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SECOND PROTOCOL TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1954 FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT

Seventh meeting
UNESCO Headquarters, Paris
20 to 21 December 2012

Item 6 of the Provisional Agenda:
**Fundraising Strategy for the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property
in the Event of Armed Conflict**

Introduction

As the protection of cultural heritage is one of UNESCO's principal activities, the Organization has elaborated a series of standard-setting instruments for its safeguarding. The 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict ("1954 Hague Convention") is the first multilateral treaty to focus exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage during hostilities. The Second Protocol builds upon the protection of cultural property under the 1954 Hague Convention by adding domestic administrative, legal, military, and institutional improvements in protection. UNESCO, as the technical secretariat of these agreements, is therefore uniquely positioned to provide operational assistance regarding the safeguarding and protection of cultural property through training, awareness-raising and capacity-building projects. In pursuing UNESCO's mandate, the Secretariat has played an important role in protecting cultural property in the event of armed conflicts in Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Mali. Along this line, UNESCO has received alarming reports on damage to historical sites, as well as on the looting and pillaging of movable cultural property, in various parts of the Syrian Arab Republic and Mali. In the midst of the current civil strife, cultural artifacts are commonly at a high risk of being channeled, directly or through neighboring States, to the international art market for sale. Although exact figures have not been reported, the social and economic impact of losing cultural heritage is more than any society should bear.

In this context, a Fundraising Strategy for the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict has been prepared to facilitate the response of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict to similar, tragic situations in the future.

I. Background of the Fundraising Strategy

A. In conformity with the resolution adopted by the fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention (UNESCO Headquarters, 12 December 2011), the Parties requested "the Director-General to prepare a fundraising strategy for increasing the resources of the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict." Similarly, the Committee, during its sixth Meeting (UNESCO Headquarters, 14-15 December 2011), requested "the Secretariat to prepare for its seventh Meeting in 2012 a comprehensive fundraising strategy to increase the resources of the Fund" (Decision 6.COM 7).

B. The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (hereafter "the Fund") was established by Article 29 of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention ("Second Protocol")ⁱ. It became operational in 2009 after the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol ("the Guidelines"), and the guidelines concerning the use of the Fund ("guidelines") were adopted. To date, the Fund comprises voluntary contributions from Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands and Slovakia.

C. Article 29(4) of the Second Protocol defines five categories of potential resources for the Fund, including contributions, gifts or bequests made by various public and private sources. The Committee determines the use of the Fund under the supervision of the Meeting of the Parties to the Second Protocolⁱⁱ and in accordance with Articles 29 and 32ⁱⁱⁱ of the Second Protocol. These terms are further elaborated by the Guidelines as well as the guidelines. Further, the Committee may allow earmarked contributions to be used for a specific programme or project that the Committee has decided to implement^{iv}.

D. A fundraising strategy has been requested to encourage additional donations to the Fund to help meet the demand for requests for both the granting of enhanced protection and international or any other category of assistance. This document surveys the objectives and various methods available for fundraising to effectively attract donations to the Fund.

E. The concrete elaboration and implementation of the fundraising strategy should be developed in full consistency with UNESCO's overall policy framework for Strategic Partnership to be presented to the 190th Session of the Executive Board, and the existing Resource Mobilization Strategic Plan (185 EX INF. 6).

II. Fundraising objective: enable the granting of assistance under the Second Protocol

A. Purpose of this fundraising strategy

The main purpose of this fundraising strategy is to scale-up the volume of resources for activities linked to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict^v.

B. Technical framework for granting assistance under the Second Protocol

(i) Overview

Section III describes the framework establishing and regulating the Fund, and each category and purpose of assistance, in further detail. In general, funds may be granted for the purposes of elaborating national preparatory, emergency, and recovery measures^{vi} for cultural property either under enhanced protection, or for which a request for inclusion on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection was submitted^{vii}.

