichir le dialogue sur ce sujet, le Groupe arabe juge essentiel de pouvoir disposer du temps nécessaire pour étudier cette précieuse initiative et, à ce propos, souhaite que l'on reporte l'examen de cette question à la prochaine session du Conseil exécutif. En outre, le Groupe arabe prie le Secrétariat d'établir un

rapport détaillé sur toutes les questions et recommandations énoncées dans le projet de décision, d'y exposer le contexte, les antécédents et la pratique en vigueur s'agissant de ce type de nominations à l'échelle du système des Nations Unies, et de le présenter à la 196<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif. »

13.7 Monsieur le Président, chers collègues, le rapport écrit reflète très fidèlement, je crois, la teneur de notre débat au Comité spécial. Je remercie l'ensemble des membres du Comité spécial ainsi que les non-membres qui ont assisté et participé à nos travaux. Merci également au Secrétariat : le Secrétaire du Conseil, M. Rao, la Secrétaire adjointe, Mme Sam-Vargas, et leur équipe ; merci au Secrétaire du Comité spécial, M. Mauro Rosi, et aux deux collègues qui l'ont assisté, M. Dulat Kasymov et Mme Racki Sy. Merci au personnel technique, au responsable de la sonorisation, aux commis de salle, et un grand merci à nos amis interprètes. Soyez assuré, Monsieur le Président, que nous nous tenons prêts à nous réunir et à nous occuper de toute autre question que le Conseil voudra bien nous confier.

14. **Ms Katagum** (Nigeria) asked whether there was a word missing in the last line of paragraph 6 of the English version of the draft decision, which currently read "taking into account practices". She had not been part of the Committee but found the meaning unclear and wondered if the wording was the same in the other languages.

15. **El Sr. Muñoz Ledo** (México) señala que en la versión española el enunciado es claro y completo: "y tener en cuenta los usos en la materia", y que así podría interpretarlo la Secretaría.

(15) **M. Muñoz Ledo** (Mexique) indique que dans la version espagnole, la formulation est claire et complète, « et en tenant compte des usages en la matière », et que c'est ainsi que le Secrétariat devrait l'interpréter.

16. **M. Camara** (Guinée) (Président du Comité spécial – SP) approuve l'intervention du représentant du Mexique, confirmant que l'Espagne et El Salvador ont beaucoup travaillé à la rédaction du texte.

17.1 **The Chair**, noting that there was no discrepancy between the English and French texts, proposed that the words "in this regard" should be added after "taking into account practices". The new wording would more closely reflect the Spanish text.

17.2 He thanked the Chair and the members of the Special Committee for their commendable work. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to adopt the draft decision in paragraph 7 of document 195 EX/39 as amended.

18. *It was so **decided**.*

#### **ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS** (*continued*)

#### **Consideration of the procedure to be followed for the nomination of the Director-General of the Organization**

19. **The Chair** recalled that the Board had decided, during the adoption of the agenda for the 195th session, to postpone to the 196th session its consideration of item **33** "Consideration of the procedure to be followed for the nomination of the Director-General of the Organization". At the 196th session of the Board, the item would be referred to the Special Committee, whose deliberations during the 195th session would serve the Committee as a starting

point for debate and would guide its examination of any proposed amendments to the draft decision under consideration. As requested by the plenary, the Secretariat would prepare a comparative study of the procedures for the election of the executive heads of other agencies and organizations, which would, it was to be hoped, be ready well in advance of the 196th session. If he heard no objections, he would take it that the Board was in agreement with those arrangements.

20. *It was so **agreed**.*

#### **ADOPTION OF DRAFT DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD** (*continued*)

#### **Committee on Non-Governmental Partners (NGP): report and draft decision recommended to the Executive Board**

#### **Item 24: Relations with non-governmental partners** (195 EX/24)

#### **Draft decision in paragraph 4 of document 195 EX/38**

21.1 **Mr Prakash Pandit** (Nepal) (Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners – NGP) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Members of the Executive Board, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, it is both an honour and a privilege to submit the report on the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners to this plenary meeting of the 195th session of the Executive Board. The NGP Committee met on Friday 17 October 2014. The meeting was opened by the Chair of the Executive Board who, on behalf of the Bureau, which had nominated me for the position of Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners, authorized me to take up my duties. My election was then formalized by the plenary on Monday 20 October, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board.

21.2 In accordance with the Executive Board's agenda, the Committee examined item **24** "Relations with non-governmental partners". Under this item, following a broad and comprehensive introduction from the representative of the Director-General, Mr Eric Falt, the Committee considered statutory issues relating to the admission of four NGOs to official partnership and two foundations to official relations with UNESCO, as well as the renewal of relations with four foundations. Pursuant to 192 EX/Decision 31, it also examined the results of the mapping exercise, launched in 2013, to collect pertinent information on the current status of official partnerships with NGOs. Finally, it considered the NGOs' collective work coordinated by the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee.

21.3 I would like to underline from the very beginning the smooth but very dynamic and constructive manner in which our meeting was conducted. We had several interventions both from Member States and NGOs leading to in-depth and positive discussions that informed our views on cooperation with NGOs. In total, 13 members of the Committee took the floor, as well as one observer from the Member States, and 11 NGOs. There was an overall appreciation of the progress made to strengthen cooperation with NGOs within the framework of the Directives concerning UNESCO's partnership with non-governmental organizations, and the Committee particularly welcomed the commitment of the Secretariat, as well as that of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and all NGOs that have been engaged in this new

dynamic. The Committee recognized the efforts undertaken by the Secretariat to make the admission procedure for NGOs more transparent and rigorous. This procedure has therefore been implemented, taking into account the range of activities jointly undertaken by the applicant NGO and UNESCO as well as the potential for future cooperation. The Committee also acknowledged the efforts made over the last 18 months towards greater geographical representation and balance in the NGO network, as well as the considerable improvements with regard to the website. However, it insisted on the need to pursue these efforts, thus encouraging the Secretariat to take steps to further enhance UNESCO's official partnership with less represented regions such as Africa, the Arab States, and Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to ensure more geographical diversity among the NGOs admitted. In this regard, Committee members also recalled that a joint effort by the Secretariat and National Commissions would help to identify NGOs that are relevant to the current work of UNESCO, and support the admission of the Organization's current non-governmental partners, in order to increase the number of official NGO partners from all regions that actively cooperate with UNESCO.

21.4 Concerning the mapping exercise, it was stressed that its purpose was to meet the need to gather relevant information and design appropriate and sustainable tools for proper monitoring and evaluation of the results and impact of partnerships with NGOs. It was not intended as a qualitative analysis of partnership with NGOs, which would be the subject of the quadrennial report that the Director-General will submit to the General Conference at its 38th session. In this regard, delegates appreciated the quality of the work done and the documents presented. The information produced shows that the existing network of NGOs in official partnership with UNESCO does not seem to fully reflect the current status of the Organization's cooperation with non-governmental partners: almost 100 NGOs actively cooperating with programme sectors and field offices are not in official partnership with UNESCO, while a large number of official partner organizations either did not reply to the questionnaire or no longer maintain relations or conduct activities with UNESCO. The Committee therefore recalled the importance of NGOs as development partners, and again insisted on the need to ensure a more balanced representation of NGOs in official partnership with UNESCO, both in terms of geographical diversity and in terms of the current status of their cooperation with UNESCO.

21.5 Ladies and gentlemen, I turn now to the work of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee, which was presented by Mr Patrick Gallaud, Chairperson of the International Conference of NGOs and of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee. The Committee highly appreciated the review of the work accomplished, in particular the organization of international forums of NGOs, two of which were held outside Paris for the very first time, and the high-level celebrations of international days, which attracted hundreds of participants here in Paris. The first forum, held in Paris, was on "*Education, Sport and Cultural Diversity*"; the second, on "*Access to Water for All in Africa*", took place in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire; and the last, on the "*Role of Youth for the Safeguarding of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage*", was held last September in Sofia and Sozopol, Bulgaria. Committee members unanimously welcomed the cooperation with the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and paid special attention to the outcomes and follow-up

of the above-mentioned forums, which were intended to contribute to UNESCO's reflection on the post-2015 development agenda. Speakers appreciated the relevance of the themes addressed, namely human rights, anti-racism, access to water, education, social inclusion, youth participation, and tangible and intangible heritage. They further appreciated the diversity of participation and the active involvement of young people in both organizing and holding these events. It was also emphasized that the tripartite collaboration among the Secretariat, Member States and the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee had certainly contributed to the success and quality of NGO-led activities. Lastly, delegates expressed their encouragement and expectations for the forthcoming International Conference of NGOs, to be held here at Headquarters from 15 to 17 December 2014, under the theme "*Re-enchanting the World with the Post-2015 Development Agenda*". Let me once again commend the Liaison Committee and, in particular, Mr Patrick Gallaud, whose mandate comes to an end with the forthcoming International Conference, for his brilliant work as Chairperson of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee. His professional conduct and personal engagement were very much appreciated, and contributed greatly to the new dynamic of this fruitful cooperation between UNESCO and NGOs.

21.6 Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues, at the end of its work, the NGP Committee decided to recommend to the Executive Board that it adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 4 of the Committee's report, document 195 EX/38, which reflects the main outcomes of our deliberations. Before concluding, I should like to reiterate the importance of cooperation with NGOs, which remain essential partners in our common quest for development worldwide. This shared task will mobilize our joint efforts, that is to say, Member States and National Commissions, Secretariat and NGOs.

21.7 Mr Chair, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, I have come to the end of my oral presentation of the debates in the NGP Committee. I hope that I have reflected the core ideas of our fruitful debates in the NGP Committee and sincerely hope you will forgive me if I have overlooked something. It goes without saying that I would like to express my sincere thanks to all those who contributed to the success of our work. Let me start by extending my gratitude to you, Mr Chair, for your support of the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Partners. I would also like to pay tribute to the distinguished members of the Committee, whose active participation during the debates led us to the successful accomplishment of our task. I would also like to sincerely thank the representative of the Director-General, Mr Eric Falt, for his availability and contributions to our debates. I lastly express my thanks to the Secretary of the NGP Committee, Ms Sabina Colombo and her team, as well as to the team of interpreters, the room clerks and the technical staff, who contributed to the success of our work. I thank you all for your attention and I remain at your disposal to respond to any questions or comments you may have.

22. **The Chair** thanked the Chair for his report. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Board wished to adopt the draft decision in paragraph 4 of document 195 EX/38.

23. *It was so decided.*



24. **Mr Doyle** (Saint Kitts and Nevis) observed that Saint Kitts and Nevis had contributed substantially to the wording of the draft decision. He wished to highlight two pertinent issues: first, the need to identify and support new non-governmental organizations whose core competencies were relevant to the objectives, priorities and programmes of UNESCO; and second, the continuing need to identify NGOs that were relevant to the needs of small island developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean region. Sadly, there were only two NGOs on the list that, in his view, met those criteria: WWF and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), and he called on the Secretariat to work with National Commissions in identifying others.

**Finance and Administrative Commission (FA): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board**

**Item 4: Execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference**

**Part II: Budgetary situation of the Organization for 2014-2015 (37 C/5) as at 30 June 2014 (unaudited), budget adjustments arising from donations and special contributions received and Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2014-2015 (37 C/5 Approved) Status as at 30 June 2014 (unaudited)** (195 EX/4 Part II and Corr.; 195 EX/4.INF and Corr.; 195 EX/PG.INF)

*Draft decision in paragraph 2 of document 195 EX/40*

**Part III: Implementation of the Participation Programme and emergency assistance** (195 EX/4 Part III)

*Draft decision in paragraph 3 of document 195 EX/40*

**Item 5: Follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions**

**Part II: Intersectoral activities – Progress made in the implementation of the UNESCO open access policy concerning publications** (195 EX/5 Part II)

*Draft decision in paragraph 4 of document 195 EX/40*

**Part III: Evaluation issues - Periodic report on Internal Oversight Service (IOS) evaluations** (195 EX/5 Part III)

*Draft decision in paragraph 5 of document 195 EX/40*

**Part IV: Management issues – Progressive implementation of results-based budgeting (RBB) at UNESCO; Implementation of the action plan for improved management of extrabudgetary funds; State of progress of the reform of the field network in Africa** (195 EX/5 Part IV; 195 EX/5.INF.2)

*Draft decision in paragraph 6 of document 195 EX/40*

**Part V: Human resources issues – Geographical distribution and gender balance of the staff of the Secretariat; Use of consultant contracts in 2013 and the implementation of the revised policy on individual consultants and other specialists; State of the Medical Benefits Fund (MBF)** (195 EX/5 Part V and Addenda; 195 EX/5.INF.3; 195 EX/5.INF.4)

*Draft decision in paragraph 8 of document 195 EX/40*

**Item 12: Category 2 institutes and centres**

**Part I: Report on category 2 institutes and centres** (195 EX/12 Part I)

**Draft decision in paragraph 9 of document 195 EX/40**

**Part II: Renewal of category 2 institutes and centres** (195 EX/12 Part II)

*Draft decision in paragraph 10 of document 195 EX/40*

**Item 19: Financial report and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, and report by the External Auditor** (195 EX/19 Parts I and II)

*Draft decision in paragraph 12 of document 195 EX/40*

**Item 20: Report by the Director-General on the status of Member States' contributions and payment plans as at 31 August 2014** (195 EX/20)

*Draft decision in paragraph 13 of document 195 EX/40*

**Item 21: Financial Regulations of Special Accounts** (195 EX/21)

*Draft decision in paragraph 14 of document 195 EX/40*

**Item 22: Report by the Director-General, in cooperation with the Headquarters Committee, on managing the UNESCO Headquarters complex** (195 EX/22)

*Draft decision in paragraph 15 of document 195 EX/40*

**Item 23: New audits by the External Auditor**

**Part I: Audit of the governance and financial reporting of the UNESCO category 1 institutes** (195 EX/23 Part I; 195 EX/23.INF)

*Draft decision in paragraph 16 of document 195 EX/40*

**Part II: Audit of budgetary methods, tools and processes** (195 EX/23 Part II; 195 EX/23.INF.2; 195 EX/23.INF.3 and Corr.)

