



General Conference
33rd session, Paris 2005

33 C

33 C/82
18 October 2005
Original: English/French

DRAFT REPORT OF COMMISSION II

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Debate 1

Item 3.2 Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

Debate 2

Item 3.1 Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

Debate 3

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5)

- Recommendations of the Executive Board contained in document 33 C/6 and 33 C/6 Add.
- Resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5 Rev. Add.
- Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not retained for adoption *in extenso*
- Draft resolutions withdrawn or not retained
- Total budgetary provision for Major Programme I

Debate 4

Item 8.1 Draft International Convention against Doping in Sport

Item 5.3 Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

Item 5.24 Proposed Establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Item 5.8 Cooperation between UNESCO and OECD in drafting guidelines on "Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education"

Item 5.23 Preliminary report on the desirability and scope of an international charter on traditional sports and games

Debate 5

Communiqué of the Ministerial Round Table on EFA

Item 5.18 Education for All: assessment and future prospects

Item 5.36 Sickle-cell anaemia, a public health priority

General debate on Item 3.2 Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

General debate on Item 3.1 Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to 29 C/Resolution 87 (paras. 1.21 and 1.22) the Executive Board, at its 171st session, recommended to the General Conference the nomination of Ms Gun-Britt Andersson (Sweden) for the office of Chairperson of Commission II. At the second plenary meeting, on 3 October 2005, Ms Gun-Britt Andersson was elected Chairperson of Commission II.
2. At its first meeting on 4 October 2005, the Commission approved the proposals submitted by the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur. The following were elected by acclamation:

Vice-Chairpersons:	Venezuela (Mr Armando Rojas)
	Palau (Mr Mario Katosang)
	Jordan (Mr Tayseer Alno'Aimi)
	Latvia (Mr Rolands Ozols)
Rapporteur:	Burkina Faso (Mr D. Bernard Yonli)
3. The Commission then adopted the timetable of work submitted in document 33 C/COM.II/1 Prov. Rev.
4. The Commission devoted eight meetings, between 4 October 2005 and 10 October 2005, to the examination of the items on its agenda. At its ninth meeting on 15 October 2005, the Commission examined item 5.36, which the General Conference at its fourteenth plenary meeting on 11 October 2005 entrusted to it for examination.
5. The Commission adopted its report at its ninth meeting on 15 October 2005.

Debate 1

Item 3.2 – Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

6. The Commission examined item 3.2: Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013 (34 C/4) at its first meeting held on 4 October 2005.
7. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM. I, II, III, IV, V/DR.1 submitted by Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling the adoption at its 32nd session of a resolution (32 C/Resolution 48) specifically addressed to the “Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States: further implementation and review of the Barbados Programme of Action (Barbados+10)”, with its operative paragraphs addressed to Member States and Associate Members, non-governmental organizations in official relations with UNESCO, and the Director-General,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting the endorsement in July 2005 of the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy by the United Nations General Assembly,¹

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

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

¹ A/59/L.63 presented by Jamaica, adopted by the General Assembly on 14 July 2005.

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

8. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM. I, II, III, IV, V/DR.2 submitted by Andorra, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. Recalling the discussions at the 32nd session of the General Conference, as well as at the subsequent sessions of the Executive Board, on the Organization's priorities,
2. Recalling 171 EX/Decision 30 concerning the preparation of the provisional agenda of the 33rd session of the General Conference,
3. Having examined document 33 C/6,
4. Emphasizing the need for UNESCO, as a specialized agency of the United Nations system, to effectively pursue its purposes and functions as laid down in its Constitution, and to contribute effectively to the objectives of the wider multilateral system, to inter-agency activities, and to the development needs of Member States within its domains,
5. Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome of the United Nations General Assembly and the Millennium Declaration,

6. Considering that the Summit Outcome Document of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and reflection undertaken in connection with the 60th anniversary of UNESCO, present an opportunity for the Director-General to set out a vision for UNESCO and how it could be managed as a modern, forward-looking United Nations organization together with the requisite framework,
7. Also considering UNESCO's mandate and its comparative advantage within the system of international organizations in its areas of competence,
8. Further considering that UNESCO's mission, rooted in its Constitution, should be defined in the light of the evolving dynamics of global development,
9. Further considering it essential that the General Conference issue clear guidance to the Secretariat and the Executive Board for the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy,
10. Further considering it important that UNESCO's programmes have clear results and contribute to genuine change in the world,
11. Cognizant of the good quality of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 and the important contribution it already made to strengthen the Organization, in particular thanks to its strategic character and its clear focus,

PART I

12. Invites the Director-General to ensure due consideration in the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4) of the following principles and guidelines, which build on results-based programming, budgeting, management and monitoring (RBB and RBM) methodologies used within the United Nations system:
 - (a) to define UNESCO's **vision** in a single mission statement, describing in contemporary terms the Organization's purpose and objectives, replacing the "unifying theme";
 - (b) to define a limited number of **overarching objectives**, covering the full breadth of UNESCO's mandate, further concretizing the mission statement, replacing the "strategic thrusts";
 - (c) to further define and operationalize the overarching objectives into a limited set of **strategic programme objectives**, one or two for each of the four programmes, which in turn form the basis for a limited number of **biennial sectoral priorities** with measurable goals, expected results and clear benchmarks in future C/5 documents;
 - (d) to set measurable expected outcomes for the overarching objectives and the strategic programme priorities;
 - (e) to draw on the full implementation of RBM, with strict orientation on results and impact;
 - (f) to include in document 34 C/5 a road map, including a timetable, towards full implementation of RBM;

- (g) to structure the Medium-Term Strategy in such a way that it allows, in consecutive C/5 documents, for the development of a larger number of intersectoral programmes;
 - (h) to ensure that due attention is paid to the improvement of the visibility of the Organization;
 - (i) to define the complementary roles of Headquarters and the field, so as to ensure measurable impact of UNESCO's activities at the country level, particularly in LDCs;
 - (j) to define the contribution of category II centres to strategic programme objectives;
 - (k) to focus UNESCO's general role on those areas where the Organization has a core mandate and comparative advantage within the United Nations system, making sure that proposed actions of UNESCO and those of other international organizations are within their respective core mandates and not overlapping with one another;
 - (l) to make the Medium-Term Strategy a reader-friendly reference document for UNESCO's Member States and Secretariat, preferably limited to 30 pages, and with comprehensive summaries, as appropriate;
13. Further invites the Director-General to take into account the guidance offered by the 33rd session of the General Conference in the preparation of the Medium-Term Strategy;
14. Encourages the Director-General to make the appropriate organizational changes for the full delivery of the Medium-Term Strategy, including the introduction of structures facilitating greater intersectorality;

PART II

15. Requests the Director-General in the consultative process of Member States and National Commissions, which is an integral part of the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy:
- (a) to reflect the contents of this resolution in the questionnaire to be sent to Member States and National Commissions, as well as in the regional consultations of these Commissions;
 - (b) to create conditions for a high response rate to the questionnaire, among others by considerably reducing the number of questions in the questionnaire;
 - (c) to present to the Executive Board, besides the programmatic analysis of the responses of Member States and National Commissions to the questionnaire, a quantitative analysis of these responses, in order for the Board to assess the extent of support for specific programmes and initiatives;
16. Requests the Director-General to ensure that views shared by a majority of Member States are all taken into account in the process of the preparation of the Medium-Term Strategy;

17. Further requests the Director-General to present progress reports to the 174th and 175th sessions of the Executive Board;
18. Urges the Director-General in preparing the Medium-Term Strategy to take due account of the recommendations and guidance offered by the internal and external auditor and the Joint Inspection Unit, as well as “when appropriate” guidance emanating from other internal or external evaluations or strategic reviews;

PART III

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

ANNEX

Vision = Mission Statement (long-term 2015)				
Overarching Objectives (long-term 2015)				
Strategic Programme Objectives (mid-term 2011)				
	Education Programme	Sciences Programme	Culture Programme	Communication Programme
ED Sector	Biennial (Cross-) Sectoral Priorities (short-term 2008-2009)			
SC Sector	Biennial (Cross-) Sectoral Priorities (short-term 2008-2009)			
SHS Sector	Biennial (Cross-) Sectoral Priorities (short-term 2008-2009)			
CLT Sector	Biennial (Cross-) Sectoral Priorities (short-term 2008-2009)			
C&I Sector	Biennial (Cross-) Sectoral Priorities (short-term 2008-2009)			

Debate 2

Item 3.1 – Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

9. The Commission examined item 3.1: Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 at its first and second meetings on 4 October 2005.

10. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM. II, III, IV, V/DR.1 submitted by Australia and Indonesia.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. Thanking the Director-General for his efforts to ensure UNESCO plays its role in combating fanaticism, extremism, and terrorism, within all the realms of its mandate and in accordance with the United Nations Secretary-General's call for action in this domain,
2. Recalling General Conference resolutions 31 C/Resolution 39, 32 C/Resolution 30 and 32 C/Resolution 47,
3. Recalling 172 EX/Decision 53 of the Executive Board which, seeking to enhance UNESCO's contribution to international action against terrorism through education, the sciences, culture, communication, and information, has:
 - recognized the link between activities in support of a dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, and efforts to discourage and dissuade extremism and fanaticism;
 - underlined the importance of implementing concrete and sustained action in the various domains of UNESCO aimed at fostering a dialogue among peoples and countering extremism and fanaticism;
 - requested the Director-General to include concrete activities in the work plans for the Programme and Budget for 2006-2007, once approved by the General Conference, and to report to the Executive Board at its 174th session,
4. Acknowledging the range of valuable initiatives and meetings held under the auspices of the "Dialogue among Civilizations", and building on the results of the International Congress "Education for Shared Values for Intercultural and Interfaith Understanding" initiated by the National Commissions for UNESCO of the Asia and the Pacific region, held in Adelaide from 28 November to 3 December 2004, and the "Call to Action" agreed at the Congress founded upon the ideals of the Delors Report pillar "Learning to Live Together" and the Dialogue among Civilizations, and in the context of the mandate of UNESCO,
5. Requests the Director-General to prepare for the draft document 34 C/5 an intersectoral programme, involving all sectors, to continue and strengthen initiatives in the development of curriculum frameworks and materials for education for shared values for intercultural and interfaith understanding.

11. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 33 C/COM.II/DR.1 submitted by Canada, as amended by the Commission.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Reaffirming the strategic importance of adult education,

Noting that CONFINTEA VI (2009) offers a unique opportunity to undertake a mid-term review of the United Nations Literacy Decade (2004-2013) and that it provides the opportunity to promote and reaffirm support for the Education for All goals related to the literacy and life skills of young adults and adults (Dakar goals 3 and 4),

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

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

Debate 3

Item 4.2 – Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5)

12. At its second, third, fourth and fifth meetings, the Commission examined item 4.2 – Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007, Major Programme I – Education.

Recommendations of the Executive Board contained in document 33 C/6 and 33 C/6 Add.

13. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the recommendations of the Executive Board contained in the relevant paragraphs of document 33 C/6 and in document 33 C/6 Add. and invites the Director-General to take them into account in the preparation of document 33 C/5 Approved.

Resolutions proposed in document 33 C/5

14. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01110 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning Subprogramme I.1.1: Enhancing international coordination and monitoring for EFA.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
 - (i) ensure an effective discharge of UNESCO's role of international coordination and monitoring of Education for All, including the publication of the annual *EFA Global Monitoring Report*;

- (ii) perform the Organization's advocacy role in order to maintain political momentum and commitment, as well as stimulate donor mobilization and harmonization;
 - (iii) organize EFA forums and consultations with educationalists, civil society organizations and the private sector;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,848,300 for programme costs, and \$65,300 for indirect costs at Headquarters.

15. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01120 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning Subprogramme I.1.2: Policy, planning and evaluation for achieving EFA.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Authorizes the Director-General:

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

16. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01210 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning Subprogramme I.2.1: Universal basic education, as amended by the following draft resolution: 33 C/DR.51 submitted by Costa Rica for paragraph (a)(vi) as amended by the Commission.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) promote the right to education through supporting the efforts of Member States to ensure equality of opportunities for all in basic education;

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

17. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the proposed resolution in paragraph 01220 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning Subprogramme I.2.2: Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD) as amended by the following draft resolution: 33 C/DR.15 submitted by Egypt for paragraph (a)(iii).

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Authorizes the Director-General:

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

- (iii) support the use of non-formal education in the acquisition and development of literacy, sustainable livelihoods, microcredit and life skills with particular focus on out-of-school children and adolescents, persons with special needs, marginalized youth and adults, particularly girls and women, living in rural areas;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$6,166,900 for programme costs, and \$105,900 for indirect costs at Headquarters.

18. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01230 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning Subprogramme I.2.3: Teacher education as amended by the following draft resolution: 33 C/DR.38 (submitted by Madagascar) for paragraph (a)(i).

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Authorizes the Director-General:

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

19. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01310 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning Subprogramme I.3.1: Quality education for learning to live together as amended by paragraph 44 in document 33 C/6 and following draft resolutions: 33 C/DR.16 (submitted by Egypt) for paragraph (a)(i); 33 C/DR.33 (submitted by Hungary) for paragraph (a)(i).

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
 - (i) support Member States to promote rights-based quality education systems that are based on a holistic view of quality that includes contributions to building peace,

fostering respect for human rights and human values, the full development of the human personality, including aspects of physical education and health, and arts education, and facilitating the acquisition of the full range of life skills with due respect for the diversity of cultures, customs and traditions;

- (ii) meet UNESCO's statutory obligations in quality education, including the new responsibilities of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development and support to the World Programme on Human Rights Education, as well as follow-up to the International Convention against Doping in Sport; and
 - (iii) provide Member States with good examples of quality education in practice and support to assess learning outcomes;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$5,214,400 for programme costs, and \$89,600 for indirect costs at Headquarters.

20. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01320 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning Subprogramme I.3.2: HIV/AIDS and education.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Authorizes the Director-General:

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

21. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01410 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning Subprogramme I.4.1: Secondary and technical/vocational education as amended by paragraph 41 in document 33 C/6.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Authorizes the Director-General:

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

22. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01420 Rev. of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning Subprogramme I.4.2: Higher education for the knowledge society.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Authorizes the Director-General:

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

- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,769,100 for programme costs, and \$30,400 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

23. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01510 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE).

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

1. Requests the IBE Council, in accordance with the Bureau's Statutes and the present resolution, when approving the Bureau's budget for 2006 and 2007:
 - (a) to ensure that IBE's activities are in consonance with UNESCO's strategic objectives and priorities of the education programme, in particular basic education for all, HIV/AIDS and education, the promotion of quality education, and the expansion and renewal of general secondary education;
 - (b) to consolidate and strengthen the three IBE basic programmes, namely:
 - (i) capacity-building for curriculum development in Member States, with particular emphasis on conflict or post-conflict situations, poverty alleviation and intercultural dialogue;
 - (ii) management of an observatory of trends in the field of school curriculum and development of resource banks granting access to up-to-date information, together with examples of good educational practices and innovations to monitor Education for All;
 - (iii) promotion and renewal of the international dialogue on educational policies and enhancement of the skills of those involved in policy dialogue in the field of education, particularly in Africa;
 - (c) to continue the dissemination of quality and up-to-date information and analyses through its publications and website;
 - (d) to continue cross-cutting and programme support activities, namely:
 - (i) cooperation and technical assistance, at the request of Member States, to strengthen activities supporting curriculum development processes;
 - (ii) management of an international clearing house in the domain of curricula addressing HIV/AIDS and education;

- (iii) curriculum development and poverty alleviation, especially in sub-Saharan Africa;
 - (e) to continue to mobilize the human and financial resources necessary for IBE to accomplish its mission;
2. Authorizes the Director-General to support the activities of IBE by providing a financial allocation under Major Programme I of \$4,591,000;
 3. Expresses its gratitude to the Swiss authorities, Member States and other agencies and institutions which have made intellectual and financial contributions to IBE activities during previous biennia, and invites them to continue their support;
 4. Invites Member States, international organizations and other agencies:
 - (a) to take full advantage of the expertise of IBE to support Member States in developing and strengthening their capacity for managing curriculum development and change;
 - (b) to contribute financially and by other appropriate means to the effective implementation of IBE activities in the service of Member States, in line with its mission, with the priorities of Major Programme I and with UNESCO's strategic objectives for 2002-2007.
24. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01520 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP).

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

1. Requests the IIEP Governing Board, in accordance with the Institute's Statutes and the present resolution, when approving the Institute's budget for 2006-2007:
 - (a) to ensure that the objectives and activities of IIEP are in consonance with the strategic objectives and priorities of the education programme;
 - (b) to reinforce Member States' capacity-building in strategic planning, policy analysis, administration and management of education systems, with a view to assisting them in achieving the international commitments in favour of Education for All;
 - (c) to strengthen national, subregional and interregional training programmes in educational planning, management, evaluation and monitoring, in cooperation with the other UNESCO education institutes, as well as the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, and the UNESCO field office network;

(d) to carry out research and studies aimed at the upgrading of knowledge in educational policy planning and administration, and at the production, sharing and transfer of such knowledge and the exchange of experiences and information among Member States;

(e) to execute operational projects in its field of competence;

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

25. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01530 of document 33 C/5 Rev. Add. concerning the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) as amended by the following draft resolution: 33 C/DR.8 submitted by France for subparagraph (e).

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the report of the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) for the 2004-2005 biennium,

Recognizing lifelong learning as a guiding and organizing principle for educational policy and reform in developing and industrialized countries,

Reaffirming the strategic importance of literacy and adult learning in achieving the EFA, CONFINTEA and Millennium Development Goals, as well as the objectives of the United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD), the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UN DESD) and UNESCO's Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE),

1. Invites the Governing Board of UIE:
 - (a) to ensure that the objectives and activities of UIE are in consonance with UNESCO's strategic objectives and priorities for the education programme and in line with the Organization's reform and decentralization policy;
 - (b) to ensure the Institute's contribution to Major Programme I by developing further its function as UNESCO's international resource and service centre for literacy, non-formal education, adult and lifelong learning;