(ii) Article 29 of the Second Protocol: The Fund and its purposes

Article 29 of the Second Protocol states that the Fund was established to provide financial or other assistance in support of preparatory or other measures to be taken in peacetime^{viii} or other measures to protect cultural property during periods of armed conflict or of immediate recovery after the end of hostilities^{ix}.

(iii) Article 32 of the Second Protocol: Requesting international assistance

Article 32 of the Second Protocol allows a party, or a non-party to this Protocol that accepts and applies its provisions, to request assistance for measures specified under Article 29 of the Second Protocol.

C. Analysis of resource requirements

Activities for which funding is required fall into two broad categories: 1) preparatory measures, i.e. domestic developments; and 2) emergency or recovery measures: protection of cultural property during armed conflict or after the end of hostilities. These measures are implemented directly by the requesting State. The activities for which funding may be requested may vary in scope and substance and will depend on the needs of the requesting State. The volume and types of potential requests are, therefore, unpredictable.

(i) Preparatory measures: Domestic developments during peacetime

Preparatory measures must support Parties' overall domestic sustainable efforts related to cultural property^x. Funds may be granted to prepare inventories, plan emergency measures, prepare the removal of movable cultural property or provide for adequate *in situ* protection of such property, and the designation of competent authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property. Further, these measures may also include the preparation, development or implementation of legal measures to protect the cultural property, and the creation of educational and information programmes that strengthen the appreciation and respect for cultural property.

(ii) Emergency or recovery measures: protection of cultural property during armed conflict or after the end of hostilities

Funds also may be granted in relation to emergency, provisional or other measures to be taken in order to protect cultural property during periods of armed conflict, or immediate recovery after the end of hostilities, by removing movable cultural property from the vicinity of military objectives or by providing *in situ* protection^{xi}.

In the elaboration of the different types of activities, account should be taken not only of the activities that have been funded to date, but also evolving needs that correspond to the objectives of the Fund. For example, in the case of an action to enhance protection, it is quite possible that future requests for the granting of enhanced protection may need assistance from the Fund for the purpose of elaborating relevant national legislation in line with Article 10(b) of the Second Protocol. In addition, requests for emergency assistance, and requests from countries in development, may be forthcoming.

D. Funded activity

The Committee granted financial assistance for the first time during its sixth Meeting in 2011 (Paris Headquarters, 14-15 December 2011) in the amount of 23,500 USD to El Salvador. The project for which funds were granted is actually the third phase of a national programme to disseminate the 1954 Hague Convention and its Second Protocol, and to mark cultural property with the Blue Shield emblem. This is an extraordinary project, and a shining example of how a country recovering from the effects of armed conflict can commit to the future protection of its cultural property.

E. Analysis and engagement of potential donors and partners

The primary target groups are likely to be government donors, the national commissions of the Blue Shield, and civil society organizations.

(i) Parties to the Second Protocol

As mentioned in the introduction, donations by Parties to the Fund are voluntary. Nevertheless, Parties play an essential role in constituting the resources of the Fund and the ability of the Committee to successfully execute its functions. Direct contributions by Parties to the Fund present the least resource-intensive alternative for fundraising, and ensure Parties' continuous commitment to the Fund and the implementation of the Second Protocol.

Following the resolution adopted by the third Meeting of the Parties to the Second Protocol (UNESCO Headquarters, 23-24 November 2009), which encouraged Parties and potential donors to consider contributing to the Fund, a letter requesting Fund contributions was sent to Parties and other Member States on 7 January 2010 by the then Assistant Director-General for Culture. This letter did not request a target

donation, however, and initial contributions from the Netherlands and Estonia had been received prior to 7 January 2010. The Secretariat will be sending a similar communication shortly to UNESCO Member States, as well as their Permanent Delegations and National Commissions, asking for contributions to the Fund.

Parties should also contact potential donors in view of their familiarity with those entities. In particular, the Parties may call on stakeholders with a particular interest in the protection of cultural property, such as professional organizations in the field of culture, or contractors in cultural industries. Pre-selection and engagement of potential private sector donors to the Fund should be undertaken in full conformity with UNESCO's procedures in this area and in close consultation with the Division for Cooperation with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources.