*Draft decision in paragraph 17 of document 195 EX/40*

25.1 **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission – FA) *in extenso*:  
Mr President of the General Conference, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, distinguished Members of the Executive Board, Excellencies, dear colleagues, it gives me great pleasure to submit to this plenary meeting of the 195th session of the Executive Board the report on the work of the second Finance and Administrative (FA) Commission meeting of the biennium. At the outset, I should like to express my sincere appreciation to the Preparatory Group and its Chair, the Ambassador of Gabon, for their contribution to this report through their recommendations on **item 4** (Part II). Mr Chair, dear colleagues, the FA Commission examined a total of eight items and took fifteen decisions. These draft decisions can be found in document 195 EX/40. Now, with your permission I shall proceed to highlight only the most critical elements of our debates.

25.2 The Commission first considered **item 4.II** concerning the budgetary situation of the Organization for 2014-2015 (37 C/5) as at 30 June 2014 (unaudited), budget adjustments arising from donations and special contributions received and the management chart for programme execution in 2014-2015 (unaudited). In discussing this item, members focused their attention mainly on the \$11 million deficit of the regular programme, its composition and how it would be covered. Indeed, the current deficit of \$11 million already encompasses the \$8 million in further savings to be identified in the

approved \$507 million expenditure plan and the \$3 million of additional costs resulting from the restructuring exercise in 2014, which mainly arose due to the decision to preserve until retirement date staff near retirement age and on abolished posts, as well as from the postponement of the Executive Office (EO) and Administrative Unit (AO) reform. In response to the concerns and queries on this matter, it was confirmed that the additional \$3 million deficit would be eliminated by the end of the current biennium and that a report at the next session of the Board would indicate the extent to which cost reductions had been achieved as well as the gap remaining for funding through either staff cost savings or from the Emergency Fund. I will come back to the Emergency Fund a bit further on. On a query on additional appropriations, it was clarified that they were voluntary contributions made to specific activities under the expected results in the regular programme and that the \$5.8 million in contributions to date increased the work plans to \$523 million. Such voluntary contributions cannot be applied to decreasing the previously mentioned deficit unless they were directly related to the work plans deficit.

25.3 In the discussions, it was also noted that the transitions costs related to eight months' salary of occupied posts abolished in the restructuring, could be partly absorbed by the savings from posts held vacant during the redeployment process. Lastly, it was confirmed that UNESCO's financial regulations do not allow the Director-General to incur commitments above the amount of the appropriations voted and therefore the Organization's processes would ensure that the prioritization of activities made by the Board is respected and that the regular programme expenditure does not go beyond the appropriation levels approved by the governing bodies.

25.4 Mr Chair, the criteria for allocation of funds under the Emergency Fund and its status were also discussed at length along with the expression of dismay about the field office network and how it would be financed in the future. As to the latter, the discussion was mostly on the size and sustainability of the management of the field offices network budget wherein a budget of \$82 million is earmarked in document 37 C/5. Concern was also expressed that the allocation of \$4.3 million from the Emergency Fund towards the field structure was adding costs that could not be maintained beyond this biennium. On this, it was clarified by the Secretariat that after a \$4 million reduction last biennium, a review of the field structure indicated further support was needed in order to preserve capacity to deliver and that this was provided from the Emergency Fund, and so was programme assistant support at a national level, on a temporary basis until the end of the biennium. A further review of the field structure would be required in order to identify the extent to which such capacity was sustainable. It was also clarified that the budget line marked as "Management of Field Offices" in fact covered directors, administrative staff and office running costs. Thus, purely salary and administrative expenses, rather than substantive, programme costs. It is to be noted that Member States requested that efforts should be made to improve the Fund's mobilization capacities for sectors in need, particularly Social and Human Sciences (SHS). In continuation of item 4, the Commission also considered item 4.III concerning the implementation of the Participation Programme and emergency assistance. Herein it was noted that this Programme does well overall and that the Secretariat delivered a high quality programme.

25.5 One challenge that remains is the online submission for some countries facing IT and related technical problems wherein FA Commission members were reassured that further improvements will be made in this respect. Nonetheless, online submission stood at two thirds, greatly increasing the efficiency of the process. It was noted that the Organization's two global priorities have been well taken into account and the approved funds for African countries amount to \$2.3 million (34% of the approved funds) and the ones for gender projects (60 of those approved) reach \$1.3 million (22%), which is five times more in comparison to the previous biennium. Furthermore, it was highlighted that noncompliance with the Participation Programme (PP) resolution requirements in terms of financial reporting and accountability is still the main reason for delaying payments and blocking some countries from the application process.

25.6 Mr Chair, dear delegates, the FA Commission then turned to item 21 "Financial Regulations of Special Accounts". Further to the Preparatory Group meeting and its report, a Member State echoed the position of the majority by seeking clarification on the timing of the submission to the Executive Board of the revised Financial Regulations for the Emergency Fund, noting that the extension of the Fund had been approved by the Director-General just one week before the previous session of the Board, i.e. the 194th session. The Secretariat clarified that the deadline for submission of documents to the previous Executive Board session had already passed when the Director-General approved the amendments to the Financial Regulations. Additional information on the nature of costs to be covered by the Emergency Fund in document 37 C/5 was requested and clarification was sought on the meaning of transitional measures. It was stated by the Secretariat that costs associated with the transitional measures cover all costs of the Organization's restructuring and the deficit envisaged within the 37 C/5 work plans. This is, dear colleagues, a broader definition than would normally be the case and it should be noted that a structural deficit cannot be considered a transitional matter. Also herein, the concern which turned into a decision under item 4.II, supported by a majority, related to the firm commitment undertaken by the Director-General to realize the expected savings of \$8.1 million, to be made from restructuring and other items under the approved expenditure plan of \$507 million, as well as further saving of \$2.9 million, in order to offset the current work-plan deficit of \$11 million, is recalled and underlined. As you will also recall, the Preparatory Group report had already flagged the correspondence, or one could have called it "coincidence", between the amount remaining in the Emergency Fund, \$11 million, and the amount of estimated current deficit, also \$11 million. It would, however, be certainly seen as more than a coincidence if Member States find that the biennium has been duly closed at \$507 million by having just shifted the entire deficit into the Emergency Fund. We, unfortunately, cannot all subscribe to the words of former President of the United States Ronald Reagan's quote: "*I am not worried about the deficit, it is big enough to take care of itself*".

25.7 Mr Chair, the FA Commission then examined a quite long item, item 5, on the Follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions, in its parts II, III, IV and V. In discussing Part C of item 5.II on Intersectoral activities – Progress made in the implementation of the UNESCO open access policy concerning publications, Member States encouraged the

open access policy, considering that the only cost to this programme is staff cost and that the Organization properly adopted the system of open creative commons license that allows the Organization to authorize the use of its open access without further authorization. While welcoming the new Director of the Internal Oversight Service (IOS), who was taking the floor for the first time before the FA Commission, the Commission had a fruitful discussion on two evaluations: evaluation of the Madrid Action Plan (MAP) for Biosphere Reserves and evaluation of Phase VII (2008-2013) of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP). Delegates stressed the role of both programmes under review in the development of UNESCO's post-2015 development agenda. Specific questions were asked on the evaluation of Phase VII of IHP, on the evaluation of the Madrid Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves, on the Oversight Advisory Committee (OAC), and on a previous IOS audit of UNESCO's category 2 institutes. It was noted that IOS is working jointly with IHP on the implementation of evaluation recommendations and on the results framework and that this was a work in progress. A query on least developed countries (LDC) involvement was raised and it was clarified that the evaluation team consulted with key stakeholders on their reaction to and perception of the current situation and that this issue would be addressed by the Secretariat in its future strategy for the programme. The recommendations on the Madrid Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves were being implemented and IOS would report on the status of implementation at the spring session of the Executive Board, in 2015.

25.8 Regarding the observations and suggestions of the Oversight Advisory Committee (OAC) on its terms of reference and role, several delegates inquired about the rationale and cost implications of increasing the number of OAC members from four to five. The budgetary implications of having OAC interact directly with the Executive Board at its future sessions was also raised. It was also noted that OAC had stated in its Annual Report for 2013 that it planned to assess its operations during 2014 and make proposals to the Director-General and Executive Board regarding its role and effectiveness. Furthermore, it was noted that on the budget side, OAC members fulfilled their duties on a voluntary basis; however, the Organization bears their travel and daily subsistence allowance costs. An additional member would therefore not incur significant additional costs for UNESCO as opposed to the potential gains in expertise.

25.9 Item **5.IV**, concerning management issues, was broken down into five subparts, out of which the FA Commission examined three. The first was on the implementation of results-based budgeting (RBB) (Part B) whose implementation will take several years and will impact the entire programme management cycle. A new approach, more appropriate for RBB, will be put in place for the preparation of document 38 C/5, whereby programme specialists at Headquarters and in the field will prepare preliminary work plans with cost estimates, by expected result. Then, an arbitration exercise will be undertaken by sectors to build up the programme portfolio of document 38 C/5. It will consist of prioritizing and selecting realistic work plan proposals contributing to expected results, as well as identifying those to be funded by the regular budget and by extrabudgetary resources. For this preliminary work plan exercise, an online IT tool will be available to support the new approach. Several Member States stressed the importance of integration of extrabudgetary resources within the regular budget in line with the expected results. The importance of providing

financial resources for the training of staff for the implementation of RBB was also underlined. Furthermore, it was noted how the monitoring and evaluation of programmes would be impacted by the implementation of RBB, which would be of interest in future discussions.

25.10 The second section of item **5.IV** was on the implementation of the action plan for improved management of extrabudgetary funds (Part C). Brochures and communication materials on fundraising were welcomed. It was recalled at the request of several members that the Secretariat has been aligning extrabudgetary activities with the regular programme for several years: each extrabudgetary project is linked to an expected result in the regular programme. Several members noted that the level of resource mobilization differed between programme sectors and that some programme sectors, including the Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS), were underfunded. It was inquired as to how extrabudgetary resources were distributed among programme sectors. It was recalled that, with the exception of the Emergency Fund, contributions were generally earmarked for a specific programme by donors themselves. There is no mechanism within the Secretariat for assigning extrabudgetary funding among programme sectors. It was suggested that a resource mobilization strategy should be developed for a period of two years in alignment with the budget period and a query was made as to why the Secretariat had developed a strategy for four rather than two years. With regard to the cost-recovery policy, the importance of transparency was stressed, in particular with regard to the distribution of direct and indirect costs under a project. Certain Member States requested that resource mobilization should be encouraged for major programmes most in need, namely Major Programmes III and V.

25.11 Mr Chair, the third section of item **5.IV** was on the state of progress of the reform of the field network in Africa (Part D). In response to questions on the specific situation in the field offices, it was confirmed that all posts listed in the document were budgeted and available under the \$507 million expenditure plan. However, a number of posts remained vacant and under recruitment. Two culture posts are budgeted in Abuja, one of which is under recruitment. Regarding the high number of education posts compared to other sectors in Dakar, it was recalled that this Office had historically been a regional bureau for education and the same applied to Nairobi with regard to science; hence adjustments would likely occur in the near future. The current distribution of budgeted posts was considered by the Secretariat as the best possible solution under the \$507 million expenditure plan. It was recalled that a report on the field reform will be submitted to the next session of the Executive Board and will inform on the sustainability of the network and the attainment of expected results. In the context of the Ebola epidemic, African field offices are joining efforts to respond, among others, through the use of community radios and in the context of the United Nations country teams. A multi-donor trust fund has been set up by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for United Nations country teams (UNCT) in affected regions, which UNESCO has joined, and it is hoped that this will provide support for projects, including education systems. The performance assessment scheme for directors/heads of field offices will be finalized by the end of the year. Hope was expressed that the reform of the African field network will enhance UNESCO's work and that the network will be better equipped with human resources than before.

25.12 Dear Chair, dear colleagues, I will now report on Part V of item 5, relating to human resources issues. It should be noted that both the staff unions, i.e. the UNESCO Staff Union (STU) and the International Staff Association of UNESCO (ISAU), were given the floor on this item for five minutes each. Let me start with the geographical distribution and gender balance of the staff: since the establishment of the 85% target in 2010, global representation had actually decreased from 155 to 154. This trend is mainly as a result of the freeze of vacant posts in last two and a half years. Between June 2013 and June 2014, 59 staff on geographical posts left the Organization, 42% on retirement and 22% through voluntary mutual separations. Several members expressed concern about the status of geographical representation and the balance between different nationalities. The high number of under-represented and non-represented countries was pointed out and members of the FA Commission called upon the Secretariat to find ways to address the situation, particularly in regional groups below the "minimum index". With regard to the illustrative geographical distribution by regional group, Groups II, III and IV are below their minimum index; while there are under- and non-represented Member States in all regions. It was stressed that proactive measures need to be put in place. Some members of the Commission emphasized the unbalanced geographical situation among geographical groups, and expressed particularly strong concerns about the imbalance in Group III, which they felt was systematically under-represented. One member noted that Group III has only 12% of Director and above staff and has no Assistant Director-General (ADG) nationals from the region and expressed concern that it might be viewed as "deliberate". One member pointed to the need to recruit experts from different regions as they would have better knowledge and understanding of needs on the ground. It was noted that geographical distribution and gender balance are of major importance to the Director-General. However, it was also noted that the three-year period of slowdown and freeze in recruitment has made it impossible to hire new staff. Real impact on the geographical distribution can be made only when recruiting externally; as in the case of internal recruitment (e.g. from different funding sources or from local to international status), the opportunity was therefore presently limited. In the redeployment exercise, a number of posts had been opened to recruitment, initially internally, and efforts will be made to fill them by the end of the year, and if posts continue to be vacant after internal recruitment, then they will be advertised externally.

