

Hundred and seventy-first session

171 EX/21
PARIS, 11 February 2005
Original: French

Item 27 of the provisional agenda

**EXAMINATION OF THE METHODS OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE
ON CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, AND REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE THEREON**

Basis for discussion

SUMMARY

This document has been prepared by the Secretariat to help members of the Committee to examine the question further, in pursuance of 170 EX/6.2 of the Executive Board.

It consists of two parts, each concerning one aspect of the Committee's terms of reference. Each part contains the issues which the Executive Board has asked the Committee to address when examining its methods of work.

Terms of reference of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations

1. The Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR) is entrusted with two tasks:
 - (a) to consider all questions relating to the implementation of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments that are entrusted to it by the Executive Board, including Member States' periodic reports on the implementation of conventions and recommendations;
 - (b) to examine communications relating to cases and questions concerning the exercise of human rights in UNESCO's fields of competence.
2. At the 170th session of the Executive Board, the members of the Committee declared themselves unanimously to be in favour of maintaining this subsidiary organ of the Board, while noting an imbalance in the exercise of the dual mandate of the Committee to the advantage of the second aspect of the terms of reference.

Part I – First aspect of the terms of reference of the CR: to consider all questions relating to the implementation of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments that are entrusted to it by the Executive Board, including Member States' periodic reports on the implementation of conventions and recommendations

3. With regard to the first aspect of the terms of reference, the Committee decided to look at the following issues:
 - strengthening of the first aspect of the terms of reference of the Committee relating to the implementation of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments;
 - establishment of specific procedures for reports by Member States on conventions and recommendations;
 - organization of work;
 - statistics.
4. At the last session of the Executive Board, most of the Committee members stated that it was necessary to strengthen the Committee's initial task of considering periodic reports received from Member States on the implementation of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments.

A. Strengthening of the first aspect of the terms of reference of the Committee relating to the implementation of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments

5. In accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution, each Member State shall submit to the Organization, at such times and in such manner as shall be determined by the General Conference, reports on the action taken upon recommendations and conventions. At its 15th session, the General Conference invited the Executive Board "to make appropriate arrangements for reports by Member States on the implementation of conventions or recommendations to be examined by a subsidiary organ of the Board ..." (15 C/Resolution 12.2). The subsidiary organ in question is the CR. The Committee's terms of reference, however, cover only the examination of those reports expressly entrusted to it (at present those relating to seven conventions and recommendations, mainly in the field of education). Since the 23rd session of the General Conference, the draft questionnaires or forms sent to Member States with a view to the preparation of their reports are submitted to the CR (23 C/Resolution 29.1).

6. However, at its 32nd session, the General Conference, after considering document 32 C/22, amended, in 32 C/Resolution 77, Part VI of the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions, which now provides that the Executive Board, and in particular the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations, shall examine the reports on conventions and recommendations that it requests from Member States. It should be noted that Part VI of the Rules of Procedure as amended, in particular its new Rule 18, applies to all the conventions and recommendations adopted by UNESCO, with the exception of those conventions which provided for monitoring by a specific body.

7. At the last session of the Committee, with a view to strengthening the first aspect of the Committee's terms of reference, certain members suggested some of the measures that might be adopted:

- heighten awareness among Member States of UNESCO's different standard-setting instruments and invite them to become parties to international conventions adopted under the Organization's auspices;
- remind Member States that they are required to fulfil their legal obligations under the Constitution of UNESCO with regard to reports on the follow-up to conventions and recommendations;
- integrate the monitoring role of the CR in future standard-setting instruments adopted by the Organization.

8. In response to the Committee's request to have all available information before proposing any measures to revitalize the first aspect of its terms of reference, the Secretariat has drawn up a list of conventions and recommendations on which the Committee is required to examine reports (Annex I) and an account of the status of ratification of each of the conventions concerned (Annex II). Since February 2003, the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs has posted on the Organization's website a page on the standard-setting texts adopted by UNESCO, giving, among other things, full accounts of the status of ratification by convention and lists of conventions ratified and non-ratified by country (http://www.unesco.org/legal_instruments).

9. The Committee may wish to examine the list of conventions and recommendations and consider the order in which it would like to examine the reports thereon as well as the timeliness of continuing to monitor all or only some instruments.

B. Establishment of specific procedures for reports by Member States on conventions and recommendations

10. At the 162nd session, the Committee considered that there was justification for improving the effectiveness of the first aspect of the terms of reference of the CR. At the Executive Board's 164th and 165th sessions, the Committee, after identifying a number of problems, examined various options concerning the procedures applicable to the examination of questions relating to the implementation of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments. It agreed on a series of measures designed to ensure wider acceptance and effective application of those instruments, which were adopted by the Executive Board at its 165th session in 165 EX/Decision 6.2 (see Annex III to this document).

11. At its last session, the Committee proposed the following measures on this issue:

- improve the guidelines submitted to Member States: preparation of draft questionnaires in close collaboration with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) and social science

specialists, drawing up of multiple choice questionnaires, thereby facilitating the evaluation of the data provided;

- establish specific procedures for consideration by the CR of reports submitted by Member States, such as the monitoring procedures for the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

12. With regard to the establishment of specific procedures, the Committee may wish to specify the nature and scope of these procedures (whether they should cover the entire background and life of these instruments, including monitoring, or only follow-up action by the Committee) and the way in which they will be drawn up.

C. Organization of work

13. Meetings of the CR, a subsidiary organ of UNESCO's Executive Board, take place usually immediately before every ordinary session of the Executive Board (except for the short session held immediately after the end of each ordinary session of the General Conference), that is four times during a biennium, in accordance with a timetable drawn up periodically by the Board, or between sessions should the Board so decide.

14. At the last session of the Committee, its members suggested that additional working days (or a third meeting per year) be granted to the Committee so that it may engage in a more in-depth examination of the reports submitted by Member States.