(ii) Private Sector Partnerships

The Updated Extrabudgetary Resource Mobilization Strategic Plan (185 EX/INF.6) emphasizes the move from traditional fundraising efforts toward strategic private sector partnerships. In particular, cultivating private sector partners, and making a business case for these partnerships, are recommendations from a 2010 in-house study on how to improve UNESCO's partnership with the private sector.

III. Strategies to Publicize UNESCO's Role in the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and Raise Funds

In order to develop a successful fundraising strategy, potential donors must be made familiar with UNESCO's actions in the field of the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, and be inspired to engage with UNESCO in this area. The existence of the Fund is currently not publicized. In this regard, the Committee may consider developing a promotion strategy to communicate the benefits of the Fund, as well as the Committee's successful implementation of the Second Protocol, to potential donors. The following strategies may be useful in promoting the Fund.

A. Profiling the Fund within the wider context of UNESCO's response in Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster Situations

UNESCO is traditionally not a humanitarian agency; however, UNESCO's current overall strategy for post-conflict and post-disaster ("PCPD") response includes assistance within its fields of competence both during and immediately after crises. Accordingly, within the scope of the Second Protocol, requests for assistance provided by the Committee for emergency measures may be made during an armed conflict to protect cultural property, and to prevent its deterioration, destruction or looting. Further, assistance for recovery measures may be similarly requested after a conflict as part of a national post-crisis transition strategy. As part of an overall PCPD response, these measures supplement humanitarian aid and bolster efforts in UNESCO's other fields of competence. These measures enhance national measures during the transition from a crisis to stability and development.

A strategy for the protection of cultural heritage in PCPD situations was included in the 36 C/5 (2012-2013), as part of the Major Programme IV, Culture^{xii} as well as part of the intersectoral platform that implemented it.^{xiii} The budget for this platform was created from all five UNESCO Sectors, and is managed by the Bureau of Field Coordination. A comparable strategy was included as a coordinating, intersectoral platform in the 35 C/5 (2010-2011), and it was similarly managed and financed.

Synergies between UNESCO's overall PCPD response, and support available under the Fund for emergency measures, could be profiled on UNESCO's PCPD website and in any other communication channels about UNESCO's PCPD response. Further, the 1954 Hague Convention

and its two Protocols could be included in UNESCO's tool kit for the protection of cultural property in PCPD situations.

- B. Mobilization of resources in a specific geographic location and in response to emerging needs

The largest sources of potential funding for activities linked to emergency or recovery measures for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict may be 1) embedded in budgets for humanitarian assistance, the PCPD response, and reconstruction; and 2) linked to a bilateral programme of assistance for a specific country or region.

In this context, to access such funds it would be necessary to define means of ways not only of mobilising for generic actions supported by the Fund, but for activities in a specific geographic location and in response to emerging needs.

Further, based on the clear typology of proposed actions and interventions approved by the Committee for the use of the Fund, UNESCO may launch periodic and specific appeals for resources in the context of its wider resource mobilization effort for PCPD situations. In such outreach efforts, it should be made clear that contributions would be channeled through the multi-donor (special) account linked to the Fund, on which UNESCO provides consolidated reporting, and that if donors wish only to support a stand-alone activity or project, on which individual reporting would be required, UNESCO and the donor would handle the contribution as a separate funds-in-trust. In such cases, funds would not transit through the special account (310GLO4000) linked to the Fund.

Making UNESCO Field Offices, and UNESCO's in-country UN partners, aware of UNESCO's role in the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict will also be particularly useful in this context.