25.13 With regard to the gender balance, it was pointed out that as at 1 June 2014, the overall representation of women in the Professional and above category of 49% represents a slight decrease of 1% compared to June 2013. Significant progress has been made at the senior management level from 22% in 2009 to 34% in June 2014. Some members welcomed the increase by 2% of women representation at senior management level while requesting the Secretariat to deploy targeting efforts to achieve gender parity at P-5 and above levels. It was understood by all members that the Director and above positions are always advertised externally, which thus provided a specific opportunity to address the issue of geographical distribution and gender balance at the senior level. As 20 Directors who are men will retire by the end of 2015, this would also be an opportunity to improve the gender balance at Director level. As Sheryl Sandberg, the

chief operating officer of Facebook, has said, "*we must raise both the ceiling and the floor!*"

25.14 Dear colleagues, we note that further developments and enhanced mechanisms and strategies to achieve geographical distribution and gender balance were requested for submission to the Board at its 197th session. On section B of item 5.V on the use of consultant contracts in 2013 and the implementation of the revised policy on individual consultants and other specialists, the geographical imbalance whereby 59% of consultants awarded contracts at Headquarters in 2013 were from Group I countries was noted. It was also noted that the practice of local recruiting for local projects was not unusual: offices award most of their contracts to consultants who were nationals of their region, due to the daily subsistence allowance (DSA) and travel. On the fact that retired staff still consulted for UNESCO, it was clarified that these contracts represented 2% of contracts issued by UNESCO, i.e. 40 out of 2300, and that the periods of these contracts remained very short and were always with the interest of the Organization in mind.

25.15 And lastly on section C of item 5.V on the State of the Medical Benefits Fund, three main concerns arose: several representatives of Member States expressed concern about the increase of the After-Service Health Insurance (ASHI) over the years and welcome the Director-General's proposal to start to charge extrabudgetary projects for ASHI funding. The ideal level of funds to meet the ASHI liability, as presented to the Executive Board at its 191st session, was calculated at 8% of staff costs per biennium. However, due to the current financial situation of the Organization, the Director-General proposed 1%. Representatives asked for clarification regarding the legal basis of charging extrabudgetary projects, the percentage to be applied and the timeline for implementation. The charging of ASHI on extrabudgetary projects will constitute an element of employee benefits within the overall cost-recovery policy. The Secretariat, after the discussions at the FA Commission, clarified that the policy for the funding of ASHI by charging extrabudgetary projects will be implemented gradually as from 1 January 2015. Therefore, while the draft decision is in line with the document, I wish to remind Members that the policy will be applicable only to staff whose salaries are paid from extrabudgetary projects and participate in the Medical Benefits Fund. Extrabudgetary projects will not contribute to ASHI for regular programme staff. The gradual implementation of the policy from next year (2015) will allow the Secretariat to start including the ASHI funding in new project estimates while at the same time negotiating with donors of existing projects. The policy will be fully implemented as from 1 January 2016. It was noted that the Organization is participating in the United Nations working group on ASHI and that the outcome of the study will enable a better understanding of the level of harmonization of health schemes across United Nations agencies, and could identify potential savings. Key elements to be delivered by the working group by September 2015 include two elements – determination and disclosure of liabilities, and cost analysis and administrative arrangements. It was thus concluded that the Organization should wait for the results of the study rather than launching a separate review.

25.16 Dear Chair, item 12 relating to category 2 institutes and centres, covering both the report and the renewal in Parts I and II respectively, did not give rise to debate. The FA Commission recommended that the draft

decision contained in the document be adopted without amendment.

25.17 Dear Chair and dear delegates, regarding our premises, a few considerations were raised in a short debate on item **22** "Report by the Director-General, in cooperation with the Headquarters Committee, on managing the UNESCO Headquarters complex". The Chairperson of the Headquarters Committee, His Excellency Ambassador Islam of Bangladesh, delivered a presentation to the Commission. He informed it about the overall work of the Committee, in particular the decision establishing separate rental rates for office rentals that now includes a provision for long-term maintenance and conservation. Members of the Commission also raised questions regarding the Fontenoy forward security post, rental negotiations with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), proactive marketing of office space and financing of renovation works. It was noted that UNEP has confirmed its interest in coming to UNESCO; the Secretariat was currently involved in negotiations on works to be undertaken in the building; and the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs (LA) was reviewing the proposed amendments to the rental contract. As for the proactive marketing of office space, additional contacts within UNESCO continue to be made and UNESCO was not looking at a lucrative end. The Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs was reviewing a larger list of possible entities that rentals could be extended to, the results of which will be reported to the Headquarters Committee. It was also clarified that the renovation works undertaken were financed by the regular programme and the Headquarters Utilization Fund (HQF), but that the Fund is only used for spaces that are covered by revenue-generating activities. It was also noted that with regard to the renovation of room X, the Chair of the Executive Board had held an information meeting on 21 October 2014 and the Secretariat remains at the disposal of the Chair of the Board regarding the commencement of the project.

25.18 Dear Chair, I will now move to items that were presented by our External Auditor and this time we had the privilege of receiving Mr Migaud, the President of the Court of Audit of France. His visit was particularly important and opportune this time given that one of the audits related to the budgetary methods, on which Mr Migaud is a recognized expert as he is the father of a new "constitution" adopted in France in 2001 to strengthen the parliament's budgetary powers with the aim of improving the effectiveness of State action by replacing the logic of "means" with that of objectives and results, which is exactly what this Executive Board is striving to achieve with results-based budgeting. Mr Migaud presented his report on item **19**, relating to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, item **23.I**, relating to the audit of the governance of category 1 institutes, and item **23.II**, relating to the audit of budgetary methods, tools and processes. In presenting his audit report on the financial statements, he expressed his entire satisfaction, including on the level of implementation of the audit recommendations.

25.19 On item **23.I**, regarding the audit of the governance and financial reporting of UNESCO category 1 institutes, the External Auditor noted that some uncertainties or legal ambiguities show the need to provide clarification as well as more robust steering while ensuring autonomy within a shared strategy. He added that the Headquarters services needed to review the application of the financial rules and regulations, notably

those relating to the mobilization of resources for the institutes, as well as the operational pertinence of some of the common rules applying to the management of the institutes. It was stated that any departure from rules and regulations identified should be assessed by the governing bodies to decide which ones are necessary for efficiency reasons. Several Member States also queried the Secretariat on the differences of funding and budget structures of category 1 institutes on the across the board cuts in the institutes' budgets that did not take into account their respective needs and structures. The External Auditor underlined that the notion of operational autonomy needed to be clarified and should not be confused with independence and that supervision should not be confused with tutelage. Several Member States echoed the statement of the External Auditor on the definition of autonomy and its operational application, in particular with regard to the need to provide oversight, and they queried the Secretariat on what had been done to ensure that institutes deliver against the strategy. Finally, the External Auditor recommended the creation of a dedicated lean structure within the Secretariat to ensure sector and intersectoral coordination for category 1 institutes.

25.20 On item **23.II**, concerning the audit of budgetary methods, tools and processes, the External Auditor recalled that this audit had been conducted following the request made by the Executive Board at its 192nd session and based on 37 C/Resolution 77, paragraph 5. The scope of the audit was to assess the processes, key controls ensuring the reliability and the quality of data, and pertinence and reliability of tools used in the budget preparation. The findings were that improvement is needed in five areas: (1) more systematic and detailed documentation; (2) better traceability of important decisions; (3) explicit documentation of process and its integration in an IT system; (4) systematic and regular assessment of the reasonableness of the assumptions and the budgeting techniques and (5) reflection on the budgeting techniques by assessing their robustness a priori and a posteriori against actual budget execution. He added that the audit work was still continuing with the Secretariat in order to clarify certain technical matters.

25.21 The External Auditor particularly commended the priority setting exercise that was undertaken last year. He noted that the Organization had, as such, engaged in the path towards results-based budgeting (RBB) and should further build upon the lessons learned from this experience. He also emphasized that the budget orientation debate that had taken place for the first time was also a useful initiative and a good governance practice in preparing the budget of the future biennium. Member States emphasized that the recommendations made by the External Auditor should be implemented. They were interested in experiential feedback on the process that had led to the establishment of the \$507 million expenditure plan as indicated in recommendation 11. Also, noting that the implementation of RBB would be a longer-term process, Member States requested that continuous efforts be made to use RBB. To this end, it was emphasized that obtaining quality performance indicators was complex but was needed as a prerequisite to RBB implementation. With regard to recommendation 4, the remark was made that, within the efforts towards RBB implementation, a process would be required to ensure that budgets would be adapted to strategic orientations and expected results validated by the governing bodies. Some Member States wondered how they could be associated in the budget preparation early in the process and in a transparent manner, and how

the reality of financial limitations could be taken into account in the RBB approach. Overall, Member States emphasized the importance of reviewing the budgeting techniques periodically and, in doing so, aligning them to the RBB approach as already approved by the governing bodies. In light of the External Auditor's critical observation on the budgeting techniques and the methods used by the Secretariat, it was noted that the currently ongoing further audit work on the budget process and related technical issues had resulted in a more positive assessment and that this report would be released soon.

25.22 The Secretariat noted that the implementation of RBB is a longer-term process and that UNESCO is in an advanced stage with the introduction of RBB compared with other United Nations organizations. Hopefully, major steps will be taken during the preparation of document 38 C/5 by switching from the top-down approach in the preparation of work plans to a bottom-up approach feeding into the determination of budget figures for each expected result. Performance indicators will be a key parameter. They need to be reworked further, where necessary. In response to my own queries to Mr Migaud on the quality of cooperation between the External Auditor's team and the Secretariat, the axis of analysis of the audit being undertaken on human resources matters and on the state of advancement of the governance audit, the External Auditor stated that while the cooperation for the audit of the financial statements could be described as exemplary, challenges existed as they do in all organizations with regard to performance audits, as there may be a lack of understanding of their purpose or there may be misconceptions that the auditor's intention is to censure the organization. Furthermore, the External Auditor replied that there was good progress on the strategic workforce planning and that further to reviews at field offices and Headquarters, the audit will be presented at the next Board session. Dear colleagues, as the staffing component is an important element in our budget, let me add here that this will help in our further reflections on the detailed budget proposals in document 38 C/5 that we are expecting from the Secretariat at the next session. On the governance audit, the External Auditor also reported that progress is happening but not without its own set of challenges – inherent and otherwise. In response, Member States requested the Director-General to take steps to enhance cooperation with the External Auditor, in particular with reference to understanding performance audits. Chair, I will report on other budgetary matters during the report of the joint meeting of the EX and FA Commissions.

25.23 Now I will please you, Mr Chair, with the concision of the report on item 20, the report by the Director-General on the status of Member States' contributions and payment plans as at 31 August 2014, the decision on which was recommended without debate. Nonetheless, members of the Commission insisted on the importance for Member States of making outstanding payments in order to ensure the proper functioning of the Organization.

25.24 Mr Chair, I think I have now come to the end of my "brief" oral presentation. As I informed you earlier, the draft decisions recommended to the plenary are all in document 195 EX/40. With your permission, I should like to express my gratitude to all those who contributed to the success of our work. Let me start, Mr Chair, by thanking

you – your support to the work of our Commission has been, as always, invaluable. I would also like to thank the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General, the Assistant Director-General and the Bureau of Strategic Planning, the Director of Human Resources Management (HRM), the Chief Financial Officer, the Director of the Internal Oversight Service (IOS), the Director of the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs, the Director of the Bureau for the Management of Support Services (MSS) and the other colleagues of the Senior Management Team who provided us with all necessary input and clarifications to carry out our work effectively. I would also like to thank the "new" Secretariat of the Governing Bodies (GBS) team, under Mr Jacques Rao, Ms Susana Sam-Vargas and their colleagues, for their support. I would also like to thank the interpreters, translators, screen-typists, document production unit, room clerks and technicians, all of whom we entirely depended on for the smooth functioning of our work. And finally, the Secretary of the FA Commission, Mr Sachin Bhatt and his team: Eunice Ong, Juan Frias-Velatti, Emily Stirnemann and Olive Ugo-Nlémadin. I thank you all for your attention and remain at your disposal to reply to any questions or comments.

26. **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission for his clear and comprehensive report and congratulated him on his excellent leadership. He reminded Board Members that, pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the Board should adopt the entire set of draft decisions recommended by each plenary commission as a whole, unless a Board Member requested that a specific decision be adopted separately. If Members wished to submit changes of a purely editorial nature, they should address them to the Secretary of the Executive Board, who would ensure that they would be taken into account by a professional editor. Members might request that a draft decision be adopted separately, but it was not the time for proposing amendments. He asked the Members if they wished to request that any draft decisions be adopted separately.

27. **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) said that he would like to have the draft decision in paragraph 8 of document 195 EX/40 adopted separately simply to draw attention to the fact that, in Part C, paragraph 4, of the decision, the date "1 January 2015" was indeed correct. During the Finance and Administrative Commission meeting at which the draft decision had been approved, there had been some confusion with regard to the date.

28. **The Chair** said that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Members wished to adopt the draft decision in paragraph 8 of document 195 EX/40.

29. *It was so decided.*

30. **The Chair** said that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Members wished to adopt the entire set of draft decisions in document 195 EX/40.

41. *It was so decided.*

*The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.*

## SIXIÈME SÉANCE

Jeudi 30 octobre 2014 à 10 h 20

Président : M. Amr

### PRIVATE MEETINGS (continued)

1. **The Chair** recalled that it was customary that only representatives of the Member States of the Executive Board, accompanied by, at most, two alternates, could participate in private meetings, as well as members of the Secretariat directly involved with the items under discussion.

*The meeting was suspended at 10.10 a.m.  
and resumed at 10.20 a.m.*

### Announcement concerning the private meeting held on Thursday 30 October 2014

2. **The Secretary** *in extenso*:

At the private meeting held today, the Executive Board considered item 14 of its agenda.

### Item 14: Examination of the communications transmitted to the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations in pursuance of 104 EX/Decision 3.3, and report of the Committee thereon.

The Executive Board *examined* the report of its Committee on Conventions and Recommendations concerning the communications received by the Organization on the subject of cases and questions of alleged violations of human rights in UNESCO's fields of competence.

The Executive Board, *having taken note* of the Committee's report, *endorsed* the wishes expressed therein.