15. The Committee may wish to define the procedures for the organization of work of the Committee so that it may examine the issue of the monitoring of standard-setting instruments in greater depth and in the light of its decision on standard-setting instruments whose monitoring is always considered to be desirable.

D. Statistics

16. On this issue, at its last session the Committee proposed strengthening cooperation with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), in particular when drawing up draft questionnaires.

Part II – Second aspect of the terms of reference of the CR: to examine communications relating to cases and questions concerning the exercise of human rights in UNESCO's fields of competence

17. With regard to the second aspect of the terms of reference, the Committee decided to examine the following issues:

- selection of communications;
- application of admissibility criteria;
- cooperation between the Committee and the other United Nations human rights bodies;
- statistics on the procedure;
- role of the Director-General and the Chairman of the Committee under the 104 EX/Decision 3.3 procedure.

A. Selection of communications

18. In accordance with the procedural practice,¹ the Secretariat is not authorized to weed out communications.

19. However, in 1996 the Committee reasserted the principle that, in regard to communications that are open to doubt, the Secretariat must inform the Chairperson of the Committee, who decides whether the communication should be transmitted to the Committee.

20. At the last session of the Committee, its members called for improvements to the prior selection of communications.

21. On this issue, the Committee may wish to clarify once again the following questions:

- On what basis and by whom should the communications examined by the CR be selected?
- Should consideration be given to the possibility of drawing a clear and sharp distinction between criminal activities, which do not fall within the competence of UNESCO, and human rights that fall within the competence of the CR? On what criteria should the distinction be based?

B. Application of the admissibility criteria

22. In accordance with paragraph 14(d) of 104 EX/Decision 3.3, the Committee shall decide on the admissibility of communications in accordance with its terms of reference relating to human rights in UNESCO's fields of competence. The conditions governing admissibility are set out in paragraph 14(a) of the decision. Over the years, the Committee has clarified the way in which admissibility is determined:

- UNESCO's competence is determined *rationae personae*. When the profession of the alleged victim comes within UNESCO's fields of competence, there is a presumption at the stage of examination as to admissibility that there exists a link between the alleged violation and UNESCO's fields of competence. Whenever there has been uncertainty as to that status, the alleged victim has always been given the benefit of the doubt. The Committee has made it clear that this presumption cannot be considered to be a decisive factor justifying UNESCO's intervention. It counts only for the admissibility of the communication.
- UNESCO's competence is also determined *rationae materiae*. The activity of which the alleged victim is accused is decisive in determining whether or not a communication is admissible.

23. Some members suggested at the last session of the Committee that communications that fall only within UNESCO's fields of competence should be examined after having assessed the admissibility criteria *rationae materiae* and *rationae personae*.

¹ In considering communications, the CR has formulated certain principles, rules or lines of conduct for the implementation of 104 EX/Decision 3.3. These principles, rules or lines of conduct together constitute what is referred to as "the procedural practice" of the CR. Although neither systematic nor all-embracing, the rules thus laid down provide useful guidelines for dealing with cases where circumstances are similar. These rules are reproduced in document 169 EX/CR/2.

24. On this issue, the Committee may wish to clarify once again the following questions:

- How should UNESCO's competence, which is determined *rationae materiae* (activity of which the alleged victim is accused) and/or *rationae personae* (profession of the person concerned), be applied in practice? By the Committee? Should a list be drawn up of assessment factors or detailed criteria?
- Is the CR's procedural practice in this area appropriate?
- Would it be desirable to establish a working group on admissibility?

C. Cooperation between the Committee and the other United Nations human rights bodies

25. According to the procedural practice, the fact that a case is being examined within another organization in the United Nations system or by another international organization does not prevent the CR from examining it as well given the specific and complementary nature of the procedure laid down by 104 EX/Decision 3.3 of the Executive Board (see document 170 EX/15). At the Committee's request, the Secretariat has, in addition, often had occasion to contact other international organizations, particularly when dealing with the same cases, in order to obtain information or to agree on the distribution of tasks.

26. At the last session of the Board, the members of the Committee repeated this practice. However, other members considered that, on the contrary, the Committee should no longer consider communications, but leave them to other United Nations human rights bodies so as to avoid any duplication of work. Other members of the Committee contended that that aspect of the terms of reference formed part of the purposes and functions of the Organization as set out in Article I of its Constitution, which stipulates that "the purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world".

27. The members of the Committee nevertheless suggested intensifying the Committee's cooperation with other bodies of the United Nations system: organization of coordination meetings (along the lines of the Joint Expert Group UNESCO (CR)/ECOSOC (CESCR) on the Monitoring of the Right to Education), and exchanges of information on communications.

28. The Committee may wish to re-examine its procedural practice in regard to this matter, taking also into consideration the link established between the issue of the admissibility of communications and that of the same cases already submitted to other United Nations human rights bodies.

D. Statistics on the procedure

29. At its 149th session, the Executive Board decided that the Committee's procedural practice and the statistical information on its activities would be updated every two years, for the first session following the renewal of the membership of the Executive Board, in other words at the beginning of each biennium.

30. At the last session, the members of the Committee proposed raising public awareness of the Committee's work by publishing statistics of the Committee's results, while continuing to respect the confidential nature of the procedure under 104 EX/Decision 3.3.

31. The Committee may wish to strengthen the dissemination of information brochures on the Committee's terms of reference and work and examine how to authorize, 20 years on, the

publication of the results of the CR and under which conditions (frequency, form – special report of the CR).