- (c) to give priority to LIFE and design and implement innovative activities to support it;
 - (d) to create conditions and sustainable institutional framework that enable UIE to deliver its services to Member States by promoting capacity-building, conducting focused action and policy-driven research, supporting policy dialogue and advocacy, enhancing interagency cooperation and improving the outreach of its specific networks and relations to actors and institutions worldwide;
 - (e) to develop further UIE's strategic approach to contribute through its activities to the aims of three interrelated international commitments, namely the CONFINTEA V Declaration and Agenda for the Future, the EFA Dakar Framework of Action, and the United Nations Literacy Decade, specifically by:
 - enhancing national capacities in designing and implementing innovative and effective provision of literacy and adult learning opportunities, especially for disadvantaged and excluded groups;
 - promoting research in specific areas of adult and lifelong learning with a focus on innovative and empowering approaches for disadvantaged populations and groups with special needs;
 - collecting and disseminating information on ongoing trends and innovation regarding educational policy, concepts and practices in literacy, non-formal (NFE), adult and lifelong learning in all world regions;
 - launching case studies on the recognition of experience, an integral part of education for all, on the basis of questionnaires sent to the Member States so that they may express their interests and needs; establishing a network of experts and practitioners; and organizing exchanges between representatives of developing countries and developed countries on the most innovative practices with a view to their mutual enrichment;
 - reviewing, analysing and disseminating policies, mechanisms and practices of recognition, validation and accreditation of prior and informal learning;
2. Authorizes the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of \$1,900,000 under Major Programme I, of which up to \$900,000 for UIE restructuring and UIE staff indemnities;
 3. Expresses its gratitude to the German Government, which has given in the past and expressed its intention of providing in the 2006-2007 biennium a substantial financial contribution and provides its premises free of charge, and to the Member States, bilateral and multilateral agencies and foundations that have supported the UIE programme in a phase of transition with voluntary contributions, and invites them to continue their support in 2006-2007 and future years;
 4. Appeals to Member States to grant or renew their support in order to enable UIE to meet the priorities set in LIFE, the expectations expressed in the CONFINTEA V recommendations and to implement activities relating to attaining EFA goals as stipulated in the Dakar Framework for Action, the implementation of UNLD (2003-2012), as outlined in the Institute's strategic medium-term plan (2002-2007).

26. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01540 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE).

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

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

27. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01550 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA).

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

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

28. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01560 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. concerning the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC).

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

1. Invites the Governing Board of IESALC to give priority to the following objectives in the Institute's programme:
 - (a) to ensure that the objectives and activities of IESALC are in consonance with UNESCO's strategic objectives and priorities for the education programme;
 - (b) to contribute to the renewal of higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean through regional follow-up to the World Conference on Higher Education and through assistance to Member States in formulating higher education policies;
 - (c) to develop and reinforce inter-university cooperation, including the establishment of specialized cooperation networks focusing on research, planning, management and evaluation in the field of higher education;
 - (d) to act as a clearing house and reference centre supporting Member States and institutions in the improvement of higher education;
 2. Invites the Governing Board to ensure a harmonization of the orientations and activities of IESALC with the relevant objectives and strategies of the education programme;
 3. Authorizes the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of \$2,200,000 under Major Programme I;
 4. Expresses its gratitude to the Venezuelan Government, which provides the premises of IESALC free of charge;
 5. Appeals to Member States, international organizations, donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to grant or renew their support to enable IESALC to implement the programme activities envisaged for the 2006-2007 biennium.
29. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 01600 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. Projects relating to cross-cutting themes.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action to execute to completion the projects related to the two cross-cutting themes "Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty", and "The contribution of information and communication technologies to the

development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society”;

- (b) to evaluate and monitor the implementation, as well as assess the impact of the various projects;
- (c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance the coherence and learning process in the execution of approved projects;
- (d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,050,000 for programme costs.

Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not retained for adoption *in extenso*

30. The Commission informs the General Conference that the draft resolutions listed below were not retained for inclusion *in extenso* in the records of the General Conference.

- Having examined 33 C/DR.1 submitted by Cuba concerning paragraph 01220 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. which seeks to include a new subparagraph on holding an international seminar on literacy and post-literacy policies and programmes under the auspices of UNESCO and requesting an allocation of \$70,000 from the regular programme budget, the Commission recommends that the General Conference invite the Director-General to take this request into account in formulating the work plans, to ensure that UNESCO provide the necessary technical support for the seminar and to provide funding up to \$50,000 through its regular programme.
- Having examined 33 C/DR.9 submitted by Slovakia concerning paragraph 01310 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. which seeks to increase support to contributing to the improvement of quality education for minorities and all disadvantaged children with special attention to the Roma population in the Central, East and South-East European region, but also the other Member States where the Roma population form an important ethnic minority in the particular state and requests an allocation of \$50,000 from the regular programme budget, the Commission recommends that the General Conference invite the Director-General to examine the possibility of taking into account the request in implementing the work plans and through a search for extrabudgetary funding specifically devoted to this area.
- Having examined 33 C/DR.35 submitted by Luxembourg, which proposes amendments in paragraph 01310 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. by adding three new subparagraphs and incorporating new words in one of the existing paragraphs related to the Associated Schools Project Network with a budgetary allocation of \$100,000 from the regular programme budget, the Commission recommends that the General Conference invite the Director-General to take into account the establishment of a subportal for the Associated Schools Project Network in formulating the work plans and to seek additional funds from extrabudgetary sources for specific projects to be undertaken by the Network.
- Having examined 33 C/DR.55 submitted by Kenya concerning paragraph 01310 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. proposing the insertion of a new subparagraph on supporting Member States in Eastern and Southern Africa through an EFA forum to mobilize political support and commitment for the implementation of the Decade of

Education for Sustainable Development (DESD), and requesting a budget allocation of \$85,000, the Commission recommends that the General Conference invite the Director-General to ensure that the proposal is reflected in the work plans of the field offices in the aforementioned subregions.

- Having examined 33 C/DR.76 submitted by Sudan concerning paragraph 01320 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. proposing a sub-Saharan Consultation Forum on Availability and Quality Education for all for Living Together, and requesting \$60,000, the Commission recommends that the General Conference invite the Director-General to address the concerns expressed in the process of developing a comprehensive programme to assist the country to rebuild its education system to be funded by extrabudgetary resources and that the proposal be taken into account when the above-mentioned programme is fully formulated.
- Having examined 33 C/DR.32 submitted by Greece concerning paragraph 01410 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. which seeks to insert the following words “as well as through special projects such as SEMEP” in one of the sub-paragraphs of the proposed resolution and requests an allocation of \$100,000 (\$50,000 from regular programme and \$50,000 from extrabudgetary resources), the Commission recommends that the General Conference invite the Director-General to ensure that the regular programme funds foreseen for this project be included in the work plans and to facilitate the voluntary contribution pledged by Greece for this project.
- Having examined 33 C/DR.18 submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning paragraph 01420 of document 33 C/5 Rev.Add. proposing the insertion of the word “regional” in paragraph (a)(ii) and requesting \$80,000 from Subprogramme I.4.2, MLA 3 and Subprogramme V.2.2, the Commission recommends that the General Conference invite the Director-General to make the appropriate amendment to the text under the Strategic Objectives and to take into account the objectives of the proposal in implementing the work plans.
- Having examined 33 C/DR.62 (submitted by Nigeria) which proposes enhancing the regular budgets of the International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) and the Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) by \$200,000 and \$300,000 respectively, the Commission recommends that the General Conference invite the Director-General to ensure that both IICBA and IITE strengthen their efforts to raise extrabudgetary funds.

Draft resolutions withdrawn or not retained

31. The Commission informs the General Conference that the draft resolutions listed below were withdrawn by their authors or not retained:

33 C/DR 2 (submitted by Cuba);

33 C/DR.7 (submitted by France);

33 C/DR 26 (submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran);

33 C/DR.28 (submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe);

33 C/DR 34 (submitted by Austria);

33 C/DR 69 (submitted by Italy).

Total budgetary provision for Major Programme I

32. The commission recommends to the General Conference that it approve the budget provision of **\$107,802,100** for the Major Programme I, corresponding to **\$55,625,300** for total programme activities and **\$52,176,800** for staff costs as indicated in the Draft Appropriation Resolution of 33 C/5 Rev., it being understood that this total amount is subject to adjustments in the light of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and of the five Programme Commissions and the decisions taken by the General Conference concerning the budget ceiling.

Debate 4

33. At its fifth and sixth meetings on 6 October 2005, the Commission examined the following five items: item 8.1: Draft international convention against doping in sport; item 5.3: Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories; item 5.24: Proposed establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO, in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso); item 5.8: Cooperation between UNESCO and OECD in drafting guidelines on "Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education"; and item 5.23: Preliminary report on the desirability and scope of an international charter on traditional games and sports.

Item 8.1 – Draft international convention against doping in sport

34. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the Final Draft International Convention against Doping in Sport contained therein, as amended by the Commission.*

Final Draft International Convention against Doping in Sport

Preamble

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, hereinafter referred to as UNESCO, meeting in [...] from [...] to [...] at its [...] session,

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

Referring to the existing international instruments relating to human rights,

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

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

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

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

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

* Statement made by the delegate of Japan in regard to the Convention is annexed to this document.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adopts this Convention on this [...] day of 200x.