### ADOPTION DES PROJETS DE DÉCISION RECOMMANDÉS AU CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF

### Comité sur les conventions et recommandations (CR) : rapport et projets de décisions recommandés au Conseil exécutif (195 EX/37)

### Point 15: Application des instruments normatifs – Suivi général (195 EX/15)

### Projet de décision figurant au paragraphe 16 du document 195 EX/37

3. **Mme Chatardová** (République tchèque) (Présidente du Comité sur les conventions et recommandations – CR) *in extenso* :

Je vous remercie, Monsieur le Président. Depuis la 179<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif, le Comité CR a décidé d'examiner, à chacune de ses sessions, les mesures prises par le Secrétariat concernant l'application des conventions et recommandations de l'UNESCO dont le Conseil exécutif est chargé d'assurer le suivi et ce, conformément aux procédures adoptées en 2005. Le Comité a examiné, le 17 octobre dernier, le nouveau rapport global élaboré par le Secrétariat sur ces conventions et recommandations de l'UNESCO. Afin de tenir compte des observations formulées par les membres du Comité à la dernière session, ce document contient désormais une analyse des mesures concrètes prises par le Secrétariat dans le cadre du suivi de la mise en œuvre de chacun des instruments et des difficultés rencontrées en la matière. À cet égard, les membres du Comité CR ont exprimé leur satisfaction quant au débat constructif ayant eu lieu avec les

représentants des secteurs concernés. Ils se sont également félicités du contenu plus pertinent du nouveau document présenté par le Secrétariat. Le Comité a pris note du calendrier de ses travaux pour la période 2014-2017. Enfin, il a demandé au Secrétariat de présenter, à la 197<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil, une proposition de stratégie pour améliorer la visibilité, la ratification, la mise en œuvre, le suivi et la coopération dans le cadre des instruments normatifs dans le domaine de l'éducation. Le projet de décision correspondant figure au paragraphe 16 du rapport (document 195 EX/37). Je vous remercie, Monsieur le Président.

4. **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations and invited comments on the draft decision in paragraph 16 of document 195 EX/37. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to adopt the decision.

5. *It was so decided.*

### Point 16: Rapport du Groupe de travail sur les méthodes de travail du Comité sur les conventions et recommandations (195 EX/16)

### Projet de décision figurant au paragraphe 23 du document 195 EX/37"

6.1 **Mme Chatardová** (République tchèque) (Présidente du Comité sur les conventions et recommandations – CR) *in extenso* :

Je vous remercie, Monsieur le Président. En application des décisions 192 EX/19 et 194 EX/20, le Groupe de travail sur les méthodes de travail du Comité sur les conventions et recommandations (CR) s'est réuni le mardi 14 octobre dernier, veille de la réunion du Comité CR. À cette occasion, j'ai eu l'honneur d'être élue comme Présidente de ce Groupe. Au cours de la réunion, les membres du Groupe de travail ont tous été d'accord pour que les débats soient articulés, comme reflété dans le document 194 EX/33, autour des quatre grands thèmes suivants : le rééquilibrage des deux volets complémentaires du mandat du Comité CR ; la logique du système des communications ; les techniques et méthodes de travail ; et les conditions de présentation des communications. De nombreux sujets ont été abordés et un grand nombre de propositions présentées en vue d'améliorer les méthodes de travail du Comité CR, par exemple en renforçant le rôle de la société civile dans le cadre des deux volets du mandat du Comité CR. Il existe un consensus possible au sein du Groupe de travail sur des sujets qui méritent d'être examinés de façon plus approfondie. Ces sujets, qui ont été définis au cours de la réunion, sont indiqués au paragraphe 19 du document 195 EX/37.

6.2 Par conséquent, en l'état actuel des travaux, le Groupe de travail n'a pas été en mesure de terminer son mandat, ni de présenter son rapport final au Comité CR et au Conseil exécutif à la présente session du Conseil. Il poursuivra donc ses travaux à la 196<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif, au printemps 2015. D'ici là, ses membres tiendront des consultations informelles pendant l'intersession pour pouvoir se concentrer, à la prochaine session, sur les points devant permettre d'aboutir aux résultats souhaités par tous. À cet égard, des documents de travail informels pourraient être transmis pour la prochaine réunion du Groupe de travail, à condition d'être tous traités sur un pied d'égalité. Cette prochaine réunion devra se dérouler,

comme celle qui vient de se tenir, dans un esprit de coopération et de consensus. En conclusion, je voudrais remercier tous les membres du Groupe de travail pour l'atmosphère de conciliation et de compréhension mutuelle qui a régné tout au long de la réunion de mardi dernier. Je vous remercie, Monsieur le Président.

7. **The Chair** said that if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to adopt the draft decision in paragraph 23 of document 195 EX/37.

8. *It was so decided.*

9. **The Chair** praised the Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations for her efficient manner of chairing the meetings. He commended the progress achieved by the Committee on its methods of work, in particular the consensus reached on some points.

#### **ADOPTION DES PROJETS DE DÉCISION RECOMMANDÉS AU CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF**

**Joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions: report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board**

**Item 4: Execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference**

**Item 4.IV: Consolidated biennial report on the comprehensive partnership strategy** (195 EX/4 Part IV; 195 EX/PG.INF)

*Draft decision in paragraph 2 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 4.V: New format for EX/4 documents: report of the Preparatory Group** (195 EX/4 Part V – PG/Report)

*Draft decision in paragraph 3 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 5: Follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions**

**Item 5.II: Intersectoral activities – D. Role of foresight and evaluation in UNESCO's new programmatic and strategic context** (195 EX/5 Part II)

*Draft decision in paragraph 4 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 5.IV: Management issues – A. Management of the education-related category 1 institutes** (195 EX/5 Part IV and Add.)

*Draft decision in paragraph 5 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 11: UNESCO prizes**

**Item 11.I: Revised strategy for UNESCO prizes** (195 EX/11 Part I)

*Draft decision in paragraph 6 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 11.II: Proposal for the establishment of new prizes** (195 EX/11 Part II and Add.)

*Draft decision in paragraphs 7 and 8 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 11.III: Renewal and review of prizes** (195 EX/11 Part III and Add.)

*Draft decision in paragraphs 9 and 10 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 11.III Add.: Renewal and review of prizes** (195 EX/11 Part III Add.)

**Draft decision in paragraph 11 of document 195 EX/42**

**Item 13: Preliminary proposals by the Director-General on the preparation of the budget for the biennium (38 C/5)** (195 EX/13 and Corr.; 195 EX/13.INF)

*Draft decision in paragraph 12 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 25: Revised programme for UNESCO's association with the celebration of anniversaries** (195 EX/25; 195 EX/PG.INF)

*Draft decision in paragraph 13 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 27: Action plan on arrangements for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of UNESCO** (195 EX/27)

*Draft decision in paragraph 14 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 30: The International Indentured Labour Route Project** (195 EX/30; 195 EX/30.INF; 195 EX/DG.INF)

*Draft decision in paragraph 15 of document 195 EX/42*

**Item 36: Draft Memorandum of Understanding between UNESCO and the Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS)** (195 EX/36)

*Draft decision in paragraph 16 of document 195 EX/42*

10.1 **Sr. Sudders** (Reino Unido) (Presidente de la Comisión Administrativa y de Hacienda – FA)  
*in extenso:*

Señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, señor Presidente del Consejo Ejecutivo, señora Directora General, excelencias, estimados colegas: muy buenos días a todos. Tuve el gran honor de copresidir la reunión conjunta de la Comisión del Programa y de Relaciones Exteriores (PX) y de la Comisión Administrativa y de Hacienda (FA) del Consejo Ejecutivo de la UNESCO junto a mi colega y amigo, el excelentísimo señor Embajador Muñoz-Ledo, de México.

(10.1) **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission – FA) *in extenso (translation from the Spanish):*

Mr President of the General Conference, Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Excellencies and colleagues: a very good morning to you all. I had the great honour of co-chairing the joint meeting of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) and of the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) of the UNESCO Executive Board together with my very distinguished colleague and friend, Ambassador Muñoz-Ledo, of Mexico.

*(The speaker continued in English)*



10.2 We, in the joint meeting of the Programme and External Relations (PX) and the Finance and Administrative (FA) Commissions of the Executive Board of UNESCO, considered eight items. Two items were discussed by the Preparatory Group whose recommendations were recalled during the examination of these items. I would, therefore, like to express again my sincere appreciation to the Preparatory Group and its Chair, H.E. Ambassador Dr Gisele Ossakedjombou-Ngoua Memiaghe (Gabon). My oral report on the items that I had the honour of chairing will be brief and based on some of the highlights that we want to bring to your attention. My intervention will be followed by that of Ambassador Muñoz Ledo on the items he chaired. This list can be found in paragraph 1 of document 195 EX/42 containing the draft decisions recommended by the PX and FA Commissions at their joint meeting. At the end of our joint report, Mr Chair, we would like to propose that the Executive Board globally adopt the draft decisions in document 195 EX/42.

10.3 Mr Chair, the discussion on item 13 relating to the preliminary proposals by the Director-General on the preparation of the budget for the biennium (38 C/5) was undertaken in the context of the previously-held budget orientation debate of 17 October 2014. The objective of that debate, as you will recall, was to provide Member States with additional information and clarification on the budget scenarios proposed for and the techniques to be used in preparing document 38 C/5. At the budget orientation debate, the representative of the External Auditor, who was present, reiterated their role in the process, which was simply to provide reasonable assurance concerning the budgeting techniques and estimates used. The representative of the External Auditor also reiterated that the true level of the Organization's budget was de facto \$507 million and therefore it was recommendable that future budget discussions use this level as the basis. In the debate, the sustainability of the current field structure was raised, given the budget constraints imposed on all three budget scenarios, and the possible need for an audit or evaluation in that regard was also briefly discussed. It was recalled that the General Conference at its last session had requested that appropriations for document 38 C/5 be made at the level of main lines of action. Member States were also informed that for comparability purposes, the budget estimates for document 38 C/5 were based on the same constant dollar rate and lapse factor as were approved in document 37 C/5. However, changes in those rates would have to be reflected in document 38 C/5. Overall, a feedback questionnaire showed that Member States found the budget orientation debate useful and appreciated the intervention of the External Auditor. Member States thus would like to have budget orientation debates on the detailed proposal at the next session, together with proper provision for such debates in future. The Chair of the PX Commission in his intervention reminded the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions of the importance of the current discussion. He emphasized that the decisions to be taken on this item were not only about the budget and its technicalities, but were also about the very future of UNESCO. To underline the point, we opened the joint meeting with music which had the lyrics "it's not about the money, money, money". For the first time, the members of the joint meeting swayed to the tune and we thank the sound technicians for that!

10.4 As we are all aware, there were three scenarios presented in the Director-General's preliminary proposals for document 38 C/5: the zero-nominal growth (ZNG) scenario of \$653 million, the zero-real growth (ZRG) of \$681.8 million and the ZNG Plus (ZNG+) scenario. During a long debate on this item quite some support was expressed for the Secretariat-favoured ZNG+ scenario. It was noted that UNESCO's budget had been held at ZNG levels for several cycles and that in reality since 2011, UNESCO's operational budget was actually below the ZNG level by over 20% due to the withholding of major contributions. Concern was raised by some Member States that without sufficient resources, UNESCO might not be able to deliver on the post-2015 objectives, which the Secretariat and Member States are working so hard to get integrated into the agenda and this may result in the Organization losing leadership and relevance in the international arena. A considerable number of other Member States expressed support for the ZNG scenario. While they appreciated the difficult financial situation which the Organization was experiencing and recognized the reform efforts already undertaken by the Director-General, their position was based on a principle of budget discipline which they would like to see applied throughout the United Nations system. It was noted that this position was consistent with the austerity measures being undertaken in some of the countries. Some Member States also stressed that, despite budget constraints in their respective countries, they continued to support UNESCO's activities through constant levels of extrabudgetary resources, which reflected the level of the confidence that they have in the Organization.

10.5 Some Member States, as well as the representative of the External Auditor, noted that additional, evidence-based and convincing information to support preferred budget scenarios are required. Member States thus decided that they wished to see both the ZNG and ZNG+ scenarios presented in detail at the next session so that they could clearly see what the budget was buying. They further asked for proposals for covering the difference between ZNG and ZNG+, making specific reference to the other new income-generating measures adopted during the present Board session. Whilst it may seem that there were two groups in the budget debate, in reality the parties were not far apart. The supporters of ZNG were advocating for what they wanted to pay and those for ZNG+ for what they wanted the Organization to be able to spend.

10.6 In the implementation of results-based budgeting (RBB), and given the decision to move forward on the basis of existing priorities, the determination of the costs of the expected results would follow a bottom-up process, as sectors, field offices and bureaux would be asked to prepare a portfolio of activities, with cost estimates, needed to achieve the expected results. It was recalled that the nature and mandate of the Organization should be taken into account in this results exercise, in particular with respect to the Social and Human Sciences Sector. This exercise would also determine which activities would have to be funded from existing extrabudgetary resources or would necessitate resource mobilization efforts. One Member State emphasized the uncertainty at present concerning the income to be generated from the rental of available space at Headquarters.

10.7 Clarifications were given concerning the impact of a revision to the constant dollar rate. Dear colleagues, an aside here: the constant dollar principle has been in use here since the 1967-1968 biennium when the impact of inflation on the budget became significant, and since the 1973-1974 biennium when the value of the United States dollar vis-a-vis the French franc became unstable. It was noted that UNESCO uses a split assessment mechanism, essentially a two-currency budget established, since the 1977-1978 biennium, to help manage the Organization's currency fluctuation risks. With such a mechanism, Member States' assessed contributions are billed 57% in euros and 43% in dollars. The Secretariat is proposing to change the constant dollar rate in order to show the overall level of the budget in a more "realistic" manner. The joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions was informed that there would also be variables which could cause a change in a Member State's contribution, such as currency fluctuations for countries that pay their contributions in a single currency, or any future change in the scale of assessments as determined by the United Nations in New York.