- C. Establishing clear messages about UNESCO's role in the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict

The Secretariat proposes to use the following specific message in future promotional materials to request donations:

Cultural property embodies the spirit of human creativity we inherited from our ancestors and will pass on to our successors. Unfortunately, it is threatened by armed conflicts that lead to senseless destruction and/or misappropriation. For this reason, the Member States of UNESCO adopted three standard-setting instruments: the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols. The 1954 Hague Convention is the first multilateral treaty to focus exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage during hostilities, and its Second Protocol builds upon the special protection of cultural property provided under the 1954 Hague Convention by including domestic administrative, legal, military, and institutional improvements in the protection mechanism. The Second Protocol provides, among other things, for the granting of enhanced protection to certain categories of cultural property, as well as the granting of financial assistance from the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Although States are mainly responsible for the preservation of their cultural property, some countries cannot undertake this enormous task alone.

As the only United Nations agency tasked with the safeguarding of cultural heritage, UNESCO is uniquely positioned to respond to humanitarian crises by including the protection of cultural property as one of the priorities in countries in the midst of, or recovering from, armed conflict. Investing in UNESCO in this area will therefore fortify our ability to respond to these kinds of crises, while also ensuring the preservation of important cultural sites for future generations.

In addition, contributions to the Fund will enable the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the supervisory body established by the Second Protocol, to disburse funds to countries so that they can elaborate the necessary domestic measures to protect their cultural property. For example, States may choose to prepare inventories of cultural property, prepare for its evacuation in case of armed conflict, or develop legislative measures protecting cultural property.

Voluntary contributions to the Fund will help the international community to safeguard precious national treasures. Indeed, saving the cultural property of one country contributes to the preservation of the world's common cultural heritage. In this way, your donation will contribute to intercultural respect and understanding and peace.

D. Working with existing UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors

The Secretariat should contact current UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors to request their assistance in the promotion of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols.

E. Printed materials

Funds will be sought to produce materials that will promote the mobilization of funds from new sources.

F. Annual contribution by Parties of an amount equaling up to 1 per cent of their contribution to the regular budget of UNESCO

The Committee could consider encouraging Parties to provide voluntary contributions of an amount up to 1 per cent of their assessed contributions to the regular budget of UNESCO to the Fund on an annual basis. This contribution level is currently used for the International Fund for Cultural Diversity established under the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Article 18 of the Operational Guidelines for the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions^{xiv}). Further, assessed contributions shall not exceed 1 per cent of States' overall contributions to the regular budget of UNESCO are currently made by Parties to the World Heritage Fund (World Heritage Convention, Article 16.1^{xv}) and the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund (Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Article 26^{xvi})).

G. Encouragement of national fundraising initiatives through collaboration with National Commissions to UNESCO

National Commissions to UNESCO also play a crucial role in the development of local initiatives to support awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives. They may also agree to assist in national fundraising efforts.

The Committee may wish to adopt the following decision:

DRAFT DECISION 7.COM 4

The Committee,

1. Recalling Article 29 of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,
2. Recalling the guidelines concerning the use of the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,

3. Recalling Decision 6.COM 7 of the sixth Meeting of the Committee, “[R]equest[ing] the Secretariat to prepare for its seventh Meeting in 2012 a comprehensive fundraising strategy to increase the resources of the Fund”,
4. Having considered document CLT-12/7.COM/CONF.201/4, Fundraising Strategy for the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,
5. Thanking the Secretariat for its work,
6. Requests the Secretariat to start implementing the resource mobilization strategy to increase the resources of the Fund;
7. Requests the Secretariat to report to the 8th Meeting of the Committee on the status of the implementation of the resource mobilization strategy.

ⁱ Article 29 of the Second Protocol, The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict:

1. A Fund is hereby established for the following purposes:

- a. to provide financial or other assistance in support of preparatory or other measures to be taken in peacetime in accordance with, *inter alia*, Article 5, Article 10 sub-paragraph (b) and Article 30; and
- b. to provide financial or other assistance in relation to emergency, provisional or other measures to be taken in order to protect cultural property during periods of armed conflict or of immediate recovery after the end of hostilities in accordance with, *inter alia*, Article 8 sub-paragraph (a).