Part I: Scope

Article 1 – Purpose of the Convention

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

Article 2 – Definitions

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

For the purposes of this Convention:

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

2. “Anti-doping organization” means an entity that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other major event organizations that conduct testing at their events, the World Anti-Doping Agency, international federations, and national anti-doping organizations.
3. “Anti-doping rule violation” in sport means one or more of the following:
 - (a) the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete’s bodily specimen;
 - (b) use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method;
 - (c) refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules or otherwise evading sample collection;
 - (d) violation of applicable requirements regarding athlete availability for out-of-competition testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules;
 - (e) tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of doping control;
 - (f) possession of prohibited substances and methods;
 - (g) trafficking in any prohibited substance or prohibited method;
 - (h) administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method to any athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any attempted violation.
4. “Athlete” means, for the purposes of doping control, any person who participates in sport at the international or national level as defined by each national anti-doping organization and accepted by States Parties and any additional person who participates in a sport or event at a lower level accepted by States Parties. For the purposes of education and training programmes, “athlete” means any person who participates in sport under the authority of a sport organization.
5. “Athlete support personnel” means any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel working with or treating athletes participating in or preparing for sports competition.
6. “Code” means the World Anti-Doping Code adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency on 5 March 2003 at Copenhagen which is attached as Appendix 1 to this Convention.
7. “Competition” means a single race, match, game or singular athletic contest.
8. “Doping control” means the process including test distribution planning, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.
9. “Doping in sport” means the occurrence of an anti-doping rule violation.
10. “Duly authorized doping control teams” means doping control teams operating under the authority of international or national anti-doping organizations.
11. “In-competition” testing means, for purposes of differentiating between in-competition and out-of-competition testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an international federation or

other relevant anti-doping organization, a test where an athlete is selected for testing in connection with a specific competition.

12. “International Standard for Laboratories” means the standard which is attached as Appendix 2 to this Convention.
13. “International Standard for Testing” means the standard which is attached as Appendix 3 to this Convention.
14. “No advance notice” means a doping control which takes place with no advance warning to the athlete and where the athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through sample provision.
15. “Olympic Movement” means all those who agree to be guided by the Olympic Charter and who recognize the authority of the International Olympic Committee, namely: the international federations of sports on the programme of the Olympic Games; the National Olympic Committees, the Organizing Committees of the Olympic Games, athletes, judges and referees, associations and clubs, as well as all the organizations and institutions recognized by the International Olympic Committee.
16. “Out-of-competition” doping control means any doping control which is not conducted in competition.
17. “Prohibited List” means the list which appears in Annex 1 to this Convention identifying the prohibited substances and prohibited methods.
18. “Prohibited method” means any method so described on the Prohibited List, which appears in Annex 1 to this Convention.
19. “Prohibited substance” means any substance so described on the Prohibited List, which appears in Annex 1 to this Convention.
20. “Sports organization” means any organization that serves as the ruling body for an event for one or several sports.
21. “Standards for Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions” means those standards that appear in Annex 2 to this Convention.
22. “Testing” means the parts of the doping control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling, and sample transport to the laboratory.
23. “Therapeutic use exemption” means an exemption granted in accordance with Standards for Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
24. “Use” means the application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any prohibited substance or prohibited method.
25. “World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)” means the foundation so named established under Swiss law on 10 November 1999.

Article 3 – Means to achieve the purpose of the Convention

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

1. adopt appropriate measures at the national and international level which are consistent with the principles of the Code;

2. encourage all forms of international cooperation aimed at protecting athletes, ethics in sport, and sharing the results of research;
3. foster international cooperation between States Parties and leading organizations in the fight against doping in sport, in particular with WADA.

Article 4 – Relationship of the Convention to the Code

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

Article 5 – Measures to achieve the objectives of the Convention

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

Article 6 – Relationship to other international instruments

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

Part II: Anti-doping activities at the national level

Article 7 – Domestic coordination

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

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

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

Article 9 – Measures against athlete support personnel

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

Article 10 – Nutritional supplements

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

Article 11 – Financial measures

States Parties shall, where appropriate:

- (a) provide funding within their respective budgets to support a national testing programme across all sports or assist sports organizations and anti-doping organizations to finance doping controls either by direct subsidies or grants, or by recognizing the costs of such controls when determining the overall subsidies or grants to be awarded to those organizations;
- (b) take steps to withhold sport-related financial support to individual athletes or athlete support personnel who have been suspended following an anti-doping rule violation, during the period of their suspension;
- (c) withhold some or all financial or other sport-related support from any sports organization or anti-doping organization not in compliance with the Code or applicable anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code.

Article 12 – Measures to facilitate doping control

States Parties shall, where appropriate:

- (a) encourage and facilitate the sports organizations and anti-doping organizations within their jurisdiction to carry out the doping controls in a manner consistent with the Code including no-advance notice, out-of-competition and in-competition testing;
- (b) encourage and facilitate the negotiation by sports organizations and anti-doping organizations of agreements permitting their members to be tested by duly authorized doping control teams from other countries;
- (c) undertake to assist the sports organizations and anti-doping organizations within their jurisdiction to gain access to an accredited doping control laboratory for the purposes of doping control analysis.

Part III: International cooperation

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

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

Article 14 – Supporting the mission of WADA

States Parties undertake to support the important mission of WADA in the international fight against doping.

Article 15 – Equal funding of WADA

The States Parties support the principle of equal funding of the approved WADA annual core budget by public authorities and the Olympic Movement.

Article 16 – International cooperation in doping control

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

- (a) facilitate the task of WADA and anti-doping organizations operating in compliance with the Code, subject to relevant host countries' regulations, to conduct in- or out-of-competition doping controls on their athletes, whether on their territory or elsewhere;
- (b) facilitate the timely movement of duly authorized doping control teams across borders when conducting doping control activities;
- (c) cooperate to expedite the timely shipping or carrying across borders of samples in such a way as to maintain their security and integrity;
- (d) assist in the international coordination of doping controls by various anti-doping organizations, and cooperate to this end with WADA;
- (e) promote cooperation between doping control laboratories within their jurisdiction and those within the jurisdiction of other States Parties. In particular, States Parties with accredited doping control laboratories should encourage laboratories within their jurisdiction to assist other States Parties in enabling them to acquire the experience, skills and techniques necessary to establish their own laboratories should they wish to do so;
- (f) encourage and support reciprocal testing arrangements between designated anti-doping organizations, in conformity with the Code;
- (g) mutually recognize the doping control procedures and test results management, including the sport sanctions thereof, of any anti-doping organization that are consistent with the Code.

Article 17 – Voluntary Fund

1. A “Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport”, hereinafter referred to as “the Voluntary Fund”, is hereby established. The Voluntary Fund shall consist of funds-in-trust established in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO. All contributions by States Parties and other actors shall be voluntary.
2. The resources of the Voluntary Fund shall consist of:
 - (a) contributions made by States Parties;
 - (b) contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:
 - (i) other States;
 - (ii) organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as other international organizations; or
 - (iii) public or private bodies or individuals;

- (c) any interest due on the resources of the Voluntary Fund;
 - (d) funds raised through collections, and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Voluntary Fund;
 - (e) any other resources authorized by the Voluntary Fund's regulations, to be drawn up by the Conference of Parties.
3. Contributions into the Voluntary Fund by States Parties shall not be considered as a replacement for States Parties' commitment to pay their share of the WADA annual budget.

Article 18 – Use and governance of the Voluntary Fund

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

Part IV: Education and training

Article 19 – General education and training principles

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

Article 20 – Professional codes of conduct

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

Article 21 – Involvement of athletes and athlete support personnel

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

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

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

Article 23 – Cooperation in education and training

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

Part V: Research

Article 24 – Promotion of research in anti-doping

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

- (a) prevention, detection methods, behavioural and social aspects, and health consequences of doping;
- (b) ways and means of devising scientifically-based physiological and psychological training programmes respectful of the integrity of the person;
- (c) the use of all emerging substances and methods resulting from scientific developments.

Article 25 – Nature of anti-doping research

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

- (a) comply with internationally recognized ethical practices;
- (b) avoid the administration to athletes of prohibited substances and methods;
- (c) be undertaken only with adequate precautions in place to prevent the results of anti-doping research being misused and applied for doping.

Article 26 – Sharing the results of anti-doping research

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

Article 27 – Sport science research

States Parties shall encourage:

- (a) members of the scientific and medical communities to carry out sport science research in accordance with the principles of the Code;
- (b) sports organizations and athlete support personnel within their jurisdiction to implement sport science research that is consistent with the principles of the Code.

Part VI: Monitoring of the Convention

Article 28 – Conference of Parties

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

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

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

Article 30 – Functions of the Conference of Parties

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

Article 31 – National reports to the Conference of Parties

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

Article 32 – Secretariat of the Conference of Parties

1. The Secretariat of the Conference of Parties shall be provided by the Director-General of UNESCO.
2. At the request of the Conference of Parties the Director-General of UNESCO shall use to the fullest extent possible the services of WADA on terms agreed upon by the Conference of Parties.
3. Functioning costs related to the Convention will be funded from the regular budget of UNESCO within existing resources at an appropriate level, the Voluntary Fund established under Article 17 above or an appropriate combination thereof as determined every two years. The financing for the Secretariat from the regular budget shall be done on a strictly minimal basis, it being understood that voluntary funding should also be provided to support the Convention.
4. The Secretariat shall prepare the documentation of the Conference of Parties, as well as the draft agenda of its meetings, and shall ensure the implementation of its decisions.

Article 33 – Amendments to the Convention

1. Each State Party may, by written communication addressed to the Director-General of UNESCO, propose amendments to this Convention. The Director-General shall circulate such communication to all States Parties. If, within six months from the date of the circulation of the communication, at least one half of the States Parties give their consent, the Director-General shall present such proposals to the following session of the Conference of Parties.
2. Amendments shall be adopted by the Conference of Parties with a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and voting.
3. Once adopted, amendments to this Convention shall be submitted for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the States Parties.
4. With respect to the States Parties that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to them, amendments to this Convention shall enter into force three months after the deposit of the instruments referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article by two thirds of the States Parties. Thereafter, for each State Party that ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to an amendment, the said amendment shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit by that State Party of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
5. A State that becomes a Party to this Convention after the entry into force of amendments in conformity with paragraph 4 of this Article shall, failing an expression of different intention, be considered:
 - (a) a Party to this Convention as so amended;
 - (b) a Party to the unamended Convention in relation to any State Party not bound by the amendments.