10.8 With regard to document 38 C/5, certain Member States outlined that they would like to see: further reform at the top management level; structural reforms including in the field structure; a better integration of resource mobilization in the C/5 document; substantive efforts to reduce statutory increases in staff costs; and post-2015 agenda items fully incorporated in the draft proposals. Referring to my report yesterday on the issue of the Emergency Fund and the current workplan deficit and given that we are on the future budget matter, allow me to quote publisher William Feather: "a budget tells us what we cannot afford, but it does not keep us from buying it". While examining the draft decision, two Member States wanted clear information: on the use of the \$14 million difference, and estimations regarding the potential uses of this difference along with the recommendations of the External Auditor; and on the financing of the After-Service Health Insurance (ASHI) liabilities. Mr Chair, distinguished delegates, after a very long debate, which occupied almost eight hours of our time, the draft decision was approved by consensus.

10.9 Mr Chair, we resumed on Monday morning with item 4.IV on the consolidated biennial report on the comprehensive partnership strategy, which is a response to recommendations made in the independent external evaluation of UNESCO (IEE). The comprehensive strategy should be viewed as a living document. Its limits should also be recognized taking into account that each category of partner required a tailored approach. Having targets and expected results for each category of partner is very important. Transparency is also very important in the further enhancement of the strategy. The sharing of information on partnerships could contribute to building synergies between the different categories of partner. Concerning cooperation with the private sector, regret was expressed that the listing of the number of agreements signed was not accompanied by the names of the respective entities concerned. In continuation and in the same vein, a query was raised about the projected income per annum from such partnerships, and whether any such entities were in arrears; it was further stressed that it was also important to reflect in the report how such sums were used. A query was also raised as to whether there were examples of situations

where a partner did not pay. Further queries ensued on the measures that had been taken with regards to the partnership with Malaga Football Club from which very substantive payments were outstanding.

10.10 It was noted that the Secretariat protects itself against any potential financial liability by ensuring that no financial commitments are made by the Organization beyond cash in hand. It was further noted that there are a very limited number of memoranda of understanding (MOU) under which partners are not paying. Member States highlighted the need to be better informed about all such partnerships. Where a partner commits resources and is not paying, the mechanism for cancelling the MOU can be initiated. It was underlined by some that partnerships with the private sector should be developed taking into account, and consistent with, UNESCO's mandate, and should be reported on comprehensively and separately. On the non-payment by Malaga Football Club, it was explained that the Secretariat was in constant dialogue with the Club to obtain the full amount pledged under the agreement.

10.11 Several Member States stressed the role, the importance and the responsibilities of National Commissions in reaching out to partners. It was also remarked that National Commissions should play a role in the further elaboration of the strategy. While noting that cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) was a great source of strength for the Organization, several Member States stressed that there was a need to improve geographical representation in the representation of NGOs, and that Africa and the Caribbean were particularly under-represented in this regard. A number of NGOs that are active with UNESCO in the field are not yet official partners, and their admission should be encouraged. Active involvement of Member States and National Commissions is essential to addressing geographical imbalance.

10.12 A Member State asked why the Secretariat was still appointing "special envoys" despite the recommendation of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), which was adopted as a decision by the governing bodies, that such titles should be reserved for nominations made by the United Nations Secretary-General. The same Member State noted that during the debate on this item by the Preparatory Group "it was recalled that there was no legal ground for the appointment of special envoys by UNESCO". It was recalled that the Executive Board at its 191st session had decided to follow the recommendations of JIU, made in 2006, which meant that the right to appoint special envoys was reserved exclusively for the United Nations Secretary-General. However in the report presented by the Secretariat to the Executive Board at its 192nd session, it was stated that UNESCO would have the following categories of Honorary and Goodwill Ambassadors (HGA): namely Goodwill Ambassadors, Special Envoys, Artists for Peace, and Champions for Sport. In its decision adopted at the 192nd session, the Executive Board took note of the report, and did not raise any objections. We have thus two subsequent decisions of the Board which fuel the "ambiguity" about the legality of this matter. It is to be regretted that the Secretariat did not signal more clearly the divergence from the decision taken by the Executive Board at its 191st session in the document presented to the Executive Board at its 192nd session and which Member States took note of in good faith.

10.13 Mr Chair, dear colleagues, there was only a very short paragraph and no proposed draft decision by the Secretariat on item **5.IV.A** on the management of the education-related category 1 institutes. Following the external audit on the same, there will be a report at the next session of the Executive Board. There was thus no discussion on the item and no Member State wished to make a statement.

10.14 Mr Chair, on the revised strategy for UNESCO prizes, item **11.I**, the importance of the basic principles on how and when to allow external use of the UNESCO name and logo was recalled. The name and logo of UNESCO is a strategic asset which some Member States wished to be treated as such. Some members took the floor to express concern that some prizes still carried the names of living individuals, whereas the new prize policy was limited to those with a legacy. Those taking the floor strongly emphasized that this was a general issue and not specific to any prize under consideration. Taking note of the increasing number of prizes, the Internal Oversight Service (IOS) evaluation of prizes in 2012 and the recommendation made to put in place appropriate mechanisms to manage reputational risks was recalled. Some concern was expressed regarding the current system and it was proposed that UNESCO prizes could benefit from independent, external feasibility studies and evaluations. On the proposal for the establishment of new prizes, item **11.II**, sincere appreciation of the prize's important role in encouraging integration of sustainable development in educational programmes was expressed toward the creation of the UNESCO-Japan prize on education for sustainable development, which will be launched at the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) (10-12 November 2014, Aichi-Nagoya, Japan). A second prize will be established, which reflects the commitment of Mexican institutions and the Government of Mexico to collaboration with UNESCO: the UNESCO-UNAM Jaime Torres Bodet prize in social sciences, humanities and arts. On the renewal and review of prizes, item **11.III**, two prizes were examined: the first was the UNESCO-Hamdan bin Rashid Al Maktoum Prize for Outstanding Practice and Performance in Enhancing the Effectiveness of Teachers. Several members expressed their support for the Prize and for its renewal. They referred to the positive evaluation of the Prize during its first life cycle, and its contributions towards UNESCO's programmes on teachers and towards strengthening international cooperation in this area. The second prize discussed was the UNESCO-King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa Prize, which was also largely supported. The positive contributions of the Prize in promoting the importance and equitable distribution and use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education were recalled. All the prizes, Mr Chair, were approved by acclamation.

10.15 The joint meeting then examined the revised programme for UNESCO's association with the celebration of anniversaries, under item **25**, which had also been presented to the Preparatory Group. Two main categories of concerns were raised by Member States during the work of the Preparatory Group: the cost of the programme and the new proposed criteria and procedure, which some felt was too restrictive. It was generally accepted by all members of the joint meeting that these criteria should, in fact, be considered as strong recommendations rather than as instructions. It was noted that there were no good

options to compensate for the under-representation of the Africa region in this programme. Reference was made to the option of patronage for the celebration of anniversaries. It was noted that the National Commissions for UNESCO are authorized to grant their own patronage to national level activities in accordance with the statutory standards in this matter.

10.16 Mr Chair, the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions also briefly discussed item **36** concerning the draft memorandum of understanding between UNESCO and the Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS). It was clarified that the memorandum of understanding has limited additional financial implications in the regular programme budget. COMSATS will cover travel costs for participation of UNESCO staff in their meetings.

10.17 Mr Chair, I have come to the end of my presentation. With your permission, may I hand over the floor to my esteemed co-Chair, the Chair of the PX Commission to take it up from here? I thank you all for your kind attention.

**11.1 Mr Muñoz Ledo** (Mexico) (Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission – PX) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Director-General, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honour to present you with the results of the work of the joint meeting of the of the Programme and External Relations (PX) and Finance and Administrative (FA) Commissions of the Executive Board of UNESCO, which I co-chaired with my esteemed colleague, His Excellency Ambassador Matthew Sudders. My report will cover the debates and issues concerning the four items that I chaired, leading to four decisions.

**11.2** The joint meeting examined item **4.V** "New format for EX/4 documents: report of the Preparatory Group", which was introduced by the Secretariat. Ten members commended the Chair of the Preparatory Group, Ms Gisele Marie Hortense Ossakedjombou-Ngoua Memiaghe, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Gabon to UNESCO, for the work undertaken and for the excellent report. Delegates also expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the delegation of the Netherlands in laying the groundwork and facilitating the preparation process. The Secretariat's work and cooperative spirit were also highly appreciated. Members highly appreciated the progress towards simplification and the reduction of the number and length of reports, facilitating the timely strategic decision-making or future programme orientations, and rationalizing the online SISTER reports for programme implementation. The effective, collaborative and consultative manner in which the complex issue was dealt with was also commended, leading to a very smooth treatment at the joint meeting. Members noted as well that the changes proposed on the format and the periodicity still needed to be put in place. It was felt that the manner in which the item was dealt with, through a series of meetings and various consultations during sessions of the Executive Board as well as intersessionally, should be noted and generally adopted as one of the improvements achieved in the functioning of the Executive Board. Appreciating the efforts of the Secretariat to cooperate with the Member States on the issue, some members wished for further consultations to be undertaken with the Secretariat to improve the

reporting mechanism with a view to being more focused and more performance-oriented. It was also noted that not all issues are quantifiable and, in that regard, it was suggested that on these subjects the Secretariat should take into consideration the specific and unique mandate of UNESCO. In that regard, it was mentioned that some of the expected results might take time to materialize, and that this should be taken into full consideration when measuring expected results, particularly in the field of social sciences. One member stressed the need to find a mechanism to consult stakeholders, including Member States and their National Commissions, on the quality of programme delivery in the field. It was underlined that the report on programme implementation should also include concrete examples relating to the implementation of sunset clauses for UNESCO's programmes, as requested by the General Conference at its 37th session. On this item, the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 3 of the written report.

11.3 The joint meeting then examined item **5.II.D** on the role of foresight and evaluation in UNESCO's new programmatic and strategic context. The Secretariat introduced the item. Four members took the floor in the debate, commending the Secretariat for the high quality of the document and recalling that foresight was at the heart of UNESCO in all its fields of competence. The need to take into account the potential of new technologies in foresight was underlined. Responding to a concern raised, the Secretariat assured that foresight would be properly reported in *SISTER*, either as a specific activity or within the implementation of certain programmes. It was also pointed out that in the context of the post-2015 agenda, specific measures were under preparation to meet the exigencies of the data revolution, mentioning in particular the document "A world that counts", recently released by the Executive Office of the United Nations Secretary-General. On this item, the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 4 of the written report.

11.4 The joint meeting then examined item **27** on the action plan on arrangements for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of UNESCO. The representative of the Director-General presented the item. It was announced that the official launch of 70th anniversary year-long celebrations would take place on Friday 31 October, on the occasion of the "Tribute to Nelson Mandela" event, and that it had been made possible through a donation from UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador Marianna Vardinoyannis and a contribution from the Permanent Delegation of China. The majority of the 17 members who took the floor expressed general support and appreciation for the document itself and the overall plan and idea to celebrate UNESCO's 70th anniversary. Many members said they were already in the process of planning or organizing national or local actions in the context of the 70th anniversary. The Secretariat confirmed that no regular budget provision was available for the 70th anniversary and that all events will be or will need to be financed by extrabudgetary sources. Representatives of Member States, National Commissions, UNESCO partners and others were strongly encouraged to join in the celebrations by proposing and organizing events and activities and contributing financially towards their organization. To that end, it was mentioned that the Secretariat is responsible for organizing the opening

and concluding events of the 70th anniversary celebrations and that it will of course be involved on an ongoing basis in the organization of other events at both Headquarters and field offices as they begin to be proposed. It was also specified that several UNESCO sectors will associate some of their already planned activities with the 70th anniversary celebrations, thus without additional financial burden. The Secretariat explained that a special 70th anniversary logo has been designed and can be used under the same guidelines and conditions as the main UNESCO logo. One member indicated that the document presented by the Secretariat is rather conceptual and requested that operational and concrete operational plans with specific events be developed. In addition, it was mentioned that commemorative events should be of a substantive nature and linked to content-related aspects of UNESCO's mandate and mission. Concern was expressed about the fact that the Social and Human Sciences Sector seems to be largely absent from the proposed action plan and in that respect the importance of the sector for UNESCO's mandate and its 70th anniversary celebrations was highlighted. Finally, it was stressed that 70th anniversary celebrations should focus on youth and children with a view to raising awareness among young people about the different elements and diversity of UNESCO's mandate and fields of action. On this item, the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 14 of the written report.

11.5 Ladies and gentlemen, in introducing item **30** on the international indentured labour route project, the representative of Mauritius referred to the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 2006 that recommended undertaking research on indentured labour, and explained that it was planned to establish a secretariat hosted and financed by Mauritius. Twenty-four members took the floor in the debate. Members expressed their support for the initiative which would contribute to many ideals and priority areas of UNESCO, such as intercultural dialogue, cultural pluralism, cultural diversity and peace. The importance of researching and documenting indentured labour was stressed by many speakers, as it is at the origin of mass displacements of populations with consequences for cultural identities, practices and heritage that have shaped contemporary societies. It was observed that this initiative would be called on to complement the UNESCO Slave Route project and that possible synergies should be identified and developed. Given the global scope of the issue of indentured labour the need for support from Member States from all regions was called for. Several members noted that the proposed initiative should not have any financial impact on UNESCO's regular programme budget. The same member confirmed that the project would not have any financial impact on the regular budget of the Organization and that institutional support was being sought from UNESCO. The delegation of Mauritius recalled that the item had been inscribed on the agenda of the Executive Board in its English version, under the title "The International Indentured Labour Route Project" and requested that it be reflected in the French version as "*La Route internationale des travailleurs engagés*". The joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 15 of the written report.