2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the financial regulations of UNESCO.

3. Disbursements from the Fund shall be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall decide in accordance with the guidelines as defined in Article 23 sub-paragraph 3(c). The Committee may accept contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project, provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project.

4. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:

- (a) voluntary contributions made by the Parties;
- (b) contributions, gifts or bequests made by:
 - (i) other States;
 - (ii) UNESCO or other organizations of the United Nations system;
 - (iii) other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations; and
 - (iv) public or private bodies or individuals;
- (c) any interest accruing on the Fund;
- (d) funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Fund; and
- (e) all other resources authorized by the guidelines applicable to the Fund.

ⁱⁱ Article 23(3)(c) of the Second Protocol, Meeting of the Parties:

1. The Meeting of the Parties shall be convened at the same time as the General Conference of UNESCO, and in co-ordination with the Meeting of the High Contracting Parties, if such a meeting has been called by the Director-General.

2. The Meeting of the Parties shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.

3. The Meeting of the Parties shall have the following functions:

- (a) to elect the Members of the Committee, in accordance with Article 24 paragraph 1;
 - (b) to endorse the Guidelines developed by the Committee in accordance with Article 27 sub-paragraph 1(a);
 - (c) to provide guidelines for, and to supervise the use of the Fund by the Committee;**
 - (d) to consider the report submitted by the Committee in accordance with Article 27 sub-paragraph 1(d);
 - (e) to discuss any problem related to the application of this Protocol, and to make recommendations, as appropriate.
4. At the request of at least one-fifth of the Parties, the Director-General shall convene an Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties.

ⁱⁱⁱ Article 32 of the Second Protocol, International Assistance:

1. A Party may request from the Committee international assistance for cultural property under enhanced protection as well as assistance with respect to the preparation, development or implementation of the laws, administrative provisions and measures referred to in Article 10.

2. A party to the conflict, which is not a Party to this Protocol but which accepts and applies provisions in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, may request appropriate international assistance from the Committee.

3. The Committee shall adopt rules for the submission of requests for international assistance and shall define the forms the international assistance may take.

4. Parties are encouraged to give technical assistance of all kinds, through the Committee, to those Parties or parties to the conflict who request it.

^{iv} Paragraph 3 of the guidelines concerning the use of the Fund:

Resources of the Fund may be used for the purposes mentioned in the above paragraph for the protection of cultural property. Resources of the Fund coming from contributions earmarked for a certain programme or project will be used for such a programme or project, provided that the Committee has decided on its implementation.

^v The balance of the Fund as of 1 June 2012 was US\$265,821.91. It should be noted, however, that the financial assistance granted by the sixth Meeting of the Committee to El Salvador in the amount of US\$23,500 has not yet been deducted from the Fund.

^{vi} Paragraph 116 of the Guidelines:

International assistance provided by the Committee may, in accordance with the available means, be granted for the following purposes:

- a. preparatory measures;
- b. emergency measures; and,

-
- c. recovery measures.

^{vii} **Paragraph 111 of the Guidelines:**

International assistance provided by the Committee may be requested for:

- cultural property under enhanced protection;
- cultural property submitted for inclusion in the List provided that the Committee has concluded that the criteria of Article 10(b) cannot be fulfilled; and,
- cultural property in support of measures referred to in Article 29(1).

^{viii} **Article 5 of the Second Protocol, Safeguarding of cultural property:**

Preparatory measures taken in time of peace for the safeguarding of cultural property against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict pursuant to Article 3 of the Convention shall include, as appropriate, the preparation of inventories, the planning of emergency measures for protection against fire or structural collapse, the preparation for the removal of movable cultural property or the provision for adequate in situ protection of such property, and the designation of competent authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property.

See also, **Article 10(b) of the Second Protocol:**

Cultural property may be placed under enhanced protection provided that it meets the following three conditions:

...

- b. it is protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognising its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection;

...