E. Role of the Director-General and the Chairperson of the Committee within the context of the 104 EX/Decision 3.3 procedure

32. In establishing the terms of reference of the CR, the Executive Board recalled and confirmed the role that the Director-General has always played with regard to the promotion of human rights. In accordance with well-established practice, the Director-General has had occasion through the right of intercession vested in him by the General Conference, in particular in 19 C/Resolution 12.1, personally to make various humanitarian representations on behalf of persons who have allegedly been victims of human rights violations in UNESCO's fields of competence and whose cases have called for urgent consideration. Paragraphs 8 and 9 of 104 EX/Decision 3.3 recognize the important role of the Director-General in this regard:

“8. Recognizing the important role of the Director-General in:

- (a) seeking continually to strengthen the action of UNESCO in the promotion of human rights, both through the settlement of cases and the elimination of massive, systematic or flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and
- (b) initiating consultations, in conditions of mutual respect, confidence and confidentiality, to help reach solutions to particular problems concerning human rights,

9. Invites the Director-General to pursue this role.”

33. During the Committee's discussions at its last session, some members proposed increasing the effective role of the Director-General of UNESCO in connection with the procedure under 104 EX/Decision 3.3, and that of the Chairperson of the Committee (for instance, visits of good offices to the States concerned by communications).

34. The Committee may also wish to specify whether the Chairperson of the CR should be given a greater role to play in the identification of solutions for communications and whether consideration should be given to the provision of assistance by small working groups on certain questions.

ANNEX I

LIST OF CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FALLING WITHIN THE COMPETENCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS*

A. CONVENTIONS

Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural character, with Protocol of Signature and model form of certificate provided for in Article IV of the above-mentioned Agreement. Beirut, 10 December 1948.

Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, with Annexes A to E and Protocol annexed. Florence, 17 June 1950.

Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications. Paris, 3 December 1958.

Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States. Paris, 3 December 1958.

Convention against Discrimination in Education. Paris, 14 December 1960.

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Paris, 14 November 1970.

Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, with Annexes A to H. Nairobi, 26 November 1976.

Convention on Technical and Vocational Education. Paris, 10 November 1989.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations. 5 December 1956.

Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone. 14 December 1960.

Recommendation against Discrimination in Education. 14 December 1960.

Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites. 11 December 1962.

Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals. 19 November 1964.

Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. 19 November 1964.

* This list does not include the conventions that provide for monitoring by a specific body, such as a Committee or a Conference of States Parties.

Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers. 5 October 1966.

Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works. 19 November 1968.

Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Library Statistics. 13 November 1970.

Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage. 16 November 1972.

Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Cooperation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. 19 November 1974.

Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers. 20 November 1974.

Recommendation on the Legal Protection of Translators and Translations and the Practical Means to improve the Status of Translators. 22 November 1976.

Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on Radio and Television. 22 November 1976.

Recommendation on the Development of Adult Education. 26 November 1976.

Recommendation on Participation by the People at Large in Cultural Life and their Contribution to it. 26 November 1976.

Recommendation concerning the International Exchange of Cultural Property. 26 November 1976.

Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas. 26 November 1976.

Revised Recommendation concerning International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning. 27 November 1978.

Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics. 27 November 1978.

Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on Science and Technology. 27 November 1978.

Recommendation for the Protection of Movable Cultural Property. 28 November 1978.

Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist. 27 October 1980.

Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images. 27 October 1980.

Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on the Public Financing of Cultural Activities. 27 October 1980.

Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on the Production and Distribution of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals. 1 November 1985.

Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore. 15 November 1989.

Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education. 13 November 1993.

Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel. 11 November 1997.

Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education (2001). 2 November 2001.

Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace. 15 November 2003.

ANNEX II

**LIST OF STATES PARTIES TO CONVENTIONS FALLING WITHIN
THE COMPETENCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONVENTIONS
AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

(Lists as at 28 January 2005)

**Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials
of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character.
Beirut, 10 December 1948¹**

	States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
1	Norway	12/01/1950	Acceptance
2	Pakistan	16/02/1950	Accession
3	Canada	04/10/1950	Acceptance
4	Syrian Arab Republic	16/09/1951	Accession
5	Cambodia	20/02/1952	Accession
6	Iraq	29/08/1952	Accession
7	Philippines	13/11/1952	Acceptance
8	El Salvador	24/06/1953	Acceptance
9	Haiti	14/05/1954	Acceptance
10	Greece	09/07/1954	Acceptance
11	Denmark	10/08/1955	Acceptance
12	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30/12/1959	Acceptance
13	Ghana	22/03/1960	Accession
14	Madagascar	23/05/1962	Accession
15	Brazil	15/08/1962	Acceptance
16	Trinidad and Tobago	31/08/1965	Accession
17	United States of America	14/10/1966	Acceptance
18	Malawi	05/07/1967	Accession
19	Niger	22/04/1968	Accession
20	Morocco	25/07/1968	Accession
21	Malta	29/07/1968	Accession
22	Congo	26/08/1968	Accession
23	Lebanon	12/05/1971	Acceptance
24	Costa Rica	09/06/1971	Accession
25	Jordan	07/07/1972	Accession
26	Cyprus	10/08/1972	Accession
27	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22/01/1973	Accession
28	Cuba	07/02/1977	Accession
29	Slovenia	03/11/1992	Notification of succession
30	Croatia	26/07/1993	Notification of succession
31	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/01/1994	Notification of succession
32	Slovakia	09/06/1997	Notification of succession
33	Czech Republic	22/08/1997	Accession
34	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	02/09/1997	Notification of succession
35	Uruguay	20/04/1999	Acceptance
36	Serbia and Montenegro	12/03/2001	Notification of succession

¹ The United Nations is the depositary for this instrument. This Agreement entered into force on 12 August 1954. It subsequently entered into force for each State 90 days after the date of the deposit of that State's instrument, except in cases of notifications of succession, where the entry into force occurred on the date on which the State assumed responsibility for conducting its international relations.

**Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials
with Annexes A, B, C, D and E and Protocol annexed
Florence, 17 June 1950¹**

	States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
1	Thailand	28/06/1951	Ratification
2	Cambodia	05/11/1951	Accession
3	Sri Lanka	08/01/1952	Accession
4	Pakistan	17/01/1952	Ratification
5	Egypt	08/02/1952	Ratification
6	Lao People's Democratic Republic	28/02/1952	Accession
7	Monaco	18/03/1952	Accession
8	Israel	27/03/1952	Ratification
9	Sweden	21/05/1952	Ratification
10	Viet Nam ²	01/06/1952	Ratification
11	Cuba	27/08/1952	Accession
12	Philippines	30/08/1952	Ratification
13	Switzerland	07/04/1953	Ratification
14	Liechtenstein	29/04/1953	Notification of succession
15	El Salvador	24/06/1953	Ratification
16	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11/03/1954	Ratification
17	Haiti	14/05/1954	Ratification
18	Spain	07/07/1955	Accession
19	Greece	12/12/1955	Ratification
20	Finland	30/04/1956	Accession
21	Germany	09/08/1957	Accession
22	France	14/10/1957	Ratification
23	Netherlands	31/10/1957	Ratification
24	Belgium	31/10/1957	Ratification
25	Luxembourg	31/10/1957	Ratification
26	Afghanistan	19/03/1958	Ratification
27	Ghana	07/04/1958	Notification of succession
28	Austria	12/06/1958	Accession
29	Jordan	31/12/1958	Accession
30	Norway	02/04/1959	Accession
31	Malaysia	29/06/1959	Notification of succession
32	Denmark	04/04/1960	Accession
33	Guatemala	08/07/1960	Ratification
34	Nigeria	26/06/1961	Notification of succession
35	Sierra Leone	13/03/1962	Notification of succession
36	Democratic Republic of the Congo	03/05/1962	Notification of succession
37	Madagascar	23/05/1962	Accession
38	New Zealand	29/06/1962	Ratification
39	Gabon	04/09/1962	Accession
40	Italy	26/11/1962	Ratification
41	United Republic of Tanzania	26/03/1963	Accession
42	Cyprus	16/05/1963	Notification of succession

States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
43 Côte d'Ivoire	19/07/1963	Accession
44 Nicaragua	17/12/1963	Accession
45 Cameroon	15/05/1964	Accession
46 Rwanda	01/12/1964	Notification of succession
47 Uganda	15/04/1965	Accession
48 Malawi	17/08/1965	Accession
49 Burkina Faso	14/09/1965	Accession
50 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	07/01/1966	Ratification
51 Trinidad and Tobago	11/04/1966	Notification of succession
52 United States of America	02/11/1966	Ratification
53 Kenya	14/03/1967	Accession
54 Malta	19/01/1968	Notification of succession
55 Niger	22/04/1968	Accession
56 Morocco	25/07/1968	Accession
57 Congo	26/08/1968	Accession
58 Singapore	11/07/1969	Accession
59 Mauritius	18/07/1969	Notification of succession
60 Japan	17/06/1970	Accession
61 Bolivia	29/09/1970	Ratification
62 Romania	24/11/1970	Accession
63 Tunisia	14/05/1971	Accession
64 Poland	24/12/1971	Accession
65 Iraq	11/08/1972	Accession
66 Fiji	31/10/1972	Notification of succession
67 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22/01/1973	Accession
68 Barbados	13/04/1973	Notification of succession
69 Zambia	04/11/1974	Notification of succession
70 Tonga	11/11/1977	Notification of succession
71 Oman	19/12/1977	Accession
72 Ireland	19/09/1978	Accession
73 Hungary	15/03/1979	Accession
74 Holy See	22/08/1979	Accession
75 Syrian Arab Republic	16/09/1980	Ratification
76 Solomon Islands	03/09/1981	Notification of succession
77 Portugal	11/06/1984	Accession
78 San Marino	30/07/1985	Accession
79 Australia	05/03/1992	Accession
80 Venezuela	01/05/1992	Accession
81 Slovenia	06/07/1992	Notification of succession
82 Croatia	26/07/1993	Notification of succession
83 Bosnia and Herzegovina	01/09/1993	Notification of succession
84 Russian Federation	07/10/1994	Accession
85 Bulgaria	14/03/1997	Accession
86 Slovakia	09/06/1997	Accession
87 Czech Republic	22/08/1997	Accession
88 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	02/09/1997	Notification of succession

States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
89 Lithuania	21/08/1998	Accession
90 Republic of Moldova	03/09/1998	Accession
91 Zimbabwe	01/12/1998	Notification of succession
92 Kazakhstan	21/12/1998	Accession
93 Uruguay	20/04/1999	Ratification
94 Serbia and Montenegro	12/03/2001	Notification of succession
95 Estonia	01/08/2001	Accession
96 Latvia	20/11/2001	Accession

¹ The United Nations is the depositary for this instrument. This Agreement entered into force on 21 May 1952. It subsequently entered into force for each State three months after the date of deposit of that State's instrument, except in cases of notifications of succession, where the entry into force occurred on the date on which the State assumed responsibility for conducting its international relations.

² The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam (the latter having replaced the Republic of Viet Nam) united on 2 July 1976 to form a new State, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (Viet Nam). At the time of writing, the Government of Viet Nam had not yet made known its position regarding any succession.

Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications
Paris, 3 December 1958¹

	States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
1	Israel	04/01/1960	Ratification
2	France	30/05/1960	Ratification
3	Guatemala	23/11/1960	Ratification
4	Ecuador	08/02/1961	Ratification
5	China ²	26/04/1961	Ratification
6	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	01/06/1961	Acceptance
7	Italy	02/08/1961	Acceptance
8	Panama	17/07/1962	Ratification
9	Russian Federation	08/10/1962	Ratification
10	Egypt	22/10/1962	Acceptance
11	Hungary	10/12/1962	Acceptance
12	Belarus	10/12/1962	Ratification
13	Ukraine	19/12/1962	Ratification
14	Spain	01/02/1963	Ratification
15	New Zealand	05/02/1963	Ratification
16	Bulgaria	04/03/1963	Ratification
17	Cuba	01/08/1963	Ratification
18	Ghana	06/12/1963	Ratification
19	Brazil	11/08/1964	Ratification
20	Denmark	10/11/1964	Ratification
21	Romania	09/06/1965	Ratification
22	Indonesia	10/01/1967	Acceptance
23	Finland	26/05/1967	Ratification
24	United States of America	09/06/1967	Ratification
25	Luxembourg	13/12/1967	Ratification
26	Malta	26/02/1968	Acceptance
27	Morocco	30/08/1968	Acceptance
28	Norway	19/09/1968	Acceptance
29	Malawi	28/10/1969	Acceptance
30	Germany	15/12/1969	Ratification
31	Poland	12/02/1970	Acceptance
32	Nigeria	22/07/1970	Acceptance
33	Dominican Republic	24/08/1972	Ratification
34	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	09/01/1973	Ratification
35	Belgium	22/10/1975	Ratification
36	Netherlands	21/11/1975	Acceptance
37	Sweden	10/06/1980	Acceptance
38	Dominica	14/03/1983	Notification of succession
39	Japan	29/05/1984	Acceptance
40	Australia	15/06/1984	Acceptance
41	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	22/01/1985	Notification of succession
42	Brunei Darusalaam	25/01/1985	Notification of succession

	States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
43	Tajikistan	28/08/1992	Notification of succession
44	Georgia	04/11/1992	Notification of succession
45	Czech Republic	26/03/1993	Notification of succession
46	Slovakia	31/03/1993	Notification of succession
47	Saudi Arabia	28/01/2003	Ratification

¹ This Convention entered into force on 23 November 1961. It subsequently entered into force for each State 12 months after the date of deposit of that State's instrument, except in cases of notifications of succession, where the entry into force occurred on the date on which the State assumed responsibility for conducting its international relations.

² Instrument of ratification deposited by the authorities representing China at UNESCO at the time of the deposit. The Director-General received from the Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO the following communication dated 2 September 1974: "All signatures affixed to the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications by the Chiang Kai-shek Clique usurping the name of China are illegal and without force. The Chinese Government does not recognize them and shall in no way be bound by them". By a communication dated 17 May 1988, the Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO informed the Director-General that the preceding declaration also applied to the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States and to the Convention against Discrimination in Education.

**Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications
and Government Documents between States
Paris, 3 December 1958¹**

States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
1 Sri Lanka	07/12/1959	Ratification
2 Israel	04/01/1960	Ratification
3 France	30/05/1960	Ratification
4 Guatemala	23/11/1960	Ratification
5 Ecuador	08/02/1961	Ratification
6 China ²	26/04/1961	Ratification
7 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	01/06/1961	Acceptance
8 Italy	02/08/1961	Acceptance
9 Panama	17/07/1962	Ratification
10 Russian Federation	08/10/1962	Ratification
11 Egypt	22/10/1962	Ratification
12 Hungary	10/12/1962	Acceptance
13 Belarus	10/12/1962	Ratification
14 Ukraine	19/12/1962	Ratification
15 Spain	01/02/1963	Ratification
16 New Zealand	05/02/1963	Ratification
17 Bulgaria	04/03/1963	Ratification
18 Cuba	01/08/1963	Ratification
19 Ghana	06/12/1963	Ratification
20 Denmark	10/11/1964	Ratification
21 Romania	09/06/1965	Ratification
22 Malta	18/05/1966	Notification of succession
23 Indonesia	10/01/1967	Acceptance
24 Finland	26/05/1967	Ratification
25 United States of America	09/06/1967	Ratification
26 Luxembourg	13/12/1967	Ratification
27 Morocco	30/08/1968	Acceptance
28 Norway	19/09/1968	Acceptance
29 Germany	03/10/1969	Ratification
30 Poland	12/02/1970	Acceptance
31 Nigeria	22/07/1970	Acceptance
32 Dominican Republic	24/08/1972	Ratification
33 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	09/01/1973	Ratification
34 Central African Republic	20/07/1973	Ratification
35 Iraq	27/12/1973	Acceptance
36 Belgium	22/10/1975	Ratification
37 Netherlands	21/11/1975	Acceptance
38 Sweden	10/06/1980	Acceptance
39 Solomon Islands	06/10/1981	Notification of succession
40 Dominica	14/03/1983	Notification of succession
41 Japan	29/05/1984	Acceptance
42 Australia	15/06/1984	Acceptance
43 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	22/01/1985	Notification of succession
44 Brunei Darusalaam	25/01/1985	Notification of succession
45 Tajikistan	28/08/1992	Notification of succession

States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
46 Georgia	04/11/1992	Notification of succession
47 Lithuania	10/03/1993	Acceptance
48 Czech Republic	26/03/1993	Notification of succession
49 Slovakia	31/03/1993	Notification of succession
50 Estonia	07/06/1993	Ratification
51 Saudi Arabia	28/01/2003	Ratification

¹ This Convention entered into force on 30 May 1961. It subsequently entered into force for each State 12 months after the date of deposit of that State's instrument, except in cases of notifications of succession, where the entry into force occurred on the date on which the State assumed responsibility for conducting its international relations.

² Instrument of ratification deposited by the authorities representing China at UNESCO at the time of the deposit. The Director-General received from the Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO the following communication dated 2 September 1974: "All signatures affixed to the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications by the Chiang Kai-shek Clique usurping the name of China are illegal and without force. The Chinese Government does not recognize them and shall in no way be bound by them". By a communication dated 17 May 1988, the Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO informed the Director-General that the preceding declaration also applied to the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States and to the Convention against Discrimination in Education.