11.6 Dear Chair, colleagues, having come to the end of my oral report, I wish to take the opportunity to

express once again my sincere thanks to the distinguished members of the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions, for their support, patience and cooperation during the debates and extended sessions. I thank the Director-General who, with the help of the Assistant Directors-General, presented the joint meeting with pertinent information and documents and provided useful explanations and clarifications. Kindly let me also express my gratitude to my distinguished co-Chair, Ambassador Matthew Sudders, for his support and collaboration, and efficient leadership of the debates under his chairmanship. Our gratitude goes to the temporary Chairs of the PX Commission, Ms Kris Rampersad, the distinguished representative of Trinidad and Tobago, and of the FA Commission, Mr Lionel Strenghart Veer, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, distinguished representative of the Netherlands, for having helped us conduct the work of the Commissions whenever necessary. Let me again also thank the Chair of the Preparatory Group, Ms Ossakedjombo-Ngoua Memiaghe, for the work accomplished by the Group. I express, also on behalf of my esteemed co-Chair, my sincere thanks to the secretariats of the two Commissions. The Secretary of the PX Commission, Ms Magdalena Landry, and the members of her team, Ms Ana Iglesias-Morel, Ms María del Mar Marcos, Mr Davide Storti, and Ms Reiko Yoshida. The Secretary of the FA Commission, Mr Sachin Bhatt and his team, Ms Eunice Ong, Ms Emily Stirnemann, Ms Olive Ugo-Nlemadim, and Mr Juan Frías Velatti. I would like to also thank the new secretariat of GBS, Mr Jacques Rao, Ms Susana Sam-Vargas, and their capable team, for their assistance. I also wish to thank the technical assistants for providing their valuable assistance, the room clerks for ensuring that documents are available in swift order, and the interpreters and translators, who worked with great efficiency and endurance. Finally I would like to thank you again, Mr Chair, for your wholehearted support for the work of both Commissions. Thank you.

12.1 **The Chair** praised Mr Sudders, Chair of the FA Commission, and Mr Muñoz Ledo, Chair of the PX Commission for the manner in which they had conducted the joint meeting and for their clear and comprehensive oral reports. He also commended their effective leadership of the first budget orientation debate, on Friday 17 October. The new arrangement had helped to lay the groundwork for the joint meeting's discussion of budgetary issues, particularly in relation to item 13 "Preliminary proposals by the Director-General on the preparation of the budget for the biennium (38 C/5)".

12.2 He reminded Board Members that, pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the Board should adopt the entire set of draft decisions recommended by each plenary commission as a whole, unless a Board Member requested that a specific decision be adopted separately. If Members wished to submit changes of a purely editorial nature, they should address them to the Secretary of the Executive Board after the meeting, who would ensure that they were taken into account. Members might request that a draft decision be adopted separately, but it was not the time for proposing amendments. He understood that a consensus had been reached in the joint meeting of the FA and PX Commissions on their draft decisions, and asked the Board if they wished to request that any draft decision be adopted separately. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board

wished to adopt the entire set of draft decisions contained in document 195 EX/42.

13. *It was so decided.*

**Programme and External Relations Commission (PX): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board**

**Item 4: Execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference**

**Item 4.I – Programme execution** (195 EX/4 Part I; 195 EX/PG.INF)

*Draft decision in paragraph 2 of document 195 EX/41*

**Item 5 Follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions**

**Item 5.I: Programme issues**

**Item 5.I – A: UNESCO Global Geoparks Initiative** (195 EX/5 Part I (A); 195 EX/5.INF)

*Draft decision in paragraph 3 of document 195 EX/41*

**Item 5.I – B: Developments relating to UNESCO's relationship with the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)** (195 EX/5 Part I (B))

*Draft decision in paragraph 4 of document 195 EX/41*

**Item 5.I – C: Consideration of the desirability of preparing a Declaration on Ethical Principles in relation to climate change** (195 EX/5 Part I (C))

*Draft decision in paragraph 5 of document 195 EX/41*

**Item 5.I – D: Implementation of 37 C/Resolution 44 and 194 EX/Dec.5 (I, C) relating to the Ascent to the Mughrabi Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem** (195 EX/5 Part I (D))

*Draft decision in paragraph 6 of document 195 EX/41*

**Item 5.I – E: Follow-up of the UNESCO reactive monitoring mission to the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls and the UNESCO experts meeting on the Mughrabi Ascent** (195 EX/5 Part I (E))

*Draft decision in paragraph 6, Part I.C, of document 195 EX/41*

**Item 5.II – Intersectoral activities**

**Item 5.II – A: Cultural and educational institutions in Iraq** (195 EX/5 Part II (A))

*Draft decision in paragraph 8 of document 195 EX/41*

**Item 5.II – B: Special post-conflict overall support programme for Côte d'Ivoire** (195 EX/5 Part II (B))

*Draft decision in paragraph 9 of document 195 EX/41*

**Item 5.II - E: Follow up of the situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (Ukraine)** (195 EX/5 Part II (E); 195 EX/5.INF.5)

**Draft decision in paragraph 10 of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 6: Education beyond 2015** (195 EX/6;  
195 EX/6.INF; 195 EX/PG.INF)

**Draft decision in paragraph 11 of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 7: United Nations University (UNU): Report by  
the Council of the UNU and UNESCO-UNU Joint  
Plan of Activities for 2014-2017** (195 EX/7)

**Draft decision in paragraph 12 of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 8: UNESCO's participation in the preparations  
for a post-2015 development agenda** (195 EX/8;  
195 EX/PG.INF)

**Draft decision in paragraph 13 of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 9: Jerusalem and the implementation of  
37 C/Resolution 44 and 194 EX/Dec.11** (195 EX/9)

**Draft decision in paragraph 6, Part I.A, of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 10: Implementation of 194 EX/Dec.12 on "The  
two Palestinian sites of al-Ḥaram al Ibrāhīmī/Tomb  
of the Patriarchs in al-Khalīl/Hebron and the Bilāl  
ibn Rabāḥ Mosque/Rachel's Tomb in Bethlehem"**  
(195 EX/10)

**Draft decision in paragraph 6, Part II.B, of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 17: Statutes of the International Scientific  
Committee for the Preparation and Publication of  
Volume IX of the *General History of Africa***  
(195 EX/17; 195 EX/PG.INF)

**Draft decision in paragraph 16 of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 18: Statutes of the International Scientific  
Committee of the Pedagogical Use of the *General  
History of Africa*** (195 EX/18, 195 EX/PG.INF)

**Draft decision in paragraph 17 of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 28: Implementation of 37 C/Resolution 67 and  
194 EX/Decision 27 concerning educational and  
cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories**  
(195 EX/28; 195 EX/DG.INF.2)

**Draft decision in paragraph 18 of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 29: Report by the Director-General on the  
reconstruction and development of Gaza:  
implementation of 194 EX/Decision 28** (195 EX/29  
and Add.; 195 EX/DG.INF.2)

**Draft decision in paragraph 6, Part II.A, of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 31: Protection of Iraqi heritage** (195 EX/31;  
195 EX/DG.INF)

**Draft decision in paragraph 20 of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 32: Establishment of an International  
Coordination Committee (ICC) for Preah Vihear  
Temple, included in the World Heritage List**  
(195 EX/32, 195 EX/DG.INF)

**Draft decision in paragraph 21 of document  
195 EX/41**

**Item 35: Invitations to the Intergovernmental  
Meeting (category II) related to a draft  
recommendation on the protection and promotion  
of museums and collections** (195 EX/35)

14.1 **Mr Muñoz Ledo** (Mexico) (Chair of the  
Programme and External Relations  
Commission – PX) *in extenso*:

Mr Chair of the Executive Board, Director-General, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honour to present you the results of the work of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) at the 195th session of the Executive Board. The Commission adopted its timetable during the opening meeting and then elected as Temporary Chair Ms Kris Rampersad, the distinguished representative of Trinidad and Tobago. The Commission examined 21 items during six meetings and issued its recommendations on 17 decisions. Three of these items were extensively discussed by the Preparatory Group of the Executive Board and its recommendations were recalled before the examination of each of these items. I wish to take this opportunity to extend my gratitude to the Chair of the Preparatory Group, Ms Gisele Marie Hortense Ossakedjombo-Ngoua Memiaghe, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Gabon to UNESCO, for the work accomplished by the Group under her capable guidance. My oral report will cover salient points of the debates that took place in the PX Commission. I have recollected, to the best of my knowledge, the information that I was requested to include in this report. I thank you for your indulgence, should any omissions have slipped in.

14.2 Distinguished colleagues, the Commission started its work by examining item 4.I on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference during the first six months of the 2014-2017 quadrennium and within the framework of the \$507 million expenditure plan. In introducing this item, the representative of the Director-General recalled the recommendations by the Preparatory Group and noted that document 195 EX/4 Part I was a transitional report, emphasizing that it was the first time the report was presented in an online version only. Eleven members took the floor in the debate. In their interventions, members emphasized the recommendations of the Preparatory Group, such as the need for a strategic executive summary and further harmonization of the modalities and reporting styles of the different sectors. Several questions were raised. In response to the concern about the lower than expected execution rate of the extrabudgetary budget, the Secretariat assured members that efforts would be made to further improve planning and make more realistic annual resource allocations. The Secretariat confirmed that there was no dispersion of UNESCO resources or dilution of UNESCO priorities during the elaboration of the work plans and that all priorities had received allotments in line with the ranking scale decided by the General Conference, with the exception of two priorities ranked A. As far as the current gap between the work plans and the expenditure plan, the Secretariat recalled the Director-General's commitment to ensure that there would be no deficit beyond the \$507 million by the end of the biennium, even though it was recognized that there was still an \$11 million deficit. Information was sought about the allocation of available budget and staff

resources in the adjusted document 37 C/5, at Headquarters and in the field, as well as about the impact of post and budget reductions on the programme delivery of programme sectors. It was confirmed that a number of programmes were affected by these reductions, such as the engineering programme, the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, the International Geoscience Programme and the Cultural Heritage Protection Treaties Section. It was added that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) had drastically reduced its administrative functions leading to increased difficulty in keeping its leadership role. Challenges relating to the availability of skilled and experienced staff across the Organization were highlighted. A mapping of the needs in expertise and positions in the field office network was requested in order to allow Member States to propose experts with appropriate backgrounds. The Secretariat indicated that the information would be provided at the 196th session of the Executive Board, once all new appointments had been made. The impact of restructuring on the Education Sector's capacity to assure its leading role in the implementation of the post-2015 education agenda was questioned. In that respect, the considerable amount of extrabudgetary resources that had been raised by the Sector since the beginning of the biennium was noted, as was the fact that high portions of regular programme funds were allocated to that end, despite the budgetary and post contractions. Moreover, further prioritization and planning of the Education Sector's work would be conducted in the framework of document 38 C/5, once the final future education agenda had been decided. With regard to the status of implementation of the global citizenship education programme in Africa, the Secretariat mentioned that regional- and national-level activities are under preparation. Concerns were raised regarding the availability of human resources capacity for gender mainstreaming in education. Information concerning the activities of the Natural Sciences Sector, with regard to the outcomes of the recent Africa Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) was provided. Appreciation for Member States' support for STI projects in Africa was expressed. The Airtel project in Gabon was mentioned as a good example of cooperation between the field office, the Gabonese National Commission for UNESCO and the Permanent Delegation of Gabon. The creation of an STI global alliance involving partners from Africa and from outside the continent was also mentioned. The recommended draft decision is contained in paragraph 2 of the written report.

14.3 The Commission continued its work by examining item 5, the follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions. The item was introduced by the Secretariat. The Commission examined item 5.1 on programme issues and, in particular, item 5.1.A "UNESCO Global Geoparks Initiative", with 23 members and four observers taking part in an extensive debate, expressing appreciation for the progress made by the Working Group and for the active support of its co-Chairs, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany and Portugal. The International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP) was considered as a potential way of integrating geoparks into UNESCO. Questions on the legal status of the programme, operational guidelines, statutes and

functioning were raised. In response to concerns raised on the administrative status of the programme, the Secretariat specified that what is proposed is an amendment to the existing International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) which has international programme status in UNESCO, rather than intergovernmental status. Concerning the current legal status of the Global Geoparks Network (GGN), the Secretariat explained that GGN is a not-for-profit association established under the 1904 French law, and headquartered at the Haute Provence Global Geopark. It was underlined that the Geoparks Initiative should not have additional financial implications for UNESCO's regular programme budget, and that it should be funded from extrabudgetary resources. It was highlighted that the Working Group had not yet concluded its work and that there was a need for the Initiative to be self-sustainable and programmatically sound. One member inquired about the strategic outlook of the Initiative and about the main obstacles and difficulties preventing its finalization. Concerns were also expressed regarding the need for clear criteria for global geoparks, distinct from those relating to natural world heritage sites and biosphere reserves. The issue of careful handling of UNESCO's logo was also raised. In that respect, it was noted that the report of Director-General concerning the protection and strengthening of brand recognition of biosphere reserves, world heritage properties and proposed UNESCO global geoparks, as requested in 37 C/Resolution 26, paragraph 3, remained to be submitted. The request for submission of such a report to the Executive Board at its 196th session was included in the draft decision under this item, on the understanding that it was an issue separate from the general context of the decision and that the specific report should be considered separately in future Executive Board discussions. Many members called for advocacy and capacity building, especially in Africa and in Asia, to enhance the worldwide distribution of geoparks. Recalling that part of GGN's core philosophy is the sharing of knowledge and expertise, the Secretariat indicated that different capacity-building activities are being implemented in this regard. One member stressed the role of geoparks for strengthening capacity building in developing countries. The Commission recommended the draft decisions contained in paragraph 3 of the written report.

14.4 The Commission then moved on to the examination of item 5.1.B, on the developments relating to UNESCO's relationship with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and item 5.1.C on consideration of the desirability of preparing a declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change. The items were introduced by the Secretariat. Eleven members took the floor on these aspects of item 5. Members voiced support for IPBES and for UNESCO's contribution to it. The representative of the Director-General highlighted IPBES as a concrete and successful example of UNESCO, UNEP, FAO and UNDP working jointly, in support of the biodiversity science and policy agenda at the intergovernmental level. Appreciation was expressed for UNESCO's contribution to recognition of the value of indigenous and local knowledge in understanding global environmental issues such as biodiversity loss and climate change, as well as for UNESCO's assistance in mainstreaming indigenous and local knowledge into the work of IPBES. Regarding the question of the desirability of preparing a

declaration on ethical principles in relation to climate change, most speakers stressed that climate change is an urgent and serious issue for many countries, especially coastal countries and small island developing states (SIDS). The importance of the ethical dimension in the current debate on the climate change issue was strongly emphasized, and the process that had been carried out thus far at UNESCO was welcomed. Efforts to identify ethical principles relating to climate change should include the cultural and religious perspectives of local and indigenous communities. The need for a comprehensive risk-management framework was also underlined. Several speakers suggested that UNESCO's work on the ethical dimension of climate change should be presented at the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP 20) in Peru later this year. The work of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) on this topic should also take into consideration the ongoing political negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention, which are illustrative of the international efforts to draw up a binding international framework convention in the context of the Paris climate change conference (COP 21) in Paris, in December 2015. While noting the relevance of the consideration of ethical principles relating to climate change, it was reiterated that a binding international agreement would be more effective in addressing climate change. One member expressed reservations about continuing to address the issue at the Executive Board, considering that climate change questions were dealt with elsewhere. Some members suggested that the item be included on the agenda of the 196th session of the Executive Board, for discussion and subsequent consideration by the General Conference at its 38th session. The representative of the Director-General informed the members of the Commission that COMEST planned to finalize its report in June 2015. After the debate, the Commission took note of the relevant documents.