See also, **Article 30 of the Second Protocol, Dissemination:**

1. The Parties shall endeavour by appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect for cultural property by their entire population.
2. The Parties shall disseminate this Protocol as widely as possible, both in time of peace and in time of armed conflict.
3. Any military or civilian authorities who, in time of armed conflict, assume responsibilities with respect to the application of this Protocol, shall be fully acquainted with the text thereof. To this end the Parties shall, as appropriate:

(a) incorporate guidelines and instructions on the protection of cultural property in their military regulations;

(b) develop and implement, in cooperation with UNESCO and relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, peacetime training and educational programmes;

(c) communicate to one another, through the Director-General, information on the laws, administrative provisions and measures taken under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b);

(d) communicate to one another, as soon as possible, through the Director-General, the laws and administrative provisions which they may adopt to ensure the application of this Protocol.

^{ix} **Article 8(a) of the Second Protocol, Precautions against the effects of hostilities:**

The Parties to the conflict shall, to the maximum extent feasible:

- a. remove movable cultural property from the vicinity of military objectives or provide for adequate in situ protection;

...

See also, Chapter VI (International Assistance) of the Guidelines.

^x Paragraph 117 of the Guidelines, Preparatory measures are in principle taken in times of peace:

- a. to support Parties' overall domestic sustainable efforts related to cultural property;
- b. to contribute to the preparation and development of administrative or institutional measures, provisions and structures for the safeguarding of cultural property; and,
- c. to contribute to the preparation, development or implementation of the laws, administrative provisions and measures recognizing the exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection of cultural property to be nominated for enhanced protection. Examples of possible measures are listed in Table 2 of Annex III.

^{xi} Article 8 of the Second Protocol, Precautions against the effects of hostilities:

The Parties to the conflict shall, to the maximum extent feasible:

- a. remove movable cultural property from the vicinity of military objectives or provide for adequate in situ protection;

...

See also, **Paragraph 118 of the Guidelines:**

Emergency measures are, in principle, taken during an armed conflict. Their essential purpose is to ensure the adequate protection of the cultural property concerned and to prevent its deterioration, destruction or looting. Examples of possible measures are listed in Table 2 of Annex III.

^{xii} Page 159, item 04023, Major Programme IV, Culture, 36 C/5 Approved Budget and Programme, 2012-2013.

^{xiii} Page 241, item 07045, Intersectoral Platform on UNESCO's support to countries in post-conflict and post-disaster (PCPD) situations, 36 C/5 Approved Budget and Programme, 2012-2013.

^{xiv} 3. Use of the Fund's resources must be consistent with the spirit and provisions of the Convention. Pursuant to Articles 18.3(a) and 18.7, Parties shall endeavour to provide voluntary contributions on an annual basis. The Committee encourages Parties to provide contributions on an annual basis, the amount **being at least equal to 1% of their contribution to UNESCO budget**. The resources of the Fund will be used in favour of developing and least-developed countries. Public development aid which is not tied may be used to finance the activities of the Fund for projects and programmes decided by the Committee in accordance with the provisions governing UNESCO Special Accounts (emphasis added).

^{xv} 1. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay regularly, every two years, to the World Heritage Fund, contributions, the amount of which, in the form of a uniform percentage applicable to all States, shall be determined by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, meeting during the sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This decision of the General Assembly requires the majority of the States Parties present and voting, which have not made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. **In no case shall the compulsory contribution of States Parties to the Convention exceed 1 per cent of the contribution to the regular budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (emphasis added).

^{xvi} **Article 26 – Contributions of States Parties to the Fund**

1. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay into the Fund, at least every two years, a contribution, the amount of which, in the form of a uniform percentage applicable to all States, shall be determined by the General Assembly. This decision of the General Assembly shall be taken by a majority of the States Parties present and voting which have not made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. **In no case shall the contribution of the State Party exceed 1 per cent of its contribution to the regular budget of UNESCO** (emphasis added).