**Convention against Discrimination in Education
Paris, 14 December 1960¹**

States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
1 France	11/09/1961	Ratification
2 Israel	22/09/1961	Ratification
3 Central African Republic	22/02/1962	Acceptance
4 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14/03/1962	Acceptance
5 Egypt	28/03/1962	Acceptance
6 Liberia	17/05/1962	Ratification
7 Russian Federation	01/08/1962	Ratification
8 Cuba	02/11/1962	Ratification
9 Bulgaria	04/12/1962	Acceptance
10 Belarus	12/12/1962	Ratification
11 Ukraine	19/12/1962	Ratification
12 Norway	08/01/1963	Ratification
13 Kuwait	15/01/1963	Acceptance
14 New Zealand	12/02/1963	Ratification
15 Benin	09/07/1963	Acceptance
16 Costa Rica	10/09/1963	Ratification
17 Denmark	04/10/1963	Ratification
18 Argentina	30/10/1963	Ratification
19 Albania	21/11/1963	Ratification
20 Hungary	16/01/1964	Ratification
21 Romania	09/07/1964	Ratification
22 Poland	15/09/1964	Ratification
23 Lebanon	27/10/1964	Ratification
24 Mongolia	04/11/1964	Ratification
25 Philippines	19/11/1964	Acceptance
26 Guinea	11/12/1964	Acceptance
27 Madagascar	21/12/1964	Ratification
28 China ²	12/02/1965	Ratification
29 Malta	05/01/1966	Notification of succession
30 Netherlands	25/03/1966	Ratification
31 Italy	06/10/1966	Ratification
32 Australia	29/11/1966	Acceptance
33 Peru	19/12/1966	Ratification
34 Indonesia	10/01/1967	Acceptance
35 Sierra Leone	02/06/1967	Ratification
36 Panama	10/08/1967	Acceptance
37 Senegal	25/09/1967	Ratification
38 Sweden	21/03/1968	Ratification
39 Brazil	19/04/1968	Ratification
40 Viet Nam ³	12/06/1968	Ratification
41 Niger	16/07/1968	Acceptance
42 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17/07/1968	Acceptance
43 Germany	17/07/1968	Ratification
44 Morocco	30/08/1968	Acceptance
45 Uganda	09/09/1968	Acceptance
46 Congo	16/09/1968	Ratification
47 Venezuela	16/12/1968	Ratification
48 Algeria	24/12/1968	Acceptance
49 Spain	20/08/1969	Acceptance
50 Tunisia	29/08/1969	Ratification
51 Nigeria	18/11/1969	Acceptance
52 Luxembourg	20/01/1970	Ratification
53 Cyprus	09/06/1970	Acceptance
54 Mauritius	20/08/1970	Notification of succession
55 Swaziland	08/10/1970	Acceptance
56 Finland	18/10/1971	Ratification
57 Chile	26/10/1971	Ratification
58 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	09/01/1973	Ratification

States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
59 Saudi Arabia	17/08/1973	Ratification
60 Barbados	24/06/1975	Notification of succession
61 Jordan	06/04/1976	Acceptance
62 Iraq	28/06/1977	Ratification
63 Dominican Republic	30/08/1977	Ratification
64 United Republic of Tanzania	03/01/1979	Ratification
65 Ecuador	05/03/1979	Acceptance
66 Portugal	08/01/1981	Ratification
67 Nicaragua	28/09/1981	Ratification
68 Solomon Islands	19/03/1982	Notification of succession
69 Belize	01/12/1982	Notification of succession
70 Guatemala	04/02/1983	Ratification
71 Dominica	14/03/1983	Notification of succession
72 Sri Lanka	11/08/1983	Acceptance
73 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	22/01/1985	Notification of succession
74 Brunei Darusalaam	25/01/1985	Notification of succession
75 Croatia	06/07/1992	Notification of succession
76 Tajikistan	28/08/1992	Notification of succession
77 Georgia	04/11/1992	Notification of succession
78 Slovenia	05/11/1992	Notification of succession
79 Republic of Moldova	17/03/1993	Notification of succession
80 Czech Republic	26/03/1993	Notification of succession
81 Slovakia	31/03/1993	Notification of succession
82 Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/07/1993	Notification of succession
83 Armenia	05/09/1993	Notification of succession
84 Kyrgyzstan	03/07/1995	Acceptance
85 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	30/04/1997	Notification of succession
86 Uzbekistan	08/12/1997	Ratification
87 Côte d'Ivoire	24/11/1999	Ratification
88 South Africa	09/03/2000	Ratification
89 Rwanda	28/12/2000	Acceptance
90 Serbia and Montenegro	11/09/2001	Notification of succession
91 Uruguay	03/05/2004	Acceptance

¹ This Convention entered into force on 22 May 1962. It subsequently entered into force for each State three months after the date of deposit of that State's instrument, except in cases of declaration of succession, where the entry into force occurred on the date on which the State assumed responsibility for conducting its international relations.

² Instrument of ratification deposited by the authorities representing China at UNESCO at the time of the deposit. The Director-General received from the Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO the following communication dated 2 September 1974: "All signatures affixed to the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications by the Chiang Kai-shek Clique usurping the name of China are illegal and without force. The Chinese Government does not recognize them and shall in no way be bound by them". By a communication dated 17 May 1988, the Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO informed the Director-General that the preceding declaration also applied to the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States and to the Convention against Discrimination in Education.

³ The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam (the latter having replaced the Republic of Viet Nam) united on 2 July 1976 to form a new State, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (Viet Nam). At the time of writing, the Government of Viet Nam had not yet made known its position regarding any succession.

**Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import,
Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property
Paris, 14 November 1970**

	States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
1	Ecuador	24/03/1971	Acceptance
2	Bulgaria	15/09/1971	Ratification
3	Nigeria	24/01/1972	Ratification
4	Central African Republic	01/02/1972	Ratification
5	Cameroon	24/05/1972	Ratification
6	Kuwait	22/06/1972	Acceptance
7	Cambodia	26/09/1972	Ratification
8	Mexico	04/10/1972	Acceptance
9	Niger	16/10/1972	Ratification
10	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	09/01/1973	Ratification
11	Argentina	11/01/1973	Ratification
12	Iraq	12/02/1973	Acceptance
13	Brazil	16/02/1973	Ratification
14	Dominican Republic	07/03/1973	Ratification
15	Egypt	05/04/1973	Acceptance
16	Panama	13/08/1973	Acceptance
17	Poland	31/01/1974	Ratification
18	Jordan	15/03/1974	Ratification
19	Algeria	24/06/1974	Ratification
20	Democratic Republic of the Congo	23/09/1974	Ratification
21	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27/01/1975	Acceptance
22	Syrian Arab Republic	21/02/1975	Acceptance
23	Tunisia	10/03/1975	Acceptance
24	Nepal	23/06/1976	Ratification
25	Saudi Arabia	08/09/1976	Acceptance
26	Bolivia	04/10/1976	Ratification
27	India	24/01/1977	Ratification
28	Nicaragua	19/04/1977	Ratification
29	Qatar	20/04/1977	Acceptance
30	Mauritania	27/04/1977	Ratification
31	United Republic of Tanzania	02/08/1977	Ratification
32	Uruguay	09/08/1977	Ratification
33	El Salvador	20/02/1978	Ratification
34	Mauritius	27/02/1978	Acceptance
35	Canada	28/03/1978	Acceptance
36	Oman	02/06/1978	Acceptance
37	Italy	02/10/1978	Ratification
38	Hungary	23/10/1978	Ratification
39	Guinea	18/03/1979	Ratification
40	Honduras	19/03/1979	Ratification
41	Cyprus	19/10/1979	Ratification
42	Peru	24/10/1979	Acceptance
43	Cuba	30/01/1980	Ratification
44	Sri Lanka	07/04/1981	Acceptance
45	Turkey	21/04/1981	Ratification
46	Pakistan	30/04/1981	Ratification
47	Greece	05/06/1981	Ratification
48	Republic of Korea	14/02/1983	Acceptance
49	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	13/05/1983	Ratification
50	United States of America	02/09/1983	Acceptance
51	Senegal	09/12/1984	Ratification
52	Guatemala	14/01/1985	Ratification
53	Zambia	21/06/1985	Ratification
54	Portugal	09/12/1985	Ratification
55	Spain	10/01/1986	Ratification
56	Mali	06/04/1987	Ratification

States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
57 Burkina Faso	07/04/1987	Ratification
58 Bangladesh	09/12/1987	Ratification
59 Belarus	28/04/1988	Ratification
60 Ukraine	28/04/1988	Ratification
61 Russian Federation	28/04/1988	Ratification
62 Colombia	24/05/1988	Acceptance
63 Madagascar	21/06/1989	Ratification
64 Australia	30/10/1989	Acceptance
65 China	28/11/1989	Acceptance
66 Belize	26/01/1990	Ratification
67 Côte d'Ivoire	30/10/1990	Ratification
68 Mongolia	23/05/1991	Acceptance
69 Angola	07/11/1991	Ratification
70 Croatia	06/07/1992	Notification of succession
71 Lebanon	25/08/1992	Ratification
72 Tajikistan	28/08/1992	Ratification
73 Grenada	10/09/1992	Acceptance
74 Georgia	04/11/1992	Notification of succession
75 Slovenia	05/11/1992	Notification of succession
76 Czech Republic	26/03/1993	Notification of succession
77 Slovakia	31/03/1993	Notification of succession
78 Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/07/1993	Notification of succession
79 Armenia	05/09/1993	Notification of succession
80 Romania	06/12/1993	Acceptance
81 Kyrgyzstan	03/07/1995	Acceptance
82 Estonia	27/10/1995	Ratification
83 Costa Rica	06/03/1996	Ratification
84 Uzbekistan	15/03/1996	Ratification
85 France	07/01/1997	Ratification
86 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	30/04/1997	Notification of succession
87 Bahamas	09/10/1997	Ratification
88 Lithuania	27/07/1998	Ratification
89 Finland	14/06/1999	Ratification
90 Azerbaijan	25/08/1999	Ratification
91 Serbia and Montenegro	11/09/2001	Notification of succession
92 Rwanda	25/09/2001	Ratification
93 Barbados	10/04/2002	Acceptance
94 Albania	13/06/2002	Acceptance
95 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	01/08/2002	Acceptance
96 Japan	09/09/2002	Acceptance
97 Bhutan	26/09/2002	Ratification
98 Sweden	13/01/2003	Ratification
99 Morocco	03/02/2003	Ratification
100 Denmark	26/03/2003	Ratification
101 Gabon	29/08/2003	Acceptance
102 Switzerland	03/10/2003	Acceptance
103 South Africa	18/12/2003	Acceptance
104 Seychelles	28/05/2004	Ratification
105 Iceland	09/11/2004	Ratification
106 Paraguay	09/11/2004	Ratification

¹ This Convention entered into force on 24 April 1972. It subsequently entered into force for each State three months after the date of deposit of that State's instrument, except in cases of notifications of succession, where the entry into force occurred on the date on which the State assumed responsibility for conducting its international relations.

**Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Materials
Nairobi, 26 November 1976**

States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
1 Iraq	13/04/1978	Accession
2 Barbados	10/04/1979	Accession
3 Holy See	22/02/1980	Ratification
4 Ireland	18/06/1980	Ratification
5 Italy	02/07/1981	Accession
6 Netherlands	15/07/1981	Accession
7 Egypt	18/09/1981	Accession
8 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	09/06/1982	Ratification
9 Luxembourg	22/06/1982	Ratification
10 Denmark	17/02/1983	Accession
11 Greece	04/03/1983	Accession
12 Portugal	11/06/1984	Accession
13 San Marino	30/07/1985	Accession
14 France	03/01/1986	Ratification
15 Belgium	25/09/1986	Ratification
16 Finland	17/02/1987	Accession
17 United States of America	15/05/1989	Ratification
18 Germany	17/08/1989	Ratification
19 Australia	05/03/1992	Accession
20 Venezuela	01/05/1992	Accession
21 Cuba	15/05/1992	Accession
22 Slovenia	06/07/1992	Notification of succession
23 Spain	02/10/1992	Accession
24 Croatia	26/07/1993	Notification of succession
25 Bosnia and Herzegovina	01/09/1993	Notification of succession
26 Austria	28/06/1994	Accession
27 Russian Federation	07/10/1994	Accession
28 Bulgaria	14/03/1997	Accession
29 Slovakia	09/06/1997	Accession
30 Sweden	30/07/1997	Accession
31 Czech Republic	22/08/1997	Accession
32 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	02/09/1997	Notification of succession
33 Lithuania	21/08/1998	Accession
34 Republic of Moldova	03/09/1998	Accession
35 Kazakhstan	21/12/1998	Accession
36 Uruguay	20/04/1999	Accession
37 Serbia and Montenegro	12/03/2001	Notification of succession
38 Estonia	01/08/2001	Accession
39 Latvia	20/11/2001	Accession
40 Cyprus	03/08/2004	Accession

¹ The United Nations is the depositary for this Protocol. The Protocol entered into force on 2 January 1982. It subsequently entered into force for each State six months after the date of deposit of that State's instrument, except in cases of notifications of succession, where the entry into force occurred on the date on which the State assumed responsibility for conducting its international relations.

ANNEX III

165 EX/Decision 6.2

6.2 Proposals by the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations on the conditions and procedures applicable to the examination of questions relating to the implementation of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments (165 EX/21 and 165 EX/47 Rev.)

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 164 EX/Decision 5.2,
2. Having examined document 165 EX/21,
3. Considering the proposals submitted to it by the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR) on the conditions and procedures applicable to the examination of questions relating to the implementation of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments,
4. Mindful of the need to improve the effectiveness of the Committee's mandate and of the reporting system on UNESCO conventions and recommendations in general,
5. Reminds Member States to respect their legal obligations under the UNESCO Constitution concerning periodic reports on the follow-up to conventions and recommendations;
6. Calls upon the Secretariat to assist Member States in the preparation and follow-up of their periodic reports;
7. Recommends to the General Conference that, in order to rationalize such reporting procedures, it establish new procedures for reporting by Member States making a clear distinction between conventions and recommendations; to this end, a revision of Section VI of the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution should be undertaken;
8. Decides to examine, in the light of such revision, the possibility of preparing a set of rules of procedure for the CR concerning the examination of reports on conventions and recommendations;
9. Decides, pending the adoption of new reporting procedures by the General Conference, to:
 - (a) request the Secretariat to rationalize the guidelines communicated to Member States for periodic reports having regard also to already existing information monitored by other treaty bodies in the United Nations system as well as by international statistical offices, in particular by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics;
 - (b) invite the Director-General to organize on the sidelines of the General Conference, a meeting of States Parties to conventions on which reports are due in the near future (for example in 2003, the 1970 Convention on the Means

- of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property; in 2005, the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education) so that they can adopt appropriate measures to improve the reporting procedures on the conventions;
- (c) suggest, with regard to recommendations, that requests for submission of periodic reports by Member States should be organized by sector and in a manner which reflects the policy priorities of the Organization;
 - (d) call upon the Secretariat to use all avenues available to inform Member States about the most important aspects of recommendations and to sensitize them to the importance of such reports;
10. Decides that the above-mentioned measures will be applicable only to the conventions and recommendations entrusted to the CR until an appropriate decision has been taken by the General Conference:
- (a) the Convention (and Recommendation) of 1960 against Discrimination in Education;
 - (b) the 1966 Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers;
 - (c) the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property;
 - (d) the 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Cooperation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (including follow-up instruments);
 - (e) the 1976 Recommendation on the Development of Adult Education;
 - (f) the 2001 Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education;
11. Decides that UNESCO should continue to work with other institutions of the United Nations system with the aim of standardizing the procedure for the submission and examination of Member States' reports;
12. Decides to re-examine this item in 2006 in the light of the results achieved by the above-mentioned measures.

(165 EX/SR.6)

Hundred and seventy-first session

171 EX/21 Add. and Corr.
PARIS, 6 April 2005
Original: French

Item 27 of the provisional agenda

**EXAMINATION OF THE METHODS OF WORK
OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS,
AND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE THEREON**

ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDUM

Insert this page at the end of Annex II

**Convention on Technical and Vocational Education
Paris, 10 November 1989¹**

	States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
1	Oman	02/04/1991	Acceptance
2	United Arab Emirates	24/05/1991	Ratification
3	Zimbabwe	29/05/1991	Acceptance
4	Mongolia	19/10/1991	Acceptance
5	Bahrain	26/03/1992	Accession
6	Jordan	03/09/1992	Accession
7	Niger	29/10/1992	Accession
8	Lithuania	28/01/1993	Accession
9	Bulgaria	01/07/1994	Approval
10	Zambia	26/04/1995	Ratification
11	Kyrgyzstan	03/07/1995	Acceptance
12	Uzbekistan	08/12/1997	Accession
13	Rwanda	28/12/2000	Accession
14	Iraq	23/09/2002	Accession
15	Kuwait	07/08/2003	Accession

¹ This convention entered into force on 29 August 1991. It subsequently entered into force for each State three months after the date of deposit of its instrument.