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

1. If WADA modifies the Prohibited List or the Standards for Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it may, by written communication addressed to the Director-General of UNESCO, inform her/him of those changes. The Director-General shall notify such changes as proposed amendments to the relevant Annexes to this Convention to all States Parties expeditiously. Amendments to the Annexes shall be approved by the Conference of Parties either at one of its sessions or through a written consultation.
2. States Parties have 45 days from the Director-General's notification within which to express their objection to the proposed amendment either in writing, in case of written consultation, to the Director-General or at a session of the Conference of Parties. Unless two thirds of the States Parties express their objection, the proposed amendment shall be deemed to be approved by the Conference of Parties.
3. Amendments approved by the Conference of Parties shall be notified to the States Parties by the Director-General. They shall enter into force 45 days after that notification, except for any State Party that has previously notified the Director-General that it does not accept these amendments.
4. A State Party having notified the Director-General that it does not accept an amendment approved according to the preceding paragraphs remains bound by the Annexes as not amended.

Part VII: Final clauses

Article 35 – Federal or non-unitary constitutional systems

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

- (a) With regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States Parties which are not federal States;
- (b) With regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the jurisdiction of individual constituent States, countries, provinces or cantons which are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, countries, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

Article 36 – Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

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

Article 37 – Entry into force

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

Article 38 – Territorial extension of the Convention

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

Article 39 – Denunciation

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

Article 40 – Depositary

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

- (a) the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;
- (b) the date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 37 above;
- (c) any report prepared in pursuance of the provisions of Article 31 above;
- (d) any amendment to the Convention or to the Annexes adopted in accordance with Articles 33 and 34 above and the date on which the amendment comes into force;
- (e) any declaration or notification made under the provisions of Article 38 above;
- (f) any notification made under the provisions of Article 39 above and the date on which the denunciation takes effect;
- (g) any other act, notification or communication relating to this Convention.

Article 41 – Registration

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

Article 42 – Authoritative texts

1. This Convention including its Annexes has been drawn up in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the six texts being equally authoritative.

2. The Appendices to this Convention are drawn up in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Article 43 – Reservations

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

Done in Paris, this day of 200., in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the General Conference of UNESCO at its session and of the Director-General of UNESCO, which shall be deposited in the archives of UNESCO.

Annexes

1. The Prohibited List – International Standard
2. Standards for Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions



ANNEX I

The World Anti-Doping Code

THE 2005 PROHIBITED LIST

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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

This List shall come into effect on 1 January 2005.

THE 2005 PROHIBITED LIST

WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

Valid 1 January 2005

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

<p style="text-align: center;">SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)</p>

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)

(a) Exogenous* AAS, including:

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

(b) Endogenous** AAS:

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

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

laboratory will report an *Adverse Analytical Finding* if, based on any reliable analytical method, it can show that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin.

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

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

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

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

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

Clenbuterol, zeranol, zilpaterol.

For purposes of this section:

- * “exogenous” refers to a substance which is not capable of being produced by the body naturally.
- ** “endogenous” refers to a substance which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.

S2. HORMONES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

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

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

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

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

S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS

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

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

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

S4. AGENTS WITH ANTI-ESTROGENIC ACTIVITY

The following classes of anti-estrogenic substances are prohibited:

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

S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS

Diuretics and other masking agents are prohibited.

Masking agents include but are not limited to:

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

Diuretics include:

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

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

PROHIBITED METHODS

M1. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER

The following are prohibited:

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

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

M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

The following is prohibited:

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

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

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

M3. GENE DOPING

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

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

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

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S6. STIMULANTS

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

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

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

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

S7. NARCOTICS

The following narcotics are prohibited:

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

S8. CANNABINOIDS

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

S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS

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

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

Dermatological preparations are not prohibited.

<p>SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS</p>

P1. ALCOHOL

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aeronautic (FAI) (0.20 g/L)• Archery (FITA) (0.10 g/L)• Automobile (FIA) (0.10 g/L)• Billiards (WCBS) (0.20 g/L)• Boules (CMSB) (0.10 g/L) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Karate (WKF) (0.10 g/L)• Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) (0.10 g/L) for disciplines involving shooting• Motorcycling (FIM) (0.00 g/L)• Skiing (FIS) (0.10 g/L) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

P2. BETA-BLOCKERS

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

- Aeronautic (FAI)
- Archery (FITA) (also prohibited *out-of-competition*)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Billiards (WCBS)
- Bobsleigh (FIBT)
- Boules (CMSB)
- Bridge (FMB)
- Chess (FIDE)
- Curling (WCF)
- Gymnastics (FIG)
- Motorcycling (FIM)
- Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) for disciplines involving shooting
- Nine-pin bowling (FIQ)
- Sailing (ISAF) for match race helms only

- Shooting (ISSF) (also prohibited *out-of-competition*)
- Skiing (FIS) in ski jumping and free style snow board
- Swimming (FINA) in diving and synchronized swimming
- Wrestling(FILA)

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

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

SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES*

“Specified Substances”* are listed below:

**Ephedrine, L-methylamphetamine, methylephedrine;
Cannabinoids;
All inhaled Beta-2 Agonists, except clenbuterol;
Probenecid;
All Glucocorticosteroids;
All Beta Blockers;
Alcohol.**

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

ANNEX II

STANDARDS FOR GRANTING THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

**Extract from “INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS”
of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA); in force 1 January 2005**

4.0 *Criteria for granting a therapeutic use exemption*

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

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

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

- 4.2 The *Athlete* would experience a significant impairment to health if the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* were to be withheld in the course of treating an acute or chronic medical condition.
- 4.3 The therapeutic use of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* would produce no additional enhancement of performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of normal health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition. The use of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to increase “low-normal” levels of any endogenous hormone is not considered an acceptable therapeutic intervention.
- 4.4 There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the otherwise *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.
- 4.5 The necessity for the use of the otherwise *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* cannot be a consequence, wholly or in part, of prior non-therapeutic use of any substance from the *Prohibited List*.
- 4.6 The TUE will be cancelled by the granting body, if
 - (a) The *Athlete* does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the *Anti-Doping Organization* granting the exemption.
 - (b) The term for which the TUE was granted has expired.
 - (c) The *Athlete* is advised that the TUE has been withdrawn by the *Anti-Doping Organization*.

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

- 4.7 An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval except in cases where:
 - (a) Emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary, or
 - (b) Due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit, or a TUEC to consider, an application prior to Doping Control.

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

5.0. Confidentiality of information

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

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

- 5.2 The members of the TUECs and the administration of the *Anti-Doping Organization* involved will conduct all of their activities in strict confidence. All members of a TUEC and all staff

involved will sign confidentiality agreements. In particular they will keep the following information confidential:

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

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

6.0 *Therapeutic use exemption committees (TUECs)*

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

- 6.1 TUECs should include at least three physicians with experience in the care and treatment of *Athletes* and a sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine. In order to ensure a level of independence of decisions, a majority of the members of the TUEC should not have any official responsibility in the *Anti-Doping Organization*. All members of a TUEC will sign a conflict of interest agreement. In applications involving *Athletes* with disabilities, at least one TUEC member must possess specific experience with the care and treatment of *Athletes* with disabilities.
- 6.2 TUECs may seek whatever medical or scientific expertise they deem appropriate in reviewing the circumstances of any application for a TUE.
- 6.3 The WADA TUEC shall be composed following the criteria set out in article 6.1. The WADA TUEC is established to review on its own initiative TUE decisions granted by *Anti-Doping Organizations*. As specified in article 4.4 of the *Code*, the WADA TUEC, upon request by *Athletes* who have been denied TUEs by an *Anti-Doping Organization* will review such decisions with the power to reverse them.

7.0 *Therapeutic use exemption (TUE) application process*

- 7.1 A TUE will only be considered following the receipt of a completed application form that must include all relevant documents (see Appendix 1 – TUE form). The application process must be dealt with in accordance with the principles of strict medical confidentiality.
- 7.2 The TUE application form(s), as set out in Appendix 1, can be modified by *Anti-Doping Organizations* to include additional requests for information, but no sections or items shall be removed.
- 7.3 The TUE application form(s) may be translated into other language(s) by *Anti-Doping Organizations*, but English or French must remain on the application form(s).
- 7.4 An *Athlete* may not apply to more than one *Anti-Doping Organization* for a TUE. The application must identify the *Athlete's* sport and, where appropriate, discipline and specific position or role.
- 7.5 The application must list any previous and/or current requests for permission to use an otherwise *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the body to whom that request was made, and the decision of that body.
- 7.6 The application must include a comprehensive medical history and the results of all examinations, laboratory investigations and imaging studies relevant to the application.