14.5 Item **5.II** on intersectoral activities, in particular item **5.II.B**, concerning the special post-conflict overall support programme for Côte d'Ivoire, was introduced by the Secretariat. Ten members took the floor, in appreciation of the Secretariat's efforts in implementing the programme, in particular the focus on youth. The global approach to action involving all the Organization's areas of competence was praised, and the role of culture as an essential tool for building peace was highlighted. The importance of UNESCO's mandate in post-conflict intervention and reconstruction of cultural and educational institutions was also underlined, as well as the action oriented towards avoiding youth violence. Delegations called for partnerships to be further reinforced to ensure a complete implementation of the programme. Questions were raised on the duration and coordination of the programme, and the geographical scope of action, notably concerning the issue of migrants and displaced persons, due to increasing conflicts. The draft decision was recommended by the Commission as contained in paragraph 9 of the written report.

14.6 With respect to item **5.II.A** on cultural and educational institutions in Iraq, after the introduction by the Secretariat, ten members took the floor to express their concern regarding the current situation in Iraq and to firmly condemn assaults and armed attacks on Iraqi institutions. There was unanimous support for

UNESCO's activities in Iraq in the fields of education, protection of cultural heritage, and the safety of journalists. It was recalled that UNESCO's activities in Iraq dated from 2003. The Director-General was encouraged to continue the Organization's high level of involvement in Iraq, and requested to replicate such a high level of engagement in other countries. It was pointed out that longer-term analysis of UNESCO's engagement in Iraq may portray the achievements more accurately than through annual reports, given the sustained UNESCO engagement in Iraq over the past decade. The representative of the Director-General stressed that the work of UNESCO in Iraq was entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, and thanked all the Member States which had generously supported the Organization's activities in that regard. On this issue, the Commission recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 8 of the written report.

14.7 The Commission then moved to the examination of item **31**, on the protection of Iraqi heritage, proposed for inclusion on the agenda of this session of the Executive Board by France and Iraq. The representative of France introduced the item. Nineteen members and two observers took the floor, condemning the destruction of Iraq's religious and cultural heritage, the trafficking of its cultural property and the attacks on the country's cultural diversity. Full support for the proposed draft decision was expressed. The proposal to send a mission to Iraq to assess the situation and identify the needs in terms of conservation and safeguarding was supported. Speakers also underlined the importance of implementing applicable UNESCO conventions and upholding their international generally agreed principles. The need to involve all countries in the prevention and fight against trafficking in cultural property illegally excavated or obtained was underlined, especially those countries where cultural property was usually imported or offered for sale illegally. Possible financial implications of the request to State parties to inform the respective intergovernmental committees of the cultural conventions were questioned. The Commission recommended the draft decision, submitted by 33 Members of the Board, as contained in paragraph 20 of the written report.

14.8 The Commission moved then to item **5.II.D**, on the follow-up of the situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (Ukraine), which was introduced by the Secretariat. The Commission approved without debate the relevant draft decision, following a vote by roll call with 22 votes in favour, 3 against and 25 abstentions. The recommendation of the Commission is contained in paragraph 10 of the written report, together with the details of the vote. Following the vote, five members of the Commission took the floor.

14.9 The Commission then examined item **32** on the establishment of an international coordination committee (ICC) for Preah Vihear Temple, included in the World Heritage List, which was submitted for inclusion on the agenda of the Executive Board by Cambodia. The item was introduced by the representative of India. Sixteen members took the floor and commended the efforts of the Governments of Cambodia and Thailand to cooperate with each other and expressed their support for the establishment of an international coordination committee (ICC) that would encourage international mobilization, as well as the exchange of valuable information and experience on conservation. The importance of continued cooperation



between Cambodia and Thailand for the safeguarding of the property and their willingness to play a constructive role was underlined, and it was noted that the establishment of an ICC would not have any financial implications for UNESCO. The Commission recommended the draft decision, submitted by 26 Member States, as contained in paragraph 21 of the written report. The representative of Cambodia thanked the Ambassadors of India and France, as well as those of other Member States, for their political engagement.

14.10 The Commission recommended, without debate, the draft decision pertaining to item **35** on the invitations to the intergovernmental meeting (category II) related to a draft recommendation on the protection and promotion of museums and collections, as contained in paragraph 22 of the written report.

14.11 Introducing item **6** “Education beyond 2015”, the representative of the Director-General provided a summary of recent developments concerning the process for developing the post-2015 education agenda and an overview of the outcome of the Global EFA Meeting (GEM) and the Muscat Agreement, as well as the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals which included a specific goal on education. The Secretariat highlighted the fact that the two were closely aligned and that it was possible thanks to the efforts of the Member States, civil society and United Nations partners, and informed the Commission about the preparation of the framework for action to be developed for the World Education Forum in 2015. Explanations were provided on the future education agenda and the framework for action with regard to the planned consultation process, including the regional preparatory conferences and further consultations with Member States and other education for all (EFA) partners. It was also mentioned that the report of the United Nations Secretary-General, expected in November 2014, would be decisive for the future process. Thirty members and one observer took the floor. A large majority of members expressed their strong support for the Muscat Agreement and its holistic approach. UNESCO’s leadership in facilitating consultations of Member States and other stakeholders for the development of the post-2015 education agenda was widely appreciated. Many members welcomed the stand-alone goal on education in the future post-2015 development agenda and emphasized the importance of the framework for action as the reference document for guiding implementation and monitoring of the future education goal and targets. While some members highlighted the need to pursue the harmonization of the post-2015 agendas, especially on indicators, it was noted that UNESCO’s role should not be limited to the technical aspects of indicator development and measurement but that it should also take a leadership role in defending the right to education, the humanist dimensions of education and its key role for sustainable development. A number of members urged UNESCO to continue its follow-up on EFA, and to conduct a detailed analysis on the implementation of the current EFA agenda, focusing on the reasons why many countries were not able to meet the goals. Several countries also mentioned the importance of networks such as the E9 and BRICS in defining and implementing the future education agenda. Regarding substantive aspects of education, it was highlighted that quality of education, technical and vocational education and training, teachers, literacy, girls’ and women’s education,

education for sustainable development, and the contribution of information and communication technologies to education are important areas for the post-2015 education agenda. One member regretted that little attention had been paid to cultural diversity. Some members also stressed the need to make a clear linkage between education and all other areas of the future development agenda. The importance of equal access to education for boys and girls was also mentioned. One member specifically emphasized that lifelong learning could be promoted through approaches based on qualitative new models of education and alternative electronic systems. It was considered that country ownership was essential and that the future education agenda should be flexible and adaptable at country level. It was stressed that steps and strategies to achieve its goals should be developed taking into account existing national and regional differences. The Commission recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 11 of the written report.

14.12 The Commission agreed to regroup the draft decisions related to the Middle East, in the spirit of streamlining the treatment of this question and the working methods of the Executive Board. Consequently, the Commission adopted without debate a draft decision covering items **5.I.D**, **5.I.E**, **9**, **10**, and **29**, following a vote by roll call, with 26 votes in favour, 1 against and 27 abstentions. Concerning item **28**, the Commission adopted without debate the relevant draft decision, following a vote by roll call, with 33 votes in favour, 1 against and 19 abstentions. On these items, the recommendation of the Commission is contained in paragraphs 6 and 18 of the written report, with the details of the vote. Following the vote, three members and three observers took the floor.

14.13 In introducing item **8** on UNESCO’s participation in the preparations for a post-2015 development agenda, the representative of the Director-General highlighted the key milestones paving the way towards the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda and recalled recommendations of the Preparatory Group regarding specific areas requiring particular efforts in integration in the post-2015 development agenda. Fourteen members and one observer took the floor on this item. Many expressed specific support for the integration of culture in the post-2015 development agenda under the goals proposed by the Open Working Group and emphasized the need to make more explicit references to culture reflecting its role as an enabler and driver of sustainable development, building on the draft decision that was introduced by Morocco and co-sponsored by 42 Members of the Executive Board and six other Member States. One member called upon the UNESCO National Commissions to promote the dissemination of the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators and proposed implementation initiatives at country level in order to improve the available data, in order to assess the impact of culture from an economic, social and environmental perspective. Members welcomed UNESCO’s active engagement and stressed the need to continue taking into account the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Particular appreciation was expressed for the Director-General’s commitment to disseminating, and leading a reflection in the Executive Board on, the Common African Position (CAP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The Secretariat underlined the leading role of UNESCO in several joint United Nations initiatives for

post-2015, in response to concerns raised in that regard. Members expressed satisfaction with regard to UNESCO's contribution to the sustainable development goal for oceans, stressing that UNESCO must ensure that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) maintained its capacity to hold a leading role therein. UNESCO's role in the water and biodiversity goals was also commended. Concern was voiced that science policy was not adequately represented. One member recalled that technology in general should receive more attention, noting that a post-2015 agenda without closing the digital divide was inconceivable. Finally, it was noted that culture includes an environmental aspect which might be elaborated. The Commission recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 13 of the written report.

14.14 The Commission examined without debate item 7 "United Nations University (UNU): report by the Council of the UNU and UNESCO-UNU joint plan of activities for 2014-2017". The representative of UNU informed the Commission of the University's work, in particular in relation to UNESCO. Acknowledging the participation of UNU in the work of UNESCO, some members noted that the 2013 report on the programme and activities of the United Nations University was not yet available. On this item, the Commission recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 12 of the written report.

14.15 Item 17 on the statutes of the International Scientific Committee for the Preparation and Publication of Volume IX of the *General History of Africa*, was introduced by the representative of the Director-General, who thanked Brazil for its generous support for the elaboration of Volume IX. The six members who took the floor expressed their support for the establishment of the International Scientific Committee and underlined the importance of Volume IX, in particular in the context of Priority Africa, to the exploration of new challenges faced by Africa and its diaspora. In that context, the relevant resolution of the African Union was noted. In response to concerns raised about funding sustainability, it was explained that Brazil had granted funding for the preparation of two books of Volume IX, prior to the decision of the International Scientific Committee to produce a third book. Consequently, additional extrabudgetary resources would need to be identified. One member observed that the standard statutes, which stipulate that the Executive Board establishes the Committee while the General Conference retains the authority to terminate it, should be revisited with a view to enabling the same governing body to decide on establishing and terminating such bodies. The Commission recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 16 of the written report.

14.16 Subsequently, the Commission recommended, without debate, the draft decision pertaining to item 18 on the statutes of the International Scientific Committee on the Pedagogical Use of the *General History of Africa*, as contained in paragraph 17 of the written report.

14.17 I have come to the end of my report on the work of the Programme and External Relations Commission and I sincerely hope you will forgive me if, in an attempt to summarize our debates, I might have overlooked something. As I already mentioned, our Commission examined 14 items in six sessions, the last

of which extended until the late hours. I wish to conclude by expressing, once again, my sincere thanks to the distinguished members of the PX Commission whose understanding, collaboration and support during the debates, consultations and extended meetings have led us to the successful accomplishment of our task, with the utmost respect for the culture of dialogue and mutual understanding that forms the foundation of our honourable Organization. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Temporary Chair, Ms Kris Rampersad, the distinguished representative of Trinidad and Tobago, for her support whenever it was needed, and for having replaced me when necessary. Let me thank again the Chair of the Preparatory Group, Ms Ossakedjombo-Ngoua Memiaghe, whose work has greatly facilitated our deliberations. I thank the Director-General who, with the help of the Assistant Directors-General, presented the Commission with pertinent information and documents and provided useful explanations and clarifications. I should point out that most documents were circulated in a timely fashion, thus facilitating the exchange of views and providing the foundation for an informed debate. I would like to thank the new Governing Bodies Secretariat (GBS), in particular Mr Jacques Rao and Ms Susana Sam-Vargas, and all the GBS team for their impeccable work. Furthermore, I would like to thank the secretary of our Commission, Ms Magdalena Landry, and the members of her team, Ms Ana Iglesias-Morel, Ms María del Mar Marcos, Mr Davide Storti and Ms Reiko Yoshida, for ensuring the successful accomplishment of my duties as Chair of the Commission. I also wish to thank the technical assistants for providing their valuable assistance, the room clerks for ensuring that documents were delivered swiftly, and the interpreters and translators, who worked with great efficiency and endurance. Finally, let me thank all the Members of the Executive Board, and you, Mr Chair, for contributing to the success of the work of the PX Commission.

15. **The Chair** commended Mr Muñoz Ledo on his outstanding work as Chair of the PX Commission, especially considering the large number of items on its agenda, and thanked him in particular for having completed the work of the Commission ahead of schedule. He reminded the Board that, pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, representatives might request that a draft decision be adopted separately, but that it was not the time for proposing amendments. If Members wished to submit changes of a purely editorial nature, they should address them to the Secretary of the Executive Board, who would ensure that they would be taken into account by a professional editor. He understood that a consensus had been reached in the PX Commission relative to its draft decisions, and asked Members if they wished to request that any draft decisions be adopted separately. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to adopt the entire set of draft decisions contained in document 195 EX/41.

16. *It was so decided.*

17. La **Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) señala lo que a su juicio es una omisión involuntaria en el proyecto de decisión que figura en el párrafo 5 del documento 195 EX/41, relativo al "Examen de la conveniencia de preparar una declaración de principios éticos en relación con el cambio climático". Según le consta y según se desprende también del informe oral del Presidente de la Comisión PX, se había decidido

posponer el examen de este punto hasta la 197ª reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo, de forma que para entonces se pudiera tener en cuenta el informe de la Comisión Mundial de Ética del Conocimiento Científico y la Tecnología (COMEST) previsto para junio de 2015. En vista de que este extremo no figura en el proyecto de decisión, pide que se subsane esta omisión.