- 7.7 Any additional relevant investigations, examinations or imaging studies requested by TUEC of the *Anti-Doping Organization* will be undertaken at the expense of the applicant or his/her national sport governing body.
- 7.8 The application must include a statement by an appropriately qualified physician attesting to the necessity of the otherwise *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in the treatment of the *Athlete* and describing why an alternative, permitted medication cannot, or could not, be used in the treatment of this condition.
- 7.9 The dose, frequency, route and duration of administration of the otherwise *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question must be specified.
- 7.10 Decisions of the *TUEC*, should be completed within 30 days of receipt of all relevant documentation and will be conveyed in writing to the *Athlete* by the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*. Where a TUE has been granted to an *Athlete* in the *Anti-Doping Organization Registered Testing Pool*, the *Athlete* and *WADA* will be provided promptly with an approval which includes information pertaining to the duration of the exemption and any conditions associated with the TUE.
- 7.11 (a) Upon receiving a request by an *Athlete* for review, as specified in Article 4.4. of the Code, the WADA TUEC will, as specified in Article 4.4 of the Code, be able to reverse a decision on a TUE granted by an *Anti-Doping Organization*. The *Athlete* shall provide to the WADA TUEC all the information for a TUE as submitted initially to the *Anti-Doping Organization* accompanied by an application fee. Until the review process has been completed, the original decision remains in effect. The process should not take longer than 30 days following receipt of the information by *WADA*.
- (b) *WADA* can undertake a review at any time. The WADA TUEC will complete its review within 30 days.
- 7.12 If the decision regarding the granting of a TUE is reversed on review, the reversal shall not apply retroactively and shall not disqualify the *Athlete*'s results during the period that the TUE had been granted and shall take effect no later than 14 days following notification of the decision to the *Athlete*.
- 8.0 *Abbreviated therapeutic use exemption (ATUE) application process*
- 8.1 It is acknowledged that some substances included on the *List of Prohibited Substances* are used to treat medical conditions frequently encountered in the *Athlete* population. In such cases, a full application as detailed in section 4, and section 7, is unnecessary. Accordingly an abbreviated process of the TUE is established.
- 8.2 The *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* which may be permitted by this abbreviated process are strictly limited to the following:
- Beta-2 agonists (formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline) by inhalation, and glucocorticosteroids by non-systemic routes.
- 8.3 To use one of the substances above, the *Athlete* shall provide to the *Anti-Doping Organization* a medical notification justifying the therapeutic necessity. Such medical notification, as contained in Appendix 2, shall describe the diagnosis, name of the drug, dosage, route of administration and duration of the treatment. When applicable any tests undertaken in order to establish the diagnosis should be included (without the actual results or details).
- 8.4 The abbreviated process includes:

- (a) Approval for use of *Prohibited Substances* subject to the abbreviated process is effective upon receipt of a complete notification by the *Anti-Doping Organization*. Incomplete notifications must be returned to the applicant.
 - (b) On receipt of a complete notification, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall promptly advise the *Athlete*. As appropriate, the *Athlete's* IF, NF and NADO shall also be advised. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall advise WADA only upon receipt of a notification from an *International-level Athlete*.
 - (c) A notification for an ATUE will not be considered for retroactive approval except:
 - In emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary, or
 - Due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit, or a TUEC to receive, an application prior to *Doping Control*.
- 8.5 (a) A review by the TUEC or the WADA TUEC can be initiated at any time during the duration of an ATUE.
- (b) If an *Athlete* requests a review of a subsequent denial of an ATUE, the WADA TUEC will have the ability to request from the *Athlete* additional medical information as deemed necessary, the expenses of which should be met by the *Athlete*.
- 8.6 An ATUE may be cancelled by the TUEC or WADA TUEC at any time. The *Athlete*, his/her IF and all relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall be notified immediately.
- 8.7 The cancellation shall take effect immediately following notification of the decision to the *Athlete*. The *Athlete* will nevertheless be able to apply under section 7 for a TUE.
- 9.0 *Clearinghouse*
- 9.1 *Anti-Doping Organizations* are required to provide WADA with all TUEs, and all supporting documentation, issued under section 7.
- 9.2 With respect to ATUEs, *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall provide WADA with medical applications submitted by *International-level Athletes* issued under section 8.4
- 9.3 The Clearinghouse shall guarantee strict confidentiality of all the medical information.

Item 5.3 – Implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

35. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/14 Add.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. Recalling 32 C/Resolution 54 and 171 EX/Decision 53, as well as Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with regard to the right to education, Articles 4 and 94 of the Fourth Geneva Convention with regard to the denial of the right of children to education, as well as the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the

World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the Hague Convention (1954) and its Additional Protocols,

2. Having examined documents 33 C/14 and 33 C/14 Add.,
3. Further recalling the role that UNESCO is called upon to play in order to satisfy the right to education for all and to meet the need for Palestinians to have safe access to the education system,
4. Recalling paragraph 31 of the Medium-Term Strategy (31 C/4 Approved), defining a “road map for a revitalized UNESCO: principles of action and programming”, and paragraph 12 of 31 C/Resolution 43,
5. Deeply committed to the safeguarding of monuments, works of art, manuscripts, books and other historical and cultural properties to be protected in the event of conflicts,
6. Supports the efforts made by the Director-General with a view to the implementation of 32 C/Resolution 54 and 171 EX/Decision 53, and requests him to do everything possible to ensure that they are fully implemented, and that their implementation be reinforced in the framework of the Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5);
7. Expresses its appreciation for the substantial contributions of all concerned Member States, IGOs and NGOs to UNESCO’s action in the Palestinian Territories, and appeals to them to continue assisting UNESCO in this endeavour;
8. Thanks the Director-General for the results which have been obtained in relation to the implementation of a number of current educational and cultural activities, and also invites him to promote UNESCO’s assistance to the Palestinian educational and cultural institutions;
9. Expresses its concern at any actions undermining the cultural and natural heritage, and cultural and educational institutions, as well as at any impediments which prevent Palestinian and all other schoolchildren and students from being an integral part of their social fabric and from exercising fully their right to education, and calls for the observance of the provisions of 32 C/Resolution 54 and 171 EX/Decision 53;
10. Encourages the Director-General to continue to reinforce his action in favour of the reconstruction, rehabilitation and restoration of the Palestinian archaeological sites and cultural heritage;
11. Invites the Director-General to address the needs for capacity-building in all UNESCO’s fields of competence by expanding the financial assistance programme for Palestinian students both from the regular budget and from extrabudgetary resources;
12. Requests the Director-General to follow closely the implementation of the recommendations of the seventh session of the Joint UNESCO/Palestinian Authority Committee (1-2 September 2005), especially in Gaza, and to strengthen cooperation with the Palestinian Authorities in order to convene a donor meeting in compliance with 32 C/Resolution 54;

13. Encourages the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue and expresses the hope that the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations will be resumed, and that a just and comprehensive peace will speedily be brought about in accordance with UNESCO's Constitution and the United Nations resolutions on this matter, particularly the relevant Security Council resolutions;
14. Also invites the Director-General:
 - (a) to continue the efforts he is making to preserve the human, social and cultural fabric of the occupied Syrian Golan, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this resolution;
 - (b) to undertake efforts to offer appropriate curricula, and to provide more grants and adequate assistance to the educational and cultural institutions of the occupied Syrian Golan;
15. Recalling that this item is inscribed on the agenda of the 174th session of the Executive Board, decides to include this item on the agenda of the 34th session of the General Conference.

Item 5.24 – Proposed establishment of the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) under the auspices of UNESCO, in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)

36. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 33 C/60.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

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

1. Welcomes the proposal of the Government of Burkina Faso requesting that the International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA) be placed under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in line with the existing principles and guidelines (21 C/36) and the proposed strategy for this category of institutes and centres (171 EX/18);
2. Approves the establishment of the said Centre under the auspices of UNESCO (category II), as recommended by the Executive Board at its 172nd session (172 EX/Decision 7);
3. Invites the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Burkina Faso annexed to document 172 EX/8.

ANNEX
DRAFT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF BURKINA FASO
AND
THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)
CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR GIRLS' AND WOMEN'S EDUCATION
IN AFRICA (CIEFFA), IN OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I
ESTABLISHMENT

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

ARTICLE II
LEGAL STATUS

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

ARTICLE III PARTICIPATION

1. CIEFFA shall be at the service of the Member States of UNESCO; which are members of the African Union and possibly other Member States or Associate Members of UNESCO, which, owing to the nature of their educational development and planning needs for girls and/or women, desire to cooperate with the Centre.
2. Member States of UNESCO or Associate Members wishing to participate in the activities of CIEFFA, as provided for under this Agreement, shall send the Director-General of UNESCO notification to this effect. The Director-General shall inform CIEFFA and the Member States and Associate Members mentioned above of the receipt of such notifications.
3. CIEFFA would welcome cooperation with relevant regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, such as CONFEMEN (Conference of Ministers of Education of French-Speaking Countries), FAWE (Forum for African Women Educationalists) and the Lilongwe regional centre in Malawi.

ARTICLE IV OBJECTIVES

The objectives of CIEFFA shall be:

- (a) To build regional capacity for modern educational planning for girls and women, by targeting officials and technical staff of ministries of education, local level (province, district) education offices for girls and women and other ministries directly related to the education sector, such as finance and culture ministries, through:
 - (i) training in all aspects of education planning for girls and women;
 - (ii) training in applied education research, by undertaking fact-finding and analysis work focused on specific needs of the countries of Africa;
 - (iii) awareness-raising with regard to specific sector development issues which are of priority for countries of the different regions;
 - (iv) setting up “gender units”, in cooperation with universities, so as to create an environment conducive to the participation of girls and women in development;
 - (v) improving access of girls to secondary and higher education and encouraging their retention and success in these spheres of education;
 - (vi) promoting the genuine participation of women in the decisions of the national, regional and international communities;
 - (vii) listing, documenting, promoting and validating best practices and experience in school enrolment of girls.
- (b) To facilitate access to information on educational planning and management for girls and women of other countries and relevant information published by international organizations and institutions, in particular the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning, by making relevant material available to the trainees of CIEFFA in French and in English, and by disseminating material on educational planning and management for girls to education authorities in the region.

ARTICLE V ORGANIZATION

1. The structure of CIEFFA as well as the number and qualification of its professional and support staff shall be determined by the objectives of CIEFFA set forth in Article IV above. In this connection, CIEFFA shall have an administrative organization and a technical and scientific organization.
 - (a) The administrative bodies of CIEFFA shall be:
 - (i) the Board of Governors;
 - (ii) the Executive Committee;
 - (iii) the Director.
 - (b) The technical and scientific bodies of CIEFFA shall be:
 - (i) the Scientific Board;
 - (ii) the technical departments (Education/Culture, Science and Technology/Gender and Development).
2. The activities of CIEFFA will be conducted in French and, whenever appropriate, in English.

ARTICLE VI BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1. CIEFFA shall be administered by a Board of Governors renewed by half every two years and composed of:
 - (a) a representative of the Government;
 - (b) a representative of each of the Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO which shall send to the Director-General of UNESCO a notification, in accordance with the stipulations of Article III, paragraph 2, above;
 - (c) a representative of the Director-General of UNESCO;
 - (d) a representative of the African Union.
2. The Board of Governors shall elect from among its members a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson.
3. The Board of Governors:
 - (a) shall decide how the funds available for the operation of CIEFFA are to be used and shall adopt the budget. The budget ceiling shall not exceed the total sum available, including contributions and subventions paid to CIEFFA under formal agreement, for the relevant financial year;
 - (b) shall approve the acceptance of voluntary contributions and contractual revenues from the sale of services or fees for special purposes;
 - (c) shall approve the work plan and review the execution of the programme of CIEFFA;
 - (d) shall examine the annual reports submitted by the Director of CIEFFA;

- (e) shall be consulted on the appointment of the Director and the Heads of the Departments of CIEFFA;
- (f) shall issue the rules and regulations and determine the procedures for the financial, administrative and personnel management of CIEFFA;
- (g) shall decide on the participation of regional intergovernmental organizations and international organizations in the work of CIEFFA.

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

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

ARTICLE VII EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

ARTICLE VIII SECRETARIAT

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

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

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

- (i) senior officials of CIEFFA (Heads of Departments) whose recruitment shall be subject to an international call for applications and who shall be appointed by the Director in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Board of Governors;
- (ii) support staff recruited locally by the Director in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Board of Governors;
- (iii) staff made available to CIEFFA, at its request, by the Government;
- (iv) staff made available to CIEFFA, at its request, by various partners.

ARTICLE IX DIRECTOR

The Director of CIEFFA shall discharge the following duties:

- (a) manage CIEFFA and implement its programme of activities in conformity with the programmes and directives established by the Board of Governors;
- (b) appoint the Heads of Departments, Chiefs of Units and locally recruited support staff in accordance with the Staff Regulations of CIEFFA;

- (c) prepare the drafts of CIEFFA's programme of activities and budget and submit them for approval to the Board of Governors;
- (d) draw up, subject to the Board of Governors' approval, detailed plans for the activities relating to training, research, advocacy, network formation and document distribution and direct their execution;
- (e) specify, subject to the Board of Governors' approval, the conditions governing admission to CIEFFA's training programmes;
- (f) prepare the provisional agenda for the sessions of the Board of Governors and submit to it any proposals that he/she may deem useful for the administration of CIEFFA;
- (g) prepare reports on the activities of CIEFFA to be submitted to the Board of Governors;
- (h) represent CIEFFA in law and in all civil acts.

ARTICLE X FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. CIEFFA's financial resources shall derive from:
 - (a) sums allotted by the Government and the Member States or Associate Members of UNESCO;
 - (b) UNESCO appropriations, as provided for in the Organization's programme and budget;
 - (c) financial support by technical and financial partners;
 - (d) payments that it receives for services rendered.
2. CIEFFA may, with the approval of the Board of Governors, receive subventions, gifts and legacies.

ARTICLE XI CONTRIBUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

1. The Government shall agree to provide all the resources, either financial or in kind, needed for the administration and proper functioning of CIEFFA.
2. The Government shall provide CIEFFA with appropriate space, furniture and equipment.
3. The Government shall cover the expenses of holding the sessions of the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE XII CONTRIBUTION OF UNESCO

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

- (a) during the preparatory phase, UNESCO shall provide support to CIEFFA for the identification of suitable specialist and professional staff as necessary;
- (b) during the phase of normal operation of CIEFFA (i.e. once the launching phase is completed), UNESCO shall:

- (i) provide CIEFFA with relevant materials published by it;
 - (ii) provide advice on CIEFFA's research activities at the request of its Director;
 - (iii) associate CIEFFA's staff with relevant UNESCO activities in the region and elsewhere;
 - (iv) provide evaluative advice on CIEFFA's performance with a view to assisting it in reaching and/or maintaining high levels of professional performance.
- (c) UNESCO shall facilitate CIEFFA's access to the relevant know-how and the services of its own institutes and Regional Offices, in particular the know-how and the services of the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education, the UNESCO Institute for Education, the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA), the Regional Office for Education in Africa in Dakar (BREDA) and the UNESCO Office in Bamako.

ARTICLE XIII EVALUATION

1. UNESCO may, at any time, carry out an evaluation of the activities of CIEFFA in order to check:
 - whether CIEFFA makes an important contribution to the strategic goals of UNESCO;
 - whether the activities effectively pursued by CIEFFA are in conformity with those set out in this Agreement.
2. UNESCO shall agree to submit to the Government, at the earliest opportunity, a report on any evaluation.
3. UNESCO shall reserve the option to denounce this Agreement or amend its contents, following the results of an evaluation.
4. The designation of CIEFFA as a category II centre should be reviewed by UNESCO every six years in the context of the preparation of a new Medium-Term Strategy for the Organization (C/4) so as to ensure that the focus and coverage of the activities of CIEFFA are in line with the strategic objectives of UNESCO and the agreed criteria for the category. Unless such a complementarity is determined, a renewal should not be recommended to the Executive Board and its designation as a category II centre should lapse.

ARTICLE XIV ENTRY INTO FORCE, REVISION AND DENUNCIATION

1. This Agreement shall enter into force once Burkina Faso has informed UNESCO that the formalities required to that effect by the domestic law of Burkina Faso have been met. It shall remain in force until the end of the year 2011 and may be renewed for similar successive periods as agreed upon between the Government and UNESCO.
2. The present Agreement may be revised by consent between the Government and UNESCO.
3. Either party shall have the right to terminate this Agreement by giving six months prior written notice to the other party. Such termination shall mean that CIEFFA shall cease to be officially associated with the Organization as a centre under the auspices of UNESCO.

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

ARTICLE XV SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

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

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

For the Government of Burkina Faso:

For the United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization:

(Representative of the Government)

(Representative of UNESCO)

Item 5.8 – Cooperation between UNESCO and OECD in drafting guidelines on “Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education”

37. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 19 of document 33 C/42 as amended by the Commission.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

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

Referring to 32 C/Resolution 10 on “Higher Education and Globalization”,

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

Item 5.23 – Preliminary report on the desirability and scope of an international charter on traditional games and sports

38. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt *in extenso*, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 18 of document 33 C/59 as amended by the Commission.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. Recalling the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, the 2003 Round Table of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (PES) and the provisions of the Statutes of CIGEPS,
2. Considering that traditional games and sports form a significant part of the cultural heritage which should be protected and promoted, particularly with a view to improving the quality of PES in education systems,
3. Recognizing that traditional games and sports form a significant part of the cultural heritage, in particular, part of the intangible cultural heritage of societies,
4. Acknowledging the results and recommendations of MINEPS IV,
5. Taking note of 172 EX/Decision 6,
6. Expresses its gratitude to CIGEPS for its initiative with regard to the elaboration of the draft charter, attached for information as Annex II to document 33 C/59;

7. Invites Member States to find appropriate mechanisms for sharing information about traditional games and sports, and their efforts to preserve and protect them.

Debate 5

Communiqué of the Ministerial Round Table on EFA

39. The Commission recommends to the General Conference that it endorse the Communiqué of the Ministerial Round Table on EFA contained in document 33 C/INF.21 and invite the Director-General to use it as a guiding principle in UNESCO's support to the EFA process.

Item 5.18 – Education for All: assessment and future prospects

40. The Commission discussed item 5.18: Education for All: assessment and future prospects at its seventh and eighth meetings on 10 October 2005.

41. Having examined 33 C/COM.II/DR.2 submitted by Costa Rica, the Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution as amended by the Commission.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Considering that the Ibero-American Conferences of Ministers of Education have stressed the importance of promoting in various international forums the adoption of innovative

educational financing mechanisms, in particular the conversion of parts of foreign debt servicing into investment in their education systems,

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

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

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

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

Invites the Director-General to:

- (a) establish a working group to be comprised of designated representatives of interested Member States, without financial implications for UNESCO, to assess the educational implications of debt swaps and other innovative financing mechanisms and report these findings to the Finance Working Group of the Fast Track Initiative;
- (b) actively participate in the debate on initiatives to convert foreign debt into education by encouraging inter-agency meetings on alternative financing of education and contributing to debt-swap experiences that are under way;
- (c) recommend the study of the possibility of applying similar initiatives in other fields of the Organization's competence.

42. Having examined 33 C/COM.II/DR.3 submitted by Djibouti requesting technical support in implementing the national policy and plan of action on early childhood education development, the Commission recommends to the General Conference that it invite the Director-General to follow-up on the request in light of the commitments made by his representative to this Commission.