(17) **Ms Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) drew attention to what she believed to be an unintended omission from the draft decision contained in paragraph 5 of document 195 EX/41, relating to “Consideration of the desirability of preparing a declaration on ethical principles in relation to climate change”. To her knowledge, and judging by the oral report of the Chair of the PX Commission, it had been decided that consideration of that issue should be deferred until the 197th session of the Executive Board so that the report of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), expected in June 2015, could then be taken into account. Since that point was not mentioned in the draft decision, the omission should be corrected.

18. **Mr Muñoz Ledo** (Mexico) (Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission – PX) took note of the comment made by the representative of El Salvador.

19. **The Director-General** announced that the Deputy Director-General had accepted, on her behalf, the 2014 GEM-TECH Award in Busan, Republic of Korea, from the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in recognition of UNESCO’s efforts to empower girls and women through new information and communication technologies (ICTs). The UNESCO Women in African History e-learning tool, developed with the generous support and funding of the Government of Bulgaria, had several aims: to bring together the Organization’s two global priorities, Africa and gender equality; to make use of new ICTs including open educational resources (OER) for quality learning; to link technology with heritage and local content, knowledge, history and innovation; and to share knowledge and promote ICT skills, especially for young women, to counter stereotypes and deepen mutual respect. The e-learning tool complemented UNESCO’s flagship project, the *General History of Africa*, and the efforts to transform its content into a pedagogical tool. The new tool offered an opportunity to celebrate the women who had shaped Africa and thus changed the world. Part 1 of Women in African History told the story of nine such women from Africa and its diaspora, who had resisted tyranny and struggled for human rights, dignity and empowerment for girls and women; the material was presented through Internet-based multimedia content including comic strips, interactive pedagogical units, audio modules and quizzes, providing access to a vast history of ideas, traditions and cultures. The tool was available in English and French and would be available in Arabic and several African languages, including Swahili and Dioula, in 2015. A secondary-school student in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, who had been using and sharing the tool, had summed up its impact: “The more stories you hear about women who are doing stuff on their own and following their dreams and doing what they want to do – I think it’s inspirational. Whenever someone says ‘oh

no you can’t do this,’ you can point to that woman and say ‘well she did it, so why can’t I?’”

**Item 26: Dates of the 196th session and provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 196th session** (195 EX/26.INF; 195 EX/26.INF.2)

**Dates of the 196th session of the Executive Board** (195 EX/26.INF)

20. **The Chair** said that the proposed dates for the 196th session of the Executive Board were 8 to 22 April 2015. The proposed dates for the next meeting of the Preparatory Group were 23 to 25 March 2015. Following consultations with the Members of the Bureau, a proposal had been made that 7 April 2015 be reserved for the meeting of the working group to examine the methods of work of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations. The Members of the Board would meet with the Director-General for an information meeting in the intersessional period, as was customary, and would be duly informed of the date. Pursuant to 192 EX/Decision 16.VII, paragraph 5 (e), which provided that “the Special Committee (SP) and Committee on Non-Governmental Partners (NGP) [will] meet only once a year, as appropriate”, it had been decided that the SP Committee would meet during the 196th session. Since the Director-General was required to present her quadrennial report on UNESCO’s partnership with NGOs to the General Conference at its 38th session, and given that the Secretariat would need sufficient time to prepare the report, it was proposed that the NGP Committee should hold its next meeting during the autumn session of the Board in 2015, following the tradition of the previous year. According to Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the Board should determine at each session the date and place of the next session, and the date could be modified if necessary by the Chair. He asked whether there were any comments on the proposed dates for the forthcoming session.

21. **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) said that he simply wished to point out that since the members of the PX and FA Commissions had expressed a wish, at the joint meeting, to have an additional budgetary orientation meeting, it was necessary to decide exactly when it could take place. Some had favoured a meeting well in advance of the 197th session while others had considered that it would be better to hold the meeting at the same time as those of the subsidiary bodies, particularly so that delegates who needed to travel to Headquarters could be present. He suggested that the meeting be held, subject to the availability of UNESCO staff and the External Auditor, the week before the first plenary meeting. The date could be finalized closer to the time.

22. **The Chair** said that if the Members of the Board were in agreement with the suggestion made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Bureau could discuss the matter prior to the 197th session of the Executive Board and duly inform the Members of its decision. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to approve the proposed dates for the 196th session of the Executive Board, as contained in document 195 EX/26.INF.

23. *It was so decided.*

**Provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 196th session**  
(196 EX/26.INF.2)

24. **The Chair** said that the provisional list was distributed purely for the information of the Members of the Executive Board and was not exhaustive. It had been prepared on the basis of resolutions adopted by the General Conference, decisions adopted by the Executive Board, statutory provisions in force and items proposed by Member States. Questions that arose during the current session would need to be added to the list, which would form the basis for the draft provisional agenda for the 196th session of the Executive Board. He invited comments from the Members of the Board.

25.1 **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) said that during the private meetings there had been a discussion regarding the need to clarify and codify the rules on formal consultation with the Executive Board with regard to appointments to the Secretariat. Since all the posts had been filled, the issue could be discussed as a matter of principle, not a matter of individuals.

25.2 In respect of the draft decision contained in paragraph 3 of the report of the Programme and External Relations Commission (document 195 EX/41), it was important to recognize that the report by the Director-General on strengthening brand recognition of geoparks, referred to in paragraph 9 of the draft decision, was a separate matter from the UNESCO Global Geoparks Initiative itself. The report on strengthening brand recognition should not, therefore, be part of any follow-up report on the Geoparks Initiative. Decisions on those two matters should also be separate.

25.3 At each session of the Board, there were an increasing number of draft decisions recommended by the committees and commissions without debate, as a result of prior consultation. As the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board did not appear to provide a specific procedure for such consultations, the Special Committee might be called upon to examine the question of whether the Board should establish a written consultation procedure and, if so, how it might be implemented. If deemed appropriate, the item could be added to the agenda of the Board at its 196th session.

26. **The Chair** said that the Secretariat would bear in mind the point raised by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the follow-up report on the Geoparks Initiative. The two new items, namely, codification of the rules on formal consultation with the Board with regard to appointments, and the inclusion of a written consultation procedure in the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, could be added to the agenda of the 196th session of the Board pending approval by the Members. He asked the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for his views on whether the new items should be examined by the Special Committee (SP) or the Legal Committee (LEG).

27. **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) said that he had no strong feelings about which committee should examine the

items, but simply wished for discussion, clarity and closure on both issues.

28. **Mme Rhandi** (Maroc) souhaite obtenir du représentant du Royaume-Uni des éclaircissements concernant les deux points qu'il vient de proposer d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine session du Conseil exécutif, et qui traiteraient, d'après ce qu'elle a compris, des consultations et des procédures.

29. **Mr Abd El Khalek** (Egypt) endorsed the suggestions made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the follow-up report on the Geoparks Initiative and codification of the rules on consultation with the Executive Board with regard to appointments, a matter that had been discussed repeatedly in previous sessions and needed to be resolved once and for all. In respect of the proposed written consultation procedure, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland should submit a formal request to include the item on the agenda of the 196th session, accompanied by an explanatory note.

30. **Ms Reitsma** (Netherlands) wished to know whether the proposed written consultation procedure meant that delegations would receive, prior to the session, written queries about which items they wished to adopt without debate. If so, the Netherlands warmly welcomed the proposal.

31. **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) said that his suggestion was simple: the Board might wish to consider the merits of a written consultation procedure that would, ideally, replace discussion in plenary on draft decisions that had been endorsed without debate by a subsidiary body. The aim was to save time and improve the Board's efficiency.

32. **The Chair** suggested that Mr Sudders submit a formal request for the inclusion on the agenda of the two new items he was proposing, together with an explanatory note, for examination by the Bureau, which would decide to which committee the new items would be allocated.

33. **Ms Kamboj** (India) endorsed the suggestion concerning a written consultation procedure and looked forward to reading the explanatory note.

34. **Mr Sudders** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) said that he was more than happy to write an explanatory note and make a formal request for the inclusion of a new agenda item on a written consultation procedure, the aim of which was to improve the efficiency of the Executive Board. As to the item on codification, however, he had understood that a formal written request for its inclusion on the agenda was unnecessary, as the matter had already been discussed several times at previous sessions.

35.1 **The Chair** said that the item on codification could be added to the agenda without a formal written request providing that the Board approved. The item concerning the written consultation procedure should, however, be the subject of a formal written request and explanatory note drawn up by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

35.2 As provided for by Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, he would send Board Members a consultation letter on the provisional agenda of the 196th session, followed by the revised

provisional agenda 30 days before the opening of the session. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to approve the provisional list contained in document 195 EX/26.INF.2 and to include on the agenda the additional item proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning codification of the rules on consultation with the Executive Board with regard to appointments.

36. *It was so decided.*

#### **Nomination of the Vice-Chair of the Preparatory Group**

37. **The Chair** said that the Preparatory Group had recommended Ms Marie-Helene Ahnberg of Sweden to replace Ms Liefke Reitsma of the Netherlands as its Vice-Chair, following her departure at the end of 2014. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Board wished to approve the nomination.

38. *It was so decided.*

#### **Announcement concerning 31 October 2014**

39. **The Secretary in extenso:**

Please be informed that two events will take place tomorrow, 31 October 2014. The first information meeting for Members of the Board and the Secretariat will take place in Room X, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., welcoming Mr Martin O'Malley, Inspector General of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and Mr Metzger, Director of the External Audit of UNESCO, for an exchange with Members of the Board and the Secretariat on "Governance of UNESCO: the Role of the Executive Board". The second information meeting will take place at 3 p.m., in the same room. It will be an information session on the Ebola virus disease with the participation of Dr Sylvie Briand, Director of the Pandemic and Epidemic Diseases Department of the World Health Organization (WHO) currently leading the WHO technical team for the Ebola response. This is a follow-up to the information session you had with Dr David Nabarro last week. Thank you, Mr Chair.

#### **Closure of the 195th session of the Executive Board**

40.1 **The Chair in extenso:**

Distinguished Members of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, we have now come to the end of our work of the 195th session of the Executive Board during which we covered a total of 36 items that were inscribed on our agenda. I would like to sincerely congratulate all of you for the quality of your contributions and for the constructive manner in which we have conducted our debates – both in plenary and in the committees and commissions. The time management of our interventions has greatly improved, and I appreciated the conscientious conduct of meetings and thank all Members for keeping their interventions within the agreed time limits. Our decision-making process was truly efficient and effective and, as usual, consensus was our guiding, and indeed our prevailing principle. While not always possible, the good intention was always there.

40.2 While we have accomplished much, there is still so much for us to do. First and foremost in our

minds, we must think of document 38 C/5 that the Director-General and her team will now have to prepare for our next session. Based on the challenging decision we have taken at this Board, we are, in essence, asking the Director-General to prepare two scenarios, one based on a zero-nominal growth (ZNG) budget envelope and the other on the proposed zero-nominal growth plus (ZNG+) envelope. I am confident that this issue will be settled during the coming session with the usual wisdom. All I hope here is that we ensure that our Organization will be able to meet our high expectations and be able to play its role in order to meet successfully the increasing challenges we face in all areas of its mandate.

40.3 Throughout the coming months, I would ask that each and every one of you reflect on possibilities of how we can ensure that this Organization maintains its rank and status within the United Nations system, ensuring that excellent programmes are implemented, together with, and for, Member States, against the background of a tight budgetary envelope. We must, all together, strive to keep this unique Organization relevant and influential in the multilateral field. I know many of you have said that further reform is necessary, that greater concentration of priorities still needs to be made and that further cost reductions can be identified. This will ultimately be your decision. I would only ask that you share with your capitals the excellent work that UNESCO carries out in the fields of education, the sciences, culture, and communication and information and raise their awareness about the need to obtain for UNESCO the rightful place it deserves within the post-2015 development agenda and to secure the best possible budget envelope for our future, in particular until the end of the quadrennial period in 2017.

40.4 UNESCO will be celebrating its 70th anniversary in 2015. The Director-General will kick off the Secretariat's year-long series of events tomorrow evening with a commemorative ceremony marking the life of Nelson Mandela, a great man whose whole life embodies the spirit of the mandate of our Organization, as laid down in our Constitution – and who had generously agreed to serve as UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador.

40.5 With these few words, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank the President of the General Conference, Mr Hao Ping, for the wisdom he has provided during the meaningful interventions that he made at this Board session. Most of all, dear colleagues, allow me to express a collective word of thanks to our Director-General, Ms Irina Bokova, and to her senior management team, who ensured the smooth and efficient work of this Board and of our deliberations. My special commendation goes also to the new members, for whom this was their first Board session, and to the continued dedication of this distinguished group of individuals to this Organization. Also let me say thanks to the Secretary of our Board, Mr Jacques Rao and his team, including the coffee ladies in the delegates' lounge and the clerks inside and outside of this room, for their collective efforts to ensure the pleasant operating environment of this Board. I would like to thank them on behalf of all of us. Personally, allow me to also thank my two assistants, Ms Vicky Moorhead and Mr Frederick Russell-Rivoallan, for the invaluable assistance that they have given me personally in accomplishing my task as your Chair. And finally let me also thank those whom we often take for granted, but

without whom we certainly would not have successfully concluded this session, or any session for that matter; I refer here to the interpreters in their booths.

40.6 Dear colleagues, as in any working environment, some of us may not necessarily be present the next time we meet. To you I say thanks for your dedication to our UNESCO and please always remember us in your hearts. I bid you fond farewell and wish you every success in your future endeavours.

Now, let me also say goodbye to those of us who will be leaving Paris to return home. I certainly look forward to seeing you all again in April for our next session. With that, ladies and gentlemen, *I declare the 195th session of the Executive Board of UNESCO closed.*

*The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m*

*Ce document est imprimé sur du papier recyclé.*