43. Having examined 33 C/COM.II/DR.4 submitted by Denmark, the Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution as amended by the Commission.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taking note of the Declaration of the Global Forum of Indigenous Peoples and the Information Society in December 2003, in particular paragraph 14 stating "we are entitled to education and capacity-building methods that are rooted in our languages, cultures and traditional knowledge that are fundamental in validating and affirming indigenous self-esteem and identity",

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

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

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

44. Having examined 33 C/COM.II/DR.5 submitted by Trinidad and Tobago, the Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution as amended by the Commission.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

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

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

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

45. Having examined 33 C/COM.II/DR.6 submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, the Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution as amended by the Commission.

The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

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

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

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

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

Requests the Director-General to make every effort to complete a Joint Action Plan in 2006, spelling out an agreed-upon division of responsibilities and tasks between all major EFA stakeholders at the global level related to all six Dakar goals;

Requests the Director-General to seek every means to strengthen advocacy for EFA – both for improved policy and for financial and human resources at all levels;

Invites the Director-General to develop a time schedule that enables the Working Group on EFA to make policy recommendations to the High-Level Group, based on findings in the Global Monitoring Report, ensuring that the High-Level Group on EFA can make strategic policy advice;

Supports the Director-General in continuing efforts to reorganize all UNESCO education work in a way to provide the necessary structure to fulfil the EFA mandate.

Requests the Director-General to strengthen UNESCO's capacity-delivering policy support based on country requests, and to facilitate South-South cooperation;

Encourages all Member States to contribute to effective coordination of EFA activities and initiatives at all levels;

Invites all Member States to contribute to these efforts by supplementing the ordinary budget for 2006-2007 with extrabudgetary contributions;

Encourages all stakeholders to partner with UNESCO in its endeavours to develop and implement a Joint Action Plan for EFA activities from 2006 till 2015;

Requests the Director-General to report back to the General Conference at its 34th session on the work by the Director-General and to the 174th Session of Executive Board on EFA.

Item 5.36 – Sickle-cell anaemia, a public health priority

46. Having examined 33 C/COM.II/DR.7 submitted by Senegal and Congo, the Commission recommends to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution as amended by the Commission.

The General Conference,

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

Having regard to the Constitution of UNESCO,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Having regard to the 4th International African American Symposium on sickle-cell anaemia, held in Accra, Ghana, from 26 to 28 July 2000,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting the various recommendations of these major meetings,

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

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

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

47. Having examined the reports of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE) (33 C/REP/1); the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) (33 C/REP/2); the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) (33 C/REP/3); the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) (33 C/REP/5); the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) (33 C/REP/6); the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) (33 C/REP/7); the Intergovernmental

Regional Committee for the Regional Education Project for Latin America and the Caribbean (PRELAC) (33 C/REP/8); and the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), 2004-2005 (33 C/REP/19), the Commission recommends to the General Conference that it take note of these reports.

General debate on item 3.2: Preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013 (34 C/4)

48. The representative of the Director-General introduced the item and the background document (33 C/48) together with the relevant portions of the document 33 C/6. He highlighted several issues on which Member States were invited to provide guidance and direction, including the scope of UNESCO's future action; UNESCO's mission and functions; the choice of strategic objectives for each of UNESCO's four programmes; the selection of cross-cutting themes; and the results-based approach, which is reflected in the formulation of "expected outcomes" for each strategic objective. He further stressed the importance for UNESCO to clearly identify its role in a reforming United Nations system, including the contributions to be made at the country level in the context of a unified United Nations response aimed at increasing efficiency and aid effectiveness. He noted the critical importance of UNESCO's contribution to the development of the education component of coherent national development plans – called for by the 2005 World Summit Outcome document for the 60th session of the United Nations General Assembly – and the particular emphasis in this document on EFA and UNESCO's role in the pursuit of the Dakar goals. He also noted that the observations by delegations would serve as an input to the consultative process on the preparation for document 34 C/4, due to start during the first half of 2006.

49. Twenty-two delegates took the floor. They stressed UNESCO's essential role in leading the EFA process describing it as a paramount strategic priority for UNESCO as a whole, encompassing both its coordinating responsibility and role, and its substantive contribution to EFA – including in particular the safeguarding of the right to education and the promotion of quality education. The delegates emphasized the need for UNESCO to remain committed to the entire EFA agenda and to adopt a sector-wide approach to education, focusing in particular on the need to strengthen further activities in secondary education, technical and vocational education, and teacher training as well as the use of ICTs in education, including digital educational games. A call was made for the development of a rapid joint action plan for EFA until 2015, the target date for the MDGs and the EFA goal, and just two years beyond the scope of document 34 C/4. Some delegations also suggested that UNESCO should retain the five functions identified in document 31 C/4.

50. Delegations agreed that document 34 C/4 should include targets and performance indicators that are not only specific, measurable, achievable and accountable but also realistic and time-bound; this would allow proper monitoring and reporting. In this respect, many delegates stressed the need to include both quantitative and qualitative indicators of progress. As regards quantitative indicators, a clear rationale for their choice should be given. They agreed that the C/4 document should rest on the solid foundation of an evaluation of previous activities and results. Some delegates wished to see the number of priorities reduced. However, delegates emphasized that, while changes were necessary to allow for new and promising activities to emerge, document 34 C/4 should not lose continuity of present priorities and objectives.

51. Speakers agreed that efforts should be made to ensure utmost coherence between EFA efforts and UNLD and DESD, as well as with the broader development, peace and security agenda, avoiding duplication of efforts and overly strict separations. Indeed, EFA should be better integrated with the two decades, with appropriate objectives and indicators, and a road map containing targets to be realized every two years. Delegations also supported the valuable work of UNESCO's education institutes in the pursuit of the EFA agenda.

52. Document 34 C/4 should also give new impetus to partnerships across UNESCO's priorities, avoiding overlaps, building on complementarities and the sharing of resources, internal and external. Reflecting linkages with United Nations partners and with civil society was seen as particularly valuable. Many delegations endorsed UNESCO's function as a catalyst and honest broker. Several delegations pointed to the potential of extrabudgetary funding. In general, there was a need for a proper balance between regular and extrabudgetary resources.

53. Delegates all agreed on the need to reinforce activities reflecting the many dimensions of quality education, including education for intercultural understanding, peace, human rights and dialogue, and education for sustainable development. The latter must be included in UNESCO's activities aimed at promoting a dialogue among cultures, civilizations and peoples, and at contributing to the fight against extremism, fanaticism and terrorism. Several delegates welcomed in that context the report of the 2005 Youth Forum as it addresses precisely these issues. Some delegations pointed to the importance of language education in that regard. Teacher training was seen as a critically important activity requiring sustained and substantial attention and support from UNESCO. Delegations also called for emphasis on the needs of women and girls and other vulnerable groups, and suggested that particular attention be paid to regions and countries seriously lagging behind the achievement of EFA goals. More emphasis on rural education was suggested. Some delegates called for highlighting the E-9 initiative. Strong support was expressed for UNESCO's unique networks, such as the ASPNet and the UNEVOC networks. One delegate called for a framework of action countering the pervasiveness of the drug culture. Overall, strong emphasis was placed on the need for effective intersectoral action and on the pursuit of cross-cutting issues, such as gender issues and human rights.

General debate on item 3.1: Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5)

54. The representative of the Director-General introduced the item and document 33 C/7. He emphasized that the 2008-2009 Programme and Budget (34 C/5) would constitute the first biennium of the next Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4) and would therefore need to be prepared within the overall strategic framework provided by that document. He invited delegates to provide their views in particular on the issues identified in paragraphs 3(a) through (m) of document 33 C/7.

55. Sixteen delegates took the floor. They agreed on the importance of providing a specific linkage between document 34 C/5 and the strategic objectives of document 34 C/4 for the four programmes (education, the sciences, culture, and communication and information). Several delegations called for continuity of existing programme priorities, and increased concentration and focus. The major challenge for UNESCO would be to improve its contribution to the achievement of the outcome-oriented and time-bound internationally agreed development goals, in particular those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those adopted at the Dakar World Education Forum. The speakers agreed on the need for a concentration of the programme around the principal and other priorities, which should cover the entire range of EFA goals. They suggested the adoption of a sector-wide approach, integrating in particular secondary education, TVET and teacher education.

56. There was full agreement about the need to reinforce intersectoral action, such as between Major Programme I and Major Programme II with respect to science education or between Major Programme I and Major Programme V on education and the media. Some delegations called for a review of the mainstreaming approaches as they are currently being applied to activities pertaining to Africa, the least developed countries, women and youth.

57. Speakers pointed to the value of flagship activities and projects, with particular attention to literacy, education for sustainable development, HIV/AIDS prevention and the ASPnet.

58. Many delegations urged a continued application and refinement of the results-based programming approach, including the use of quantitative and qualitative expected results, performance indicators and benchmark indicators, to be linked to evaluation and monitoring.

59. Several delegations called for a further decentralization of staff and programme resources, and asked for a strengthened integration of UNESCO programmes and priorities into common United Nations system programming exercises at the country level, including through PRSs, UNDAFs, CCAs and other relevant programming approaches. Extrabudgetary resources and their programmatic impact should be clearly addressed. As regards cooperation with multi- and bilateral partners as well as with civil society actors and the private sector, a clear delineation of respective comparative advantages (“context map”) and contributions should be provided. Delegates also highlighted the need to harness the full potential of UNESCO education institutes in a coordinated fashion.